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MILITARY GAZETTE

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NEWS OF THE SERVICE.

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

EDITOR CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE,
Montreal.

NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, October 13.—To say that military matters at headquarters are quiet would be a very mild way of describing the state of affairs. There is absolutely nothing going on, and the policeman who keeps watch at the door of the Western Block seldom has his reveries disturbed by the arrival of visitors bent on business. Indeed, since the session closed several of the headquarters staff, and others of the civil branch of the department, have been absent from the capital on private or official business. The Minister has also been out of the city.

The names of three well-known officials have frequently been brought up in recent discussions. The rumored retirement of Col. Lake, quartermaster-general, has proved a fruitful topic, but it is not generally credited here. At any rate, I was unable to gain confirmation of the rumor from any authoritative source. Col. Lake would be much missed by other members of the staff. So far as the term may be applied in speaking of a senior officer, it may be said that he has been a general favorite ever since he came to Canada. His devotion to his duties has been well known, and it is admitted on all sides that he has done infinitely more for the militia's reorganization than has ever appeared on the surface.

Another story, or rather, the revival of an old story, that has been going the rounds, has been the suggested appointment of Major Roy, of Montreal, as commandant of the R.R.C.I. at St. Johns. This is a persistent old falsehood, for it bobs up at odd intervals with unvarying regularity. There does not seem to be the slightest foundation for it in fact. When Major Roy returns from England it is extremely probable that he will be promoted from the position of brigade major at Montreal, though it is not likely that he will be moved to any other point.

The supposed appointment of Lieut.-Col. G. R. White, of the 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, to the assistant adjutant generalship, is

the third story which has been canvassed, and it appears to have just as solid a foundation on fact as the other two. There does not seem to be any pressing need of the vacant position being filled, and unless Col. White has claims on the party that I wot not of, it would seem more than likely that some other who may stand closer in "the order of aspiration" will have a more promising chance of writing "A.A.G." after his name.

There was a movement on foot here some time ago which tended to the establishment of a military library in the city. The matter was brought to the notice of the Minister of Militia in the late Government, but no steps were taken to have the library established.

The matter is again being worked by those interested and they are not few in numbers. It is suggested that a room be properly fitted up in the drill hall. The military publications of Canada, United States and Europe would all be furnished gratis to the Canadian Government and the janitor of the drill hall could act as librarian. The room would be open at all times, that any military man might drop in and see what is going on in the military world outside. He would receive new ideas, catch new inspiration and take a much greater interest in his company and in his battalion. The cost being almost nothing and the advantages to be gained being very great, there is no evident reason why this library should not be established.

THE LOCAL CORPS.

In contrast with the state of affairs at headquarters, the local corps have been putting in an exceedingly busy time of it. The weekly parades of the Guards have been well attended and the men have been doing excellent work. The class firing has been finished, and with the inspection of armories and answering of questions, which will take place on Friday night next, the serious part of the year's work will have been practically concluded.

The 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles have also been hard at work, what with regimental parades and officers' and sergeants' classes. Class firing has been concluded. The riflemen will soon have the opportunity of welcoming home their commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Wright. It is expected that he will be back from British Columbia early in November. He has been up in the Omenica gold district and has, it appears, met with success. Major Sherwood has had command during his absence, and it goes without saying that the work has been done most efficiently.

On Sunday next a garrison church parade is to be held. The headquarters and district staffs, the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, 2nd Field Battery, Governor-General's Foot Guards and 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles will parade, the Protestants proceeding to Christ church and the Catholics to St. Jean Baptiste



church. Given fine weather the occasion should be an imposing one.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Capt. J. Fred. Ramsay, of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, was a visitor at the Guards' mess during the regimental parade last week.

Major Lessard, Royal Canadian Dragoons, was in the city last Thursday and Friday.

"Col." MacMillan, whose eloquent pressing of the claims of the volunteers of 1866 has caused some attention, is still at the Capital. There does not seem to be any brilliant chance of the Fenian expellers being rewarded in the immediate future.

Capt. Bate, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, has received a first-class field officer's certificate from the Guards' School of Instruction, Wellington Barracks, London, Eng.

The Royal Scots, of Montreal, were well represented at the league Rugby match here between Montreal and Ottawa. Lieut. Cameron played on the Ottawa team and Lieut. Armstrong with the Montrealers. It is needless to say that both were stars.

A. M. B.

WITH THE ARMY.

LONDON, ENG., Oct. 4.—Much satisfaction is expressed in the service that four of the officers who took part in the Jamieson raid, and against whom no case could be proven at the trial, have been allowed to return to their regiments.

The manœuvres at Aldershot were in every respect a great success. The troops were well handled, and a special feature of the operations was the good marching, which was due, no doubt, to the graduated training to which they have been subjected. The troops were subjected to great hardships and fatigue owing to the bad weather.

The Indian Mint will prepare the new Indian war medal which has been sanctioned in commemoration of the services rendered in the recent campaign in Chitral. It is expected that all ranks will be in possession of them by the first of the year.

It is stated that ten medical officers, who have over 20 years' service, have asked to retire. The cause of this clearing out is the result of the long tours of foreign service, no leave and hard work. Some have even thrown up the promotion to brigade surgeon's rank to remain at home rather than face an Indian tour. There appears to be much discontent with the way that the Army Medical Department are being treated. It is said that really good students will not enter this service until Lord Lansdowne issues his promised warrant. Nearly every Gazette tells of a retirement in one rank or another.

By an arrangement come to between the India Office and War Office cadets of the Royal Military College, Canada, will have the benefit of one nomination annually for the Indian Staff Corps. The experiment is to be tried for five years.

The militia who were recently under training at Aldershot have been granted an allowance of 6d. per day for extra cleaning of arms, accoutrements and clothing caused by the inclement weather.

By an army order just issued, officers commanding infantry brigades who retire from the service on completion of not less than five years' service in that appointment, are allowed to wear the uniform of a brigadier-general on the retired list.

Lord Wolseley, the Commander-in Chief, has expressed himself as highly pleased with the manœuvres which have lately finished at Aldershot. The ground at the disposal of the troops was inadequate for the performing of many important movements, but, notwithstanding, the troops showed great improvement on former years.

The promotion of Sir Herbert Kitchener to the rank of major-general in Her Majesty's army, for distinguished service in the

field, is a well-deserved recognition of the brilliantly conducted campaign on the Middle Nile. The warmest praise has been suggested for the manner in which the Sirdar has transformed the Egyptian army into a well-disciplined and reliable body.

The greatest surprise has been expressed at the recent saddle-cutting by a detachment of the 4th Hussars, stationed at Waterford. The men claim that they have been subjected to the "most harsh forms of drill labor." However this may be, it is absurd to think that a certain class of men who, on the commanding officer not conforming to their wishes, they resort to the dastardly tactics of having their grievance drawn attention to by damaging Government property.

For senior colonels of the army the outlook for the next two or three years is not by any means bright, owing to so few vacancies that will occur in the generals' list. A number of voluntary retirements will, no doubt, take place, as the present regulations permit an officer to take full pension two years before he reaches the compulsory age. Considering the size of the colonels' list, it is a matter of impossibility for two out of every three to reach the rank of general.

The action of the Admiralty in training pigeons is a step that is highly approved of. It is to be hoped, now that a beginning has been made, a complete system will, ere long, be introduced. All the European countries have now a regular pigeon-messenger service. There is no doubt but what a properly trained service of carrier pigeons would be invaluable, both in the scheme for home defence and in many of our colonies.

LIEUT.-COL. WHITE TO BE A.A.G.

QUEBEC, October 13—The following gentlemen were recently extended the privileges of the Garrison Club: Col. Kingscote, R.A., Halifax; Lieut.-Col. Brown, R.A., England; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cotton, Kingston, Ont.; Dr. F. W. Campbell, R.R.C.I., St. Johns, Que.; Major F. L. Lessard, R.C.D., Toronto; Capt. W. Forester, R.C.D., Toronto, and Major-General Gascoigne and Capt. MacLean, A.D.C.

The annual meeting of the Garrison Club took place on the 14th inst.

It was reported in one of the local papers that Lieut.-Col. Geo. R. White, of the 8th Royal Rifles, had been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters and had resigned the command of his regiment. This, however, was contradicted the following day, but, nevertheless, in such a manner as to leave the impression that such an appointment was not altogether an unlikely event for the near future.

The brigade camp, which was held at St. Joseph de Levis, is now a thing of the past. Owing to the number of days in which the weather was extremely bad, the benefit anticipated to those in camp cannot be viewed as having been fulfilled, as at least one-half of the time was such as to prevent any work being done of an advantageous nature. The camp was inspected by Major-General Gascoigne previous to its breaking up.

Capt. Lee, R.A., of the staff of the Royal Military College of Canada, delivered a lecture on "Mobilization," which was appreciated by all such as were enabled to be present.

The smartest battalion in camp was the 87th, and the company commanded by Capt. F. O'Farrell was admitted to be the best drilled and most efficient in the brigade.

The agitation which has been going on with regard to recognition of the services of the militia who were called out in connection with the Fenian raid of 1866 has brought up the question of recognition for those who were called out for active service on the 23rd of December, 1864, in connection with the St. Alban's raid, and who were out on the border for a period of some six months. It

will be remembered that there were three administrative battalions on service, known as the First, or Western; Second, or Central, and Third, or Eastern Administrative Battalions. Several of the survivors recently called upon Lieut.-Col. Frost Wood Gray and expressed themselves as desirous of taking steps to have the matter brought to the notice of the authorities with a view of recognition for services rendered on that occasion, and in order to deal with the question properly and decide upon a line of action, Col. Gray would be pleased to hear from those residing in other parts of Canada, communications to be addressed to that officer at Quebec. Col. Gray at the time served as lieutenant in the Eastern Battalion.

The cup presented by Capt. R. E. W. Turner, of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, was on view at Mr. Seifert's and attracted considerable attention. It consists of an inverted cartridge, supported on three crossed rifles, encircled by a wreath of laurel leaves. One side of the cup consists of the figure of a mounted Hussar, and on the other the inscription: "Presented to the Squadron by Capt. R. E. W. Turner, 1896." At the base are two shields, one inscribed, "Queen's Own Canadian Hussars," and the other reserved for the names of the winners in the annual rifle competitions. Sergt. E. Woodley is the first to be placed upon it. The cup has to be won three times before it becomes the property of the winner.

The rifle match in connection with the Torrens Cup, presented to the 8th Royal Rifles for competition among the officers, has had to be postponed twice on account of the inclemency of the weather.

Satisfaction is expressed at the action of the Government in deciding to allow the Lewis equipment to be taken into competition with that of such others as may be brought forward, in lieu of carrying out the decision of the late Government to adopt the Oliver equipment, and which was arrived at without even an attempt being made to compare the merits of the two. Needless to state that such a question is of the greatest importance to the force at large, and every effort should be made to get the best to be obtained. The promoters of the Lewis are prepared to submit to competition and to abide by the decision of competent judges. Doubtless, this question will receive attention in the near future.

PATROL.

TORONTO NEWS.

TORONTO, Oct. 12, 1896.—Anyone passing the armories on a Monday night would think that an institution of quite a different character occupied the building and not that it was the abode of what is perhaps the most orderly and exact profession practised. Half a dozen squads being put through the intricacies of drill, from the goose step to the more elaborate exercises of the rifle, each under a different instructor, who is doing his best for his squad to drown out the commands of the others, will scarcely give an observer a very good idea of discipline and order. But to him who is willing to learn by quiet observation it will be plain that these men who apparently are making themselves foolish are earnestly endeavoring to learn how to be of the most use when the time for usefulness comes. About one hundred eager recruits anxious to do this gives the lie to those who call it all foolish and useless expenditure of time and money. These are they who will bear the brunt of the battle, while their decriers proceed hastily to look after their summer cottages about James' Bay.

The Grenadiers still employ men from Stanley Barracks to bring their recruits up to the mark, and in one way it is a good idea, but I think the good features are overcome by the bad ones. In the first place it gives the recruits a much better setting up than regimental instruction, and they have the advantage of the latest modes in vogue in the permanent corps, and this, I think, is the only advantage. For it must be remembered that a city battalion, which drills for about six-

teen evenings of two hours each is totally different from a permanent corps which has exercise every day, and instruction from such a corps cannot but help imparting instruction in the same way as done in their own corps, a very little at a time. Now, the keeping of a city corps at a strength of one hundred over Government allowance is a difficult task, and it does not do to disgust recruits by worrying them. They join for the love of it, there being no pay, and are willing to learn, and will learn in time. A good groundwork is essential, but it must be remembered that these recruits join companies who are almost recruits themselves, after a summer's or winter's rest, and the placing of a well-drilled man in a company even a little rusty disappoints the man. Why not, then, place the recruit in his company when he understands his position as a soldier and how to obey, and when he has attained a limited proficiency in the art of drill, and let him pick up the rest there with those who are very little, if any, in advance of him? And then, again, no matter how well a man can drill in a squad, he will make mistakes and blunders when he joins his company. The captain and others in command should be able to put the finishing touches to their recruits, and by doing so would keep many from leaving on account of the tedious and uninteresting drills of a recruit class. Besides this, there is the slur which the employment of a permanent corps instructor casts on the N.C.O.'s of the regiment, which in itself is a very important matter.

The Highlanders must be very popular among the other regiments and with the people in general, if one can judge from the frequency with which is heard whistled their regimental march, "Highland Laddie." But, on the other hand, it may be accounted for by the very interesting and instructive words set to the tune by the street urchins.

The Bugle Band of the Q.O.R. is one of the liveliest and most go-ahead adjuncts of any corps in town. They do not limit themselves to the set marches, but are always treating their admirers to something new. On the 30th ult. they rendered one of the best-arranged and inspiring marches that I have ever heard in Toronto, one which would make the most fatigued soldier pick up and step out with new vigor. The other bugle bands have an example which they might well follow with profit to themselves and their regiments.

The usual fall garrison church parade will be held on the 1st November, when Toronto's soldier boys make their thanksgiving in order to leave the day set apart for it free for other things.

All the regiments spent their drill nights last week in hard work—company and squad drill. The time for show is over, and no time can now be afforded for street parades, which, on account of the limited space and many noises, cannot be utilized for instructional purposes. The Highlanders took a long march on the 1st inst., as a last good-bye to pleasure for this season. On all such occasions, and especially on that last mentioned, people remark on the amount of talking that is allowed to go on in the ranks and also between the officers when marching at attention. This is a great fault, and officers should stop it and try and recollect that discipline is necessary and must be enforced as well by example as by reproof. If the order is a route march then let them take it seriously and impress upon their commands the necessity of strict adherence to duty and not look upon it as mere play, which will soon demoralize the best militia corps. There is no play in war, and that is what, in cold blood, they are training for.

Company drill can be made very interesting if the instructor will only allow himself to become thoroughly acquainted with it. The movements in sections and half-companies from column and line admit of many variations, which, besides sharpening the wits of the section and half-company commanders, serve to interest the men, for they feel they are learning something new and are

advancing beyond the routine as usually practised. The cavalry man who wasted four years in the infantry said: "There ain't nothink in it but 'Alt, left dress,' that's all," was very nearly right, if one can judge from what is seen in the armories almost any drill night. An officer should not feel himself tied down to the exact letter of the drill book. There are many applications of the movements laid down there that may be helpful in times of difficulty. How many times do you see a company retiring in column of half companies or sections and company formed without first advancing? And the same thing with regard to files broken off. There is a movement which might, I think, be practised with good results in the saving of a cumbersome and ragged movement in fours. For instance, a battalion is marching along a street in column, and, coming to a cross street along which they intend to go, why not treat the companies as being in line as they arrive, and form them successively into column of sections to the right or left as the case may be? This is not according to the drill book, but would be more satisfactory than forming fours to a flank and wheeling, and would not take up so much time, as each company does the latter separately, it being impossible for the C. O. to drown the band.

The Highlanders adopted last year the new method of falling in, and are still using it with good results. It is not the captain's duty to inspect the sergeants of their companies, that falling to the lot of the adjutant according to interior economy, and if there is no staff parade, as is usually the case, how are the sergeants and other N.C.O.'s to be kept up to the mark? As the 48th do it there is always a staff parade, and the adjutant gives it his very best attention, with the result that the N.C.O.'s are smarter, look after their men and keep them up to the mark, also taking a special delight in requiring them to do as has been required of them by the adjutant. The men did not fall in as quickly as they should on Friday night, but taking it all together it is a more satisfactory method than that still practised by the other regiments.

There appears to be some difficulty in getting men to attend parade this fall, as is evidenced by the fact of the small parades of the regiments. I understand recourse has been had to the Police Court to enforce the more refractory. This method does not strike one as being at all military, and it should be a point of consideration with the authorities as to providing a means of punishment which would tend to increase the respect of the rank and file for military institutions and not tend to disgrace.

The bowling alleys are gradually coming into use again. Of course, it is only those who are not busily engaged that can afford the time, but many matches will be played as soon as inspection is over. If the rifle galleries are fixed up this winter there will be a further attraction to the men, as they can put in an enjoyable evening between the two. Now provide them with a room for recreation and meeting purposes, and Toronto Drill Hall will be without a drawback.

At the church parade of the Grenadiers on the 4th inst., the regiment paraded some short of 500, rather a small parade for them on a Sunday, when everyone usually turns out to see and be seen, and especially as they were to hear a sermon from their own recently appointed chaplain, the Rev. A. H. Baldwin. One or two of the companies were very weak, which probably accounts for the fact that they marched in fours instead of column. It is very hard to get every man in a company to remember everything, but if all have not gloves then no gloves should be worn. There is the same trouble about leggings, some with and some without.

The annual rifle match of the Grenadiers took place on the 3rd, and was attended by about 200 members besides ex-members. Dull weather has been the rule at the rifle matches this year, but the light was good on the 3rd, and many good scores were made, among which may be mentioned those of Corpl. Windatt and Major

Bruce. A good feature of the rifle match was the ex-members' match, and many availed themselves of the privilege of reviving old and pleasant recollections by turning out with the boys in red to their annual shoot.

The officers' questions for inspection this year look nice and easy, and so they are, but the answers are very long, and, in one or two instances, intricate. The ground covered is very much the same as last year, as it must necessarily be, but the questions provide for a more practical knowledge of drill.

One of the answers brings up a nightmare to the mind of some of the officers of city battalions: "An officer on outpost duty must provide himself," etc. This continual provision from out of the slender stores of a city man's purse becomes tiresome, and one is apt to wonder where the Government and the Militia Department come in at all for the poor officer. No doubt he must consider it a boon and great privilege, as it is, to provide himself, for the usual Government issues are far from satisfactory. But if a stores department were kept, where officers could buy what they wanted at cost price and get it of good quality, much needless expense in the shape of outrageous profits would be saved, and the militia force have the benefit of many who under the present system find it too expensive a hobby in which to indulge.

In looking over the militia general orders, my attention was caught by the establishment of the 43rd Rifles, of Ottawa. Twenty-two officers for 199 men and four non-combatant officers for 60 non-combatant men, two majors and an adjutant. Does it not seem absurd that such should be the case, and yet, under the system, it is necessary, for without the fees of the officers it would be impossible to keep the battalion fully equipped.

The officers of the city corps are taking steps to fit up their general mess rooms. The committee in charge is Surgeon-Major Grasett, G.G.B.G.; Surgeon-Major Elliot, T.B.F.A.; Capt. Cameron, R.G.; Capt. Donald, 48th; Lieut. Green, Q.O.R.; and they expect to have the annual garrison dinner in the newly-fitted quarters.

The district marching and firing competition came off on Saturday. Eight teams, of ten men, one sergeant and an officer, entered, viz.: Two from the Q.O.R., under command of Lieuts. Wyatt and Crooks; two from the 10th R.G., under command of Lieuts. Mason and O'Reilly; one from the 13th Infantry, under command of Lieut. Ross; one from R.R.C.I., No. 2 Company, under command of Lieut. Thacker, and two from the 48th, under command of Lieuts. Mitchell and Thompson. The distance marched was exactly eight miles, over a road not at all too good, and was covered by all the teams in less than two hours. One team of the Q.O.R., put in for the purpose of maintaining the record of that regiment for marching, managed to do it in 1.45, or at the rate of 4 4-7 miles per hour. One team of the Highlanders lost two men by reason of not being properly accoutred, and thereby hangs a tale. Anyone might have seen the adjutant of that corps scorching along King street with a bayonet sticking out of either pocket and not caring a — for anybody or anything. But he did not arrive in time to save his two men being sacrificed, and he was angry, in fact mad.

The results as handed out by Col. Otter are:

Highest possible score, 160 points.	
1st—Winner of Gascoigne Cup, 48th Highlanders (1st team). Score, 91; less penalties, 8	83 points.
2nd—Royal Grenadiers (2nd team). Score, 85; less penalties, 2	83 points.
3rd—Royal Grenadiers (1st team). Score, 85; less penalties, 6½	78½ points.
4th—Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry. Score, 73	73 points.
5th—13th Battalion. Score, 72; less penalties, 1	71 points.
6th—Queen's Own Rifles (1st team). Score, 64; less penalties, 5	59 points.
7th—Queen's Own Rifles (2nd team). Score, 45; less penalties, 5, and 6 shots not fired.	40 points.
8th—48th Highlanders (2nd team). Score, 38; less penalties, 1, and two men disqualified for not being properly armed.	37 points.

From this it appears that the Highlanders managed to choose

their men better than the others, as besides the two points they are ahead there is a difference of six points in the next team's favor in the matter of penalties. Their second team was out of it entirely on account of losing the two improperly armed members, and they started thus with a very heavy handicap. The Grenadiers put in two good teams, both of which obtained the same number of points, but one lost heavily on penalties. The R. R. C. I. lost not a single point in penalties, but their shooting was not at all good, being 20 points below that of the highest team. Everyone thought that the 13th would make a better showing, as they were under the charge of Lieut. Ross and Sergt.-Major Huggins, and should have been able to win if leadership counts for anything. Major Maclaren marched with them all the way and saw that they did not overtax themselves.

The Q.O.R. proved that they can still keep up a rattling smart pace, but were used up by it and could not use their rifles to advantage on account of it, and one of their teams was in charge of one of the best shots in Ontario. A stranger would say that the permanent corps should have won, for though they labor under a disadvantage in numbers, their men are free to go to the ranges on practice day, and they should have made a better showing. And more, they had a soft collapsible cartridge pouch, which is a decided advantage over the cast iron useless things the other teams had to use. Of the other corps, he would think the Q.O.R. should have been first, as they have some 600 men to choose from, as against the Grenadiers' 500 and the 13th and Highlanders' 400. Some comment has been made as to the marching of the teams. Certainly the permanent fellows took the first place there, as well they might. The Q.O.R. teams might have been handled better in this respect, but the others were well looked after, the 13th by Major Maclaren, the Grenadiers by Col. Mason, who marched with one of the teams, and the Highlanders by Major Macdonald, who held back his men and made them take things easy. The weather was good and the wind very favorable, which accounts to a great extent for the good time made on the march.

The competition was not very favorably looked on by the confirmed rifle shot, but met with the hearty support of all those who believe in practical work, and should a similar contest be held next year there will be much enthusiasm over it. The teams were all entered before any prize was offered, and it is a wonder that so many good shots came out and took part. To Lieut.-Col. Otter, who originated the scheme here, is due the entire credit, and it is to be hoped that next year the competition will be entered by many more of the regiments in the district. If companies could be accommodated so much the better, as it is an easy matter to choose ten good men out of a battalion of four, five and six hundred men; but it would be a different matter to get a whole company, as it stands, to come up to the same standard. If some such plan as this were formulated for the Queen's Birthday instead of the useless "visiting" now indulged in by the city battalions, some good and effective training would be done and officers would get some idea of how a long route march should be conducted and how to look after and provide for their men, a thing in which they get absolutely no training whatever.

Thanksgiving Day is again fixed late in November, thus doing away with any chance of a field day for the city corps, as with the limited Government supplies it is not fair to ask men to risk their health, and perhaps their life, by taking part in operations insufficiently clothed when the temperature is sure to be below freezing point several degrees. Why this is so does not seem to be explainable save by the caprice of the authorities at Ottawa. Whether a man gives thanks in October or November makes very little difference, and one would think the earlier the better. It is the only day on which there is a chance for city battalions to receive any instruction in field manoeuvres, and it seems a shame that they should not be considered when they are willing and anx-

ious to become efficient. How many officers are there who would know what to do with a brigade if they were placed in command, as they would be in case of trouble, and how many even know what two or three thousand men look like when covering two or three miles of country, or how to keep up communication between, and concerted action by, the component parts of force so distributed? For the city officer there is no means of acquiring any knowledge on this line, unless he be attached to a camp of instruction, which is a very difficult matter with most of them, as they have their business to attend to.

The following appeared in this week's regimental orders of the 48th Highlanders: "Messrs. John Wanless & Sons, having presented to the regiment a Highland dirk, the commanding officer has much pleasure in accepting the same, and has decided that the dirk shall be regimental property, and grants the privilege of wearing it, in lieu of that usually worn, to the officer who commands the company obtaining first place in the regiment at the annual inspection. The dirk to be worn at all times when dirks are worn during the year following that on which the company he commands obtain such position, and until such time as another company be declared entitled to the position."

The History of the Royal Grenadiers by Mr. Thomas E. Champion, of Toronto, has just been issued. The volume gives an historical sketch of the militia of the province from 1792 until the present date. The history of the Grenadiers is carefully told from the date of their organization in 1860 up to the present time, and it is to be noted as an example of how carefully Mr. Champion has prepared his work that the promotions and appointments which appeared only a day or two since, are duly entered in the volume. The history of the Grenadiers' part in the Northwest campaign is pleasantly told and much useful information about that memorable event is also to be found in the pages of this book. There are many illustrations and portraits of the present and many of the past officers of the corps. The book will, without doubt, be most acceptable, not only to the militia of Toronto, but to many others who have friends and relatives in the regiment.

MULVANEY.

FORMATION OF A VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

MONTREAL, October 15.—The Royal Scots had their annual autumn church parade Sunday week to St. Andrew's Church. The battalion mustered 207 all told. Lieut.-Col. Strathy was in command, but there was a poor turn out of officers. The men looked well and the parade was witnessed by a large number of spectators. Rev. J. Edgar Hill, the chaplain, preached an eloquent and impressive sermon. His text was: "Remember the Lord—fight for your brethren, your sons and your daughters, your wives and your homes." In the course of his remarks he said that one of the greatest triumphs of Christianity in the 19th century was to be found in the growing desire of the nations for peace. Great Britain's navy and army were great factors in preserving the peace of the world. Britain had done much to preserve the peace of the world and abolish the horrors of war. It was hard to tell when national jealousies would create another war and it was well for Britain to be on her guard to preserve the interests of her subjects in all parts of the world. He said it was a great honor to belong to peace-loving Britain, and urged them to be faithful to their Queen and to be ready to guard their homes, their Dominion and Queen, should the necessity for doing so arise. The musical part of the service was conducted by the regimental band. A number of the veterans of the 78th Highlanders, as well as the Cadets, paraded with the regiment.

The united reception that it was proposed to have given to the members of the Bisley and Shoeburyness team has fallen

through owing to the members of teams having come back singly, and the inability of getting them together again.

"A" Company 3rd Vics. held the first of the many socials by that regiment in the course of the winter the other night. Capt. Pope presided, and Lieuts. Henderson and Stewart were also present. A jolly evening was spent.

The Saturday before the break-up of the field battery camp at Laprairie Col. Cole, who commanded the Shoeburyness team, visited the camp, and brought with him the Queen's Cup for inspection by the men. Col. Wilson drew the men up in three sides of a square, and he complimented Col. Cole and his team for their splendid work in England. Col. Cole in reply said that the team were greatly indebted to the men of the R.C.A. for the instruction they had given them.

The general orders have the following changes affecting the city corps: Confirmation of rank of 2nd Lieuts. M. Larochelle, J. H. Lachapelle and U. Brosseau, of the 85th Battalion, from the 30th June; 2nd Lieuts. L. L. F. Smith and G. L. Dobbin, of the 1st Prince of Wales', and 2nd Lieut. L. J. Loranger, of the 65th Battalion, from the 19th June, 1896.

At a meeting of the officers of the 2nd R.C.A., it was decided to tender a dinner to Lieut.-Col. Cole, commandant of the Shoeburyness team. The dinner will be a regimental one.

At a meeting of the non-coms. of the 5th Royal Scots it was decided to have their annual regimental concert and ball in the Victoria Rifles Hall, on the 27th November. In previous years only a concert was held, but they were such a success that they decided to add a dance to the programme this year.

A committee has been formed of the members of the Royal Scots for the purpose of organizing a football club. Already each of the companies have gone heartily into the movement. Permission to use the drill shed for practice has been asked for, and if this is secured a good regimental team should be the result.

The sergeant-major of the Scots has invented a disappearing target for Morris-tube practice. This will be of great assistance to the Kilties, and will be the means of training the men in this part of rifle shooting, which is now becoming so important.

Major Lydon's class for efficiency is well attended, and good work is being done.

A London, Eng., daily had recently a very complimentary article on Lieut.-Col. Cotton, of Kingston, and Major Roy, Montreal, for having made such a splendid showing in the examinations recently passed by those officers. They were examined in every department of the service. Major Roy is expected back about the end of the month.

Lieut.-Col. Cole had the Queen's Cup recently in Ottawa, and it was placed in the Speaker's room of the Senate. Lieut.-Col. Cole, who was on Major-Gen. Gascoigne's staff at the prorogation of Parliament, received many congratulations, and among them those from Lord and Lady Aberdeen and many members of the Cabinet.

Five men of "A" Squadron, D.C.R.C.H., have left for a three months' course at Stanley Barracks, Toronto, with the R.C.D.

On Monday next a class of about 50 non-coms of the 2nd R.C.A. will be started under Sergt-Major Fellows. The course of training will include the new coast defence and fire discipline. They will parade every Monday, and the first part of the instruction will be practical drill, while the second will be taken up by a lecture on the work.

The matter of having a gymnasium class for the 2nd R.C.A. has been talked about for some time past, and it has now taken such practical shape that a meeting of the association to consider this question has been called for next week. To ensure a full attendance it has been decided to have the meeting on the night of the presentation of prizes won at the different rifle meets. The subject has been received with great enthusiasm by the corps, and

Mr. Powers, one of the members of the regiment and late gymnasium instructor for "B" Battery, Quebec, has been asked to act as instructor.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Sergeants' Mess of the 2nd R.C.A., on Monday, the yearly accounts were presented and showed a very satisfactory balance on the right side. It was agreed to open the winter's entertainment by a dance on the 13th November, and every second Friday of the month thereafter. The members of the mess who were on the Shoeburyness team were complimented on the team's success.

Lieut.-Col. Burland, of the 6th Fusiliers, is expected home about the end of the month.

On Thursday night about 200 veterans who had taken part in the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870 met in the cavalry quarters at the drill hall for the purpose of forming a veterans' association. Lieut.-Col. Theo. Lyman presided, while Major Seath acted as secretary. After a good deal of discussion, Lieut.-Col. McArthur moved, and Lieut.-Col. Cushing seconded: "That the veterans of 1866 and 1870 now assembled do hereby form themselves into an association for the purpose of commemorating the events which called them together for active service under such name as may be hereafter adopted." This was agreed to and adopted. Major Kenneth Campbell proposed, and Mr. T. H. Burton seconded: "That a committee of 15 be named to draft bylaws to be submitted at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 29th inst." This was adopted and the following committee appointed: Cavalry, D. L. Lockerby; Field Battery, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson; Garrison Artillery, Major E. A. Baynes and Sergt. Cunningham; Engineers, Lieut.-Col. Kennedy; 1st, Lieut.-Col. Bond and Mr. James Harper; 3rd, Major Stanley and Capt. Beers; Royals, Capts. R. M. Esdaile and Routh; 6th, Lieut.-Cols. J. H. Isaacson and R. Gardner; guides, Capt. Davidson, 11th, and Lieut.-Col. Cushing; G. T. Rifles, Capt. McWood; G. T. Artillery, Major Atkinson; Montreal Light Infantry, Major K. Campbell.

On the 21st October the anniversary of the death of Admiral Nelson will be celebrated in Great Britain. On Jacques Cartier square stands a monument erected in honor of the greatest naval hero the world has ever seen. To look at it would impress one that the loyalty of the city fathers of Montreal was decaying, for the condition of the monument as it stands at present is a disgrace to any community. It is the "lazy corner" for carters and others whose occupation lead them to that part of the city. The city authorities have been asked once already to put the monument in a proper state of repair, but were unable to do so for want of funds. Several gentlemen in the city have presented a petition to Alderman Prefontaine to be allowed to put an iron fence round the monument, and to be allowed to decorate it on the night of the 20th October. The idea at present is to have the monument properly repaired, so that in the future it will be a pleasure to look upon, instead of, as at present, an eyesore, and the gentlemen who have taken the matter up thought that no more fitting opportunity could be found than when the British Empire is commemorating Nelson's death.

The late Corpl. Jas. Armstrong, 1st P.W.R., was buried with military honours on Thursday. Deceased served in the Afghan campaign and took part in Roberts' famous march from Cabul to Candahar, and received the silver medal and bronze star. With the 72nd Highlanders he also took part in the Egyptian campaign, gaining the Queen's medal and clasps, and the Khedive's star. He joined the Scots on coming to this country, and was a sergeant in "F" Company. He took his discharge, however, and joined the P.W.R. Deceased was a good shot, and four years ago won the revolver match at the D.R.A. with one of the largest scores ever put on with the revolver at Rideau ranges.

FORT GEORGE.

ST. THOMAS NEWS.

ST. THOMAS, Oct. 14.—The annual church parade of the 25th Batt. took place Sunday morning, Oct. 11, to Trinity Church, where the chaplain of the regiment, Rev. Canon Hill, preached an eloquent sermon.

At 10.30 the regiment formed up in the drill shed, Lieut. Col. Stacey being in command, with Capt. A. F. McLachlin acting as adjutant. The parade was one of the finest the corps has had in many a day.

Marching in column of sections the battalion, headed by the brass, pipe and bugle bands, proceeded to the church.

The service was about as near a military one as it could be. The sermon was, needless to say, appropriate, and the music likewise. The brass band played "Gloria in Excelsis Deo" as a voluntary, and at the close, when the National Anthem was heartily sung, the band again played. The innovation of the band music in a church service was pleasing.

The full choir of the church, under Mr. Jones, led the service of praise, and during the service the Venite, Dyke's Te Deum in F and the Magnificat were sung, besides the customary hymns.

The text was 1st Chronicles, xii. 16-18: "And there came of the children of Benjamin and Judah to the hold unto David. And David went out to meet them, and answered and said unto them, If ye come peaceably unto me to help me, mine heart shall be knit unto you; but if ye be come to betray me to mine enemies, seeing there is no wrong in mine hands, the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it. Then the spirit came upon Amasai, who was chief of the captains, and he said: Thine are we, David, and on thy side, thou son of Jesse: peace, peace be unto thee, and peace be to thine helpers; for thy God helpeth thee. Then David received them, and made them captains of the band."

The reverend gentleman preached a strong and earnest sermon from these words, pointing out that in being good soldiers of the Queen they must be bold, valiant recruits for Christ. He referred to his comrades-in-arms as truly loyal soldiers of our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady, Victoria, the noble wife, mother and Queen, who had reigned the longest of any British sovereign: had reigned seventeen days longer than the illustrious King George III., and a queen who was the subject of devotion, not only of our own people, but of the people of other nations. The fact of wearing the Queen's uniform showed the spirit of loyalty to the crown and country. This being so, he asked them to be good soldiers of Jesus Christ. "As a commissioned officer in the army of Christ," said the speaker, "I ask you to come out to-day, boldly and openly. Give yourself up for His service and be valiant soldiers for Christ."

Upon reforming and returning to the shed the regiment was dismissed.

Weekly parades and a march-out are held on Thursday nights. The companies meet for company drill and discussion of business matters on other nights, each company having a separate night. By this arrangement the men are putting in two nights a week in drill.

The annual inspection is shortly to take place, and, as a result, the interest is on the ascendant.

At this season of the year the comfortable quarters of the 25th Battalion are much more frequented than has been the rule during the summer months. The rooms are nicely furnished.

Citizens generally look upon the 25th Batt. as one of the organizations which do the city credit, and regard the red-coated "Tommy Atkins" with feelings akin to pride. On the roll of the regiment will be found young men engaged in every walk of life, a respectable, manly lot of young fellows. On all occasions their conduct has been most exemplary. The discipline is such that though the lines are not by any means closely drawn, the men

respect the non-commissioned officers and officers. Of the non-coms. it can be said that there are few other, if any, corps that can boast of a finer lot of fellows. The same can be said of all ranks. The enthusiasm displayed by all is an evidence that the military spirit grows, and the interest likewise keeps in the ascendant.

The interest taken by the non-coms. in the proposed furnishing of a room for themselves at the 25th Batt. club is to be highly commended. The officers are giving every encouragement to the movement, and the final details will be decided upon at the meeting, after to-morrow night's parade. The officers will give up the quarters at present occupied by them to the non-coms., and intend furnishing the new room lately added to the suite. By so doing, there will be every accommodation for officers, non-coms. and men. The non-coms. will now be able to have quarters to themselves, and this will greatly relieve the present overcrowded state of the recreation room. The non-coms. are showing that they appreciate the necessity of such quarters by the enthusiastic manner in which they are undertaking the matter. They intend assuming the entire expense, and their quarters will be managed solely by themselves.

The local corps is thoroughly up-to-date. The managing of a club is a feature with all leading city regiments, and none are any better off in this respect than the 25th Battalion. The section system of drill has been in vogue since the commencement of the spring drill, and the perfection to which this plan has reached has been highly creditable. There is, however, always room for improvement, and several section commanders have not yet attained the correct idea of the responsibility of their position. Under the new order of things, section commanders are, in a measure, much more responsible for their individual section than a captain is for his whole company. The former must see that every man is properly dressed, and that he attends all parades, and above all is punctual. A parade called for 7.45 does not mean 8, or even 8.15, as seems to be the idea of so many. Punctuality is an essential feature in military matters. It is generally supposed that when the hour of a parade is announced that is the time set, at which the bugle will sound fall in. This is a point that might be of special reference to all ranks. Copies of the new manual and firing exercises have lately been received and hereafter the instruction is to be based on the drill for the Lee-Enfield rifle—an arm which it is hoped will soon be served out to this corps.

There is great expectancy among the men in regard to the rifle practice, which, by-the-bye, will be done with the new rifle, and under direct instruction of an officer from Wolseley Barracks, London. An announcement may be made at an early date that a new range has been secured, and so soon as it is, the rifle practice will begin. About twenty-five new rifles will be sent over from the barracks for the purpose.

Two company parades were held last evening and were well attended. An hour's good work was put in by "A" Company, under Capt. Campbell, and "C" Company, under Capt. Green. Instruction was given in company drill and manual exercise. "B" Company parades to-night for the same purpose and the whole battalion to-morrow night. There will be a short march out, a few minutes devoted to battalion drill and at the conclusion the officers and non-commissioned officers will hold meetings at the club rooms to finally discuss the question of the new quarters already referred to.

The Collegiate Institute cadets are putting in their drill, and yesterday afternoon were given a march-out. Their natty uniforms are greatly to be admired, they being, in the opinion of many, the prettiest of them all, there being nothing gaudy nor flashy about them.

Regarding parades of the 25th Batt. Every Thursday will be regimental parade night; Tuesday night each week will be company night for "A" and "C" Companies, and Wednesday night for

"B" Company. "D" Company has not yet selected a night. There will be but a very few more parades, and every man is expected to be present, unless excused for some good reason by the officer commanding his company.

MAJOR-GENERAL GASCOIGNE'S SHORT VISIT.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Sept. 29.—The usual church parade of the 62nd was held on Sunday morning, 13th inst., when the regiment marched to the Centenary Church, under command of Major McLean. The band took part in the service and the sermon was preached by the Rev. John Read.

On Sunday morning, 27th inst., the 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery attended service at St. Paul's Church, under command of Lieut.-Col. Armstrong. The corps mustered very strong, there being the four companies and full band. The service at the church was of a special nature, and an excellent sermon was preached by Rev. A. G. Hamilton Dicker, rector. The marching of the corps was very good, though in some companies the arms were held rather too stiffly. On the way back the Artillery went down King street, where Major-General Gascoigne had a look at them, he having spent Sunday in the city. A photograph of the corps was taken before dismissal. Some new officers, only lately joined, were noticed on this occasion.

The 71st Battalion have just concluded a most successful camp at their local headquarters, Fredericton. They had fairly good weather, and all ranks derived much benefit from the instruction. They are much disappointed that the Lee-Enfield rifles did not arrive in time for their use.

The inspection of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers took place on Thursday evening, 17th inst., before Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, inspector of infantry. The weather was anything but pleasant, the rain coming down in torrents, so a field inspection was out of the question. The battalion was therefore drawn up in the drill shed in field-day order, under command of Major McLean, the senior major, as Lieut.-Col. Tucker, M.P., was detained at the last moment in Ottawa. In the confined space single rank was impossible, so the companies were ordered into two ranks and line was formed, the inspecting officer being received with a general salute. Major McLean put the corps through the manual and firing exercises, which were fairly done. Major Sturdee, Major Hartt, adjutant, Major Magee and Major Edwards were then severally called out, and put the battalion through various movements, all of which were remarkably well done considering the small space in which the corps had to move, and that the men were unused to drilling in two ranks, having been practised more in single rank and loose movements. While the district paymaster was calling the rolls, Col. Maunsell examined some of the companies in company drill, and then presented some shooting prizes in Major Magee's company, after which he addressed the corps and complimented them for the improvement since last year and their steadiness in drill. The battalion looked very well in new uniforms, and showed the result of recent extra drilling in order to have the inspection before the opening of the Exhibition. After the work in the drill shed was concluded, the staff officers of the 62nd entertained the inspecting officer and members of the Artillery, Rifles and Hussars at the rooms of the corps, when a pleasant evening was spent and some good speeches made. The one topic that all agreed on irrespective of corps was the need of a new drill shed for St. John, and it is hoped one fruit of the gathering will be a speedy movement towards that object. Among the guests present was Major King, of the 2nd Artillery, Montreal. On Friday evening company inspection of the 62nd was held at the drill shed by Capt. Fiset, of the R.R.C.I., who was unable to be present on the 16th, so that the whole six companies had to be looked after in

one night. The men were put through company drill by their own officers and N.C.O.'s as far as time permitted, but, being hurried over, the result did not seem satisfactory to those interested. The men could have done much better work, while the best companies had no chance of showing their proficiency. In some instances officers were checked for alleged mistakes in carrying out the drill in the manner laid down by a previous inspecting officer, which is, to say the least, rather discouraging. It is a pity that one standard cannot be laid down to ensure uniformity. It is also a pity that an inspecting officer is not appointed who will take time and pains with the work.

Major-General Gascoigne spent part of last Sunday in the city, his first visit since his appointment in Canada. He left for Fredericton early next morning to inspect the R.R.C.I., and from there goes to Ottawa. There is much disappointment in military circles here that the General did not think St. John worth a longer visit than part of a day, and that day Sunday. Had he signified his intention of being here, the whole city brigade would gladly have turned out for a church parade for his inspection. He has seen nothing of St. John, and the officers of the force have seen nothing of him. The General evidently thinks there are only three cities in Canada, as far as the militia is concerned—Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. It seems rather extraordinary also that our General Officer Commanding should ignore the camps going on in the vicinity at this time and not take the trouble to visit them. Does he realize that the militia of the Maritime Provinces, though small in numbers, can hold their own with that of any part of Canada?

Changes in the dress regulations are still being made in England. Blue serge patrol jackets are now authorized; other matters affecting uniform are under consideration. When are we to have a set of dress regulations for Canada? It is impossible for us now to know what to wear, and when officers buy new uniforms they do not want to have to change every month or two. Give us a hard and fast uniform for the Canadian militia, and let us stick to it, but let every branch of the service, and each regiment entitled to special uniform or distinction, have authority to wear the same.

Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Daniel, of the 3rd Canadian Artillery, who has lately received this rank, after 20 years' continuous service, is being congratulated by his brother officers. He is one of the few, perhaps the only one, among medical officers in Canada, who have attended the Artillery School and passed his examination for combatant officers.

THOMAS ATKINS.

PERMANENT OFFICERS AS ADJUTANTS.

ST. JOHN, N.B., October 12.—The 3rd Regiment Artillery have resumed their drill, which was suspended during the Exhibition here, and are now getting ready for their inspection by Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, which takes place on the 20th to 22nd of this month. Their big gun practice will be held during the same week at Fort Dufferin.

The 62nd Fusiliers, who were inspected on September 18, have not yet received their drill pay. Many enquiries are being made by the men, and when the D.P. is interviewed his answer is "No money." As the vote for drill was passed by the House some time ago, the money should be sent at once. The Department gains no friends by putting off such things. Let them have their drill pay without any more delay.

I notice, by English papers, that several regiments have been asked for armorer sergeants to volunteer for service in Canada. Does this mean that we have no men here who can look after the new rifles, or are we to have one of these sergeants attached to each city corps in Canada? If the latter is the case, and they are also

to be sergeant-instructors of musketry, the move is a good one. We need this badly. I was present, not long ago, when several military men were discussing the idea of permanent adjutants for Canada, at least for all city corps. The suggestion was very favorably received by all, but the expense came in, and this it was thought would amount to too much, and an adjutant would be idle a great part of the time. A very good idea was brought up, viz.: to have an officer from the permanent forces to act with each battalion during the annual drill; he to act as permanent adjutant, see that the drill was properly carried out, look after young officers and crusty old ones, and put some vim and discipline into each corps. What does THE MILITARY GAZETTE think?

The changes announced in the dress regulations of the army last June have not yet been noticed in Canada, while the London tailors are sending out specifications and prices of the new mess jackets, blue serge jackets, etc. What are we to wear? Talk about a royal commission; why, we want some kind of a commission to look into the dress of the militia, and that without delay, too. Are we to adopt the mess jacket with rolling collar, or not? And what about the blue patrol jacket?

I learn that General Gascoigne highly praised No. 4 Depot Company of the R.R.C.I., at Fredericton, saying it was the finest he had seen in Canada. So the papers say, and no doubt they are right, as this is about what General Herbert thought of the same lot of men when in camp at Levis.

The new infantry drill book is out, but the changes are not as numerous as was expected. In company drill there is no change to speak of, a few in squad drill, while there are many changes in battalion movements and positions of officers: the march past is now done with arms at the slope, officers carrying swords as before, while in guards of honor the three officers are again out in front; section commanders no longer run out in front of their sections, following them during an advance, but are to lead their sections, and accompany them on each rush; new bugle calls are issued for "advance," "retire," "attention," etc. There are, of course, many other changes, which can only be seen by reading the book carefully.

THOMAS ATKINS.

COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY RETURNS.

THE comparative efficiency returns have just been issued and will lay at rest the many conjectures that were made with regard to the merits of the different battalions and companies. This year again the 3rd Victoria Rifles have been successful in carrying away the Sir Donald Smith Cup with 139.12 points, an increase of 30 over the number they won the cup with last year. The next in order are the 5th Royal Scots with 131.87 points, 28 points more than last year; 1st P.W.R., 131.15 points, an increase of 33 points; 6th Fusiliers, 117.29 points, an increase of 33 points; 65th Batt., 101.69 points, an increase of 10 points from last year.

As will be seen by comparing the figures of this year and last, the whole of the city regiments have made a marked improvement. An increase of from 10 to 30 points means that a great deal of hard work was done before such a change could be made.

The company winning the highest number of points individually was "A" Company Royal Scots, with the grand total of 130.66 points. Last year No. 6 P.W.R. had first place in the district, with 113 points, but this year there are two companies better, viz., No. 1 Company Royal Scots, 130.66, and No. 3 Company Victoria Rifles, 120.22 points; No. 6 Company P.W.R., 118.54 points; No. 1 Company 6th Fusiliers; No. 4 Company 65th Batt., 102.78.

The returns have also been issued of the efficiency in the rural battalions. The 85th Batt., as was expected, came out ahead with 111.65 points and thus secured the Sir Donald Smith Cup, the

11th Argenteuil Rangers next with 100.14; 50th Huntington Borderers, 85.09, and the 76th Batt., 81.07.

No. 5 Company of the 85th Batt. has the highest number of points, having 104.86; No. 3 Company of the 11th, 98.02; No. 3 Company 50th, 73.08, and No. 2 Company of the 76th, 74.13.

The battalion figures of merit is the average of the company totals plus the points made in battalion drill.

INSPECTION OF "A" SQUADRON, MONTREAL.

THE inspection of "A" squadron (Montreal), D.C.R.C. Hussars on 2nd October, which concluded their camp of instruction, has set forth beyond question the wisdom of the Major-General commanding, in granting to this corps permission to drill at headquarters. It will be remembered that this troop or squadron found great difficulty in the past in turning out with the 6th Regiment, to which they belong, in anything like respectable strength, but this year, with permission to drill in Montreal, it turned out only one horse short of its establishment. The inspector of cavalry, Major Lesard, R.C.D., Toronto, expressed himself highly pleased not only with the efficiency of the squadron but also with their very creditable appearance and the smart and soldierly look of the men. The squadron was under the command of Capt. Fred. Whitley and the turn-out was splendid. Indeed, it could hardly be improved upon. The other officers on parade were Lieuts. Schneider and Lovelace, with Major J. B. MacLean, 6th Fusiliers, attached. The squadron marched from the Exhibition grounds to the drill hall by way of the principal streets, and was again formed up before dismissal, and a few words of encouragement addressed to them by the inspector of cavalry. Capt. Fred. Whitley, in very appropriate terms, thanked the officers who had honored the inspection by turning out as a staff to the inspector of cavalry. They were: Lieut.-Col. McArthur, Majors de Trois Maisons and Ebbotson, Capt. Costigan, Hamilton, and Collins. Great credit is due to Capt. Whitley and his officers for their enthusiasm and untiring zeal in bringing the squadron to its present state of efficiency, and it is to be hoped the city of Montreal will soon have a body of cavalry quite equal to its importance. It may, perhaps, not be quite generally known that the city of Quebec has double the cavalry strength of Montreal, and Toronto four times its number—a state of things which is scarcely fair when it is remembered how largely Montreal contributes to the fund expended on the militia.

IGNORANCE OF THE BRITISH FLAG.

IGNORANCE of the history of the British Flag, and even as to the appearance of the flag itself, is known to be as general as it is discreditable to us as a nation. In no other country will a similar state of things be found, and yet no other country has so great a right to be proud of its flag. Professor Laughton has done much to instruct his fellow-countrymen on the subject, and the National Society, it is gladly observed, now provide, at their depository, a sheet, with descriptive letterpress on a good scale, in which the national flag, with all the crosses it includes, is figured and explained. The ignorance is, in a large measure, shared in by the educated classes, as is necessarily admitted by those who remember the confusion existing in the public mind, and even in the minds of certain Members of Parliament, as to the proper symbol to be hoisted at the Houses of Parliament, at the time when it was wisely decided the national flag should be there displayed while the Houses were sitting. Still fewer people, it is known, are aware of what the exact flag is under which the British navy fights. Little surprise, therefore, is expressed that a naval officer, having lent a white ensign for a ball, should, as he reports to The Globe, have found that, of nine ladies and nine gentlemen of the company, but two of the latter and one of the former knew its meaning, the lady remembering because of the use of the ensign in the Royal Yacht Squadron.

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According to circumstances, the issue being delayed, or printed a few days earlier, in order to publish important information that would become stale if published in the succeeding issues.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA.

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MONTREAL-TORONTO, OCTOBER 15, 1896.

EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS.



SOME changes are likely to be made soon in the subjects upon which officers will be required to pass before being granted certificates. It is proposed to make the work for a lieutenant so easy that he will have no difficulty in passing. For a captain it will be harder still. Before an officer can be gazetted to a majority he will have a very stiff examination to pass and a much stiffer one before he can get command of his regiment.

In many respects this will be an improvement on the present system, though it may have its drawbacks.

The application of this principle to the permanent corps would do a great deal of good, but we are not aware that it is proposed to ask them to pass any further examinations. It would make a decided change in the personnel of some of the schools, and one which would be to the great advantage of instructional work generally.

BREVET PROMOTION.

A GENERAL order issued the other day providing for the brevet promotion of officers of the permanent corps and staff has given rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction. On the face, it looks as if it were issued in the interests of the permanent corps, but we cannot find that they asked for it. On the other hand, it is whispered that the elaborate plan was worked out and put in general orders in the interest of one officer, who will shortly claim a step in rank under it. The only apology made for it is that promotion is slower in the permanent than in the average militia regiment; that a young man in a militia regiment becomes a lieutenant-colonel after fewer years of service than in the permanent corps. This is to be expected. Officers join the latter as a life profession, and the former only remain while their engagements will permit. There are, therefore, frequent changes in the active militia, and, under the order limiting the service of commanding officers, there will be more. The permanent corps, however, are not the only sufferers. There are many regiments where promotion is much slower. In the Minister of Militia's own regiment, the 68th, for instance, there

are officers who were captains before many of those now serving in the permanent corps were born, and they still hold no higher rank.

It has been suggested that the general order in question should be amended to apply to the active militia as well. Some officers favor this, but we find the great majority prefer that there should be no brevet rank save as a reward for special services.

AN A.A.G.

DESPATCHES to some of the newspapers and the gossip in some military circles say that Lieut.-Col. White, commanding 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, has been, or will be, appointed assistant adjutant-general of militia.

We hardly believe that the Hon. Dr. Borden would permit the ward heelers to impose such an appointment on him. There is nothing for such an official to do. Everyone on the headquarters' staff admits there is no possible need for such an officer. The pay is \$2,800 a year—almost enough to drill an eight-company battalion every year.

It is possible, though gossips say otherwise, that Col. White wants to be District Officer Commanding No. 4, the Ottawa military district. As things have gone in the past he is just as much entitled to this position as anyone else, and better than many. But we looked for a new order of things with the advent of the Liberals. We doubt if a D.O.C. for No. 4 is necessary. There are not a few who think we have too many military districts, and that the money spent on the permanent staff could be more profitably devoted to drilling more men. The work in No. 4 District could be quite as well looked after by the D.O.C. of No. 3.

Again, there is a strong and growing feeling that these appointments should be given to officers who have qualified for them. We have sent officers, at considerable expense to the public, to spend six months in England and qualify for the command of large bodies of troops. Gordon, Wilson, Buchan, Roy, Macdougall and others of the permanent corps have all passed the necessary examinations. There are others not in the permanent list who would go and qualify at their own expense if they knew such appointments were open to them as a reward. Such men should get the preference. The writer does not know Lieut.-Col. White. These remarks are applied to him because he happens to represent a principle which every member of the force, excepting the office seeker, is strongly opposed to.

WHAT'S THE INSPECTOR OF ARTILLERY DOING?

THE necessity for a more careful and thorough inspection of the permanent artillery schools at Kingston and Quebec was painfully evident to the officers who attended the Laprairie artillery camp. Our permanent batteries should be perfect in every respect. The instructors should be the best possible men. They should be up to date in every particular. The batteries themselves should be an example, even in the smallest details, to the militia generally.

One of the permanent field batteries present at Laprairie was smart and up to date, while the other made numerous mistakes, and the men were slovenly and unsoldierly in their dress and work. The difference was so marked that it was the subject of considerable comment among those interested in military matters at the clubs in Montreal and at the Military Institute. There is no need of publishing generally the name of the battery. It will be our duty to do so when we find that no attempt is made to remedy matters.

It is the duty of the inspector of artillery to see that an immediate improvement is made in this battery. With a large force and unlimited resources we could afford for a time to overlook one poor battery, but with only two schools there must be no weak spots.

THE BISLEY TEAM OF 1897.

THE highest honor which can be conferred on an officer in the Canadian militia is to be asked to take command of the Bisley or Shoeburyness team. The position is becoming more highly prized every year. Consequently, it is more difficult to attain. In the past it has often been given as a reward for political services. Now, however, military men carefully study all appointments to the command and to the adjutancy with a jealous eye. If their services to rifle shooting or to the militia generally have been valuable, the appointment is received with favor. If they have done little or nothing to deserve it, they require a great deal of nerve to hold up their heads and hear the numerous uncomplimentary remarks about themselves passed on the ranges and in the clubs, and they certainly never get the sympathy and support of their team.

Another gratifying feature is to hear the way in which officers are condemned who ask for the appointment because they belong to a certain section of the Dominion, or to a particular arm of the service, or to a particular nationality.

This year the leading members of the Dominion Rifle Association are pretty unanimously in favor of Major J. J. Mason, 13th Batt., for the command. THE GAZETTE knows of no officer who more richly deserves the honor. He has been one of the most regular attendants at, and one of the most indefatigable workers in, the Dominion Association. His interest in the shooting in his own regiment is shown by the splendid work the 13th has done at all the matches for many years.

It is possible that Major Mason's business engagements may prevent his accepting the position this year. We hope, however, they will not. In such an event Major Delamere, of the Queen's Own, would be the most popular choice. He is another veteran of over 30 years' active work in the militia, though still young and energetic. Then comes Lieut.-Col. Tucker, 62nd Fusiliers, and one of the new Liberal members of Parliament, whose regiment has for years been sending good shots to Ottawa and Bisley. These are the officers the force generally are speaking of. One Toronto officer is understood to be pushing his own claims, backed up in a half-hearted manner by one or two of his friends, who, while they admit he has not in any way earned the appointment, say they cannot refuse his urgent appeal for their influence. In Montreal, too, there is an officer who has nominated himself.

For the adjutancy the names spoken of are numerous, and run from a few weeks' old provisional second lieutenant to a major of many years' experience. As far as we can gather, the sympathies of the force centre on Major Dunbar, 8th Quebec, a regiment which has sent out many a good shot. Lieut. Panet, R.C.A., Quebec, is also spoken of, but quite a number object that he is a permanent officer, and has thus received his reward. With this view we cannot agree. If he is the man who best deserves the position he should be asked to take it. Such an argument does not come well from those who insist that there is no difference between the permanent and active militia.

MONEY WASTED.

From all accounts, this year's training of the 76th Batt., lately in camp at Laprairie, P.Q., will not be of much value to the country. The domicile, so to speak, of this battalion is Chateauguay, but its rank and file were, it is said, almost entirely drawn from the unemployed, whose domiciles are the wharves and street corners of Montreal. Out of some two hundred or more, the story goes, who were trained, paid and fed in camp, less than fifty took the train for Chateauguay on the breaking up of camp, while the remainder returned to Montreal, in all probability to be heard of no more by a confiding country. Unfortunately, there is practically no way of stopping this abuse, which exists to a greater or less extent in other battalions and places so long as a captain may recruit where he

pleases and is ambitious to bring a full company into camp. It would be interesting to know how far this practice is really carried on throughout the militia corps going to camp and to what extent the country is wasting her money, for she might as well bury it in the sands of the sea.

TO TALK OVER MILITARY AFFAIRS.

SOME members of Parliament have been urging the Minister of Militia to call a few prominent officers to meet him at Ottawa to discuss military affairs, and, in conversation with one of them, he seemed disposed to adopt the suggestion. This shows his eager desire to do what he can to promote the interests of the force. Unfortunately, he might not be able to gather about him the best men by this method. In the militia there are more faddists than in any other organization, and if he happened to surround himself with these he would probably receive much advice that would not be in the best interests of the militia. If anything of this kind is to be done—and it would be a popular move—let him ask all field officers to meet him. A discussion would bring out the good and bad points in any scheme suggested. Such an organization is doing excellent work at home, and is very much needed here.

ARRIVED IN CANADA.

Mr. Edward B. Haynes, managing director of the firm of Henry Graves & Co., London, arrived in Canada this week. This engraving house is the oldest in England, having been founded in 1752 by Ald. Boydell, the publisher of the famous Boydell Shakespeare. Mr. Haynes, who was a passenger out by the steamship Canada on her maiden trip, speaks very highly of the vessel. From his own experience, which consists of 117 voyages to and from America, he considers the Canada, from the passengers' standpoint, to be far and away ahead of anything he has traveled in.

Messrs. Henry Graves & Co. are the publishers of many well known military pictures such as "The Charge of the Light Brigade," "Badajoz," "The French Cuirasseurs at Waterloo," "Jamieson's Last Stand," etc.

WESTERN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual business meeting of the Western Rifle Association was held on the Cove ranges, London, Friday, Oct. 2, and the following officers were elected: Honorary president, Col. Smith, D.A.G.; president, Capt. Tom Robson, London; first vice, Col. Stacey, St. Thomas; second vice, Capt. Ponsford, St. Thomas; third vice, Sergt. Crowe, Guelph; treasurer, Col. Dawson, London; secretary, Major Hayes, London; executive, Staff-Sergt. Goodwin, Sergt.-Major Munro, Capt. Watt, Wm. Robson, Col. Lindsay, Major Denison, London, E. S. Sales, Berlin.

GIVE THEM A HEARTY WELCOME.

In another column we publish a letter from Mrs. E. E. Starr, superintendent of the soldiers' department of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. We all appreciate the very good work this organization is doing, and the announcement of their willingness to still further extend the work wherever any of us go into camp will be received with pleasure. Let us do all we can to assist these kind ladies in the work they are doing. We see in their organization more than the little kind attention, such as they provide for us at camp, rifle ranges, and other outings. There is always possibility of times coming—though, we trust, they never will—when the militia may require their very kindly services of a more substantial nature.

Some of us may not hold strictly total abstinence views. We may take wine at dinner, but that is no reason why we should not go out of our way to bid these self-sacrificing and kindly people a welcome to our camps.

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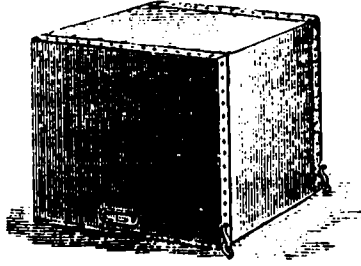
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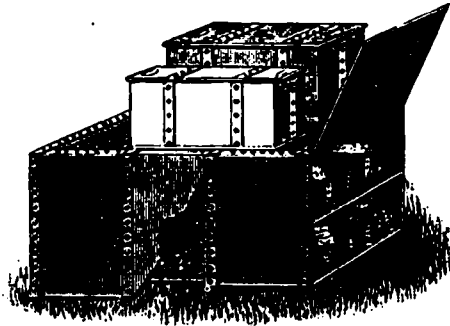
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THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DUFFERIN RIFLES.



ON Monday, Sept. 28th, the Dufferin Rifles of Canada celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its existence as a regiment. By general orders of September 28th, 1866, the "Brant Battalion of Infantry" was formed, with headquarters at Brantford, and was composed of seven independent companies, viz., No. 1 Rifle Co., of Paris; No. 2 Rifle Co., of Brantford; No. 3 Highland Co., Brantford; No. 4 Mount Pleasant Infantry Co.; No. 5 Brantford Infantry Co.; No. 6 Burford Infantry Co., and No. 7 Drumbo Infantry Co.

Lieut.-Col. Spence, at present commanding the regiment, held a commission as ensign, and acted as drill instructor of the newly-formed Brant Battalion. He is the only commissioned officer now serving with the battalion who saw its birth.

By general orders of July 3rd, 1874, and by special permission of His Lordship the Earl of Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, the battalion was permitted to assume the additional title of "The Dufferin Rifles," and was afterwards permitted to incorporate His Lordship's crest and motto, "Per vias rectas," in the badge of the regiment. On September 28th the title of the battalion was changed to the "Thirty-eighth Battalion Dufferin Rifles of Canada."

The commanding officers have been as follows: Lieut. Col. Patton, Lieut.-Col. Dickie, Lieut.-Col. Jones, Lieut.-Col. Ballachy and Lieut.-Col. Spence, still in command. The other officers are:

Majors Wilkes and Leonard; adjutant, Capt. Nelles; chaplain, Rev. R. Ashton; paymaster, Capt. J. S. Hamilton; quartermaster, Capt. Stratford; surgeon, Lieut. H. Minchin; Capts. Fuller, Cameron, Ashton, Gibson, Muir and Howard; Lieut. Rogers; 2nd Lieuts. Hext, Tisdale, Mackenzie, Laird and Perley.

The battalion has been drilling for three weeks. On the occasion of the first two parades a dozen counter attractions reduced the attendance woefully, but on the evening of the 1st inst. the turnout was fair. Considerable interest is manifested in matters military.

The band problem is vexing the officers of the regiment. The regimental band, although admirably equipped with instruments, has been poorly conducted. A committee is negotiating with the best instructor and conductor available in Canada, and the result of their correspondence will doubtless be known in a week or so.

The regimental rifle matches were held at the Mohawk ranges recently, and were well attended and highly successful. The prize list consisted of \$200 in cash, no merchandise of any kind being offered. Lord Dufferin's medal was won by Bugle-Major Oxtaby, the O.R.A. medal by Capt. Gibson, and the balance of the big premiums by Corp. Strowger (ambulance). "E" Company (Capt. Gibson) won the principal company competitions, with "A" Company (Capt. Fuller) a close second.

"D" Company, which has only existed on paper for about a year, has been re-organized by Capt. Ashton, who recently received his second star. Capt. Ashton is one of the best drills in the battalion, and will undoubtedly make a success of the undertaking.

SUBALTERN.

The officers of the 100th Regiment of the Royal Canadians have written to Mr. E. G. Nelson for the band score of the national song, "My Own Canadian Home," which is to be adopted as the official march of the regiment. The 100th Regiment is now stationed in England.



THE TRAINING OF OUR RURAL MILITIA.

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—As a rural battalion officer, and one who sees a good deal of camps and schools of instruction in Ontario, I must point out to Capt. Casgrain how perfectly impossible it would be to carry out his plan to reorganize the rural militia. In the first place, if that gentleman would visit No. 1, No. 2 or No. 3 M. D. he would find most of the officers holding good certificates, also a great number of our N.C.O.'s. I know in our own battalion there are some 16 N.C.O.'s who have good Military School certificates, and have no reason to doubt that other battalions are as well off, to say nothing of the officers holding first-class certificates. In fact, I think on that head we are on a par with most city battalions, and better than some I could mention. In the second place, Capt. Casgrain must think that 24 days (not evenings, as in city battalions) each year for an officer to give to militia matters would be asking too much, as most of the companies are posted in towns and villages in Ontario, and their officers are professional or business men who could manage probably 12 each year, but 24 days would cut off all the good men in the force, and as Canada depends on her rural soldiers to do the greater part of the fighting, that would indeed be a serious loss. But I do think that some plan that our N.C.O.'s might get to the military schools in winter (in larger numbers) might be thought of; also that no man be sent to these schools who is unfit to make a good N.C.O. I might also say that much depends on the interest taken by captains of companies, and that under some plan worked out by the Department I think the companies could be kept in a fairly good shape during the months between camps. I know some are in our own district and that we get good steady soldiering men by so doing. I may also add that what I say concerns Ontario, and I cannot see why it should be different in Quebec. I am a soldier of some experience both in the Old Country and in Canada, and feel sure any radical move made as Capt. Casgrain proposes would at once break up the force; but with gentle movements, yearly training and more school room in winter, our men would soon be as good soldiers at drill and in the field as they are physically. I am sure no one could expect much better rifle shots, (a thing most important) than are turned out of rural corps. If the Department would consider the yearly drill and a little better pay for the N.C.O.'s and men, say, 25c. a day extra, no better class of men would be turned out for drill in our wide and great empire. A little attention by company officers would soon do away with the idea that our county battalions are like sick men continually wanting the care and consideration of the doctor, (i.e. of the officers of city battalions.)

Trusting our interchanges of ideas may do some good for our force,

I am, yours truly,

ALEX. GALLOWAY,

Captain 20th Batt. Lorne Rifles, No. 2 M.D.

ANOTHER VIEW OF CAPT. CASGRAIN'S SCHEME.

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—The scheme suggested by Capt. Casgrain, R.C., in the Canadian Military Gazette of 1st October for the better training of the rural battalions, would doubtless attract attention to the shortcomings of the present system, which he rightly observed "is very bad," but I fear his suggestion to have only three officers to a company of 168 men would on service prove disastrous. I hold that the present strength in officers should be maintained, and every

encouragement afforded them to become qualified. The success of a campaign is largely dependent on the skill and efficiency of the officers. No system, however perfect, can hope to succeed unless it is popular with the rank and file. Judging from my own experience, I would be inclined to say that brigade or district camps are anything but popular with the men, who would much prefer being under canvas near their county town, within easy reach of their friends and business. A battalion camp would probably interfere with the temporary employment of a few district camp officials, but this might be overlooked should the change result in making service in the rural battalions more attractive and popular. I believe the battalion camp would serve to develop and foster a true military spirit in the youth and manhood of town and country. Everything that would help the growth of this spirit should be encouraged by every possible means.

The lack of competent instructors is a glaring fault which could be remedied to a considerable degree if the officers and sergeants of the battalion were put through a short course of instruction in communicating drill, etc., at battalion headquarters, under the close supervision of a district staff or other competent officer. About a week spent in this way, prior to the assembling of the men, could not fail to be productive of good results. During the short preparatory course the superintending staff officer could be assisted by two or three instructors from a military school, who should receive extra pay whilst engaged on this duty. Short lectures on important military subjects, such as fire tactics, out-post duty, etc., should form part of the course, as without some knowledge of these no officer can be considered efficient.

At great expense the country has secured a field gun and magazine rifle which are generally acknowledged to be equal, if not superior, to the best of any other nation, but, however perfect the new gun and Lee-Enfield rifle are, it must not be forgotten that their value depends on the skill of those using them. As it is only through training that skill can be acquired and developed, it is therefore vitally important that every effort should be made to establish a system of training which would ensure every man being taught to handle his weapon effectively. No difficulty in the way of proper space for rifle ranges need interfere. There are few localities, where a down-grade of three or four hundred yards, with a steep hill in the background to serve as a natural stop-butt, cannot be found. A range of this description could be made perfectly safe at little trouble and would suffice for training purposes, as the main object is to teach men, under the control of fire discipline, to shoot straight.

J. R.

CAPT. COLLINS' GREAT SCORE.

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—Your issue of 15th September contains a letter from "Youngster," asking particulars of a match fired at Ottawa some twelve or thirteen years ago, during the D.R.A. meeting, conditions, heavy marching order, standing, at 200 yards. Your Ottawa correspondent, in the current number, says that in company with Col. Bacon, he went over the reports and could not find any mention of any such match having taken place.

All I have to say is, that I heard Capt. W. Andrews Collins, of the 2nd Canadian Artillery of Montreal, state to a number of gentlemen that he had won the match in question, with a score of 34 out of 35 points, and carried off the Governor-General's special prize of \$50 and a silver jug. That's all I know about it. Perhaps some of your readers who were there will recollect the circumstance. All credit to the gallant captain for his magnificent score. G. G.

Montreal, Oct. 10.

[We have asked our Ottawa correspondent to again carefully examine the list of matches, as there evidently must be some mistake. Capt. Collins is an officer whose reputation for accuracy, even in little details, is well known.—ED. C. M. GAZETTE.]

FALL CAMPS.

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE :

SIR,—In reply to "Allister," of No. 2 M.D., my complaint was, not so much of the time of year, but the short notice given to get ready for camp. I contend that June is the most suitable for rural battalions, September being as busy a season for farmers and business men as any month in the year. I would like to know how the weather suited No. 2 District this year. I think they had some cold nights, although we had good weather in No. 1 District.

I agree with Mr. A. that had we the accommodations he mentions, much could be done in getting our companies out in better shape. But unfortunately for this county (Oxford), we have been too long on the wrong side of politics to get anything in that line. We have not got a drill shed in the county. We have to furnish or pay rent for the rooms to keep the stores in, and that in my case costs more than the Government allowance, let alone the extra expense of getting a company out to camp, which is always considerable.

I agree with Capt. C. that the present system of training is bad, although there is much progress made even in 12 days—in some cases. In this district (No. 1) most of the companies are instructed by their own officers. Capt. C.'s idea of having N.C.O.'s do all the drilling is good enough in theory, but unless the company officers know their duty the company will soon come to "o." As for it being a pleasant outing, we have never found it so in this district, having to put in about six hours drill every day, and five or six more in cleaning up for parades. I cannot agree with Capt. C.'s idea for training. How many men could leave their business for 24 days to go from home for training? What is the use of keeping up schools of instruction to qualify officers and N.C.O.'s? These schools are kept up at much expense to the country, and three months is short enough time for any officer or N.C.O. to qualify in his duties. Let these schools be more particular about giving certificates to men that will never make officers or N.C.O.'s, and the benefit will soon appear.

My suggestion is that there be more training done at home, both at company and battalion headquarters; that there should be in each county—at the county town—enough land, say 4 or 5 acres, to be owned by the Government and set apart for military purposes, and buildings erected to accommodate a battalion of, say, 500 men. These could be made permanent buildings or wooden huts large enough to accommodate a company; all the arms and stores

belonging to the battalion should be kept there. Each company should be drilled in company and squad drill at home and then be brought together at these quarters for battalion drill. A week or ten days would be sufficient. Then if brigade drill is wanted they could assemble at district headquarters for a few days. The most we get now at our camps is about 4 hours brigade drill, and all we have learned previous to this is a little squad and company drill; not a single hour's instruction in the more important work of the soldier, viz., attack and defence, outpost duty, advance and rear guards, skirmishing, field defences, etc., etc.; and there should be much more time given to training men in the use of the rifle and how to shoot well. It would also have a good effect in each county to have men train at home. At present the men are never seen in uniform, except the day they leave and come from camp.

SENTRY, 22nd Batt.

RURAL TARGET PRACTICE.

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE :

SIR,—Your remarks recently re professional rifle shots suggests the fact that the rural militia are only supplied with 20 rounds of ammunition per man at each camp of instruction, and therefore get little or no military rifle practice. If 20 rounds per man for a company of 42 men were supplied the captains of companies the year they do not go to camp, I think good use could be made of it at company headquarters. This would encourage and improve the rural militia in the use of the rifle. Professional shots would not be much use if the country were invaded. They are so few that they would be but a drop in the bucket.

Yours, etc.,

RURAL CORPS.

LETTER FROM MAJOR MACDONALD.

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE :

SIR,—There appears in your last issue a short letter from Major Bruce, of the Royal Grenadiers, anent the record of his regiment in the Gzowski and British Challenge Shield competitions at the last D.R.A. matches. No one will take exception to his request that you should correct what was clearly a clerical error in regard to the points credited to his corps in these competitions, and I think I can safely assure him that no one wishes to detract from the "wonderful success" which he informs us his team has attained in the different rifle competitions this year. At the same time, he will, I believe, admit that there may be honest differences of opinion as to the fair measure of credit due his regiment. I think, however, that he

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quite overshoots the mark when he claims the "top of the list" for his corps in the above competitions. I find the complete record, so far as our respective regiments are concerned, to be as follows:

10th Royal Grenadiers :	
Gzowski Match	441
British Challenge Shield	
1st team	261
2nd team	180

	882
48th Highlanders :	
Gzowski Match	468
British Challenge Shield	
1st team	232
2nd team	224

	924

There is thus a difference in favor of the Highlanders of 42 points. I do not claim first or any other position for the regiment to which I belong. I leave it to you, Mr. Editor, to award "honor to whom honor is due." Yours truly,

W. C. MACDONALD, MAJOR,

Toronto, Oct. 17th, 1896.

48th Highlanders.

THE SERVICE IN THE COMMONS.

QUITE a number of interesting items with regard to the militia were before the House previous to adjournment. The Minister of Militia, in answer to Mr. Sproule, said that with regard to Col. Hamilton, of the Q.O.R., being reinstated, he had not had an opportunity of taking up the case. He hoped when the session was over to settle the case one way or another.

The Minister said that nothing whatever had been done in the direction of removing Capt. Mackenzie, caretaker of the rifle range at Sussex.

The Minister of Militia and Defence said that 9,000 of the 40,000 rifles ordered last year have been delivered. He was not aware that any of the artillery had been delivered yet.

In the course of a discussion on the merits of the Lewis and Oliver equipments the Minister of Militia said: I, for one, as Minister of Militia, do not propose to ask Parliament to vote \$5,000 to pay Dr. Oliver for his patent, if it is not the very best equipment that can be found in the world. When the country goes to the expense of supplying its citizen soldiers with this very necessary article, we should take very great care that we provide them with the very best thing of the kind extant. That is the course which the Government proposes to pursue in this matter.

On the item of \$37,000 for grants in aid of artillery and rifle associations, bands and military institutes, Col. Prior said he would like to ask the Minister of Militia if he could not see his way to give a larger grant to the Dominion Artillery Association. At present they only get \$2,000 from the Government, whereas the Dominion Rifle Association get \$10,000. Now, this year we have seen Dominion artillerymen go across to the Old Country and carry away the highest prize against the whole of the militia forces. He thought, as the hon. gentleman knew, the artillery was a very important branch of the service; it was a branch that required a great deal more study on the part of the officers than the infantry does; they have to spend more hours at drill and have to pass a more difficult examination, although he did not say they were any better men. He thought the country could well afford to give the association a larger grant to assist them every year in sending across a Shoeburyness team to see what Canada could do in competition with the Old Country.

Mr. Domville: A good idea.

The Minister of Militia and Defence: I shall be very glad to accede to the request made by the hon. gentleman, but, of course,

it would involve an increase in the total vote. I do not think it possible to reduce any of the grants made now; the tendency seems to be altogether in the opposite direction. Does the hon. gentleman think it would be impossible to increase this particular vote?

Mr. Prior: Put it in the supplementaries.

The Minister of Militia and Defence: Very well.

THE BATTLE AT HALIFAX.

THE mobilization of the militia with the garrison of Halifax has now got to be a regular feature of the year's work of the city brigade. The first time it was ordered considerable interest was taken in it by our citizens, but it was soon found that the spectacular or show part of the business was not of much account; in fact, there is little chance to see much of the troops engaged, and, like actual warfare, individuals taking part know little about what has transpired outside their immediate neighborhood, but for actual training for warfare one day's work of this kind is of more benefit to troops, either regular or militia, than many parades got up for show.

The mobilization of the garrison at Halifax is to test the reliability of the different arms of the service—artillery, infantry and transport—in defending the city from attack, to show where the defects are, and to train the different branches in their duties, so as to be prepared for emergencies. Of course, in our city, with the Imperial troops and their very complete staff of all branches of the service, this can be done in a more effective manner than in any other part of the Dominion, but even with the perfect system and ample means at the disposal of this garrison, defects sometimes show themselves in some important details, notably the transport arrangements last year. The yearly mobilizations bring those defects to the surface, and the remedies are provided.

The city was declared in a state of siege on October 6 by the General Officer Commanding the garrison, and the different troops told off for their duties, the Naval Brigade being the attacking force from the sea coast, and part of the Berkshire Regiment from the land. As the writer's experience was with the former, I will confine my description to the operation on the seaboard.

The whole effective force of the city, both Imperial and Canadian, paraded on the 6th at 7.30 a. m. The Garrison Artillery proceeded at once to the forts, the Infantry with the Field Artillery being formed up on the common in line of quarter columns at 9 o'clock, the Field Artillery on the right, the 63rd Rifles on the left, the Berkshire Regiment and 66th Fusiliers in the centre. General Moore arrived as soon as the parade was formed and made a brief inspection of the different regiments with him. In addition to his regular staff were Lieut.-Col. Irving, D.O.C., M.D. No. 9, and Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.O.C. No. 8. After inspection the line of march was taken up, the Berks furnishing the advance guards, the 63rd Rifles the rear guards. About a mile from the city the regiments separated to take up their different positions. The 63rd Rifles marched to Melville Island, a military station used as a prison, about three miles from the city, embarking on the transport Highland Mary for York Redoubt. This is one of the strongest forts defending our strongly fortified city. It is situated on the base or neck of a peninsula formed by Chebucto Bay, the outer part of Halifax Harbor, on the east, and the fishing village and inlet of the sea called Herring Cove, on the west. The country is of the roughest possible character, the principal features being immense rocks, covered by scrub and bushes, dense thickets and swamps, with one narrow road winding for about three miles to Herring Cove. The Naval Brigade was to attack York Redoubt, having landed under cover of the ships' guns down the coast. The outposts and defences outside the fort

were furnished by the Rifles, while the guns of the fort were manned by a detachment from the R.A. and one regiment Canadian artillery.

Although it rained steadily all day, the attack and defence was carried out in all its detail. The officer commanding the 63rd posted his men in the most advantageous position to watch the development of the attack, which would come from an unknown quarter. At about 2 p.m. the enemy were first sighted, coming over a hill overlooking Herring Cove village, and their line soon showed, extending almost to the eastern shore. The defence was at once formed to meet this disposition of the Blue Jackets, and as there was a possibility of a flank attack on both sides, provision was made to check any such movements. The attacking force opened fire, with Lee-Metfords and Martinis, at about 1,000 yards, the defence returning the fire. When the attack had got within about 600 yards the sailors came forward very slowly, and at one time seemed to have halted. They did not keep as well under cover as they might have done, and in this respect did not do as well as the Berkshire Regiment, which made the attack last year. The Rifles retired as the sailors advanced, and were well covered by the supports. The firing was principally by sections, and the line of defence kept intact over a very difficult country, each half company taking up a defensive position, and covering those retiring with their fire. This continued until the enemy came within range of the guns of the fort, which opened fire over the heads of the Rifles, the ships also bringing their guns to bear in support of the sailors. As the defence drew in towards the fort, the Rifles were withdrawn, and finally retired under cover of the artillery to the rear of the fort, and their duty ended.

During the whole day the rain came down in torrents, the men being thoroughly soaked from head to foot, the woods and swamps being in a very bad state to move through.

The Rifles returned to the city by the transport steamer Highland Mary, and marched to the drill shed, being dismissed about 5 o'clock.

Gen. Moore, who watched the proceedings from start to finish, expressed his approval of the way the 63rd did their work—first, in the morning as they moved off the common, where he personally expressed his pleasure as they marched past him; and later in the day, when seeing them work in a practical manner in action. In his report he says: "The General Commanding particularly remarked the appearance and set-up of the 63rd Rifles: they marched well and handled their arms smartly at the word of command."

I am not in a position to give an account of how the attack from the land side was carried on. Perhaps one of our comrades in the Fusiliers will give an account of their experience.

OUTPOST.

READ THE AUDITOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The militia and defence department in the Auditor-General's report makes interesting reading matter for military men. A superficial study of it shows where great savings might be made in militia expenditures. In fact, more than one item suggests extensive boodling. Readers of THE GAZETTE should take up the last report and look into its details carefully. With the new Government we should not be surprised to hear of some exposures.

CAVALRY ASSOCIATION.

There is a movement in progress to organize the cavalry officers. Such an association would do much good for this neglected arm of the service. The General Officer Commanding is strongly in favor of the scheme, and it is to be hoped that the officers of this arm generally will support it.

What Are Your Ideas

as to the most suitable design for title page of this journal, in which the words "The Canadian Military Gazette" could be worked in? We will pay FIVE DOLLARS for the best accepted design or suggestion; if this price is not high enough we will pay more.

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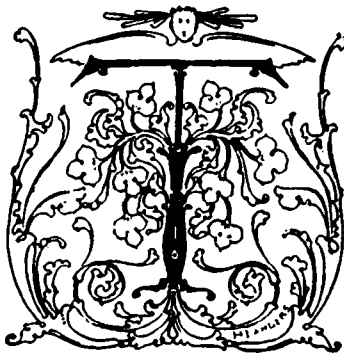
Militiamen, we want you to help make this journal, typographically as well as editorially, a credit to the service; so please let us hear from you at once with whatever ideas you may have.

THE CANADIAN
MILITARY GAZETTE

TORONTO

MONTREAL

GENERAL NOTES.



HE report which appeared in several of the Canadian newspapers that Lieut. McLean, of Pennycross, and who was an officer in the 48th Highlanders before taking a commission in the Gordon Highlanders, had died of fever while with his regiment in India, is, we are happy to say, unfounded.

The trophy presented by ex-Capt. Ross, of No. 2 Co. 22nd Batt., for the company turning out the cleanest and most regular on parade during the camp of instruction at London was this year won by No. 6 Co., Woodstock, commanded by Capt. Anderson.

The 13th Batt., Hamilton, will be inspected Oct. 27th and Nov. 6th by half battalions.

It is expected that Mr. Peel, of Hamilton, will be appointed bandmaster of the Dufferin Rifles.

No 7 Co. of the 35th Batt., on their return to Orillia from Niagara camp, were entertained by the ladies of the town.

Lieut. John T. Robinson, of the Cannington Company of the 34th Batt., has purchased The Berlin Daily and Weekly News and has gone to live there.

Dundas has a young lady that promises to outdo some of our "cracks." With the Snider she recently got five out of six bulls at 400 yards. What will she do with a non-kicker?

Capt. Spearing, 53rd Batt., won the Ladies' Cup presented to the Sherbrooke Rifle Association at the annual meeting. Lieut. Whalen and Capt. Healy won the open matches.

General Carrington has ordered the open arrest of Col. Baden-Powell, of the 13th Hussars, now in South Africa, for having conformed to the carrying out of the death sentence on the Chief Nwini.

A German physician points out the danger of storing uniforms, and proves by experiment that they harbor the bacilli of consumption (tuberculosis) in the form of dust. This would point to disinfection of uniform before storage if it is to be reissued.

The shooting at Cornwall was greatly interfered with on account of the weather. On the last day of the meet marksmen had to aim six feet off the target. Many crack marksmen of the Dominion were present, including four of this year's Bisley Team.

It took 13,550½ lbs. of bread, 9,044 pounds of meat, 9,056 rations of groceries, 151 bushels of potatoes, 17¼ tons of hay, 6 cwt. of straw, 737 bushels of oats and 33 cords of wood to feed the volunteer corps and horse at the recent camp at Kingston.

Capt. George Brenton Laurie, 1st Batt., Royal Irish Rifles, has been selected for the adjutancy of the 4th Volunteer Batt. Devonshire Regiment, at Barnstaple, England; Capt. Laurie joined the Imperial service from the Royal Military College, Kingston, on the 2nd of September, 1885.

Captain George Dalbiac Luard, 2nd Batt., Scottish Rifles (Cameronians), has been appointed adjutant of the 3rd (Militia) Batt., at Hamilton, Scotland; Capt. Luard received his first commission in the Northumberland Fusiliers, 7th of October, 1885; from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada.

A unique distinction belongs to Sir Robert Rawlinson, K.C.B.—that of being the only soldier who has been knocked out of the saddle by a cannon-ball without being killed. The identical 42lb. shot is preserved by Lady Rawlinson as an interesting relic. At

the Crimea Sir Robert was riding with a group of artillery officers, when he announced his intention of turning back. At this moment a shot from the Russian lines came whizzing along in front of him, cutting the reins, the pommel of the saddle, and wedging a steel purse with terrific force against the rider's hip bone.

The following comes to us as an original story: At Bisley on Saturday last some inconvenience was caused at 800 yards by cattle straying into the line of sight. One man, who waited quite ten minutes before he got off his last shot, found the "magic circle," whereupon he exclaimed: "Great Scott! I waited for a 'cow,' and got a 'bull.'" If anybody has the temerity to think that there is a chestnut flavor about the foregoing, he would be ill-advised to disclose his identity to our contributor. As for ourselves, we prefer to keep an open mind in regard to the matter.

Conan Doyle writes this graphic description of Lord Cromer, the British Minister to Cairo: "A strong, florid face, with a close-cropped, soldierly, grey moustache; the expression good-humored and inscrutable. This is Lord Cromer, whom Egypt has changed from a major of gunners to a peer of the realm, while he in turn changed it from a province of the east to one of the west. One has but to look at him to read the secret of his success as a diplomatist. His clear head, his brave heart, his physical health, and his nerves of iron, are all impressed upon you in that momentary glance at his carriage."

The commissioned officers attached to the R.C.R.I. at Wolseley Barracks for instruction, who are entered for a short course, are as follows: Lieuts. A. B. Magee, 7th Batt.; George C. Lindsay, Middlesex Batt.; Royal Burritt, 28th Batt.; H. K. Betty, Essex Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. W. L. Lindsay, Lambton Batt.; Lieut. A. L. Bell, Oxford Rifles. Those entered for special courses are Lieut. G. B. Hughes, West Durham Batt.; 2nd Lieuts. A. H. Whitehead and Phelps, 1st Batt.; A. H. Monteith, Bruce Batt.; George W. Sherman, West Durham Batt.

The new ranges at Dundas were opened on Friday week last. The 77th can now claim to have one of the finest-situated ranges in the country. They are constructed with all modern appliances for the protection and safety of the markers. The attendance of the companies from the various parts of the country was good. High scoring was made difficult by the tricky wind. The 77th expect to have a good team for the Canada Company Cup in 1897. Major Mason, 13th Batt., was range officer, assisted by Major Bertram and Lieut. Pirie, and the arrangements were successfully carried out. Surgeon-Major Ross, as secretary, had everything in good order. Col. Gwyn and Paymaster J. J. Grafton also lent a helping hand on the range.

A story that has recently come from Egypt is looked upon as distinctly precious. When the Nile expedition was waiting for steamers and supplies at Kosheh Camp there arrived at Cairo a corporal of the Connaught Rangers who had served with the Maxim detachment at the fight at Ferkeh, and afterwards had to come down with a sick convoy. He was asked by one of his officers why there was so much delay about moving on to Dongola, when the Dervishes had been so thoroughly beaten. "Well, sir," he replied, "it's just this way: We know there's hardly a soul in Dongola in the way of fighting men, and there would be neither honor nor glory in going on and taking the place just yet. So the Sirdar, he says, 'Boys, we'll wait here for a bit, and let the place fill up!'"

The battles that have taken place during the reign of Queen Victoria are: Afghan war, 1830-40; first China war, 1841; Sikh war, 1845-46; Kaffir war, 1846; second war with China, second Afghan war, 1849; second Sikh war, 1848-9; Burmese war, 1850;

second Kaffir war, 1851-2; second Burmese war, 1852-3; Crimea, 1854; third war with China, 1856-8; Indian mutiny, 1857; Maori war, 1860-1; more wars with China, 1860 and 1862; second Maori war, 1863-6; Ashanti war, 1864; war in Bhootan, 1864; Abyssinian war, 1867-8; war with the Bazotees, 1868; third Maori war, 1868-9; war with Looshais, 1871; second Ashanti war, 1873-4; third Kaffir war, 1877; Zulu war, 1878-9; third Afghan war, 1878-80; war in Basutoland, 1879-81; Transvaal war, 1879-81; Egyptian war, 1882; Soudan, 1884-5-9; third Burmah war, 1885-92; Zanzibar, 1890; India, 1890; Matabele wars, 1894 and 1896; Chitral campaign, 1895; third Ashanti campaign, 1896; second Soudan campaign, 1896.

THE 8TH HUSSARS IN CAMP.

The 8th Hussars went into camp on the 29th September under the command of Major Markham. The four squadrons comprising the regiment were in camp. Sergt.-Major Dingley, of the Toronto Cavalry School, acted as instructor. There were 353 officers and men and 317 horses in camp. Col. Domville was unable to be with the regiment at first, owing to his Parliamentary duties, but joined the regiment later. Major Lessard, inspector of cavalry R.C.D., inspected the camp on the 7th by squadrons under the command of the squadron leaders, second in command and troop officers respectively. It was expected that the Minister of Militia would have been present, but he was prevented at the last moment.

Canadian Military Gazette Hotel Directory.

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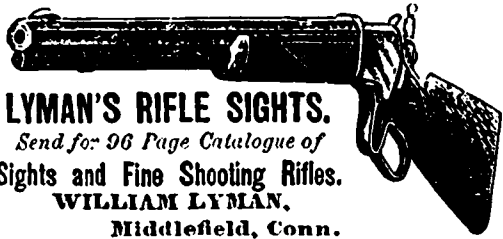
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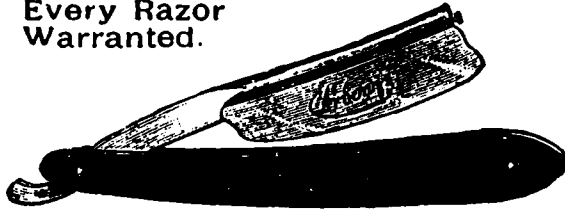
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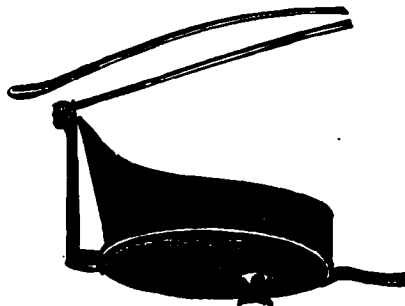


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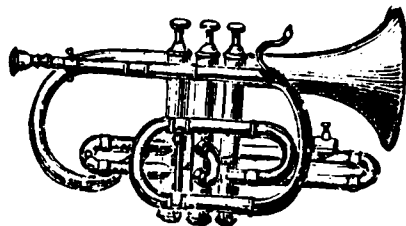
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THE ARTILLERY CAMP AT LAPRAIRIE.

THE camp of field artillery held at Laprairie broke up on Wednesday last. It was one of the most successful camps ever held. The weather conditions were not by any means favorable, and a good deal of discomfort had to be put up with in this respect. Otherwise the arrangements for the management of the camp by the officers were most complete and gave every satisfaction. Too much praise cannot be awarded the winners, the 7th Welland Canal Field Battery. Each and all the batteries were most efficient.

The entire work of the different batteries was taken into consideration by the umpire, so that the all-round efficient ones came to the front. The scores and order of merit of the different batteries are as follows :

- 7th Welland Canal Field Battery, 148 points.
- 2nd Ottawa Field Battery, 138.5 points.
- 9th Toronto Field Battery, 130.5 points.
- 5th Kingston Field Battery, 126.5 points.
- 6th London Field Battery, 123.5 points.
- 16th Field Battery, 1st Brigade, Guelph, 120.5 points.
- 1st Quebec Field Battery, 109 points.
- 8th Gananoque Field Battery, 109 points.
- 3rd Montreal Field Battery, 104 points.
- 15th Shefford Field Battery, 104 points.
- 14th Durham Field Battery, 102 points.
- 11th Field Battery, 1st Brigade, Guelph, 88.5 points.

Much praise is due to the officers comprising the camp staff, and especially to Lieut.-Col Wilson, "B" Battery, Quebec, commandant, and Major Drury, "A" Battery, Kingston, the chief inspector and umpire-in-chief of the competitions.

A VICTORY FOR RIFLEITE.

THE great rifle match between the regular troops located in the Home District command and the volunteers of Middlesex, took place on the Government ranges at Pirbright. It was expected that the victory would have been on the soldiers' side, as they have been in possession of the Lee-Netford rifle for some years, whereas the volunteers have had very little practice with that weapon. The ammunition also was different, the regulars using cordite and the volunteers rifleite, both smokeless powders. The result, however, was quite contrary to the general idea, for the volunteers achieved an easy victory by 101 points. Each team was represented by 20 men, and the conditions were seven rounds each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Lieut. Tryon, 3rd Grenadiers, and Major Twisaday, Queen's Westminster Volunteers, captained the respective teams. The match commenced in half a gale of wind blowing from the left rear, and from the commencement it was seen that the volunteers were in good form. At the conclusion of the 200 yards the riflemen obtained a lead of 23 points, putting on 590 points against 567 by the army. On going back to the 500 yards the wind increased, but a grand total was here made by the volunteers of 613 points against 592, to which Sergt. King and Sergt. Fulton, G.M., put on all bulls, or 35 points each. At 600 yards the regulars were more behind, and the volunteers won easily by 101 points. The totals were: Volunteers, 200 yards, 590; 500 yards, 613; 600 yards, 593; aggregate, 1,796; average, 89.8. Regulars, 567, 592, 536; total, 1,695; 84.75. The best individual scores were, for the winning side: Sergt. Fulton, G.M., Queen's Westminster Rifles, 99 (31, 35, 33); Sergt. King, Post-office Rifles, 97, and Pte. Hope, London Rifle Brigade, 95; and for the losers: Sergt.-Instructor Milne, Gordon Highlanders, 95 (39, 33, 33); Col.-Sergt. Baker, 3rd Battalion Grenadiers, 93, and Major Cowen, Royal Engineers, 92 points.

THE MILITARY DOG.

IT is unquestionably a fact that the average Englishman is an ardent lover of all animals, especially of the dog, and it is also a fact that English breeders have done more towards the development of the different varieties of the canine race than all the fanciers of the rest of the world put together, and the true-born Briton dearly loves the small active member of the dog family yclept a "terrier." First, as a matter of course in this category, comes the English fox terrier, which may almost be termed the "national" dog, but in popularity there is another individual of the race which treads very closely upon the heels of his smart, natty cousin, and that is the national dog of the Emerald Isle, to wit: the Irish terrier. Hardy, faithful unto death, seldom quarrelsome, the red Irishman is the Bayard of the race, sans peur et sans reproche. It is really marvelous what a combination of all the doggy virtues is found in his little head and body. Watch him at home on the hearth-rug with the children tugging him by ears or tail, never a whimper or protest; see him on the street, following at his owner's heels, trotting along contentedly, minding his own business; and in the quiet of the study, observe our little friend as he timidly pushes his nose into the partially open hand of his master, what a world of love, fidelity and devotion gleams in those dark brown eyes! In our own Canada the Irish terrier is rapidly coming to the front as an all-round useful dog, whose warm, rough jacket and naturally hardy constitution peculiarly fit him for the inclemency of our northern winter. Neither the "hard, gray weather" of England nor snow of Canada have any terror for him, and on one of those days when the mercury descends below zero, and it would be positively cruel to take the average dog out of doors, our Hibernian friend is perfectly comfortable.

The N. Y. Herald says of the recent big show there :

When the Queen a few years ago secured a couple of Irish terriers to be her constant companions, nearly every gypsy in Ireland made his fortune. Everyone wanted this breed, and from being a common yellow dog, living on lumps, he has become one of the most popular among those who love the animal for himself, as well as among those who want a good sporting dog. It is surprising that his many good points were not recognized before.

"Dogs that are very game are usually surly or snappish. The Irish terrier, as a breed, is an exception, being remarkably good tempered, notably so with mankind," says one of the best judges. "There is a heedless, reckless, pluck about the Irish terrier which is characteristic, and coupled with the headlong dash, blind to all consequences, with which he rushes at his adversary, it has earned for the breed the proud epithet of 'the dare-devil.' When 'off duty' they are characterized by a quiet, caress-inviting appearance, and when one sees them endearingly, timidly pushing their heads into their master's hands it is difficult to realize that on occasion, at the 'set on,' they can prove they have the courage of a lion and will fight on to the last breath in their bodies. They develop an extraordinary devotion and have been known to track their masters almost incredible distances."

It was amusing to watch the line of Irishmen on the benches yesterday. With their noses just over the edge, they watched people approaching. To ladies, gentlemen or little girls they paid no attention, but immediately a pair of knickerbockers appeared in the distance, instantly every one of them was on his feet, barking furiously and tugging away as if to get at the boy. They pretend to regard boys as their natural enemies, but they are only bluffing, for the fiercer they look the more good naturedly their tails wag. They simply want to join the boys in a romp, and the rougher it is the better they like it. They are a remarkably good tempered lot.

Do you want a good dog? Then buy an Irish terrier. They are the most popular dog with the military at home. If you attend a parade of any of the Guards' regiments in London you will often see nearly every officer come on with one of these plucky little dogs, which he chains to the fence during the drill. Look at groups of British officers, and in nine out of ten, if there be a dog shown, it is an Irishman.

Some of the best Irish terriers in the world are owned in Canada. At the International show in Toronto last month, dogs bred or sired by the Kinkora Kennels, Montreal, took four of the five first prizes. They own the great prize-winner, Deramore Biddy, who won firsts in Edinburgh, Dublin, Armagh, New York, Toronto, Montreal, and the famous sire dog, "The Canadian Ambassador." His puppies were first in the New York, Boston, Toronto and Montreal shows this year.

Puppies for sale at - - - - \$25 00
Canadian Ambassador at stud, fee - - - - 15 00

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