

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

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The Association of Medical Officers of the Militia of Canada.

Last spring saw the beginning of an organization which cannot fail to be of very great value to the Canadian Militia; we refer to "the Association of Medical Officers of the Militia," which was duly organized at a meeting held in May, at the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto. Its objects are as follows:—

"The bringing of medical officers in closer personal relation, and the development of a departmental *esprit de corps*; for discussion of matters relating to the medical department of the militia; for the discussion of military matters from a medical point of view, and for reading of papers on military medicine and surgery, hygiene and equipment."

At this initial meeting there were present among others; Dr. Hillary, 12th Battalion; Dr. Strange, R.C.I.; Dr. Halliday, 57th Battalion, Peterboro'; Dr. Griffin and Dr. Rennie, 13th Battalion, Hamilton; Dr. Mitchell, 7th Fusiliers, London; Dr. Lesslie, Q.O.R.; Dr. King, R.G.; Dr. Stuart, 48th Highlanders; Dr. McCrimmon, 20th Battalion, Halton Rifles; Dr. Elliott, Toronto Field Battery; Dr. Nattress, Q.O.R.; Dr. Ryerson, R.G.; Dr. Holford, 77th Wentworth Battalion.

Surgeon-Major Hillary was elected chairman. After the association had been formed, on motion of Dr. Ryerson, seconded by Dr. Mitchell, a constitution was drawn up. There are three classes of members, giving the association a wide scope, as will be seen from the following extract from the constitution:

The association shall be composed of active, associate and honorary members.

a. Active members shall be medical officers holding commissions in the active militia of Canada.

b. Associate members shall be medical officers of the Royal Navy, H.M. Army, reserve force, militia or volunteers in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or shall be retired officers of said forces, whether with or without retired rank.

c. Gentlemen who have rendered distinguished service in the cause of humanity, in the field, in the hospitals or in their civil capacity, or who have signally assisted in the objects of this association, may be elected honorary members after having been proposed in writing at least two weeks before the annual meeting.

The first regular annual meeting of the association was held in the Canadian Military Institute on the afternoon of 2nd of June, Dr. Strange in the chair. A fair number of medical officers were present, and after the confirmation of the constitution and by-laws the president delivered his address to the Association, in which he pointed out many discrepancies which exist in the medical department of the force, and the need of an association such as this to act unitedly on matters pertaining to the well-being and improvement of their department.

Dr. Warren, 2nd Dragoons, then read a paper on "Ambulance work during the Franco-Prussian war," (which we have pleasure in publishing on another page of this issue), and Dr. Daniel Clark, once Inspector of Surgeons in the United States army, contributed a paper on "Some brain wounds, with results." Dr. Wm. Canniff (late R.A.) followed with a paper on "Some Experiences of a Surgeon during the American War."

The election of officers resulted as follows:— Hon. Pres., Surgeon-General Bergin; President, Surgeon F. W. Strange; Vice-Presidents, Ontario, Surgeon V. H. Moore, 41st Brockville Rifles; Quebec, Surgeon Roddick, 1st P. W. Rifles, Montreal; New Brunswick, Surgeon-Major Connell, 67th Batt.; Nova Scotia, Surgeon D. A. MacGillivray, 94th Highlanders; P. E. I., Surgeon Jenkins, Garrison Artillery, P.E.I.; Manitoba, Surgeon G. T. Orton, 90th Winnipeg Rifles; B. C., Surgeon Duncan, R.C.A., Victoria; Treasurer, Surgeon Tracy, 49th Hastings Rifles; Secretary, Surgeon G. Sterling Ryerson, R.G., Toronto; Assistant Sec'y.-Treas., Assistant-Surgeon G. S. Rennie, 13th Batt., Hamilton.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA IN ORDER OF JOINING, JUNE, 1892.

1. Surgeon G. S. Ryerson, R.G., Toronto.
2. " F. W. Strange, C.R.I., "
3. Asst. Surgeon E. C. King, R.G., "
4. Surgeon J. W. Leslie, Q.O.R., "
5. " Freeman, 20th Halton Rifles.
6. Asst. Surgeon McCrimmon, 20th Halton Rifles.
7. Surgeon D. H. Martyn, 32nd Batt.
8. " Holford Walker, 77th "
9. " Lynch, 42nd Batt.
10. Asst. Surgeon Raites, 35th Batt.
11. Surgeon Farley, 49th Batt.
12. " McIntyre, 29th Batt.
13. Surgeon Major Hillary, 12th Batt.
14. Asst. Surgeon O'Gorman, 40th Batt.
15. Surgeon Bogart, 34th Batt.
16. " Griffin, 13th "
17. Assist. Surgeon Rennie, 13th Batt.
18. Surgeon Powell, 43rd Batt.
19. Asst. Surgeon Radford, 29th Batt.
20. Surgeon Colin Sewell, R.C.O., Quebec.
21. " Osborne, Hamilton Field Battery.
22. " Laphorne Smith, 6th Regiment Cavalry.
23. Asst. Surgeon Ross, 1st P.W.O. Rifles, Montreal.
24. Surgeon Major Scott, 32nd Batt.
25. Surgeon W. T. Stuart, 48th Highlanders.
26. " Grasset, G.G.B.G.
27. Asst. Surgeon Nattress, Q.O.R.

28. Surgeon Turcott, Quebec Field Battery.
29. Asst. Surgeon Kirpatrick, 66th P.L. Fusiliers, Halifax.
30. *Surgeon Stephen Smith, Woodstock F.B.
31. Asst. Surgeon Muir, 78th Highlanders.
32. " " Johnson, 82nd Charlottetown, P.E.I.
33. Surgeon Despars, 84th Batt.
34. " Bowen, Gananoque F.B.
35. " Codd, C.M.I.C., Man.
36. Asst. Surgeon Merrick, 19th Batt.
37. Surgeon Brown, I.S.C., Fredericton.
38. " Warren, 2nd Dragoons.
39. " Kains, 28th Batt.
40. Asst. Surgeon Dame, 48th Highlanders.
41. Surgeon Henderson, 14th P.W.O. Rifles.
42. " Curry, 66th P.L. Fusiliers.
43. " Douglas Corsan, 5th Royal Scots.
44. Asst. Surgeon Elder, Montreal Garrison Artillery.
45. Surgeon W. J. Mitchell, 7th Fusiliers.
46. Asst. Surgeon Piper, 7th Fusiliers.
47. Surgeon McWilliams, 22nd Batt.
48. Asst. Surgeon Minchin, 38th Batt.
49. Surgeon W. T. Harris, " "
50. Asst. A. N. Hayes, 27th Batt.
51. " G. A. Pickets, 75th Batt., Lunenburg, N.S.
52. " Major Maclean, 31st Batt.
53. Asst. Surgeon J. L. Leproton, 83rd Batt.
54. Surgeon F. Rae, 34th Batt.
55. Asst. Surgeon Rice, 22nd Batt.
56. Surgeon J. Henry, 36th Batt.
57. " Halliday, 57th Batt.
58. " J. W. Oliver, 44th Batt.
59. " Tracy, 49th Hastings Rifles.
60. " Horsey, G. G. F. G.
61. " Major F. W. Campbell, C. R. I.
62. " V. H. Moore, 41st Batt.
63. " Elliott, T. F. B.
64. " M. A. McDonald, Sydney F. B.
65. " MacGillivray, 94th Highlanders.
66. " Major Neilson, R. C. A.
67. " J. Warburton, 82nd Batt., P. E. I.
68. " F. J. Austin, 5th Regt. Cavalry.
69. " Worthington, 53rd Batt.
70. " McCarthy, 35th Batt.
71. " Roddick, 1st P. W. Rifles.
72. " J. A. Duncan, R. C. A., Victoria, B.C.
73. " H. R. Ross, 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec.
74. Asst. Surgeon Park, " " " "
75. Surgeon Saunders, Kingston F. B.
76. " Turner, 3rd Regt. Cavalry.
77. " Lindsay, Guelph F. B.
78. " W. F. Roome, 26th Batt.
79. " W. R. Bell, Ottawa F. B.
80. " S. A. King, 1st Regt. Cavalry.
81. " Major Mayrand, 11th Batt.
82. " H. R. Casgrain, 21st Essex Fusiliers.
83. " S. F. Wilson, 74th Batt., St. John, N.B.
84. " J. C. Pickard, 24th Batt.
85. " G. T. Orton, 90th Batt., Winnipeg.
86. " Boyle, 45th Batt.
87. " Major Connell, 67th, Woodstock, N.S.
88. " Jenkins G. A., P. E. I.
89. " Eakins, 15th Batt.
90. " J. Hanavan, I. S. C., London.
91. Asst. Surgeon J. S. Keele, 95th, Man.
92. Asst. Surgeon D. Thompson, 37th Batt.
93. Surgeon Ross, 77th Batt.

* * * *

The following resolution has been received from the Secretary of the Ontario Medical Association by the Secretary of the Association of M.O.M.

Whereas, our Military Medical colleagues have formed an Association of Medical Officers of Militia for the furtherance of the study of Military Surgery, Medicine and Hygiene, and for the bettering of the troops under their professional care

Resolved, that this Association extend a hearty and fraternal welcome to this Association of Medical Officers

And Whereas, this Association is painfully aware of the inadequacy, inefficiency and lack of proper organization of the medical service of the militia,

And Whereas, it is impossible for medical officers to discharge their duties conscientiously and fully under existing regulations

Resolved, that this association pledges itself to further and assist the objects of our sister association in every possible way,

And Resolved, that the Secretary be and is hereby instructed to forward copies of this resolution to Sir J. C. Abbott, the Minister of Militia, Major General Herbert and the Secretary of the Association of Medical Officers of the Militia of Canada.

NOTES.

Dr. Grassett, surgeon to the Governor-General's Body Guard, has been appointed professor of military surgery and hygiene in Trinity Medical College, Toronto. It is believed that the day is not far distant when the Government will require a certificate of attendance at a course of lectures on these subjects to qualify a medical man for appointment to the militia. Similar appointments will shortly be made in the various medical colleges in the Dominion.

Of the regulations of the militia department the one which is most irksome to the medical officers is that which permits the appointment of a civilian to the rank of full surgeon in the militia without a day's service over the heads of assistant sergeants, who may have served nine years and upwards, including active service in the field. This is grossly unjust to those who have given their time and money to the country's service. This injustice could readily be obviated by adopting the Imperial system of medico-military nomenclature. Let every medical officer who joins, join as a surgeon captain, after fifteen years service become a surgeon major, and after five years more become a surgeon Lieut.-Colonel. Upon reaching surgeon Lieut.-Colonel, he might be placed upon the general staff of the militia and detached from regimental duty.

In future the rank and corps of medical officers will appear upon the official Ontario Medical Register.

The medical journals of Canada have arranged to publish the promotions and other items of interest to the medical service.

It is devoutly to be hoped that when, in the near future, the medical service of the militia receives the consideration it deserves at the hands of the Government, that medical officers will be permitted to retire with rank after three years service. The unnecessarily long period of service now required greatly retards regimental promotion.

THE MEDICAL ASPECTS OF THE LATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

The camps of 1892 are now things of the past. In estimating the benefits derived by the militia from them, we must not omit to notice the care with which a beneficent Providence has watched over the physical welfare of our citizen soldiers. It pleased the Almighty to send little or no rain to dampen the insufficient bedding of the men, to fill the hollows with water, to cause diarrhoea and rheumatism, against which a penurious Department of Militia had provided no medicine. But especially have the militia to be thankful that they broke no bones, for if they had, the unfortunate sufferers would have been obliged to experience discomforts similar to those of Major Stewart of the 13th Batt., who broke his leg at Niagara Camp some two years ago, and who had to wait some hours before his leg was set, until splints were borrowed from a civil practitioner. Altogether officers and men have more to be thankful for than they know of.

A SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTION.

A resolution passed by that powerful organization, the Ontario Medical Association, is highly significant and uncompromising. It would seem to imply that the Medical profession, outside of the Military Medical Service had awakened to the fact that their confreres were not receiving

* Deceased, vice-president for New Brunswick.

their just due; that their services and sacrifices were not appreciated by the Government they endeavour to serve so faithfully, and owing to the absence of proper stores and supervising officers their duties were not performed in a manner satisfactory to themselves. It would be interesting to learn whether the Government have supplied medicines and instruments to the various camps, if the drugs are sufficient in quantity; if their quality is satisfactory; and whether the large quantity of surgical appliances purchased during the late rebellion are issued, or whether they are left to rust and rot in musty storehouses.

A biographical sketch and portrait of the two chief officers of the Association may be of interest:



DR. STRANGE.

SURGEON F. W. STRANGE, PRESIDENT.

Frederick Wm. Strange, M.D., M.R.C.S., Surgeon of No. 2 Company, C.R.I. is one of the most prominent physicians in Toronto. He is the son of the late Mr. Thomas Strange, of Sulhamskead Abbots, Berkshire, England, was educated at Bath and Winchester, studied medicine in Liverpool, and at University College, London, and is a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of the British Metropolis. From 1866 to 1869, he was Assistant-Surgeon of the London Surgical Home and the Hospital for Women, resigning these posts in the latter year to come to Canada. Dr. Strange has a large and lucrative practice in Toronto, is a Coroner for the County of York, was at one time President of the North York Liberal-Conservative Association, and from 1878 to 1882 sat for North York in the Dominion Parliament. He has been for many years identified with the Canadian militia, is an ex-captain of the 12th (York) Battalion and of the Queen's Own Rifles, and is now Surgeon of No. 2 Company, C.R.I., Toronto. In that capacity he served with his corps in the North-West Expeditionary Force during the second Riel rebellion, and was on the Brigade Staff.

SURGEON G. S. RYERSON, SECRETARY.

George Sterling Ryerson, M. D., etc., surgeon of the Royal Grenadiers, was born in Toronto January 21st, 1854. He is the son of Rev. George Ryerson, and nephew of Dr. Egerton Ryerson; his grandfather was Joseph Ryerson, a U. E. Loyalist and a captain in the Prince of Wales Royal New Jersey Volunteers. He was afterwards Lieut.-Col. commanding the First Norfolk regiment of militia in the war of 1812-15. His father was a lieutenant in this same regiment and was at the taking of Detroit by Gen. Brock

and took part in the battles of Stony Creek, Beaver Dam, and Lundy's Lane; and was severely wounded at Fort Erie on the 28th November, 1812. After recovery from his wound he served in the York Incorporated Militia for several years.

The subject of our sketch was educated at the Galt Grammar School and Trinity Medical School, and from the latter he graduated in 1875. The following year he proceeded to Great Britain, where he received the practising diplomas of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Edinburgh. After studying abroad for some years, he returned to his native city to fill the appointment of Eye and Ear Diseases in Trinity Medical College and Surgeon of the Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, which position he still occupies. Dr. Ryerson has been surgeon of the Royal Grenadiers since



DR. RYERSON.

1881 and served with distinction during the North-West Rebellion. For his services in the North-West Expeditionary Force, Dr. Ryerson was recommended by the General in command for promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major. Through his efforts, the Ambulance Corps of the Royal Grenadiers was organized in 1884. He is first Vice-President of the Choral Society, and a Director of the Conservatory of Music. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being Grand Senior Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Canada, Secretary-General of the celebration of the Centenary of Freemasonry in Canada, and was Chairman of the Masonic reception in Toronto to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, P. G. M. of England. He is a member of the British Medical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and is a member of the Ophthalmological Society of Great Britain.

After experiments conducted upon the request of the Minister of War, Dr. Plagge, of the Laboratory of Hygienic Chemistry at Berlin, declares that water, coffee, vinegar, beer, wine and brandy may be kept in aluminium flasks practically unchanged if the flasks be first washed, and that aluminium is little effected by boiling operations. The tannin in brandy after a long time produces blackish-brown stains on the sides of the flask, formed of tannate of aluminium, and these may even give a color to the brandy itself. These stains, however, like white marks consisting of aluminium, which may be deposited by the action of water, are quite unimportant, and easily removed. A new use for aluminium is mentioned by the *Journal des Inventeurs*, which consists in intercallating a very thin plate of this metal between the two soles of a boot, with the object of preventing the penetration of damp while retaining the warmth of the foot. A timepiece made of aluminium is another novelty. The half pound saved in weight can be added to the hoisting charge.



Royal Military College Club.

NO. 6—GENERAL NOTES.

The annual meeting of the Royal Military College Club will be held in Montreal, at the St. Lawrence Hall, on Friday, the 24th February, 1893, instead of the 14th as stated in the last issue of the CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

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On the 26th ultimo Lieut. H. du P. Gasgrain, Royal Engineers, was entertained at a dinner in the Toronto Club by Lieut. A. T. K. Evans, U. L. The following members of the club were present:—Mr. L. Homfray Irving, R. L., Hon. Secretary Canadian Military Institute, Lieut. Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L., Captain J. C. MacDougall and Lieut. J. H. Laurie, Canadian Regiment of Infantry and Mr. W. G. Warner. Lieut. Casgrain having spent several years in India is now on leave for a few months.

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Lieut. N. G. Von Hugel, of the Royal Engineers, who had charge of the submarine defences at Calcutta for four years and who is at present stationed in Lucknow on military works, will leave India in March next and will revert to England.

* * * *

Lieut. W. F. Tilley, Royal Engineers, is at present out on six months leave of absence, and residing at Napanee, Ontario.

* * * *

Capt. J. C. MacDougall, C. R. I., took a special course of instruction at Aldershot in August last. Was attached to the 71st Highland Light Infantry, and was with Major-General Crealock's flying column for two weeks, from which he derived considerable experience in route marching, wood fighting, light attacks, outposts, infantry attacking artillery positions and other matters incidental to a field day. The column never remained two days in the same place and had to fight always *en route* to the next camping ground. From the above it will be seen that the work done comprised as many of the conditions of actual warfare as could be considered.

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Captain R. G. E. Leckie recently read an interesting paper on the Iron Ores of Torbrook, Annapolis Valley, N.S., before the General Mining Association of Nova Scotia.

* * * *

Mr. R. McColl has been requested to deliver a series of lectures on Civil Engineering to the students of Dalhousie College, Halifax.

R. M. C. No. 47.

The French Department of Intendance has been experimenting with dried bread, which is said to be superior for campaigning purposes both to biscuit and ordinary bread. From the results of the experiment, which are given in the *Revue du Service de l'Intendance Militaire*, it appears that this dried bread will absorb from five to six times its own weight of water, milk, tea, coffee, or *bouillon*. Biscuit absorbs hardly its own weight of liquid, although when thoroughly dried it contains only about 10 per cent. of water, whereas the bread contains from 12 to 14 per cent. It can be made in cubes of convenient form for packing, and will probably be found to be a not less important improvement than those recently made by Germany in the same department, as it forms, together with the soup which it absorbs, a fairly substantial dinner, besides being simple, inexpensive, and portable.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

KINGSTON.

The funeral of the late Bandmaster Carey, of the 14th Battalion, took place from his late residence, in this city, on Friday, December 2nd, with full military honours. A firing party composed of 19 members of the non-com.'s class, under Sergt. Major Baker, furnished the escort. They were drawn up at open order, in front of the house, and as the casket containing the remains of the veteran musician passed through the ranks, the party presented arms, and Bandsmen Jacobs Orser (14th) and Heyward (Battery) sounded a beautiful funeral dirge on their cornets; this dirge had been composed by the late bandmaster and used expressly for the funeral of the late Sir John A. Macdonald. The coffin, wrapped in the Union Jack, was placed on a gun carriage, which was present with a detachment from "A" Battery, R. C. A., with Sergt. McIntyre in charge. The ranks of the firing party were then turned outwards, and each file wheeled inwards. Passing in measured tread on either side of the gun until they arrived at the head of the procession, where, to the mournful strains of the "Dead march in Saul," played by the amalgamated bands of the 14th and "A" Battery, the cortege moved in slow time to St. Paul church, where the funeral service of the English Church was read by Rural Dean Carey, chaplain of the Battalion. After the service the remains were brought out of the church by members of the 14th and placed again on the carriage, after which the firing party reformed, and the procession moved to Princess street in this order:

Firing party.

Combined bands of "A" Battery and 14th (47 strong.)

Gun carriage, with casket draped in Union Jack.

Mourners.

Officers of the 14th Batt.

"A" Battery, R. C. A.

Officers "A" Battery.

District staff.

Officers Kingston Conservatory of Music.

Citizens and others.

When the funeral arrived at the head of the street at Williamsville the escort was halted and turned inward. As the gun carriage passed through the ranks three volleys were fired in the air. The military portion of the cortege, with the exception of the gun detachment, was then reformed and marched to their respective parade grounds and dismissed; the remainder accompanied the remains to Catarqui cemetery, where they were placed in the vault. During the passage of the funeral traffic was stopped on the streets,—a mark of respect to the deceased that was appreciated by all. Great crowds witnessed the pageant.

The veteran bandmaster was the recipient of many costly and beautiful presents in the course of his musical career, among them being gifts from the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales, whom he accompanied as private bandmaster during his tour of Canada. Mr. Carey was in business as a music dealer, and was always upright and obliging; modesty was his chief characteristic. He has composed stacks of music, but never signed his own name to it; if he did sign at all it was simply "Algernon," the *mon de plume* he wrote under; he cared not for money or fame, he wrote music and taught it because he loved it and loved to talk about it. The musical profession of this city generally feels his loss, for he was an acknowledged leader amongst musical critics, his opinions on such matters being highly valued. He was a very skilful musician, and many of the best bandsmen have passed through his hands, among whom is one who has achieved much renown in Canada and the United States, viz., bandmaster Rackett, late of the Royal Canadian Artillery.

FOURTEENTH BATTALION NOTES.

The Band of the 14th are unanimous in tendering the leadership of the band to Bandmasters T. C. Carey, A. Battery, R. C. A., eldest son of their late Bandmaster.

The band contributed a beautiful floral emblem to the beir of their late leader, made to represent a Lyre.

The firing party and band appeared for the first time since 1886 in their full winter uniform, and looked very fine.

A very pleasant time was spent at the formal opening of the new club rooms of the officers of the 14th Batt., Lieut.-Col. Smith entertaining his officers and their friends in a manner that charmed all visitors.

Lieut.-Col. Kerr has been made an honorary member of the club.

There is considerable talk among the N. C. O's. and men, about the desirability of holding Morris tube practice in the drill shed this winter, and the majority are in favor of it.

The annual business meeting of the band took place last month in the band room, Artillery Park. The Secretary's report showed the earnings of the band for the last year amounted to \$1,600.00. New furniture had been purchased, and after all expenses had been paid, a very snug sum was still left in the treasury. A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers. Bugle-Major J. S. Robinson was re-elected President, Bandsman Coates, Treasurer, Corporal Abernethy, Secretary and Financial Manager. After the business had been disposed of refreshments were served.

The date for the Grand Assault of Arms by the Sergeant's Mess of the 14th, has been set for the 11th of January, in the Opera House. The class is making rapid progress under the teaching of Sergt.-Major Morgans, and performs all the different exercises to music without any word of command. The band of the regiment has kindly tendered their services for the entertainment. The committee who are to look after the details are Sergt.-Major Morgans, Stage Manager and Instructor; Bugle-Major Robinson, Musical Director; Color-Sergt. Dunlop, Leader; Asselstine, Graham and Filtz, General Committee.

ARTILLERY ITEMS.

Winter clothing has come into wear at the Barracks.

Major Drury has purchased a very promising young filly.

Armorer-Sergt. T. Worth has just completed an elegant piece of workmanship in the form of a miniature cavalry sword and scabbard, which was forged out of steel, everything even to the smallest detail being complete. Another piece of work which he has done at odd times, is making the British Coat of Arms out of different scraps of iron that accumulated in his workshop.

Sergt. Percy Hewgill is a member of St. George's Cathedral Surpliced Choir.

James T. Stroud, an ex-member of the battery and 14th, and son of Sergt.-Major Stroud of "A" Battery, has left for St. Paul, Minn., where he has secured a lucrative position in a boot and shoe factory as assistant bookkeeper.

The Sergeant's mess held another of their monthly quadrille parties in their pleasant rooms about the middle of last month. A very enjoyable time was spent until an early hour tripping in the mazy whirls of the light fantastic to the merry strains of the regimental orchestra, which played enlivening music until the party retiring. Refreshments were served in the dressing room about midnight. The older members of the party amused themselves with whist,

cribbage and other games while the "youngsters" were engaged in the ballroom.

Frank Kelly, the popular Band Sergeant of the Battery, having completed six years of service on Dec. 8th, re-enlisted for a further term of three years.

Gunner J. Rousseau ("A" Battery) is an extremely powerful man and performs some very clever heavy lifting feats, amongst others the putting up of a 178 lb. dumb bell ten times from the shoulder; his lifting with hammers and other appliances is also very remarkable, and no doubt in this small man of Kingston—for he is of medium stature—a possible rival of some of the so-called heavy lifting champions may be looked for, he intends to start rigid training shortly. He is certainly a very powerful man and could, without doubt, give a good exhibition. At the assault of arms to be given by the 14th sergeants he is to perform the feat of lifting the whole class on a platform, holding them there while the band plays "God Save the Queen."

Gunners Murray and Porter are hard at work every day in the blacksmith shop practicing for their examinations for farrier sergeant, which takes place about New Year's.

STIENSALES.

LONDON.

The annual athletic sports of No. 1 Company, Canadian Regiment of Infantry, were held at the Barracks on the afternoon of Thursday, 20th ult. A large number of ladies and gentlemen from the city were present. The starters were Captain R. Cartwright, Captain S. J. A. Denison and Lieutenant A. Carpenter, the judges being Lieut.-Col. Smith, D.A.G., Lieut.-Col., the Hon. M. Aylmer, Dr. Sippi and Mr. H. Carling. Following is a list of the sports with the name of the winners:—Best dressed soldier in marching order, Sergeant Cooper 1, Corporal McKeller 2, Privates Henry and Black equal. Marching order race, 100 yards, West 1, Henry 2, Black 3. Throwing cricket ball, J. C. Ross 1, G. Evans 2, West 3. High jump, Algrove 1, Tasker and O'Rourke 2. Putting shot, Algrove 1, West 2, Burnand 3. Running long jump, West 1, Evans 2, O'Rourke 3. Quarter-mile race, West 1, Hickey 2, Henry 3. Wheelbarrow race, West 1, Hickey 2, G. Evans 3. One hundred yards race, West 1, Algrove 2, Evans 3. Men's race, over 40 years, Seymour 1, Mearns 2, Havard 3. Girls' race, Lillie Kennedy 1, Minnie Walsh 2, Ruth Emery 3. Married men's race, 150 yards, Miller 1, Tasker 2, Evans 3. Sack race, 80 yards, West 1, Hutchison 2, Downey 3. High jump with pole, Pinel 1, Donnelly 2, Cranston 3. Potato race, Jones 1, Black 2, Lance Corp. Gibling 3. Mile race, Miller 1, Hickey 2. Manual and firing exercise, Sergt. Davis 1, Sergt. Cooper 2, Corp. Brown 3. Blindfold race, Henry 1, Jones 2, Hickey 3. Half-mile race, West 1, Miller 2, Hickey 3. Obstacle race, Jones 1, Algrove 2, Smith 3. Egg and spoon race, Miss G. Smith 1, Miss Richardson 2, Mrs. Denison 3. Boot and shoe race, Jones 1, Hickey 2, Tasker 3. Committee men's race, Millie 1, Cockburn 2, Burnand 3. The tug-of-war with the Asylum team was won after a 45 minutes' struggle by the Asylum men. The barracks allowed the second pull to go by default. The names of the Asylum team are as follows:—John Pumphrey (anchor), Geo. Taylor, A. Sippi, D. Mooney, H. Donnelly, F. Monshead, W. Kitchen, M. Bowers, Geo. Angus (captain.) The committee in charge of the proceedings were Major B. T. Vidal, Surgeon M. J. Kanavan, Capt. R. Cartwright, Capt. S. J. A. Denison and Lieut. A. Carpenter, the sub-committee being Lance-Corporal Gibling, Private J. Cockburn, Private B. Burnand and Private H. Millie, with Col.-Sergt. E. D. Griffiths, treasurer, and Private H. Millie, secretary.

The soldiers at "D" School had a novel experience at an early hour on the morning of 30th November, when they were marched in two companies to London West and indulged in considerable reconnoitering, and an attack by one company upon the Dundas street bridge, which was heroically defended by the other.

BRANTFORD.

The plans of the new drill hall reached here last night and gave general satisfaction to all who have seen them. They show a handsome brick structure on a stone foundation with the legend "Dufferin Rifle Armory" in the front. The main hall will face Mr. W. S. Wisner's house, and the side runs along Brant avenue. The internal arrangements show a main hall 180 feet by 150, a little larger than the present shed. There will be a lecture room, six armories, commanding officers room, orderly rooms, band room, store room, also two large rooms for the officers mess. In addition there are the caretakers and officers quarters. The latter will include an ante room, mess room and billiard room. There is also a gallery opening from the mess room to the big hall. There is also room left at the south end of the hall for a big gallery for the general public so that spectators will not crowd on the floor when the men are drilling. Sewerage and waterworks connections are provided for all the quarters, and the arrangements throughout will be most complete.

The whole matter now rests in the hands of the building committee of the Dufferin Rifles, and they will consider the plans Saturday night, Lieut.-Col. Jones coming up for that purpose. It is probable that tenders will be called for inside of a week.

In the meantime a practical builder has been engaged to look over the plans, and to suggest any possible economies.

The regiment assumes the charge of construction, getting \$10,000 in cash from the Government.—*Courier*, 6th Dec.

PICTON.

The 16th Battalion Band unfortunately lost all their instruments and uniforms, both private as well as military, and the whole of its equipments, by the fire which consumed the Picton Rink Company's building on Friday morning, 3rd Dec. This is a serious loss, more especially to a rural battalion, as bands of these battalions are very difficult to keep up; now that they have lost everything, it will be very difficult work to replace the instruments. The instruments cost about \$800. Only a few were saved, and there was no insurance. This band has been in existence as an organization for over 30 years, and went to the front in the Fenian raid. There is a full list of members and they are all sworn in. The loss is a serious one, and the many friends of the band are anxious that it should again be placed on an efficient footing, and suggest that grants from the Government and from the town and county councils would be an appropriate recognition of an old and valued public institution which has been in the field in the country's defence and is prepared to be there again.

VICTORIA, B. C.

The three headquarter batteries of the British Columbia Brigade of Garrison Artillery paraded on 3rd inst., for their annual inspection. The assembly was at the improvised drill hall in the public market. Shortly before three o'clock a start was made for the parade ground at Beacon Hill park. The officer in command, Lieut.-Col. Prior, M. P., had the satisfaction of finding himself at the head of one of the largest parades on record. The band of C Battery, R.C.A., headed the column, playing several popular marches in excellent time. There were two mounted officers, Lieut.-Col. Prior and Major Nicolles; the acting Adjutant was Captain P. Æ. Irving, and the battery officers were: No. 2, Lieut. Sargison, in command; No. 3, Capt. Quinlan and Lieut. Williams; No. 4, Capt. Smallfield and Lieut. Pierce; Sergt.-Major Munro in the lead, and Staff-Sergeants Williams and McConnan bringing up the rear, were the staff non-commissioned officers present.

The route from the Market hall was along Douglas and Humboldt streets to the Park road. At the start the march was by half-company front, in which line was well kept, and en route the formation was changed to fours. The men marched in a very soldier-like manner, and the comments of the onlookers on the trim appearance of the uniform and equipment showed that the efforts made to secure this satisfactory result were not without appreciation. The music supplied by C Battery band was satisfactory, not only in the selection but in the liberality of the musicians, whose intermissions en route were few and brief.

At the parade ground the three batteries were drawn up in line to await the arrival of the inspecting officer, Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D.A.G., who came attended by Lieut. Ogilvie, of C battery, R.C.A., as Aide, and by the district paymaster, Capt. A. W. Jones. These having taken up their position by the flag planted at the saluting point, Col. Prior ordered the general salute, and the ranks having presented arms the band played the customary strains of the national anthem. The parade then marched past the saluting point, first in column of companies then in quarter column, and finally at the double, the march in each instance being splendidly done. In going past at the double, the Colonel's mount came in for a good share of admiration, for the graceful manner in which the beast picked up the step given by the band, and its evident satisfaction at its share in the performance.

Major Nicholles was next called on, and directed the execution of this programme: Advance in fours from the right of companies; retire in fours from the left of companies; change front on a flank company, remainder forward; change front on a flank company, remainder back; change front on central company; column to the right.

Capt. Irving gave the words of command for the manual and firing exercise, which were performed with satisfactory precision.

Col. Holmes then made a minute inspection of each battery separately, beginning with No. 2, Lieut. Sargison being called upon to execute a great number of movements in company drill. Darkness coming on, the parade was marched back to the market hall. There Nos. 3 and 4 batteries were submitted to a similar test, being put through company drill by their officers and their arms being inspected by the D. A. G.

At the conclusion of the inspection Col. Holmes expressed himself as well pleased with what he had seen, and Col. Prior dismissed the parade after thanking all present for their assistance in keeping up the good credit of the brigade.—*Colonist*.

NANAIMO.

On the afternoon of 9th inst., the Nanaimo Infantry Company paraded in full strength at the Caledonian Rooms, preparatory to passing the second annual inspection; preceded by the Nanaimo Silver Cornet Band they marched to the green, where the inspection was held. Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D.A.G., Capt. H. W. Jones, District-Paymaster, Col. E. G. Prior, B.C.G.A., and Lieut. Pierce, B.C.G.A., were present from Victoria.

The inspection did not last long. After the march past, the corps was then put through a short musketry drill, followed by a few minutes skirmishing. The men appeared to go through their exercises in good form, and they evidently gave satisfaction to Col. Holmes. Capt. McGregor was in command. Next year a longer and more severe test of the efficiency of the company will be looked for.

There is a movement on foot, which should be encouraged among the officers and men of the Infantry Company at this place for the building of a large drill shed, 80 feet by 132. At present there is no suitable place in which the corps can go through their drill. A large shed is a necessity if the men are ever to attain to any high standard of efficiency. The drill shed when built will be arranged as to be conveniently used as a skating rink or a ball room, so that by renting it out from time to time for these purposes a certain source of revenue may be guaranteed. The scheme merits success, and no doubt the efforts of the military will be practically assisted by the citizens generally.

MONTREAL.

The armory of the 6th Fusiliers was crowded on the evening of 2nd inst., on the occasion of the second of the series of complimentary smoking concerts by members of the regiment and their friends. Color Sergeant B. Howard of B Company, presided, and a long and varied programme, consisting of instrumental solos and duets, and patriotic and comic songs was gone through. Those who contributed to the programme were Bugler Thomas Pibe, Private Slowly, Bandsman G. Hastie, Captain E. J. Chambers, Drummer Graham, Mr. E. E. Etherington, Bandsman Wigley, Corpl. H. Jelly, Pte. H. Porteous, Mr. Lennox Mattice, Mr. Geo.

Lilly, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. Wm. Kennedy, Mr. Turton and Mr. Geo. Muirhead. The accompaniments were artistically played by Messrs. Charles Gavin, Turton and Geo. Porteous. Preliminary steps were taken towards the organization of a minstrel troop in connection with the regiment, and the first practice will be held soon.

Mr. John Charles Yates, who was prominent in connection with the Victoria Rifles (Montreal) during the early years of that corps, died recently at Tom's River, N.J. He was colour-sergeant of the service company which was stationed at Windsor in 1864, and subsequently entered the commissioned ranks. To the last he retained his interest in and affection for the old corps.

Lieut. Chartrand, a Canadian and formerly a member of the 65th Battalion of Montreal, but now in the French army, delivered an interesting lecture on 2nd inst. in the Cabinet de Lecture, Montreal, on "Life in the French Army."

His personal reminiscences were most interesting. A captain in the 65th Battalion, he decided to go in for a soldier's life, and with that object he went to France and was drafted in the Foreign Legion and despatched to Algeria. One of his first experiences was fifteen days' imprisonment for having gone out one night with a party of sergeants. He spent five days in learning how to sweep, five more running a wheelbarrow, and five using a spade. A captain in such a regiment as the 65th, Lieut. Chartrand thought he was then a soldier. He found out his mistake, however. It took him six months to learn the foot step, and five years before he was a genuine soldier. He gradually went up until he received a commission. Of the sixteen soldiers with him in Tonquin who were down for promotion, fifteen never returned to France, having died of fever or in action. Lieut. Chartrand made a passing allusion to the present status of Canada and assured his countrymen that they were the happiest people in the world. They enjoyed true liberty in Canada, while in Europe liberty was often but a name.

Closely following the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Hood from the Royal Scots comes that of Lieut.-Col. Massey from the Sixth Fusiliers. It is quite unnecessary to state here that Lieut.-Col. Massey has proved himself to be one of the best all-round commanding officers in Canada. In every department of regimental work—drill, interest in rifle-shooting, and general popularity with his men,—Lieut.-Col. Massey ranks high. His first military services was with the Victoria Rifles, in which corps he enlisted in September, 1865, in good time to do duty on the frontier in the Fenian troubles of the following year. During the more serious (to this Province) raid of 1870, Mr. Massey—who had by this time been promoted to rank of sergeant—was again on active service with the Vics, and aided in repelling the invaders in the fight at Eccles Hill on the 26th May. He shared in the hard work of the Laprairie camp in 1871. In July, 1877, he was gazetted to an ensigncy in the Sixth battalion, formerly Hochelaga Light Infantry, whose designation had been changed to Fusiliers three years previously. He rose through the successive ranks (including the adjutancy) until Feb., 1886, when he succeeded Lieut.-Col. Gardner in the command of the corps. Since then the battalion has not only fully maintained its traditional efficiency, but has made distinct advances in many particulars. Drills and discipline have been strictly maintained, while the matter of the social enjoyment of the members of the corps has not been overlooked; it may also be mentioned that the distinction of white facings was obtained for the Sixth through his exertions. Lieut.-Col. Massey commanded the Bisley team of 1892, and the care and attention to the men under his charge will long be remembered by them.

The force can ill afford to lose the services of this officer, and it is much to be regretted that he has seen fit to sever his connection with it.

TORONTO.

Lieut.-Col. Otter and the officers of No. 2 company, Canadian Regiment of Infantry, entertained at dinner at the New Fort barracks on 20th ult., the following guests: Mr. Justice Osler, Mr. Justice Falconbridge, Rev. Mr. Williams, Messrs. W. R. Meredith, M. P. P., W. F. Maclean, M. P., Lieut.-Col. Vance Graveley, William Mulock, M. P., J. D. Edgar, M. P., E. Wragge and David Creighton.

As we go to press we learn that Surgeon G. Sterling Ryerson, R. G., Secretary of the Militia Medical Association, has been selected as the candidate of the Toronto Conservatives for the coming local election. We heartily congratulate Dr. Ryerson, and wish him success.

Trumpet-Major Belcher inspected the trumpeters of the Governor-General's Body Guard on 6th inst. The new rooms allotted the trumpeters at the Old Fort have been fitted up, and were formally opened on the following evening by the officers and non-commissioned officers. A very good programme was rendered, including the full brass band of the regiment. About 50 members of the corps and their friends were present and an enjoyable evening was spent. The trumpeters intend giving a series of entertainments during the winter.

The annual supper of the ambulance corps of the Royal Grenadiers was held at McConkey's on 6th inst., with Assistant Surgeon King in the chair and Hospital Sergeant Taylor in the vice-chair. There was a full attendance of the ambulance and signal corps. Among those present were: Surgeon Harris, 38th Battalion, Brantford; Surgeon Stuart and Assistant Surgeon Dame, of the Davidson Highlanders; Hospital Sergeant Statten, 48th; Hospital Sergeant Watts, Q.O.R.; Major Mason, Capt. McLean, Capt. Bruce, Lieuts. Irving, Chadwick, Lehman and Sergt.-Major Cox. The prizes won at the recent rifle match of the corps were presented by Assistant Surgeon King. Signal Pte. Millward won the Taylor medal and Signal Corp. Cane took the King medal. Some good songs were given by Mr. King, Lieut. Chadwick, Pte. Milward, Sergt.-Major Huggins, of the 13th Battalion, and Pte. Bell. Sergt.-Major Huggins, who is now with the Hamilton battalion, was presented with a handsome watch and chain by the members of the corps as a mark of appreciation for his efforts on behalf of the signal and ambulance corps while he was with them. Surgeon Ryerson was unable to be present on account of the illness of his mother. The menu card, which was prepared by Private Walter Till, of the ambulance corps, is a work of art that has seldom been excelled by any military organization before. The usual toast list was carried through and the party broke up at 2 o'clock in the morning, all well pleased with the night's entertainment.—*Empire*.

The efficiency competition of the Royal Grenadiers has been won by I company. The Judges were Col. Otter and Major Buchan. The officers of I company are: Capt. Greville-Harston, and Lieut. Bain. This is one of the new companies raised last year, and they deserve great credit for their work. They had everything against them, as instead of drawing lots as usual for the order in which they were to compete, I company was handicapped by being ordered out first on the first night of the competition, and the company which was second had an extra week in which to prepare. To be ordered out first is always considered as taking about 20 per cent. off a company's points.

The *Empire* of 6th inst. published a very interesting interview with the Hon. John Beverly Robinson, one of the veterans of '37. He vividly described the scene in Toronto on that long-remembered day when the news of the murder of Col. Moody, and the reports of the advance of the rebels, reached the town. He was a lad of 16 at the time, but was eager for a man's share of the sort of work which followed. He gave an interesting picture of the arrival of Sir Allan McNab and his loyal men from the Gore, as they hurried down to the defence of the Governor; and the interview furnishes some valuable bits of history about the rebels and their losses.

"K" COMPANY QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

We reproduce from the *Mail* the following excellent historical sketch of this organization, so much discussed of late :

A report was circulated a few days ago among the militia officers of the city that the authorities contemplated the abolition of the University Company of the Queen's Own Rifles, and that "K" would in the near future parade as an ordinary down-town company of the regiment, and would be no longer composed of the students of the university. Many ex-officers and ex-members of the company expressed their sincere regret that such a course should be taken, and enquiry at headquarters gave them little hope of being able to give old "K" a new lease of life. The authorities seem to be hardly aware of the magnitude of the opposition which their action is likely to arouse among the large body of prominent military men scattered over the whole province who began their connection with the Canadian volunteer force in the ranks of what was at first known as the University Rifle Company.

The company was formed during the excitement caused by the Trent affair in 1861, which may be said to have given birth to the present volunteer system of Canada. At the news of the possibility of war between Great Britain and the United States, offers of military service came from all parts of the country. Among the companies then formed was one consisting of professors and students of University College. The meeting at which the resolutions for the organization of such a company was passed was held in Convocation hall, and presided over by Rev. Dr. McCaul, then president of University College. The first officers chosen were Prof. H. H. Croft as captain, Prof. J. B. Cherriman as lieutenant, and Mr. Adam Crooks (afterwards Minister of Education for Ontario) as ensign; and among the privates enrolled were Sir Daniel (then Professor) Wilson, Prof. Buckland, and Mr. William Mulock, now vice-chancellor of the university. The first uniform chosen was light grey, the company being then independent. In 1862 the company was incorporated with the Queen's Own Rifles, when the present uniform was adopted. In 1864 the company obtained the first prize offered by Col. Mountain, inspecting officer, for the most efficient and complete company in Canada.

When the Fenians invaded Canada in June, 1866, the company sent to the front 49 officers and men, of whom, however, only 29 were present at the skirmish which took place at Limeridge on June 2nd, the greater portion of the members having left Toronto for their various homes at the close of the examinations in May. They were led into action by the late Lieutenant Whitney, both Prof. Croft and Prof. Cherriman being detained in Toronto by order of the Government. They advanced farther towards the enemy than any other portion of the force in action, driving the enemy's left flank before them, and thus being the last to whom the order to retire was given. They lost three killed, four wounded, and three prisoners, as shown in the following list:—Killed, Ptes. Malcolm Mackenzie, J. H. Mewburn, and William F. Tempest. Wounded, Ptes. W. H. Vander-Smissen, R. E. Kingsford, E. G. Patterson, and E. T. Paul; taken prisoners, Corp. T. D. Delamere, Lance-Corp. W. H. Ellis, Pte. David Junor. The prisoners not wounded were taken to Fort Erie, where they were abandoned on the approach of the troops. The University company also took part in the rebellion in the North-West in 1885. The Queen's Own formed part of the column despatched under Lieut.-Col. Otter for the relief at Battleford. A successful engagement with the Indian chief Poundmaker took place on May 2nd at Cut Knife creek, in which a detachment of "K" Co. took part. On this occasion Pte. Lloyd was seriously wounded in rescuing a fallen comrade.

The following is a list of former officers of the company, an examination of which will show that most of them have since become prominent in the civil or military affairs of the country: H. H. Croft, captain 1861-67; J. B. Cherriman, lieutenant 1861-67, captain 1867-72; Adam Crooks, ensign 1861-65; W. C. Campbell, ensign 1865; W. F. Davison, lieutenant 1866-67; W. H. Ellis, ensign 1867, lieutenant 1868-72, captain 1882-85; T. D. Delamere, ensign 1867, lieutenant 1867-72, captain 1872; W. H. Vander-Smissen, lieutenant 1872-85, captain 1875-78; R. E. Kingsford, ensign 1872; Thos. Langton, ensign 1872-75, lieutenant 1875-78;

Alfred Baker, lieutenant 1875-78, captain 1878-80; F. F. Manley, lieutenant 1878; George Acheson, lieutenant 1878; J. M. Delamere, captain 1886-87; E. F. Gunther, lieutenant 1884-88; G. A. Badgerow, lieutenant 1886-90; H. Brock, captain 1888-90. The present officers of the company are Captain Rennie and Lieutenants Coleman, Baker and White.

Naturally after a flourishing existence of 30 years in connection with the university, and an enrollment during that time of many names which afterwards become prominent in the affairs of the country, a feeling of deep regret is aroused among not only those who have been connected with the company, but also among all the graduates and undergraduates of the university who have an interest in the maintenance of its institutions. Since the first of February, 1890, when all the arms and accoutrements of "K" went up in smoke, the company has had a struggle to regain old-time efficiency and strength. During the season which has just closed, however, owing to the untiring efforts of its junior officers, the company has almost fully revived, and it now appears as if an era of the greatest prosperity would follow the recent period of disorganization. With such prospects, such a history, a record of remarkable vigor and efficiency, and so many ex-members and ex-officers now upon the militia rolls of the Dominion, it would be a pity indeed if its contemplated severance from the Provincial University is effected.

SOLDIERS AND SPIRITS.

In Surgeon Mann's (U.S.A.) "Medical Sketches of the War of 1812," he gives the following as his experience of the effect of the free use of alcoholic beverages by the American soldiers of that day.

"Examples may be furnished to demonstrate, that ardent spirits are a useless part of a soldier's ration. At those periods, during the revolutionary war, when the army received no pay for their services, and possessed not the means to procure spirits, it was healthy. The 4th Massachusetts regiment at that eventful period, of which I was the surgeon, lost in three years, by sickness, not more than 5 or 6 men. It was at a time when the army was destitute of money. During the winter of 1779-80, there was only one occurrence of fever in the regiment; and that was a pneumonia of a mild form. It was observable the last war, from December 1814, to April 1815, the soldiers at Plattsburgh were not attacked with fevers as they had been the preceding winters. The troops, during this period, were not paid; a fortunate circumstance to the army; arising from a want of funds. This embarrassment, which was considered a national calamity, proved a blessing to the soldier. When he is found poor in money, it is always the case that he abounds in health. A fact worth recording.

"Deserters from the British army, of whom some hundreds came to our posts, exhibited marks of high health; while those of our soldiers were pallid and emaciated. The difference was too obvious to have escaped the observation of the officers of the army. It led me to seek the cause. Upon enquiry it was learned that spirits were no part of the ration of the British soldier; that these liquors could not be procured in the upper province of Canada for money. While, in addition to their daily rations, our soldiers, when they had money in their pockets, has free access to spirits at the stores of the sutlers.

"Diseases and mortality generally, but not necessarily, followed the pay-masters of the army. With means to make themselves comfortable, soldiers frequently render their lives wretched.

An unusually interesting exhibit in the Canadian section of the World's Fair will be a collection of 584 military buttons, artistically arranged on a shield. They have been obtained from the clothing of British officers, representative of every branch of the Imperial service, by Mr. W. H. Love, of St. John, N.B., and it took him nine years to collect them. The authorities of the British Museum are now corresponding for the purchase of the shield, as there is not supposed to be another collection as complete as this in the world.

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OLD SERIES.	MONTREAL, 15TH DEC., 1892.	NEW SERIES
VOL. VII. No. 39.		VOL. I. No. 9

The Militia Medical Service.

We are devoting this number very largely to the Association of Militia Medical officers, and to that branch of the service its members represent. It is a department to which far too little attention has been paid in the past; but it is confidently expected that the labours of the Association will bear good fruit in the removal of the obstacles which stand in the way of our having a thoroughly efficient medical staff, one ready in every detail for whatever contingency may arise.

The New Minister of Militia.

The Cabinet has again undergone a shuffle of portfolios, and that of Militia and Defence has fallen to the Hon. John Colebrooke Patterson, formerly Secretary of State. While it is much to be regretted that the experience and personal inspection of the principal stations just completed by the late Minister is practically lost to the force, the members of the militia will not, we feel confident, let anything stand in the way of a hearty welcome to the new chief. We sincerely trust that he will set himself to examine carefully the present condition of the force, and, although he cannot fail to be appalled at its deficiencies in modern arms and equipment, he will, we hope, not lose courage but set himself to work with a will to make the Canadian militia a credit to the country so far as lies in his power. We want first and foremost, a rifle of modern make and efficient at long ranges; we want an equipment with which a few corps in each district could go to the front at a moment's notice should occasion demand; we want the rates of pay increased in proportion to length of service so that there be some inducement to men to remain a few years, instead of dropping out after each camp; and we want to see an increased amount of practical encouragement to shooting, both in the artillery and infantry; especially is this wanted in the permanent infantry corps where the use of their only weapon has been grossly neglected. These are a few of the many urgent wants of the militia, and the new Minister has an excellent chance of making his *regime* the most beneficial one to the force since the Department was established.

Medico-Military Literature in Canada.

Of early military surgery in Canada there is little on record except in the way of detached references and anecdotes such as given in the works of Col. Landmann, Dr. Dunlop and other travellers; extracts from some of these are given in other parts of this paper. The duties of medical officers in the old days were unusually severe, and, until placed on the half-pay, they had little leisure for writing other than professional reports; the general want of knowledge of simple sanitary laws on the part of the rank and file, the absence of anesthetics, the deficiencies in medical stores, lack of means of transport of stores and of the sick and wounded, combined to render the position of a regimental surgeon on active service one of unremitting work and anxiety.

The war of 1812-15—the most important military event to Canadians since the conquest—produced works on its medical aspect from surgeons in both armies. It is creditable to the Americans that the volume emanating from their army was not only issued first but is by far the more exhaustive and complete. It is entitled:

“Medical sketches of the campaign of 1812, 1813, and 1814; to which are added Surgical cases; Observations on Military Hospitals; and Flying Hospitals attached to a Moving Army. By James Mann, M. D., Hospital Surgeon of the Army, etc. Dedham (Mass.) 1816.”

The work deals, of course, with only the American army, and with the country through which it passed in its various marches; but many items of interest to the historian as well as to the surgeon are given, and the whole work is very creditable. When, however, the author leaves the safe ground of professional experiences and flounders into military detail, he becomes grossly bombastic and inaccurate. The only British medical authority who devotes much space to the war and its *locale*, is Dr. John Douglass, who served, during the period in question, in the 8th “King’s” Foot. His work is entitled “The Medical Topography of Upper Canada,” and, while of no little interest, is much smaller and less complete than Dr. Mann’s work.

Of later writers, first place must be given to Dr. Henry, formerly of the 66th Foot, whose very interesting reminiscences contain considerable information on medical matters up to fifty years ago. The Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870 were too insignificant to demand anything more than official reports; but the medical and surgical details of the North-West campaign of 1885, deserved a better fate, and were of sufficient importance to merit a volume—either from one of the many able surgeons who took part in the affair or a symposium, embodying the observations of those who held the chief medical commands. Such a work could not fail to be of great value to the service.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE :

SIR, — Your Kingston correspondent alludes to certain punishments recently awarded to cadets at the R. M. C. for breaches of discipline as being unduly severe. I cannot help thinking that the officer who investigated the case is the best judge as to what sentence should be passed on the offender, he having heard the evidence, which your correspondent certainly did not. As for his reference to punishment given *years ago*, I consider that a revival of matters long forgotten, and which can do no good but wound the tenderest feelings of those concerned is most contemptible and uncalled for. His intentions may be good, but it is unfair to benefit some to the detriment of others.

A READER.

Historical Records of the Canadian Militia.

II. THE BRITISH COLUMBIA BRIGADE OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.



LIEUT.-COL. E. G. PRIOR, M.P.,
Commanding British Columbia Brigade G.A., 1892.

THIS corps was established by general order dated 7th May, 1886, and was formed out of the B. C. Provisional Regiment of Garrison Artillery, then commanded by Major Richard Wolfenden, consisting of four batteries, commanded respectively by Captains W. N. Bole, A. W. Jones, J. W. Nicholles, and E. G. Prior; the Provisional Regiment having been organized by G. O. of 12th Oct., 1883, out of the Victoria Battery of Garrison Artillery, (Capt. C. H. Dupont, commanding), the Seymour Battery of G. A. (Capt. W. W. Bole), and the No. 1 Company of Victoria Rifles (Capt. R. Wolfenden commanding).

The first Officers of the Brigade were :—

Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, Commanding.

Major—E. G. Prior.

Captains—W. N. Boyle, A. W. Jones, J. Nicholles, W. B. Smithfield.

Lieutenants—C. M. McNaughton, A. G. Gamble, W. J. Quinlan, F. W. Robson.

2nd Lieutenants—L. G. Dumbleton, T. Mowat.

Paymaster—Capt. Walter Shears.

Quartermaster—Capt. William Henry Dorman.

Surgeon—Joseph Beauchamp Matthews, M.R.C.S., Eng.

Acting Adjutant—Capt. N. P. Snowden.

The previous services of these officers are as follows :—

Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, (formerly of the Royal Engineers), first joined the Canadian Militia as Ensign of No. 1 Company of Victoria Rifles in 1874, on the organization of the active militia of B. C., having previously served as an officer in the Volunteer Rifles since their formation in 1864, and continued in the service until his retirement in 1888 with rank of Lieut.-Col.

Major E. G. Prior joined the Provisional Regiment of G. A. on the 14th Dec. 1883, as Captain, having previously joined the Nanaimo Rifles as Lieutenant in 1874. Was gazetted Major of B.C.G.A. in 1886, and took command of Brigade on retirement of Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden 6th July

1888. Volunteered and accompanied C. Battery R.C.A., in the Skeena River Expedition in 1888.

Captain A. W. Jones joined the Victoria Battery as 2nd Lieutenant on the 17th Oct., 1878. Was gazetted Captain of No. 2 Battery, B.C.G.A., on formation of Brigade in Oct. 1883. Was appointed District Paymaster for Militia Division No. 11 on the 16th Sept. 1887, and still holds that position.

Quartermaster Dorman served as Lieutenant in No. 1 Company Victoria Rifles, from 2nd May 1879 to 12th Oct. 1883, was then gazetted to command of No. 4 Battery, B.C.G.A., which he held till 14th December 1883, when he was appointed to his present position of Q.M.

Paymaster Walter Shears joined the Victoria Battery as a gunner under Capt. Dupont in 1880. Was promoted through the several ranks as Corporal, Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, and appointed provisionally as 2nd Lieutenant. On formation of Provisional Regiment was commissioned as Paymaster, and is still serving.

Surgeon J. B. Matthews joined the Victoria Battery on 5th Dec. 1879, and served continuously through all the changes until his death, which took place at the beginning of this year.

The following is a list of Commanding Officers since the formation of the Brigade :—

Major C. T. Dupont commanded Provisional Regiment of G. A. from 12th Oct. 1883 to 26th Nov. 1885.

Major R. Wolfenden commanded Provisional Regiment of G. A. from 27th Nov. 1885 till formation of Brigade.

Lieut. Col. R. Wolfenden commanded Brigade from formation in May 1886 to July 1888.

Lieut.-Col. Prior, A.D.C., M.P., from 6th July 1888 to present time.

There are four Batteries in the Brigade. On two occasions the corps drilled in camp, remainder of the time at headquarters.

Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Batteries are stationed at Victoria, B.C., and No. 1 Battery at New Westminster, B.C.

The Head Dress of the corps is the white helmet.

The B.C.B.G.A. have supplied guards of honor on the occasions when their Excellencies Lord Dufferin, Marquis of Lorne, and Lord Lansdowne visited British Columbia. Also, at the opening and closing of the Provincial Legislature until "C" Battery, R.C.A., was stationed here.

The Regiment was twice called out in aid of the civil authorities, once in 1876 and once in 1890. On neither occasion was there any need for more than the moral effect of their presence.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE.

In last issue we noted the appointment of Major-General Sir George White, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., as Commander-in-Chief in India, in succession to Lord Roberts. India's new Commander-in-Chief was with the famous general whom he succeeds in the advance on Cabul and in the achievements of Candahar. His name sparkles in the dispatches of that time. He won the Victoria Cross by a specially gallant action at the battle of Charasiab in October 1879. It was necessary to take a hill fort from which artillery and rifle fire had alike failed to dislodge the enemy. He led an attack upon it in person. His men were much exhausted by climbing from ledge to ledge, when they were suddenly confronted by a strongly posted body of the enemy, outnumbering them by eight to one. Without awaiting for his fatigued men to rally, Major White, as he then was, advanced by himself and shot the leader of the enemy. Intimidated by this bold action, the remainder of his opponents fled, and Major White soon reported to his general the capture of twelve guns. His bravery was conspicuous also at the final charge on Candahar. He served in the Nile campaign of 1884-85, and his distinguished services in the Burmese expedition of 1885-87 were specially acknowledged by the Government, and led to his promotion to the rank of Major-General and K.C.B.

Ambulance Work during the Franco Prussian War of 1870-71.

By SURGEON WARREN, 2ND DRAGOONS.

(Read before the Association of Medical Officers of the Militia of Canada.)

It is not my intention to take up any special cases of military surgery but rather to give a slight description of the actual life and experience of a surgeon on active service during a modern war.

When war was declared between France and Prussia I had the good fortune to be at St. Thomas' hospital. I made up my mind at once that I should see some active service and believing as all the world did at that time, that France would defeat Prussia, I crossed over to Paris but although I had the very best of influence I failed to get an appointment. The French would not look at a foreigner.

After witnessing the most tremendous excitement in the streets of Paris and preparations for war, I returned to London and with the aid of friends,—notably the senior physician to St. Thomas' hospital, Dr. Peacock, whose clinical clerk I had been, I was introduced to Count Bernstorff the Prussian ambassador at London, and through him I ultimately got an appointment in the Prussian service, though not without difficulty as there was considerable jealousy and suspicion of foreigners. I was at first sent to different hospitals in the rear, and finally joined the army at Sedan, just after the battle. Everything was still smoking and as I approached the scene of actual hostilities I began to realize more fully the seriousness of what was transpiring. On the way down we saw at every station long trains loaded with infantry, cavalry and artillery being hurried to the front, nearly all of the trains decorated with flags and covered with evergreen branches. The soldiers were cheering, laughing, singing "The Watch on the Rhine," and having a good time generally, but while our train, which had a particularly jolly and noisy lot of fellows, was waiting at one station, another train from the opposite direction drew slowly in. The cheering and singing suddenly closed, the loud laugh was hushed and many faces that but a moment before looked so ruddy and jolly, now assumed a very different expression. Here was a page from the other side of the story, and here too, was probably the first real intimation these new troops had got, to convince them that it was a business trip they were on and not that of a holiday excursion. The long incoming train of flat cars was literally covered with wounded men being sent back from the front, heads, arms, legs or other parts of the body roughly bandaged and blood stained. Some slightly wounded, some more seriously and others even in a dying condition. From this on I need not tell you there was not quite so much fun going on.

On coming nearer to Sedan the signs of the terrible struggle began to present themselves on all sides, large trees lopped off in all directions by shot and shell, great furrows torn up in the ground, houses in ruins, broken down and abandoned field pieces, mitrailleuse, rifles, knapsacks, helmets, cuirasses, swords, lances, ambulance waggon, medicine chests, saddlery, drums, bugles, band instruments, dead horses and men. The whole country for miles around was strewn with these. On reaching Sedan, inside of half an hour I was hard at work, with any number of cases, enough to delight the heart of any young man hankering for a chance of a surgical operation. It looked pretty hard to me at first, so many poor fellows dying in all directions, and shocked me considerably, but I soon became accustomed to it and got my hand in first extracting bullets, splinters of wood, dirt, stones, fragments of shells, and in one case the shattered pieces of a silver watch, and dressing these cases. Here we had an outbreak of Typhus fever and the only cases of that disease I saw during the war. I may mention in connection with this that a French prisoner, a sergeant, was ordered to prepare a lot of mustard plasters. He was given a large pail, mustard, and hot water and told how to mix it. He took it outside, rolled up his sleeves above the elbows, filled the pail half full of mustard and pouring the water on proceeded to mix it with his hands and bare arms. He continued stirring it about and working it up nicely until a sharp burning sensation caused him to desist and made him hustle pretty lively. His hands and arms to above the elbows were frightfully blistered, blood poisoning ensued and he died. I mention this as few would consider it neces-

sary to warn a person against such proceedings. A few days after my arrival in Sedan I met some of the Surgeons of the Anglo-American Ambulance, with whom I was acquainted, and as they were short handed for the amount of work they had to do I was invited to join their ambulance, and after getting the consent of the Commandant I changed my quarters to a large fortification and barrack overlooking the town. Here the Anglo-American Ambulance had over 500 wounded men, not over half of whom had been attended to, a great many were dying, and fresh arrivals were coming in constantly with wounds of every conceivable description, some with both arms off, some with both legs and perhaps bullet wounds on other parts of the body. Amongst some of the wounds that came under my own observation I might mention one where the ball entered the eye and escaped at the ear, recovered. Another entered the ear and escaped at the eye, fatal. One through the neck from front to rear, grazing trachea and artery, lived a week, several cases shot through the lung, recovered, one case through the abdomen, recovered, quite a number had the gential muscles and parts of the buttocks carried away with shells. Another interesting case was that of a Prussian Uhlán, ball entered near the upper margin of the occipital bone a little to one side of the median line passing downwards; a probe could be passed in for a distance of 3 inches. He was perfectly sensible, did not appear to suffer much inconvenience, was placed on his back in bed with the hope that together with the discharge and the balls own weight it would gravitate towards the surface, but it did not. He remained in the same condition for about ten days, eating well, pulse very slightly increased, bowels and kidneys regular, appetite good. At the end of that time he insisted upon getting up and then began to talk with and wait upon the other patients, even carrying pails of water from a well one hundred yards away, finally doing as much work as a man in health. Overworked as we were, anyone being able to take care of himself was allowed to do so. One morning three weeks after he came into the hospital he had been assisting as usual, he came to me and said he didn't feel very well. I told him to go and lie down. I finished dressing the case I was engaged upon and then went over to his bed. He was lying quietly with the blankets drawn up over his head. I turned them down and found he had expired.

Another interesting case was that of a French Zouave, whose thigh I assisted in amputating; immediately after the operation he was carried to his bed and another subject for amputation placed on the table. In the midst of this operation imagine our surprise on looking up and seeing the old Zouave who had just been carried to his bed standing on one leg, leaning over the shoulders of some of the assistants and watching the operation with the utmost interest. He had got out of bed hopped and shuffled himself along to the table, said we hadn't hurt him and he wanted to see how it was done. The number of our patients soon began to grow less, partly through death and partly through removal to hospitals in the rear, they being snipped back into Germany as rapidly as possible. I therefore seized the first opportunity to look about the battlefield.

Sedan, an old walled town in Champagne district, about 10 miles from the Belgian frontier, beautifully situated at the foot of a succession of hills which tower up immediately behind; and winding gracefully along the front of the town is a smooth clear stream of water, the river Meuse, on the opposite side of which broad flat plateau stretches a distance of five or six miles in each direction, this is girt about with high hills and upon its plain was fought the fiercest part of that fierce battle of Sedan. It was into his plain and walled town that the Prussians aimed at pressing the French army, which willingly retreated to this point as it was strongly fortified and in case of defeat here their way was clear for retreat on Paris, but old Von Moltke had arranged things otherwise. Prince Frederick Charles's army encamped that night nearly 60 miles away, camp fires were lighted and the men all settled down for the night, but were aroused quietly immediately on the approach of darkness. The cavalry, of which he had a very large number, mounted and started in hot haste to cut the French army off from Paris, which they did so successfully, that the French who had been posted as to where this army encamped the previous evening could not understand where this new army that appeared in their rear in the morning had come from and believed for some time that they were reinforcements from

Paris to their aid, of course they soon found to their sorrow their mistake. The Prussians closed in upon them, planting cannon on all the hills surrounding the plateau in front of the town and then opened such a fire upon them, that after fighting stubbornly for the best part of the day, they began to retreat to within the walls of the town itself, at first orderly, then the numbers increasing more and more all vainly attempting to cross the river on the one narrow bridge, finally a panic seized the main body and with a tremendous rush this immense multitude of artillery, cavalry and infantry came tearing down to the entrance of the bridge, those who were directly in front of it were carried over safely, but the mass of beings extended out far on either side of the bridge and in the terrible rush and struggle were crowded over the banks and into the water. Others on top of them, men and horses all heaped together, those still farther behind being driven over those in front again, until this small river was almost dammed at one place with men and horses. On crossing over this bridge I found large parties busy shooting wounded horses and other parties at work in all directions, covering up dead men and horses; I say covering up because they did not attempt to dig graves, they merely got them enough under ground to put them out of sight. This was done principally by French prisoners, of whom nearly 100,000 were confined for eight or ten days upon a small island in the river, with no shelter and scarcely anything to eat but horse flesh. Here and there could be seen charging across the plain large droves of beautiful Arab horses, some of them still hampered by saddles and bridles which had never been removed, others perfectly free. These horses had been imported from Arabia by Napoleon for his light cavalry and were all entire horses.

The whole of the horses of this immense French army had now been running at large since the surrender. One could buy a most beautiful thoroughbred Arab stallion, with saddle and bridle complete, for a couple of francs. A great many of these horses were used for food. I, myself, have gone for two days with no other. This, of course, I would not mind very much, but unfortunately we made a discovery on the 11th day after the battle which forever sickened me of horse flesh. Two French Zuaves, during the heat of the bombardment, made their way into an underground cistern in the barracks, which at this time we were using as a hospital, to get shelter from the fire, but the poor fellows only escaped one death to find another, as they both perished in the cistern and this was the water that for eleven days we had been using to make horse soup.

I have often been asked if a surgeon is ever in much danger on active service. Yes; sometimes unavoidable, sometimes avoidable and owing to bravado, very often through curiosity and an all-consuming desire to see what is going on; sometimes relic-hunting will get one into trouble. I had a little experience myself in this line, in walking around the ramparts of the fortification in which we had our hospital.

We now got orders to follow up the army to Paris, where we remained with headquarters at Versailles until the city was completely hemmed in. Then we started with the Bavarian army to besiege the city of Orleans, which was soon captured after some desperate fighting. Almost every church, barn and house in the vicinity was filled with wounded.

Our routine was generally as follows: During the battle all ambulance wagons and stretchers were in the rear of the army, in the most sheltered spot available. All the surgeons went with it but one or two who remained to receive the wounded in a previously selected church or other building; those on the field took up the wounded, merely dressing their wounds, arresting hæmorrhage, etc. They were then carried on stretchers back to ambulance wagons by which they were conveyed to places of shelter. When on the march some of the surgeons rode on horse-back, some on the ambulance waggons, and sometimes we walked, having our horses led. Towards noon and night two of the junior members always galloped on in advance to secure lodgings for us in the villages through which we passed. On one evening, while on our march from Rouen to Paris, two of our youngest surgeons were sent forward as usual to a village, the inhabitants of which were in a very excited state owing to a visit having been made on them that day by some Uhlans, who carried off all the cattle and sheep they could collect. So when our two fellows arrived suddenly in the village on horseback, just at dusk, they were quickly surrounded by the peasants,—men,

women and children,—dragged from their horses, and in spite of their protestations had their hands tied behind their backs, mounted on a cart, drawn to a large tree, ropes put about their necks, and when we appeared on the scene (although they were two pretty lively fellows) they were both devoutly saying the prayers their mothers had taught them. In ordinary times each surgeon had 50 wounded men to attend to. We dressed their wounds once a day; this was considered a good hard day's work. The mortality was excessive, owing to the large number of men and horses killed and wounded. The air for miles around was polluted with decomposing animal matter. The wounds suppurated beyond anything seen in civil life. The gunshot wounds were of a more serious nature than formerly, owing to the improved firearms. When a ball from the chassépot or needle gun strikes a bone it is usually shattered beyond all hope of saving it.

It is difficult to believe how the bone can be so broken up. Death nearly always followed these cases, especially if in the neighbourhood of a large battle. The rifle now used in the British army is just as deadly, perhaps more so, if possible. I was surprised at the small numbers of simple fractures encountered by the surgeon, considering the rough life. Wounds from bayonets and swords were few in number, though I saw a great many dead with sword thrusts. It appeared that when they came hand to hand that they finished their job, as numbers of the dead had evidently received several thrusts. Ordinary diseases were very few indeed. Diarrhœa was the prevailing complaint outside of the one terrible scourge,—pyæmia. This was the worst enemy surgeons had to contend with, slight wounds and even mere abrasions of the skin proving fatal. Now, as to an outfit. The very least number of medicines possible and the very least number of instruments possible should be the aim of the military surgeon. I shall name a few of the most indispensable:—Chloroform, morphia, for hypodermic syringe, and plenty of it. Chlorodyne, cathartic pills and disinfectants. In addition to military amputating case and pocket case, catheters, &c., a simple rubber syringe bulb and gutta percha nozzle. A Nelaton probe, bullet forceps. Smith's anterior splint, loads of bandages, and last, but not least, French charpie.

A SURGEON-GENERAL'S PAY.

Dr. Darby Bergin, M.P., as all the world knows, was with the expeditionary force in the Northwest in 1885, as Surgeon-General. For his services as Surgeon-General for 153 days, from April 1 to August 31, he received from the Dominion Government \$1,861.49. This was at the rate of \$12.16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per day, the equivalent of £2 10s. in English money, which was taken at the rate of which a medical staff officer in the Imperial army would have been paid for similar services. The rate, however, was regarded as a trifle below the mark if anything, and during the season of 1891, in order that there might not rest upon the Dominion Government the unseemly imputation of having fallen even one cent short in rendering due recompense to the gallant doctor, a vote passed the House giving him \$700 more. But even this additional solatium does not seem to have been fully sufficient. New light has since been thrown upon the rates of remuneration of Surgeons-General in the Imperial army and other cognate matters, and the new light has been the cause of further emolument to Dr. Bergin. He has been in the capital several times since last session, on business it was understood in connection with quarantine and other matters, and a few weeks ago an order-in-Council was passed granting him \$1,600 more for services as Surgeon-General in the Northwest during the troubles of 1885. It is understood that this order-in-Council definitely sets at rest, so far as that is possible, the perplexing question of the rate at which a Surgeon-General should be paid.

LONG-DISTANCE MARCHING COMPETITION.

The long-distance marching competition among the Regulars, Militia and Volunteers of the East Surrey Regimental District, London, (Eng.), came off on Saturday 5th Nov., and was brought to a conclusion early on the following morning. The route to be covered lay between Kingston and Guilford, returning through Camberley, a distance of about fifty-four miles. This was a severe test as the men were in heavy marching order, with the exception of the valise, spade and helmet. The competitors were divided into squads of eight men, commanded by a section leader. Although there were eighteen teams entered, only seventeen competed, one detachment, unfortunately being three men short at the time appointed for starting. The first two teams left Kingston at six o'clock on Saturday morning, one travelling in the direction of Camberley, while the other went round by Guilford. To avoid anything like racing, an interval of one hour between each successive team was allowed. Colonel Leyland Hornby acted as umpire in chief, while each competing section was accompanied by an officer umpire. The condition of the roads was bad and the first arrival was not expected until midnight on Saturday, thus allowing eighteen hours for the journey. The 3rd East Surrey team, however, which left Kingston after 6 a.m. on Saturday, did not complete their march until 1.37 a.m. on Sunday, nineteen hours, seventeen minutes after starting. But this result was far surpassed by a team of the 3rd Battalion of the East Surrey Volunteers led by Color-Sergeant Warren, which left Kingston at noon on Saturday, and covered the distance in seventeen hours, thirty-six minutes, maintaining an average speed of three miles one furlong per hour. The next team in was only twelve minutes behind. Lord Methner, commanding the Home District, was at Kingston Barracks on Sunday morning to inquire as to the progress of the competition.

Captain R. D. Wynyard, writing from Kingston Barracks, says: "The winning team of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion well deserved their victory and generalship." It seems, that by means of cyclist scouts, they were kept advised of the "times" made by other teams, and more particularly that belonging to the 4th battalion. On the strength of the information so given, the Volunteers marched in from Ripley without a halt, and succeeded in beating them by just twelve minutes. He adds, "None of the competitors so far are any the worse of their exertions."

None of the Volunteer teams had undergone any training, though the Militia and Regulars had.

With reference to the foregoing competition the *United Service Gazette* makes the following very sensible remarks:

Besides demonstrating in the most satisfactory manner what on an emergency could be done by picked teams of regulars, militia, or volunteers, the recent contest afforded several useful lessons. In the first place it is to be remarked that the average age of the winning team was somewhat over twenty-eight years, while that of the next team, though it had no members as young as eighteen years three months and eighteen years and nine months respectively--averaged twenty-five. The ages of the winning team ranged from twenty to forty and of the next from just over eighteen to thirty-three. Men of mature age therefore, very largely predominated. Another point is that, although hardly anything in the way of training was attempted by the teams, only one of them gave in before they had done thirty miles. The great majority of them covered forty miles, and no less than eleven out of the seventeen completed the course, these men marching in with a good step and in regular formation.

The mistake of forcing the speed, and the way a breakdown may be caused through injudicious eating and drinking at the halting places, were abundantly proved. Too much care in these respects cannot well be exercised in competitions which involve a test of the power of endurance, and to some neglect in these matters do we partly attribute the failure of the regulars who, after struggling on bravely to Chertsey, notwithstanding a mishap to which we shall refer immediately, took three hours to do three miles, some of the team being overcome by an irresistible drowsiness.

The mishap to which we have just alluded has a direct bearing upon the subject of equipment. One of the men in-

cluded in the team of regulars thinking it advisable, after dining at Guildford, to change his socks, found that his feet were so swollen that he could not again get them into his boots. Now it is evident that either he had been badly fitted or that the boots had not been kept sufficiently soft by dubbing or one of the better preparations, such as "Molliscorium." The marching powers of an army very largely depend upon how it is shod, by which we mean not only that the boots themselves should be good, but that they should be carefully selected so as to be an easy fit for each individual wearer and not to be allowed to get stiff and hard. Men, too, should be taught to take proper care of their feet, as, for instance, by soaping their socks before undertaking any long march. Blistered feet were on the present occasion the cause of trouble in several instances.

The tunic should be looser across the chest than it is usually worn, so as to give full play to the lungs; and we are inclined to think that there is still room for further experiments to be made as to the easiest way the weights a soldier has to carry can be disposed.

What can be done in heavy marching order was lately shown by Lieut. Barker, R.M.L.I., by his march from Okehampton to Plymouth on a muddy road in twelve hours, including three and a half hours' stoppage, and by Sergeant Bernard, and Corporal Barnard, of the same corps, who did the distance in an hour less, being, we believe, the best time yet made in heavy marching order.

While hoping that long-distance marching competitions will become a regularly recognized thing in this country, we trust that it will not deteriorate into frantic efforts at record-breaking, but that the practical side will be kept steadily in view.

CANADA AND GLADSTONE.

Some excitement has been occasioned in Canada by the report lately circulated to the effect that the Imperial Government proposed to withdraw the Imperial troops from British North America. The Canadian papers have taken the matter up somewhat fiercely, but really there is no occasion for any fuss. Halifax, the headquarters of our fleet in the North Atlantic, is the only point at which troops are now kept, and it is not at all likely that even the Gladstone Government would essay their removal at the present juncture. Canada is mostly Conservative, and the press of the Dominion has naturally jumped at the throat of the new Liberal Government at home in connection with the rumoured withdrawal, but the excitement will doubtless soon pass away. One of the leading journals in Toronto charges Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues with attaching but little importance to the Canadian connection--with not being overburdened with anxiety about colonial greatness. The paper goes on to lay stress on the fact that the Canadians have hitherto defended themselves at considerable expense, and maintains that it was in consequence of Mr. Gladstone's sympathy for the South during the American Civil War that the Fenian invasion of Canada was brought about. The Liberal leader's bungling also, it is alleged, prevented Canada, when England was paying heavily for the Alabama mistake, from recovering for the damages then inflicted on Canada. It is evident that the Premier's critics on the other side of the Atlantic are prepared to assail him at every possible opportunity, and this Canadian onslaught, although perhaps it is undeserved at the moment, will serve to warn Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues that they must not attempt to play at ducks and drakes with colonial interests, as they did half a dozen years ago. *English paper.*

Rear-Admiral Stephenson, the new commander of the British squadron in the Pacific, has been in Her Majesty's navy for 40 years, *The Pall Mall Gazette* says, and saw active service in the Crimea, in Japan, and during the Indian mutiny. It was Captain Stephenson, as he then was, who was in command of the Heron gunboat on the Canadian lakes during the Fenian disturbances; and he had charge of Her Majesty's ship *Discovery* in the Arctic expedition of 1875-76. Rear-Admiral Stephenson was formerly a naval aide-de-camp to the Queen, and has been an equerry to the Prince of Wales since 1878.

HOW THE 66TH FOUGHT THE CHOLERA.

We reproduce from Dr. Henry's book, "Events of a Military Life," (now out of print and rare) an account of the two outbreaks of cholera at Kingston in 1832 and 1834; the subject may not be without interest at the present time. Dr. Henry was then surgeon in H. M. 66th Regiment.

On the 8th June, 1832, the pestilence made its first appearance in Quebec; it proceeded up the river to Montreal, where it burst out like a volcano on the 11th. Its course was capricious and uncertain; some intermediate villages being ravished, and others passed over altogether. At Prescott two deaths occurred on the 15th, and on the 17th it reached Kingston.

The Director-General of the Army Medical Department, Sir James McGrigor, mindful of the maxim, "Venienti occurrere morbo," had providently issued orders to his officers early in the year respecting the proper steps to be taken in preparing, as well as possible, for the approaching mischief, which my friend, Dr. Skey, at the head of the department here, was indefatigable in enforcing, with the addition of such local directions as his perfect acquaintance with these provinces, and long general experience elsewhere, might suggest. I am certain that many lives were saved in the Canadas by the preventative measures then taken through this command; and no doubt similar beneficial results attended like measures in other stations of the British army.

As soon as it was known that malignant cholera had really appeared in Quebec, it was plain enough that it would find its way to the shores of Lake Ontario. Colonel Nicol was our commandant at Kingston, and I well knew what fearless energy might be expected from him in the midst of any epidemic, however deadly. We first had the barracks and hospitals most carefully cleaned and whitewashed; the duties and fatigues of the soldiers were lightened as much as possible, and they were daily inspected with great care by their medical officers; the canteen was placed under vigilant supervision, and preparations were made to isolate the barracks, and to remove the married soldiers resident in the town, with their families, to a camp on the other side of the bay.

On the morning of the 17th of June a fatal case of undoubted cholera having occurred in the town, these measures were carried into effect. A camp was formed on the hill near Fort Henry, and the barrack gates were shut. Although the disease raged in the town for the next fortnight, we had no case in the regiment till the 4th of July, when two grenadiers were attacked with the most frightful spasms. I was sent for on the instant---bled them both largely, and they recovered.

Encouraged by the result of these, and several similar instances amongst the poor people of the town, I began vainly to imagine that this plan of treatment would be generally successful, and wrote confidently to this effect to Dr. Skey; but I was soon to be undeceived. Three men and a woman of the 66th were attacked the same night. I saw them immediately; and the symptoms being the same to all appearance, as the first cases, they were bled, and all died in twelve hours. The spot which their barrack at Point Frederick occupied was a promontory near the dockyard, the air of which was vitiated by the neighbourhood of the rotten ships. The company quartered there was removed to camp on the hill the next morning, and had no more cholera.

The fact is, I believe, that we had two different diseases confounded together under the common name of cholera, to contend with; one of these maladies having very much the character of tetanus, or lockjaw. This genus was marked by early severe and universal spasms, affecting every muscle and causing great torture. This form appears to be easily curable; and the early bleeding in this peculiar and stenic type, wrought marvels when judiciously employed. In the other more dangerous form, when the disease stole on more quietly, the patient stole early into hopeless debility, and here medicine was of little avail.

We heard wonderful accounts of the effects of transfusion of saline fluid into the veins; and Dr. Sampson, the principal practitioner in Kingston, and a man of talent, was determined, as well as myself, to give it a fair trial. We used it in twenty hopeless cases, unfortunately without success in any; though the first effect in every instance was

the apparent restoration of the powers and functions of life: in one remarkable case of a poor emigrant from Yorkshire, life was protracted seven days by pumping. Here the man almost instantaneously recovered voice, strength, color and appetite; and Dr. Sampson and myself, seeing this miraculous change, almost believed we had discovered the elixir of life, in the humble shape of salt and water.

The appearance of Kingston during the epidemic was most melancholy, "While the long funerals blackened all the way." Nothing was seen in the streets but these sorrowful processions. No business was done; for the country people kept aloof from the infected town. The yellow flag was hoisted on the beach, near the market-place, and intercourse with the steamboats put under quarantine regulations. The conduct of the inhabitants was admirable and reflected great credit on this good and spirited little town. The medical men and the clergy of all persuasions, vied with each other in the fearless discharge of their dangerous duties; and the exertions of all classes were judicious, manly and energetic; for the genuine English spirit showed itself, as usual, undaunted in the midst of peril and rising above it.

We had thirty-six cases of cholera of a malignant kind, in the 66th, besides a host of choleroïd complaints; many of which, but for early treatment, would have ended in cholera. Of these we lost seven. No child suffered.

During the prevalence of the disease, it seemed to me that a number of errors in diet were generally entertained, and acted upon in our little community. Because unripe fruit, or excess in its use, does mischief, all fruit was now proscribed by public opinion and vegetables of every description placed under the same ban, so that gardeners saw the finest productions rotting unsaleable. This was folly, for the stomach was more likely to suffer than to benefit from the want of its accustomed pabulum of mixed animal and vegetable substances. It was proper to live temperately, to avoid supper-eating, or eating late in the day, as four-fifths of the attacks came on in the night, to avoid excesses of all kinds, to strive against depressing passions, but above all to place confidence in Providence.

If, amidst so much distress, ludicrous ideas could be entertained, there was enough to excite them on this subject of abstinence from vegetables. Huge Irishmen who had sucked in the national root with their mother's milk, and lived on it all their lives, now shrank from a potato as poison. I heard one respectable gentleman confess, that he was attracted by the tempting appearance of a dish of green peas, and ate one pea, but felt uncomfortable afterwards, and felt sure it had disagreed with him.

The disease ceased entirely in the middle of October.

Of the disease in 1834, Dr. Henry writes as follows:—

Warned by the experience of 1832, no time was lost in isolating the garrison as much as possible. When the first case of malignant cholera took place in the town (in 1834), the barrack gates were shut, as formerly; the married soldiers living in lodgings with their families were encamped near Fort Henry, on the same ground as before. The Royal Artillery, having become sickly, were also sent to camp. These measures proved highly useful; the health of the numerous women and children was preserved, and that of the artillery restored.

A strict hygienic police was established and sedulously maintained in the regiment, with the object of watching and crushing the first germ of the malady. Any deviation from the men's ordinary habits was at once noticed by steady non-commissioned officers appointed for this purpose, and reported to the surgeon. They were directed to observe the men at all their meals carefully, and give notice if they should perceive loss of appetite in any individual. Drills and parades were discontinued and all duties made as light as possible; but the men were marched a short distance in the cool of the evening by the adjutant, after medical inspection. On hot days they were permitted to amuse themselves, and cool the barracks by watering them and the square wherein they stand, with a fire engine, in which they enjoyed themselves much, making jets *d'eau* in the air *ad libitum*. Cleanliness of person, clothing, bedding, and barrack-rooms was strictly enjoined and maintained. The men were allowed to take reasonable rest in the morning, and their sleep at that hour, which is generally the most refreshing after a hot night in the barrack room, was not abridged under a mistaken notion of the advantage of extreme early rising. No fasti-

diousness was practised as to their diet, which was not changed; the author conceiving, as mentioned before, that the stomach would be more liable to get out of order if deprived of the vegetables grateful to it, and to which it had been accustomed, than if they were permitted to be used. The regimental canteen, that fruitful source of mischief, was placed under strict watchfulness, and inemperance prevented as much as possible. It ought to be added that in this respect, and indeed every other, the conduct of the soldiers of the 66th during both epidemics was eminently good.

With these precautions, and early attention to premonitory abdominal disturbances, the disease touched us lightly, and we had only eight adult cases of cholera out of seven hundred and sixty-nine individuals. However, we had besides a host of bowel complaints, many of which no doubt, would have merged in the pestilence but for early treatment. This was a ratio about twenty fold less than amongst the civil population; and our total loss was fifty fold less or thereabouts, being only one man and two children.

There was a material difference between the practice of 1832 and 1834. Laudanum, brandy, and other stimulants were administered now much more sparingly than before; when, probably they had been used too freely. Bleeding, also, was not so common, for those violent tetanic spasms which it had so frequently relieved in the former year were not so general. Calomel had been given then very largely, but was now used less indiscriminately. In 1835 acetate of lead was used in some hopeless cases with much benefit. My favourite remedy was castor oil, combined with a small quantity of laudanum, given in some grateful and demulcent fluid, as hot as possible; making the patient lie on his right side, for the assistance of gravitation towards the pylorus, and to prevent nausea. In some hundred cases on this and the former occasion, I witnessed the most excellent effects from this remedy; and moreover, experienced them myself in the early stage of two attacks of cholera I had at Kingston. Once when attending a gentleman who died of the disease, I was conscious of the very moment of contracting it at his bedside. I instantly went home and to bed, and took the oil and laudanum, when five minutes delay might have cost my life. For some time there was a terrible internal conflict, the heart laboured tumultuously, and I lay quietly, yet under the perfect consciousness that a great struggle was going on for life or death, whether the thin part of the blood called the serum, should rush fatally to the coats of the intestines, or be determined in a warm and salutary perspiration to the skin. All this time the pulse could not be counted, and the feeling of anxiety and oppression of the vital powers was dreadful. At length the circulation gradually became calmer, the shriveling skin swelled out with warm moisture and grateful heat, and the crisis was past. Here, and in numerous similar instances, like the fabled action of oil on a stormy sea, this invaluable medicine soothed the internal commotion and effected a grateful and healthy calm.

As on the former occasion the conduct of the manly and intelligent community of Kingston was becoming the character of their town. Nobody shrank from the kind offices to the sick, nobody ran away; a health committee sat daily, and the doctors and clergy of all persuasions did their duty nobly as before.

Although we have seen cholera following roads and rivers, and the great lines of human intercourse in various parts of the world, it has often left some favored spots untouched, in a very capricious and unaccountable manner. In England, Exeter was never visited by the disease, though it prevailed in the neighborhood. During the invasion of 1834, the south shore of Lake Ontario was exempt, but not the north. Opposite to Kingston is a village, on a height called Barrielfield, where numerous deaths took place from cholera; whilst in another village, or hamlet, but half a mile distant, and nearly level with the lake, the malady did not show itself at all. We found it pertinaciously sticking to some houses, and occurring in them again and again; and those elevated parts of the town, which had always been considered the most healthy, suffered the most. By the middle of September the health of Kingston was restored, but half the inhabitants were in mourning."

MEDICO-MILITARY NOTES.

A surgeon of some years experience claims that the period of service required by our Militia Act before the rank of Surgeon-Major can be obtained is altogether too long, viz., twenty years. In the Imperial service the majority of surgeons obtain their surgeon-majorship in ten or twelve years. As this title gives relative rank of Lieut.-Col. he suggests that the title of Surgeon-Colonel replace it.

The same officer says that he is entirely opposed to the forming of the Militia Medical officer into a staff corps—same as in the Imperial service. Such a suggestion has been made of late. The rank between combatant and non-combatant officers of our volunteer corps is now very slight. It would practically cease to exist if the medical officer was not an officer of the corps.

A correspondent, signing himself "Medicus," asks why no honours have ever been conferred on our Militia Medical officers. He says: "There are several well known names still in the militia who have done their country good service. They are high up on the seniority list, two or more having served nearly forty years."

The question of medical equipment for camps is, according to Surgeon-Major Campbell, of the Canadian Regiment of Infantry, one of much difficulty. He says: Doctors differ in their views of the best drugs to use under precisely similar conditions. In private practice they each choose the remedy they prefer and would like to do the same when acting in a military capacity. This is quite impossible. A drug store of large dimensions in a camp is out of the question. Troops in camp are presumed to be on active service, and only these things can be allowed which experience has shown to be essential. The duty of preparing the medicine chests for the camps in the 5th and 6th military districts has for some years been assigned to Surgeon-Major Campbell. The first year he had this only to prepare. He wrote to every medical officer who was going into camp and asked for suggestions. These he received and largely acted upon. The result was complete satisfaction. Next year a different set of medical officers were in camp, and there was much grumbling at the contents of the case. The plan followed last year of having some of the camps at the military schools and making the hospital of the permanent corps the camp hospital was found to work well.

The supply of medical officers at the Brigade Camp at St. Johns last summer was, it is said, not what it ought to have been. Two battalions had none. The result was that the P. M. O. was a man of all kinds of work. Medical officers should do their duty or retire.

A medical head is certainly needed for our militia,—one to whom all matters medical may be referred. If we look at the militia list we find one there; but does he ever act in his official capacity? We doubt it.

A DISTINGUISHED ARMY SURGEON.

Surgeon-General Henry Mills Cannon, who died recently at his residence in Eaton Place, entered the army in 1846. He served in the Punjab Campaign of 1849-50, was present at the actions of Ramnugger, Chillianwalla, and Goojerat, and received for his distinguished services a medal and three clasps. He earned the thanks of the Supreme Government and of the Local Government of the North-Western Provinces for services in the Rohilkund and Meerut Divisions during the Mutiny period. He was also recommended by the Commander-in-Chief for brevet promotion, and a good-service pension of 100*l.* a year was conferred on him. The letter intimating this distinction referred to his conduct in high terms of praise, and expressed the satisfaction with which the Government of India viewed Her Majesty's recognition of his services to the State. Dr. Cannon was recommended for a Commandership of the Bath by the Government of India in April, 1878. Unfortunately for him, no birthday honours were gazetted in that year, and before the next birthday he had retired, in ignorance of the rule that retired officers are barred from being appointed to the order.



A STAFF SURGEON'S TREATMENT OF TYP HUS IN 1800.

During the fall and winter of 1799 and 1800 a severe typhus fever had made its appearance on board of the "Asia," which had proved fatal to some of the 41st regiment; in consequence of this the Commander-in-chief had lost no time in sending off that regiment in boats to Montreal, by the St. Lawrence; but the sick, about one hundred in number, were left at Quebec under the charge of subalterns, the senior of them a Lieutenant, Arthur True; the names of the others were Hall and Kelly. Notwithstanding the change of the air and the increasing severity of the cold, the 41st regiment at Montreal continued to suffer considerable mortality through the fever. The regimental surgeons had died in attending the hospital, or they were disabled by the disease from discharging their duty, so that it became necessary to claim the services of some of the private practitioners then at Montreal. Among those was a Mr. Gould, who soon afterwards fell a victim to the malady, and whose death caused a considerable degree of sympathy on behalf of his widow, for he was a general favorite. I know not if any other medical men so called in died of the fever, but I well remember that a medical staff-surgeon, stationed at Quebec, was sent off at a moment's notice to assist in endeavoring to arrest the ravages of the fever from spreading far and wide among the inhabitants, some of whom had already been swept off.

In regard of this medical officer, a short, rough looking personage, and of equally rough manners, it was related, but I do not vouch for the accuracy of the rumor, that on his arrival at the hospital of the 41st regiment at Montreal, he declared it was not surprising that the fever was working so much destruction since the unfortunate patients were smothered through the want of proper ventilation; upon which, it was asserted, he absolutely ordered the glaze frame of the windows to be removed, the doors to be taken off their hinges, and the clothes to be taken away, and the sick to be thus left totally uncovered. The thermometer was low, perhaps below zero, so that by the following morning there was no patients in the hospital; but the undertaker and the clergyman were called in, and so terminated the typhus fever. The news of this almost unique mode of curing every patient in an hospital, spread throughout the town of Montreal like wildfire, and before ten o'clock that morning the soldiers of the 41st regiment were tumultuously assembled in the barrack yard, demanding summary vengeance of Dr. Frost, as they now described him; and it is not improbable that, had he not taken the precaution of hastening off at an early hour, in order that he might be the first to report the happy result of his new practice. Dr. Frost might have been sent off to welcome the arrival of his victims in the other world.

ADVENTURES OF COL. LANDMANN.

WHAT BECAME OF NANA SAHIB?

A curious theory has been started in India that the Tongal General, one of the leaders in the attack on the Residency at Manipur, who was hanged with the Senaputty, was none other than Nana Sahib, who in June, 1857, massacred the garrison at Cawnpore. Are the antecedents of the Tongal General so well known, queries a Calcutta correspondent, as to preclude the possibility of his having been the Nana Sahib? The rather motiveless precipitancy of the Manipur Durbar during the crisis in its affairs becomes intelligible and consequential if it were true that its most iron-willed member had race hatred to urge him to finish his career with a theatrical coup as bloody and cruel as that which commenced it. The only extrinsic evidence to be adduced in support is that in 1858 the Guruji (religious teacher) of the Nana, accompanied by armed followers and elephants, and having a nephew of Nana in his charge, was encamped at Cooch Behar. A traveller who repeatedly visited the Mahratta camp was struck with the marked contrast presented between the strangers and the Negroido-Mongoloid inhabitants of the place.

A SENSIBLE ACT.

One of Mr. Chapleau's last acts as Minister of Customs was to transmit a memorandum to council recommending that the regulations whereby provision is made for a refund of duty paid by the Imperial troops on cigars, wines, spirits, malt liquors, chinaware, glassware, plateware, silverware, when imported by regimental messes, be amended and extended in their application, so as to include the officers' messes at the various permanent schools of military instruction in Canada. He points out that if the recommendation is approved the result will be an increase in the consumption of light wines at the various military schools and a corresponding decrease of the use of intoxicating liquors, besides lessening as far as possible whatever is likely to be dangerously attractive in the atmosphere of the ante-rooms of the messes of the various military schools.

HOW RIFLE BARRELS ARE WORN OUT.

While it is undoubtedly true that some rifle barrels wear better than others, still in the vast majority of cases where it is complained that a barrel no longer shoots as it did, that it is shot out, etc., will be found to be either to lack of cleaning or improper cleaning.

Let me instance a case. Not long ago I sat in a friend's office and saw him clean his rifle. Some cotton waste soiled with coal dust and other dirt that had been allowed to settle on it, was wrapped around his wiping rod and pushed through the barrel with all his strength. I looked on and said nothing, but I will not be a bit surprised to hear him say before long that his rifle does not shoot as it used to. Nothing short of diamond hardness would stand such cleaning. If you want your rifle barrel to last see to it that your swab material is soft and clean. It should be kept shut up where no gritty dust could get into it. Use plenty of oil in cleaning (you can wipe it out afterwards if you choose) and avoid excessive friction. There is no need of putting so much on the swab-rod that it takes both hands and all the weight of your body to drive it through. It is such work as this that takes the sharp edge off. Of course, hardened balls and paper-patched billets will wear out a barrel faster than soft and well-lubricated grooved ones; but nevertheless it is the rough cleaning that wears the most in many cases.

PEN PICTURES OF MOLTKE AND BISMARCK.

Who is this senior for whom the throng makes way reverentially—he with lean wrinkled face, set mouth, yet with something of a half smile on it, ever with downcast abstracted eyes and stooping shoulder, with hands clasped behind his back and with listless gait—this fleshless, tough-looking man with the bushy eye-brows and the long, lean throat? He is worth looking at, for he is the greatest strategist of the age, and has been the ruling soul of the victorious campaign. Moltke, for it is he, has been with the Emperor, and is probably on his way home to finish Miss Braddon's last novel; for when he is not devising strategy he is reading sensational novels; and his abstraction, as like as not, is caused by speculation as to which of the two aspirants to her hand the heroine is ultimately to marry. A tall burly man swings round the corner of the Friedrich Strasse, his loud "Ha! ha!" ringing out above the noise of the street as he strides down the Linden. The crowd makes way for him when it will for few others, and in truth he is the stamp of man to drive a path for himself even through an obstructive crowd. His step is firm and massive, his shoulders are broad and square; the undress cuirassier cap sets off well the strong face with the heavy snow-white moustache and the terrible under-jaw, massive yet not fleshy, full but not exuberant, which one never looks at without thinking how symbolical it is of the "blood and iron" dogma which the stern but hearty man once so frankly enunciated. When last I had seen Bismarck he was sitting on his big horse under the statue of Strasbour, in the Place de la Concorde, on the day the German troops marched into Paris, glowering down scornfully from under the peak of his metal helmet on a group of Frenchmen who had identified him, and were shrinking as they spat hissings up at him.—*Archibald Forbes in Scribner's Magazine.*