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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.

THE VICS' ANNUAL COMPETITION.

MONTREAL, July 16.—During the past week the port of Montreal was visited by two of Her Majesty's ships, namely, the Intrepid and Tartar. Admiral Erskine flew his flag from the Intrepid. He and his officers were welcomed by the Mayor at the City Hall, on which occasion the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, spoke. The ships have been crowded with visitors every day, and not a few of them are from Uncle Sam's domains. The officers were entertained by the Council and given a drive around the city to see the lions. The men were also well looked after.

The officers and men of Her Majesty's ships Intrepid and Tartar attended divine service in Holy Trinity church. The men mustered on the Victoria pier at 10 o'clock and marched off to the strains of the 6th Fusiliers band. Their appearance and gait evoked hearty comment.

The Victoria Rifle Association held their twenty-sixth annual meeting at the Cote St. Luc ranges on Saturday. The sun was scorching, but otherwise the circumstances were favorable. The attendance of the members of the regiment was good, as was also that of the men from the other regiments in the open matches. The meeting was a success in every way. The shooting was very good, indeed, and the Vics can lay claim to the fact that their twenty-sixth meeting was one of the very best ever held under their auspices. A good deal of interest was taken in the shooting of the afternoon owing to the fact that a match was to

take place between a team drawn from the Intrepid and Tartar. The sailors showed themselves to be very good marksmen. The officers of the Vics. succeeded in making things comfortable for the sailors. In addition to the team match they also entered in the open matches. The marksmen on the ranges on Saturday had a good opportunity of seeing the future rifle of the Canadian militia at work, for the men from the ships were shooting with the Lee-Enfield. The wind at times was tricky, and the almost unbearable heat made it rather uncomfortable for marksmen. Some very good scores were piled on, notwithstanding the at times untoward circumstance. In the Maiden Stakes competition, Sergt. Bayley, No. 5 Company, was first with 28 points. The first prize, presented by Lieut-Col. Starke, in the Association match, was won by Lieut. McAdam, No. 6 Company, with the splendid score of 99, the next highest being Pte. K. Mathews and Pte. Matheson, of No. 3 and 4 Companies, with 93. The team prize, Queen's Own Challenge Cup, shot in conjunction with the Association match, was won by No. 3 Company with 426 points. The first prize in the Challenge match, 10 shots at 600 yards, presented by Major Sims, was won by Capt. Pope, No. 1 Company, with 48 points. The competition for the Sims Challenge Shield, in conjunction with the above match, was won by No. 2 Company with a score of 173 points. No. 2 Company also won first place in the volley firing competition with 75 points. Col.-Sergt. McClatchie, No. 4 Company, had first place in the Consolation match—five shots at 400, with 21. In the afternoon, after the arrival of the train, the open matches were begun. In the open match—two, five and six hundred yards—the shooting was remarkably good. There was only a difference of 11 points between the first and last prize winners, Staff-Sergt. Marks, 6th Fusiliers, being first with 96. The team prize was won by the Vics' first team with a score of 438, followed by P. W. R., 6th

Fusiliers and Royal Scots. In the extra open series, Col.-Sergt. Pratt, 6th, and Sergt. J. T. Wilson, 2nd Regiment C.A., both had the possible. The arrangements were most satisfactory, and much of this is due to the efficient way in which the duties of executive officer by Major Busted were performed, and to the committee who had charge. The sec.-treas., Pte. W. Mills, and his assistant, Sergt. McLennan, are to be congratulated on the most excellent results of their labors.

A detachment of 2nd R.C.A., under Capt. Collins, fired a salute of 21 guns in honor of Dominion Day, at St. Helen's Island.

For several weeks past the bands of the city regiments have been discoursing music at the several parks and squares in the city. This is much appreciated on the part of the citizens, and the bands are to be thanked for turning out so well when it is remembered that the City of Montreal gives no grants to the bands to assist them in this direction.

The camp at St. Helen's of the Montreal Field Battery was brought to a close on the 30th of June with the inspection of the corps by Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, inspector of artillery, Quebec. The inspection started at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued all day. The men paraded in marching order, and the inspecting officer was accompanied by Capt. Ogilvie, Victoria Rifles. The guns and equipments on Island Park were first inspected, and the colonel was highly satisfied with their appearance. The prize for this division was won by No. 3 Section, under Sergt. Ferguson. The competition for this prize was very close and exciting. While engaged in the march past and field manoeuvres the men presented a very fine sight indeed. The horses were extremely well handled and the harness and guns were neat and clean. In the afternoon, gun laying and fuse boring was taken up. This also was very creditably done. At the conclusion of the inspection the inspecting officer expressed himself as being very much pleased with the way in which the work had been

performed. Capt. Costigan was in command, the other officers in camp being Lieuts. Wilson and Smith, Surgeon Wilson, Vet.-Surgeon McEachran. There were altogether 75 men. Sergt.-Instructor Slade, "B" Battery, Quebec, acted as instructor. Major Hooper, who had just returned from abroad, was present, but took no part in the inspection. A luncheon was given by the officers at one o'clock, at which Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, Lieut. - Col. Houghton, D.A.G.; Lieut.-Col. Mattice, Major Hooper, Capt. Frenette, Capt. Collins, Capt. Armstrong and Capt. Ogilvie were present.

The returns from the local corps for comparative efficiency will soon be made known. Already many of the officers have answered the necessary questions. Capt. McDougall, acting brigade major, attends at the brigade office for this purpose. In future the comparative efficiency returns will be promulgated in district orders for the information of the corps concerned, and will then be transmitted to headquarters for the information of the general officer commanding. As soon as the officers have answered their questions, and the corps put in their target practice who have not already done so, the results will be made public and the winners of the Sir Donald Smith cup known.

Lieut.-Col. Houghton has been asked by Col. Lake, quartermaster-general, to notify the different corps in Montreal to have photographic groups taken of their officers and non-commissioned officers for the purpose of having them published in *The Navy and Army Illustrated*.

The Highland Cadets had a most enjoyable outing on Dominion Day to Ogdensburg. They were treated handsomely, and their drilling caused favorable comment. Mayor Wilson Smith's cup, which he has presented to the corps, will be handed over at the first favorable opportunity. Just now they are drilling hard in anticipation of the event.

The 2nd R.C.A. will hold their annual matches at Cote St. Luc on Saturday. Capt. Collins, the sec.-treas., has things well up to time. The events are; Maiden stakes, regimental match, at which Lieut.-Col. Cole's cup will be competed for; Association match, at which the Turnbull challenge shield will be competed for; extra series, for members; extra series, open, and open matches for individuals and teams and the usual aggregates.

Capt. Collins, G.A., who had the getting up of the competition between the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps and the G.A., Montreal, has handed the score sheets to *THE GAZETTE*. The Montreal men were the winners, having a score of 785, while Bermuda had 693. The Bermuda team held well together until the 600 yards was reach-

ed, when they broke down. The conditions were 10 men a side at 200, 500 and 600 yards. A return match will be engaged in shortly.

The competition for the Sims cup, presented to the Victoria Rifles for company competition, is now finished. No. 4 Company won, with 354.8 points.

The last Militia General Orders contain the following: District Paymaster and Hon. Capt. Louis Elzear Frenette is granted the honorary rank of major, under the provisions of par. 94 Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887. Major Frenette joined the 8th Batt. February, 1870, as ensign; in May of same year had command of Co. "A"; appointed lieutenant in October, 1870, and captain in January, 1871; took a military school certificate, 1st class, in 1870; was appointed a brevet major in 1876; took a field artillery certificate at Royal School of Gunnery in 1884; in October, 1887, he was appointed to the permanent force and made an honorary captain; he held the position of superintendent of stores for No. 6 District from 1893 until he was appointed paymaster of military districts 5 and 6 in 1895. He took part in the Fenian Raid in May and April, 1870, and was with the forces in the Northwest in 1885.

On Tuesday evening the sergeants of the 6th Fusiliers entertained the petty officers of H.M.S. Tartar and Intrepid. In the absence of Sergt.-Major Currie the chair was occupied by Col.-Sergt. Kneen, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

FORT GEORGE.

LIEUT.-COL. PRIOR TALKS OF RETIRING.

VANCOUVER, B.C., July 4.—Nos. 5 and 6 Companies of the 5th Regiment had another opportunity of brigading with the Imperial forces on Dominion Day in Vancouver. In connection with the celebration H.M.S. Satellite and H.M.S. Icarus landed a party of bluejackets and marines at 9.30 a.m., which was joined by the militia and two bands. After marching through the principal streets Cambie street grounds were reached and the brigade formed into line. A feu de joie was then fired punctuated by 21 guns, followed by the royal salute and three cheers for Her Majesty. After the march past in column and quarter column, the sailors went through their ever popular physical drill with arms, followed by the bayonet exercise by the marines and manual and firing exercise by the militia. Finally the sailors did some wonderful work with their two 7 pounders, slinging them round with ridiculous ease. The brigade then left the grounds, the militia returning to the drill shed, where refreshments were provided by the Celebration Committee,

which proved most acceptable, as the day was an intensely hot one.

The press spoke very well indeed of the steadiness of the militia in marching, and also of the manual and firing exercise.

In the afternoon a successful rifle meeting took place on Central Park range. Forty-six competitors entered, among whom were 17 from the ships. Geo. Turnbull, of New Westminster, No. 4 Company, was top man with 95, and, considering the heat and blinding sunshine, it was a very creditable performance. The fifteenth man made 80. Six targets were used and everything went satisfactorily.

As a result of the protest against the action of the minority of the Executive of the Provincial Rifle Association, a meeting of the Executive was held in Vancouver on the 1st July, with the president, Col. Wolfenden, in the chair. The meeting was harmonious, and a resolution was carried that the 1896 meeting be held on Central Park range. The matches were discussed, and two set apart for younger shots, to encourage them to compete. This action is approved by everyone, and a very successful meeting is anticipated.

In the Military League matches, No. 4 Co., of New Westminster, have gained a very creditable position in the aggregate.

Much regret is expressed at the announcement that Lieut.-Col. Prior intends resigning the command of the Fifth Regiment. He is a very popular officer, and has done much for his regiment in particular and the militia in general, and his retirement will be severely felt. It is understood that his resignation is in deference to the order limiting the term during which an officer can command a battalion, although it would not apply to him for some time to come. The senior officer is Major T. O. Townley, at present in command of No. 5 Co. in this city. He has been in the militia for some years, and was formerly in command of the company in New Westminster. Officers and men here will be very pleased indeed to see Major Townley obtain his promotion, as he is deservedly popular. The formation of the first company here, No. 5, was through his exertions.

The recommendation of the Minister of Militia in the last annual report, that the Fifth Regiment should be divided into two, with headquarters at Victoria and Vancouver, may possibly be again considered at this juncture. The 80 miles of water that separates the local from the present headquarters is a barrier which prevents that united action in all matters which affect the regiment. The officers are almost strangers to one another when they do meet, perhaps once a year.

It is to be hoped the "powers that be"

will become tired of paying a high rent for the miserable place, sarcastically called the Drill Hall, and build one here which will accommodate not only the two companies at present in full activity, but a third company if it is thought necessary. The men here have no privileges whatever; there is no room for them to meet in, not even a committee room; they go to drill, and as soon as it is over must go away, as there is nowhere to sit down. They feel there has been considerable neglect somewhere, and trust that the long-felt want will soon come along.

VANCOUVER.

NEWS FROM THE CITADEL.

QUEBEC, July 16.—Capt. Kenneth J. R. Campbell, D.S.O., Suffolk Regiment, and an old Quebec boy, was in the city recently visiting his relatives. He will join his regiment in India in September next.

Capt. W. J. McElhinney, R.E., spent a couple of days in the city last week, en route to England. Capt. McElhinney obtained his commission through the Royal Military College of Canada, and has been stationed in India for several years.

The Royal Canadian Artillery Bicycle Club have elected the following officers:

Hon. president, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Montizambert.
Hon. vice-president, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wilson.
President, Major A. A. Farley.
Sec.-Treasurer, Sergeant McCarthy.
Committee, Mr. J. H. C. Ogilvy, Sergt.-Major Fellows, Corps. Morrison and Pugh, Gunners Langford and Mosse, and Driver Hayward.

In the last match of the Canadian Military Rifle League, fired at St. Joseph de Levis, Major J. Secretan Dunbar, of the 8th Royal Rifles, won the gold badge, in the Snider team, with an average of 83 for the four matches. Major Dunbar has come well to the front this season in rifle practice, and will doubtless continue to devote some of his time at the ranges during the season.

On the 29th of June three warships arrived in port and were decorated with flags in honor of the bicycle meet, which took place in this city. The vessels were the Crescent, Intrepid and Tartar. Their presence in port added much to the success of the C. W. A. meet, particularly with regard to their turnout on the Plains of Abraham.

The naval review on the Plains was witnessed by a large number of citizens and visitors. The sailors looked neat, and wore white caps and trousers, and were armed with rifles and cutlasses. The Marines, in scarlet, also wore white trousers, and were armed with rifles and bayonets. The grounds were kept by a detachment from the Royal Canadian Artillery. The march past, cutlass exercise and manual exercise, etc., formed part of the proceedings, and were much admired. The manner in which the

work was performed was about perfect. The number of spectators would have been greater had it not been that the review was postponed one day on account of the circus which was camped on the Plains the day upon which the review was advertised to take place.

An enjoyable time was spent at the Citadel, when the chief and first-class petty officers' social club, H.M.S. Crescent, entertained the sergeants' mess of the R.C.A. in their gymnasium. Among the invited guests were the members of the Shoeburyness team, who are at work before their departure for England. Some 200 were present, all told. Several selections were played by the string band of H.M.S. Crescent. The chair was occupied by Mr. Wingate, president C. & P. O. Social Club; the vice by Gar.-Sergt.-Major Lyndon, R.C.A. Several of the officers of the fleet and of the garrison put in an appearance during the evening, and were well received. The usual toasts were in order and a most enjoyable evening spent.

The Shoeburyness team are hard at work daily, preparing for their work in England, and will start about the middle of the month.

The R.C.A. Bicycle Club turned up in good numbers at the bicycle parade during the C.W.A. meet, among others in attendance being Messrs. Henri A. Panet and J. H. C. Ogilvy. Their appearance was much admired.

PATROL.

62ND FUSILIERS' EXCURSION.

ST. JOHN, N.B., July 14, 1896.—Military news is very scarce here, there being no events to chronicle. It must be remembered that only one battalion, the 62nd, is drilling, and that so far with this corps only squad and company drills have been practised. The first battalion parade will take place on Friday evening, 24th inst., and will probably be held weekly after that date. The band of the 62nd Fusiliers have arranged for a monster excursion to Halifax on 30th inst., during the Aquatic Carnival to be held there. A low rate has been secured, which will attract many, and the band have arranged to give one or two concerts in Halifax.

The St. John Rifle Company held their annual church parade recently, marching to Zion church, where a special sermon was preached. The company will soon complete their annual drill and will be inspected about the first part of August.

The military of the Maritime Provinces should be well looked after in the new Parliament, with Lieut.-Col. Tucker, of the 62nd Fusiliers, and Lieut.-Col. Domville, 8th Cavalry, as members, while the Minister of Militia will be Surgeon-Major Borden,

68th Battalion, from Nova Scotia; and if the latter gentleman does not intend to be a mere figurehead he has his work cut out for him, not only as regards the districts by the sea, but throughout Canada. It is hoped that one of the first acts of the new Parliament will be to provide for the annual camps in the autumn, so that the rural corps will not miss their drill. There is no doubt that much money can be saved by the Militia Department which is now wasted, or the money can be used for other purposes more needful than in cases where the amounts now do no good. The matter of allowances to rural and city corps should be well looked into, and either some of the amounts saved or diverted into channels where they would benefit the militia generally; then there are the grants to the rifle associations, amounts for care (?) of forts, and tumble-down buildings, care of arms, etc., much of which can be saved the country. There is no doubt that much of the militia expenditure, about which the enemies of the force are continually grumbling, is caused, not by actual drill expenses, but by useless grants and allowances referred to above.

THOMAS ATKINS.

WITH THE ARMY.

LONDON, ENG., July 3.—Another of the "famous Six Hundred" has passed away in the person of Major Everard Hutton, who died at Bath. Deceased was severely wounded while taking part in that famous charge.

The question of employment for our ex-soldiers is creating a great deal of discussion amongst military men and civilians. Major-General J. M. D. Moody, in the course of a lecture on the above subject the other day, said that roughly speaking 21,000 men returned to civil life every year, and had to begin life in an entirely different sphere to what they had been accustomed. Although the Government made every provision for them, they could not give employment to a tithe of the number discharged yearly. He advocated the idea of technical subjects being taught while with the colors, and that special inducements should be held out for their emigrating to the colonies. Being trained men they would form a nucleus of a vast colonial army.

It has been predicted by those in high authority that very shortly inducements will be made to the militia to have them undergo garrison duty abroad and that the defence of the country will be left to the volunteer.

More troops are to be sent from Malta to the Cape. This news comes as a relief to military men, for it was feared that reinforcements would not be sent until it was too late. The Colonial Secretary has all along

been in favor of sending more troops, and the delay was caused through the statements, made by British officers, that a sufficient force was at their command. Unless hostilities soon cease it is expected that the King's Royal Rifles will shortly be forwarded to the Cape.

The Commander-in-Chief during his official visit to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, in addressing the students, said: "You must not suppose that donning the red coat means the putting aside of books. While continuing your book learning, you must also let the men that are under you feel that in the saddle, cricket field and sports grounds their officers are at least their equal, and that as comrades they are with them in the spirit of the profession, although holding superior rank."

In view of the fact that the Military Manœuvres Bill has not yet passed the House, the extensive army manœuvres will not be held. And the Secretary for War and Commander-in-Chief have decided that the manœuvres this year will be held in the vicinity of Aldershot at the time when the large force of militia ordered to camp are there. There will be 17 battalions of that branch of the service due to arrive about August 10. A sum of \$5,000 has been allotted for extra expenses. There will be in all about 40 battalions assembled.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha presented new colors to the Plymouth Division of the R. M. L. I. on July 3.

"A useless toy," as the Maxim rifle was called a few years ago, is now considered to be one of the most important parts of an army outfit. The Indian contingent has with it in the Soudan several of these guns, and 10,000 rounds for each.

Over £20,000 was received at the Royal Military Tournament, and it is expected that £3,500 will be handed over to the Commander-in-Chief for distribution among the military charities. Lord Methuen and his committee are to be congratulated on the satisfactory results of their efforts.

It seems to be generally understood that the new Martini-Metford is a success and ahead of the Lee-Metford. This is the general opinion about the Horse Guards.

Lieut.-Cols. Cotton and Gordon, and Major Roy have arrived at Aldershot and have been attached to Major-General Bengough's 1st Infantry Brigade, for a special course of instruction during the drill season.

Deputy Surgeon-General Ryerson has been appointed representative in Canada of the National Society for the Sick and Wounded in War—British Red Cross. Its functions differ from those of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

R. M. C.

TOURNAMENT AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, July 15.—Lieuts. Boulton and Mowbray, 1st C.A., were married on the 17th ult. They received the hearty congratulations and good wishes of their brother officers.

On June 29 and 30 and July 1, 2, 3 and 4 the military gave a grand tournament in connection with a nautical fair held for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the Sailors' Home. The tournament was a splendid exhibition of what Tommy Atkins can do in the gymnastic line. There was physical drill with arms and bayonet exercise by the Berkshire Regiment; physical drill without arms, dumb bell exercise and fancy marching by the R.A. The gymnasium staff, assisted by 20 of their selected pupils, gave a splendid exhibition of swordsmanship, bayoneteering, horizontal bar work, club swinging, vaulting the horse, somersaulting, forming fancy pyramids, etc. At the conclusion of all these a mimic war was participated in by the combined troops of the garrison, each branch being employed in performing the duties pertaining to their own arm of the service. The Soudan was selected as the seat of war, a large number of the Berks. being faultlessly dyed as Arabs. The Arabs being away in the distance gave the Tommies a chance to show what camp life on active service was like. In a twinkling tents were raised, camp fires lighted, dinners under way, smoking their pipes all the while and cracking the timeworn barrack-room jokes, the Royal Engineers throwing up earthworks by filling facines and bags full of sand, and thus forming a defence against musket fire. The artillery were busy running up into firing position their Maxim gun, and the Medical Staff Corps preparing their stretchers, bandages, etc. As soon as the defence was complete, the postman arrived with "letters from home," which was very amusing. The letters being perused by those lucky enough to receive one, a song was called for, when a very capable quartette, as they lay on the sands, sang one of the good old timers. The song being over, the outposts gave the alarm, and engaged with the advanced Shiiks. The usual melee then ensued, many falling in the bloody fray! Those of the British who fell were soon attended by the Medical S. C., using their rifles as long splints for the leg. Some of the ladies became frightened at the closeness of the rifles to their new cotton dresses. The firing of the Maxim was much admired by all present. Well, Tommy Atkins soon proved his superiority, and was soon seen dragging his captive Arab along with more force than deportment, and thus ended a very amusing as well as instructive affair. Altogether the affair was certainly the best

ever witnessed at this station, and the troops engaged deserved the highest praise for the manner in which each part of the programme was carried out, and if applause is any indication of approval they received enough of it.

On Dominion Day the troops in garrison lined the ramparts of the Citadel and fired a feu de joie; the 1st C. A. fired the royal salute from 9-pdr. R.M.L. guns. At the termination of the salute Gen. Moore inspected the detachment of the 1st C. A. whilst still in action on their guns. I am told he expressed himself as well pleased with their appearance, etc.

The three city corps have been inspected, and mustered for the four days' pay from last year. The musters in all three corps were large, and our D.A.G., Col. Irving, who, by the way, is an accomplished orator, expressed himself as well pleased with what he saw. He also, in very patriotic language, exhorted every officer, N.C.O. and man in the force to exert himself to bring the force of this district to the tip-top of efficiency.

The part, if any, which the military are to take in the carnival is still hanging fire, nothing definite being yet known.

Quartermaster-Sergt. Wilson, Army Service Corps, a staff clerk in the Imperial Brigade office, was on the 9th inst. tried by district court martial and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks and imprisoned for 50 days' hard labor. The charge proven against him was forging an officer's name for \$9. He had 19 years' service, all of which is now wasted.

I was glad to see by the last G.O. that Gravelcrusher's suggestion was met half way by authorizing the issue of numerals to the field batteries. Why not give them to the garrison as well? Of course, there would be a little difficulty in numbering the companies, but Gravelcrusher in a previous issue pointed out how that difficulty could be overcome. There is no excuse whatever why numerals should not at once be granted to the regiments, as there is no difficulty whatever in the way, except the habit the Militia Department has got into of always doing things by halves.

Major Weston and Sergt. Keating having made the first and second highest aggregates in the 66th P.L.F. in the League matches, they are respectively the owners of the gold and silver badges for the 66th Battalion. Major Weston had 339 and Sergt. Keating, 261.

On Dominion Day a match took place on the Bedford ranges, Halifax, between teams from the Truro and Halifax Rifle Clubs. The Truro riflemen were victorious with a score of 804, the home team making 702. A scratch team of Halifax riflemen, who

happened to be on the range at the time, beat both the other teams with a score of 824 points.

GRAVELCRUSHER.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

BY LONG ODDS THE BEST YET.

TORONTO, July 14.—From the advance copy of the programme of the Ontario Rifle Association's matches, a synopsis of which appears elsewhere in this issue, the conclusion must be drawn that, to the average rifle shot, the list of prizes hung up for competition is very tempting, and the Executive may well be sanguine of the biggest and best meeting ever held under the auspices of any provincial association.

A great many of the officers belonging to the warships now at Montreal and Quebec have been in the city within the past few days, almost all journeying to Niagara Falls before returning to their ships.

Considerable bad feeling is being generated among some of the members of the regimental bands of the Queen's Own and Royal Grenadiers over the engagements at Hanlan's Point. When contracts were made with the Toronto Ferry Association, the association insisted on each band engaging so many professional musicians to appear and play with each band. By complying with this regulation some members of both bands had to relinquish all hope of the extra money they had been receiving for some few seasons past, and naturally feel incensed to think that, despite regular attendance on regimental parade for a number of years, length of service does not count in the contract with the association.

It is questionable whether or no the average audience in the city could tell if professionals were present or not at these band concerts, and if the regimental authorities, after going to the expense of salary to the bandmaster, music, instruments, and uniforms, etc., are satisfied with the bands as they parade, in justice to the men who do and have paraded, and stuck loyally to their regiment; they should say to any corporation that they must contract with the regimental band as it appears on parade or not at all. Had there been less jealousy between these two bands themselves and less desire to knife one another, a joint stand would have been effective in bringing the Ferry Association to see that either the Q.O.R. or Grenadiers band, without the extra professionals, was quite good enough for the ordinary citizen.

Possibly the Orange demonstration had something to do with the very small attendance at the ranges on the 11th July. It seemed to be quite the smallest of the season, and the action of the Grand Trunk, in cutting off the early train to the city,

gave all present ample time to get all the shooting desired.

The action of the railway will not be allowed to pass without protest, but little is expected this year, and many are living in hopes that next year will see the Lake Shore R.R. extended to the ranges.

The committee of the "'85 Volunteer Monument" are being put in for a little criticism for omitting the name of Pte. I. Hughes, of the Grenadiers, from amongst those appearing on the honor list, the committee having decided that as he did not die in action or at the front, although death resulted from a wound received at the front, the claim for recognition, the same as those killed in action, could not be entertained. Some of the members of the York Simcoe battalion are also inquiring as to why they were not tabulated with the other corps who took part in the campaign.

The nearness of the Military Institute to the Armory will be a great convenience to at least the officers' messes of the Q.O.R. and Grenadiers. I understand that, unless on special occasions, they have come to the conclusion that for all wants of the inner man the 'Stute is sufficiently near to make the carrying of a supply of the munition of war unnecessary. 'Twill prove another argument in favor of the Transportation Committee of the Institute.

A rather novel and yet a pretty incident was witnessed by the writer a few nights ago: Opposite Hanlan's Point and at the extreme northern end of Blockhouse Bay, is a neat little shack, which for want of a better name is called "Mugg's Landing." It is tenanted by a very jovial crowd, every one of whom is or has been connected with the force. Each day, with military precision, the sunrise and sunset gun is fired and the ensign raised and lowered. Their example has been followed by quite a few, and the scene one can witness, should you take up a position near the lighthouse, looking cityward, at the hour for the sunset gun, is quite a treat. Immediately the gun is fired from "Muggs'" the flag comes down on the run and the notes of "Retreat" are heard coming over the waters. The notes have not had time to die away before a gun is fired from the opposite side of Blockhouse Bay and "Retreat" sounded by two or three buglers who are encamped there. The flags from this camp and for quite a distance around, including the Canoe Club Camp, at the head of the Bay, all follow one after another, and the ceremony, which in some cases is a reminder of jolly days in camp with jovial comrades, is brought to an end.

The latest despatches at hand at time of writing give the information that the new Minister of Militia returns to Ottawa by the end of the month and will immediately take up the

Queen's Own case. In that case by the time the next issue of this paper is due it should be known whether the report and the recommendation of the Major-General to the old Government will be carried into effect by the new administration.

They are in a capital position should they decide to act upon the recommendation made by the officer commanding, because, if Col. Hamilton is placed on the retired list the transfer cannot be criticised by the Opposition, after the share they had in the transaction, whereas, on the other hand, if the Government reinstates him, and the despatches say strong pressure is being brought to bear with such an end in view, it will, as any well-informed person in this city could inform them, lead to the dismemberment of the Queen's Own, and thus give the Opposition a chance to prove a strong case against the Government for being the means of causing such a historic and gallant corps' downfall.

The ignorance of how the Major-General would regard such an answer to his recommendation, will also prove a factor in the case with those in power, who have now a chance to show that for the future politics must be kept out of the force.

Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison is taking a well-earned rest in the country.

VOLUNTEER DECORATION.

EDITOR MILITARY GAZETTE:

DEAR SIR,—I note in a recent issue that you speak in a somewhat eulogistic manner of the "V.D." (Volunteer Decoration). Those who know the conditions under which it was granted do not hold it in very high esteem, because the granting of it does not depend on service, but upon the caprice of commanding officers who recommend candidates for it. It is known colloquially in England as "very drunk" or "very disorderly." I have heard officers say that they would not wear it if it was granted them. The volunteer long-service medal is, however, held in high esteem, and represents long service and personal sacrifices on the part of the wearer.

Yours, etc., SCRUTATOR.

London, Eng., July 2, 1896.

R. M. C. ENTRANCE.

A. C. Macdonnel, Ontario; A. L. Bin-gay, Quebec; Robt. B. Viets, Nova Scotia; Julian Y. R. Ridout, Quebec; E. G. Poole, Nova Scotia; C. P. Holden, Quebec; H. M. Daly, Quebec; W. T. Cameron, Quebec; A. D. Strathy, Ontario; R. D. Harvie, Ontario; W. A. Baldwin, Ontario; John R. Jago, Nova Scotia; Jas. B. Uniacke, Nova Scotia.

The above thirteen young gentlemen have passed the examination for admission as cadets to the R.M.C., Kingston.

ONTARIO RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the O.R.A. on the 13th inst. the annual programme for the O.R.A. matches was drawn up and approved of.

A special donation of \$400 from the Corporation of the City of Toronto for the purpose of establishing a special match, to be called "The Corporation of the City of Toronto Prizes," is the feature in the programme. The committee in settling the prize list have endeavored as far as possible to consult as far as they can reasonably do so the interests of the young shots without neglecting the old shots, who have done so much to encourage rifle shooting as a national pastime. This particular match will consist of 125 prizes, the largest list ever published in any rifle programme in Canada. The detail of the match is given below. In addition to this the following changes have been made: "The Canada Company Match," for tyros has been increased from 35 prizes to 50. The first four prizes in the Gibson have been increased. A nursery aggregate consisting of ten prizes has been added to the list. The Macdonald (200 yards standing) is omitted from this aggregate. In the extra series, 500 yards, there is a prize of 1,000 El Padre Needles cigars, presented by S. Davis & Sons, of Montreal, to the association for competition.

A new extra series mound has been erected so that 500 yards extra series will go on during the whole meeting.

Lieut. T. Mitchell has presented a gold medal for competition at 200 yards extra series.

Lieut.-Col. Hood has kindly donated a handsome engraving entitled "The Charge of the Light Brigade," for competition at 600 yards extra series, and Messrs. Aronsberg & Co., Toronto, have again repeated last year's donations for competition at 800 yards.

The above important additions to the programme ought to give a stimulus to rifle shooting and to increase the O.R.A. attendance.

It is to be hoped that the association will receive sufficient encouragement to warrant their still further increasing the prize list for next year.

The total amount expended in cash prizes shows an increase of \$500 over 1895, being a total of over \$3,700.

The following is the programme commencing on Tuesday, the 24th August, at 8 a. m.

1. CANADA COMPANY—Restricted to the active militia of Ontario who have never won a prize at any Provincial, Dominion, or National Rifle Association match, not including consolation matches. Ranges,

200 and 400 yards, 5 shots each range. Entrance fee, teams free, individual entry 90c., including ammunition and sighting shots. Team prizes, 4—1st \$30, 2nd \$25, 3rd \$20, 4th \$15. Individual prizes 50, 1st \$8 and O. R. A. silver medal, 2nd \$7. Four prizes of \$5, 13 of \$4, and 31 of \$3. Total cash, \$180.

2. THE GILMOUR—500 yards, 7 shots. Entrance fee 80c., including sighting shots. Fifty-five prizes. First prize \$15; 2 of \$10; 2 of \$7; 15 of \$5; 15 of \$4; 20 of \$3. Total cash, \$244.

3. THE GIBSON—500 and 600 yards, 7 shots each range. Entrance fee \$1, including ammunition and sighting shots. Sixty prizes. First prize, \$25; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$15; 4th, \$10; 21 of \$5, 25 of \$4, and 10 prizes of \$3. Total cash, \$305.

4. THE GORDON—600 yards, 7 shots. Entrance fee 80c., including sighting shot. 1st prize, \$15; two prizes of \$10; two prizes of \$7; fifteen prizes of \$5; fifteen prizes of \$4; twenty prizes of \$3. 55 prizes. Total cash, \$244.

5. THE MACDONALD—200 yards, standing, 7 shots. Entrance fee 80c., including sighting shot. First prize, \$15; two prizes of \$10; two prizes of \$7; fifteen prizes of \$5; fifteen prizes of \$4; fifteen prizes of \$3. 50 prizes. Total cash, \$229.

6—CORPORATION OF CITY OF TORONTO.—500 and 600 yards, 7 shots. Entrance fee, \$1.00, including ammunition and sighting shot. 1st prize, gold medal, presented by City of Toronto, and \$50; 2nd, \$35; 3rd, \$20; 4th, \$15; 5th, \$12; 6th, \$10; 3 prizes of \$8; 5 prizes of \$6; 36 prizes of \$5; 45 prizes of \$4; 25 prizes of \$3. Total. 125 prizes.

7—THE TAIT BRASSEY.—200, 500, and 600 yards; 7 shots each range. Entrance fees: Battalion teams, \$5; company teams, \$2; individual entries, \$1.40, including ammunition and sighting shot. Team prizes—Battalion—The Tait Challenge Cup and \$60; 2nd, \$50; 3rd, \$40; 4th, \$30; 5th, \$20. Team prizes—Company—1st prize, Brassey Cup and \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10. Individual prizes—1st, \$25; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$15; 3 prizes of \$10; 3 prizes of \$8; 4 prizes of \$7; 36 prizes of \$5; 37 prizes of \$4; 14 prizes of \$3. 100 prizes. Total cash, \$512.

8—THE MULOCK AGGREGATE.—Entrance fee, \$1. Highest aggregate score in second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh matches. Medals to be restricted to the active militia in Ontario, and to be awarded to the six highest scores in order of merit. First prize, Elkington Cup, N.R.A. silver medal and \$15; 2nd, Gov. Gen's silver medal and \$15; 3rd, Gov. Gen's bronze medal and \$12; 4th, D.R.A.

silver medal and \$10; 5th, D.R.A. bronze medal and \$10; 6th, D.R.A. bronze medal and \$10; 7th, \$10; 18 prizes of \$5; 15 prizes of \$4. 40 prizes. Total cash, \$232.

9. NURSERY AGGREGATE—Presented to the association by John Crome, Esq., of Guelph. Open to those who are eligible to shoot in Canada Company. To the highest aggregate scores in first, second, third, fourth, fifth and seventh matches. 1st prize, O.R.A. medal and \$10; 2nd, \$5; 3, \$4; six prizes of \$3. 10 prizes. Total cash, \$40.

10. THE GZOWSKI—Skirmishing and volley firing; range 200 to 500 yards; 20 rounds, as follows: Skirmishing, 5 rounds advancing and 5 rounds retiring; volley firing, 5 rounds advancing and 5 rounds retiring. Entrance fee, \$5 per team, aggregate score in both events to count. 1st prize, Gzowski Challenge Cup and \$40; 2nd, \$30; 3rd, \$25; 4th, \$20; 5th, \$15; 6th, \$10.

11. REVOLVER MATCH—Range, 25 yards; 6 shots. Entrance fee, 25c. each entry. 1st prize, \$7; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$4; 5th, \$3; 6th, \$2.

1. EXTRA SERIES—200 yards; 5 shots, standing and kneeling; 35c. each entry, standing or kneeling; no sighting shot. Aggregate of any two scores, one standing and one kneeling. 1st prize, gold medal presented by Lieut. T. Mitchell, and \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$8; two prizes, \$6; eight prizes, \$5; six prizes, \$4; six prizes, \$3.

2. EXTRA SERIES.—Range, 600 yards; number of shots, 5; position, any. Entrance fee, 35c., each entry including ammunition; no sighting shot. First prize, a framed colored engraving entitled "The Charge of the Light Brigade," value \$25, presented to the association for competition by Lieut.-Col. John Hood, Montreal; 2nd prize, \$15; 3rd prize, \$10; 4th prize, \$8; 5th prize, \$6; 6 prizes of \$5, 5 prizes of \$4; 4 prizes of \$3; 20 prizes. Total cash and value, \$126.

N.B.—For the first prize only in this match the aggregate of two scores to count, and in deciding ties the ordinary rules as applicable to a ten-shot match to apply. The best score to be counted as and for the last five shots.

3. EXTRA SERIES.—Range, 600 yards; number of rounds, five; position, any. Entrance fee, 35c. each entry, including ammunition; no sighting shot. First prize, \$15; 2nd prize, \$10; 3rd prize, \$8; 4th prize, \$6; six prizes of \$5; five prizes of \$4; four prizes of \$3; 19 prizes. Total cash, \$101.

4. EXTRA SERIES—Special. Range, 800 yards; number of rounds, five; position, any. Entrance fee, 35c. each entry, includ

ing ammunition; no sighting shot. First prize, 1 pair "Lemaire's" extra power field glasses, value \$18, and cash \$10; 2nd prize, 1 pair shooting spectacles, value \$5, and cash \$8; 3rd prize, an orthoptic, value \$3 (to be selected by winner), and cash \$6; 4th prize, cash \$6; six prizes of \$5; five prizes of \$4; seven prizes of \$3; 22 prizes. Total cash, \$101.

THE EL PADRE NEEDLES CIGAR COMPETITION—The 1st prize of 1,000 El Padre Needle cigars are presented to the association for competition by Messrs. S. Davis & Sons, of Montreal. Range, 500 yards, 5 shots; position, any. Entrance fee 35c., including ammunition and sighting shot. 1st prize, 1,000 El Padre Needle cigars, value \$60; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$10; 4th, \$8; 5th, \$6; six prizes of \$5; five prizes of \$4; four prizes of \$3. 20 prizes. Total cash, \$101.

N.B.—For the first prize only in this match the aggregate of two scores to count, and in deciding ties, the ordinary rules as applicable to a ten-shot match to apply. The best score to be counted as and for the last five shots.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the council of the above association was held on Monday last in the Brigade Office to consider the secretary's and treasurer's reports, Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., in the chair. There were present: Lieut.-Cols. D. T. Fraser, F. Massey, J. Hood and J. A. L. Strathy, Majors Busted and Ibbotson, Capts. Andrews, Collins and Finlayson, Lieut. Desbarats, and the treasurer and secretary.

The secretary's report went to show that the association had progressed during the past year both as regards competitors at the matches and financially. It was also reported that the Provincial Government had been prevailed upon to renew their annual grant to the extent of \$250. This grant has lapsed for some years, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the association had been enabled to get it renewed. It is felt by many that this grant should at least be raised to \$500. The Ontario Government deals most handsomely with the O.R.A., and there is no reason why the Quebec Government should not deal in a more liberal way with the P.Q.R.A. It is to be hoped that by another year this small grant of \$250 will at least be doubled. It was recommended that the telephone line at the rifle range, which was originally put up and kept in order at the expense of the association for some years, be taken over by the Militia Department. It was only used for three days in the year, and the rest of the time used for the benefit of the militia generally.

The ranges would be incomplete without it, and it is most desirable that the Department should take it over. The idea of commencing the matches on Wednesday had turned out most successful. An increase was reported in the number of competitors both as regards regular matches, extra series matches and teams, and it was recommended in view of the better financial standing of the association, to materially increase the prize list. There was a loss in the annual membership. The thanks of the association was tendered to the banks, commercial corporations and merchants who had donated cash and kind prizes to the matches; also to His Excellency the Governor-General and the Lieut.-Governor for silver and bronze medals. The following were elected life members: Hon. J. C. Patterson, Lieut.-Col. Massey, Geo. W. Stevens, sr. The officials under whom the matches were carried out, viz., Lieut.-Col. Mattice, executive officer, Lieut.-Col. Hodgins, Capts. Mercier, P. Taylor and Lieut. Brown, range officers, and Major Walsh, statistical officer, were thanked for the carrying out of the work. Appropriations were voted to the secretary and treasurer and Mr. Robert Allan for their services during the season.

Immediately on the conclusion of the above meeting, the new council for 1896 held a meeting at which officers for the year were elected: Chairman of council, Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G.; treasurer, Major Radiger; secretary, Major Blaiklock; auditors, Capt. James D. Ross, R.L., and Capt. Ostell; Finance Committee, Lieut.-Cols. Brosseau, D. T. Fraser and Burland; Executive Committee, Lieut.-Cols. Massey, D. T. Fraser, Hood and Burland, Majors Blaiklock, Ibbotson and Busted, Capt. Finlayson and Lieut. Desbarats. The representatives to D.R.A., Ottawa, are Lieut.-Cols. Hood and Burland, Majors Blaiklock, Busted and Sims. The above officers were re-elected from last year.

The matches were fixed to take place on the 12th, 14th and 15th of August.

The committee was authorized to draw up the prize list to the cash value of \$2,000. A member of the council drew attention to the fact that the city of Toronto had made a grant to O.R.A. of something over \$400, and suggested that application be made to the City Council of Montreal for a similar sum.

This was all the business and the Executive Committee then met. The proposed programme was submitted by the secretary and adopted. The cash prizes on the programme will run to over \$2,000, besides cups, medals, and numerous kind prizes.

Lieut.-Col. Mattice was appointed executive officer. The ammunition to be used will be English, 1896 make, as imported by the

Militia Department, and will be issued by the association as in previous years. The cost of the ammunition and sighting shots is included in the entry fee.

WE WIN THE KOLAPORE CUP.

Have won Kolapore by fourteen points.—Starke.

THIS is the telegram that sent up a cheer in the Militia Department, Friday. It told that the Canadian team, under Lieut.-Col. Starke, had won the highest honor at the national rifle meeting at Bisley. Year after year we came very close, but just missed the coveted prize. It has not been won by Canada since 1889, when Col. Bacon took the team over.

The G.O.C. cabled his congratulations and the news was wired to Hon. Mr. Borden, who also cabled Col. Starke.

Great things were expected from this year's team and we have not been disappointed. Another Hayhurst experience and our cup of happiness would be full.

The eight men composing the team were selected by a different method from former years. This comes from sending two experienced men like Col. Starke and Major Bruce in charge. They know the shots composing the team. They know what they can and what they cannot do. It proves, what THE GAZETTE has contended, that practical men only should be detailed to command the Canadian representatives.

The following are the individual scores of the team:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Capt. Spearing, 53rd.....	31	27	30	88
Lieut. Ogg, 1st B.F.A.....	30	31	27	88
Lieut. Ross, 13th.....	29	29	28	86
Lieut. Weller, 59th.....	26	31	25	82
Lieut. Mitchell, 12th.....	27	26	28	81
Pte. Hayhurst, G.M., 13th.....	28	29	22	79
Sergt. Crowe 1st B.F.A.....	28	29	21	78
Pte. Campbell, 45th.....	27	26	21	74
				656

The scores of the other teams are as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Mother Country.....	232	219	193	644
Guernsey.....	225	226	167	618
Jersey.....	199	212	178	589

By a coincidence the score of 618 made last year by Canada is this year made by the Guernsey team in third place.

This year's win makes the sixth time Canadian teams have won the coveted trophy, the other years being 1872, 1875, 1881, 1884 and 1889.

This year the Canadians defeated the Mother Country team at both 500 and 600 yards ranges, losing to them at 200 yards, reversing the order of last year, when they defeated the Mother Country team at 200 yards, but lost to them at 500 and 600 yards. The individual average of the Canadian team this year is 82, as against 77¼ in 1895, and of the Mother Country 80½, as against 79¾ last year.

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All communications and remittances should be addressed to the editor, Montreal.

MONTREAL-TORONTO, JULY 15, 1896.

A MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

AN army without departments is like a man who can neither see nor hear nor feel. It is not in a position to appreciate its surroundings, and is at the mercy of the enemy. Without transport it cannot move, without supplies it cannot live nor fight, without sanitary officers it must fall into ill health and inefficiency. Yet this would be the position of the Canadian army if it were called upon to take the field at a day's notice. Commissariat and transport can be hastily improvised, but trained and efficient medical service cannot. Ambulance work, the care and handling and transport of the sick and wounded, is not acquired at a moment's notice even by medical men and students of medicine. The civil practitioner knows nothing about military medical administration because he is not taught it in his college course, and because the conditions in civil life are so different. We do not advocate the separation of medical officers from their corps under the existing system of organization of the militia, but there should be, in our opinion, a supplementary staff corps of at least two bearer companies, one in Montreal and one in Toronto, followed later by organizations in other centres. They would not only complete the magnificent brigades in these two cities, but would, owing to the large number of medical students attending the colleges, here and there, serve as training schools for

medical officers. We recommend this suggestion to the serious consideration of the incoming Minister of Militia.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE GAZETTE.

THE militia may now congratulate themselves on possessing an organ, worthy of the name, in The Canadian Military Gazette, which is published in both Toronto and Montreal. Its style is good, its attitude bold on military matters, and it well deserves the increasing support it is evidently receiving at the hands of its constituents.—Toronto Telegram.

We appreciate the kindly remarks of the military editor of The Toronto Telegram. THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE is far from being the ideal organ we hope eventually to make it. If every officer in the militia would subscribe, and get those under him to subscribe, and if they would make the paper valuable to advertisers by patronizing them or at least writing them for quotations, we could afford to illustrate, enlarge, issue every week and make numerous other improvements in THE GAZETTE. If they can do nothing else let them say a good word for the paper. Everything helps.

THE STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY.

A GOOD deal of discussion is going on at the present moment as to whether the standard of efficiency in the volunteer force should be made harder. It is claimed by many that the force do not receive the training equivalent to their standing. If we are to look upon the force as an amusement for those who take part in the work, the present drill will do; but if we look at it from another point, one will find that the force as it stands to-day requires a good deal more hard work to bring it up to anything like a standard of efficiency. It is imperative that every man should be brought up to as high a state of proficiency as can well be attained, so that we may be able to hold our own with foreign powers in the event of war. As has been pointed out before, the time taken up with church parades and ceremonial parades should be dispensed with or else do not count them as a drill. There are any amount of the church parade volunteers in our midst who join merely for the sake of saying that they belong to such and such a corps, but who only turn out when the crowd does. He knows little or nothing of drill, and when he does parade he spoils

a company by his ignorance. If the time was raised from 12 to 16 days, knocking off these "show parades," it would mean that a company would soon get rid of those laggards. If a man's love of soldiering only goes the length of a small percentage of drill, and that drill where he learns little or nothing, the sooner he is got rid of the better. By getting rid of these men companies and regiments will very soon attain a high standard of work. The volunteer who does not miss a single parade would just as soon parade an extra four days as at present. It is not for show he joins, it is for love of soldiering. With such men more drill would be hailed with pleasure rather than otherwise.

I TOLD YOU SO.

IF there is one man who takes an unusual amount of satisfaction out of the big Liberal victory in Quebec, it is the ex-Minister of Militia, Sir Adolphe Caron. He was left out of the Tupper Cabinet. When he saw the way the new Quebec Ministers were carrying on the campaign he warned them of their almost certain defeat. They laughed at his fears and sneered at his advice. Like all novices in politics and everything else a little knowledge made them think they knew it all. They did not even ask his assistance. He attended to his own affairs. He was elected, while they and their friends were defeated.

We notice that he has been summoned to Ottawa, and has been in close consultation with Sir Charles. He will be the Quebec leader in the Opposition ranks. As he still takes a deep interest in military affairs his course in the House will be watched with interest by our readers.

AN EXAMPLE FOR SOME C.O.'S.

LIEUT.-COL. R. S. McKNIGHT, 28th Perth Infantry, will shortly retire. He has been in the militia thirty years, and has commanded the 28th since Feb'y. 1885. This is a good regiment with headquarters at Stratford, one of the most important strategic points in Ontario.

Though the regulations do not require him to do so, Col. McKnight is wise in retiring to make way for juniors. There are many other commanding officers we would like to see following his example ere long. It is only when the interests of the service demand it that officers should retain command beyond five years.

There is a growing feeling, however, that there should be something beyond the position and rank of lieutenant-colonel for qualified officers who have commanded regiments for five years or over. This opinion was recently expressed by a gentleman who will have a good deal to say in Mr. Laurier's Cabinet.

THE CANADIAN BISLEY TEAM.

THE Bisley team arrived at Bisley on the 13th July from Staines, where they had a week's practice previous to taking part in the great meet of the year. While at Staines they beat the London and Scottish teams in a match for £20 a side. The men are in splendid health, and they have the prettiest camp at Bisley. The first important match in which they will take part is for the Kolapore Cup. According to a telegram received, Major Bruce has had the men putting in regular practice for the purpose of deciding upon a team to represent the Dominion for the Kolapore Cup. Owing to the uncertain shooting of the men he has had great difficulty in making the selection. In all probability the eight will be as follows: Capt. R. J. Spearing, 53rd Batt.; Pte. T. H. Hayhurst, 13th Batt.; Lieut. T. Mitchell, 12th Batt.; Lieut. Ogg, 1st B.F.A.; Lieut. J. A. Weller, 59th.; Lieut. R. R. Bent, 93rd.; Sergt. Crowe, 1st B.F.A.; Lieut. W. L. Ross, 13th; Lieut. W. C. King, 45th. The strong wind which prevailed on Tuesday prevented good scoring, and it was not until after 6 o'clock that anything like good scoring was done.

In the Tyro series Sergt. Crowe scored 32. In the Wilmot, a match open to all comers, Lieuts. Ogg and Mitchell had 33 and 32 respectively. The range is 900 yards. Lieut. Weller had 18 out of a possible 21 in the Wantage match. Last year 18 points won fourth place. Lieut. King scored 34 in the Flood Page match, and stands a good chance of winning one of the best prizes in the match. Capt. Spearing, Lieut. Mitchell and Sergt. Crowe each made 32 in the "Golden Penny."

Lieut.-Col. Starke has decided to change the usual custom in the way of entering teams at the various competitions at Bisley. In previous years it used to be the men that made the highest score that were picked, but this year Col. Starke has decided to pick the men with the highest average. This action on the part of the colonel is much to be commended,

for it is needless to mention that in this way the steadiest men will be chosen on team.

The Canadian team were heartily welcomed at the N.R.A. on account of their fine qualities.

Major Bell, of Winnipeg, who retired some 25 years ago, has entered for the Queen's Cup.

[Since this was put into type news has been received that the Canadians won the Kolapore Cup, an article on which appears elsewhere in this issue.]

THE ANNUAL CAMPS.

Notwithstanding the reports that have been published in the daily press during the past few days, it is more than likely there will be camps of instruction during the autumn. It is true no money has been voted for the purpose. Estimates were prepared by the late Government, and as the new Minister is known to favor carrying out the programme recommended by the G. O. C., these will be submitted immediately Parliament assembles. Unless some hitch occurs they will be passed.

The headquarters and district staff and commanders of units should therefore make every arrangement to go into camp. Even if anything should prevent the carrying out of the programme the preparations therefor will do good.

THE SHOEBURYNNESS TEAM.

THE representatives of the Canadian artillery who are to take part in the Shoeburynness meeting left Quebec, where they have been for the last fifteen days, on Wednesday morning by the Lake Ontario. During the time they were there hard work was the order. Most of the men were strangers, and, as a consequence, it took some little time at first to get thoroughly into each other's way. This difficulty has now been overcome, and it is said that a finer team never left the St. Lawrence to do battle with artillerymen on the other side of the water.

Col. Cole, the commandant, has worked to have the team in proper trim, and the labor he has expended will no doubt be returned two-fold. A glance at the picture will show that the team is made up of men who have the appearance of doing good work.

As mentioned, the team has been drilling at the Quebec Citadel for the past 14 days. From 6.30 to 7.30 they were drilled with the 64 pounders, and from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 4 in shifting ordnance. Alternately field work was done with the 9-pounder gun

in mounting and dismounting, and with disabled field guns. This work will be done in England with the 16-pounder, but there is not much difference in the weight of gun. Three days' firing practice was engaged in at Island of Orleans with the 9, 40 and 64 pounders. The entries and camp fees amount to £46. All staff sergeants have taken off their badges and agreed to go as sergeants.

Entries have been made for two garrison attachments and one position or field artillery detachment.

Lieut.-Col. Cole, 2nd Garrison Artillery, is commandant, and Capt. Myles, Toronto Field Battery, is adjutant.

On Wednesday morning the band of the R. C. A. and a number of men from the Citadel, besides a number of blue-jackets from H. M. ships now lying at Quebec, gave the team a great send-off.

The following men comprise the team:

Sergt.-Inst'r. Bridgeford, R.C.A., Quebec.

Bomb. William Nott, R.C.A., Quebec.

Gunner Jos. Rousseau, R.C.A., Quebec.

Gunner A. Bramah, R.C.A., Kingston.

Sergt. J. H. Marshall, 1st Regt. C.A., Halifax.

Sergt. W. H. Theakstone, 1st Regt. C.A., Halifax.

Sergt.-Major W. Fellows, 2nd Regt. C.A., Montreal.

Q. M. Sergt. W. A. McGuinness, 2nd Regt. C.A., Montreal.

Sergt. And. P. Morrison, 2nd Regt. C.A., Montreal.

Bomb. Jno. J. Dickson, 2nd Regt. C.A., Montreal.

Sergt. R. W. E. Gillis, 2nd Regt. C.A., Montreal.

Corp. J. T. McGowan, 3rd Regt. C.A., St. John, N.B.

Bomb. J. A. Pollock, 3rd Regt. C.A., St. John, N.B.

Sergt. M. H. Sprague, 4th Regt. C.A., P. E. Island.

Sergt.-Major J. C. Cornish, 5th Regt. C.A., Victoria, B.C.

Sergt. A. J. Thomas, 5th Regt. C.A., Victoria, B.C.

Bomb. W. H. Lettice, 5th Regt. C.A., Victoria, B.C.

Sergt.-Major A. K. Van Horne, Yarmouth Co., Yarmouth.

Q.M.-Sergt. T. A. Hood, 2nd Field Battery, Ottawa.

Corp. Weir, 2nd Field Battery, Ottawa.

Sergt. R. Balfour, 7th Field Battery, Weland Canal.

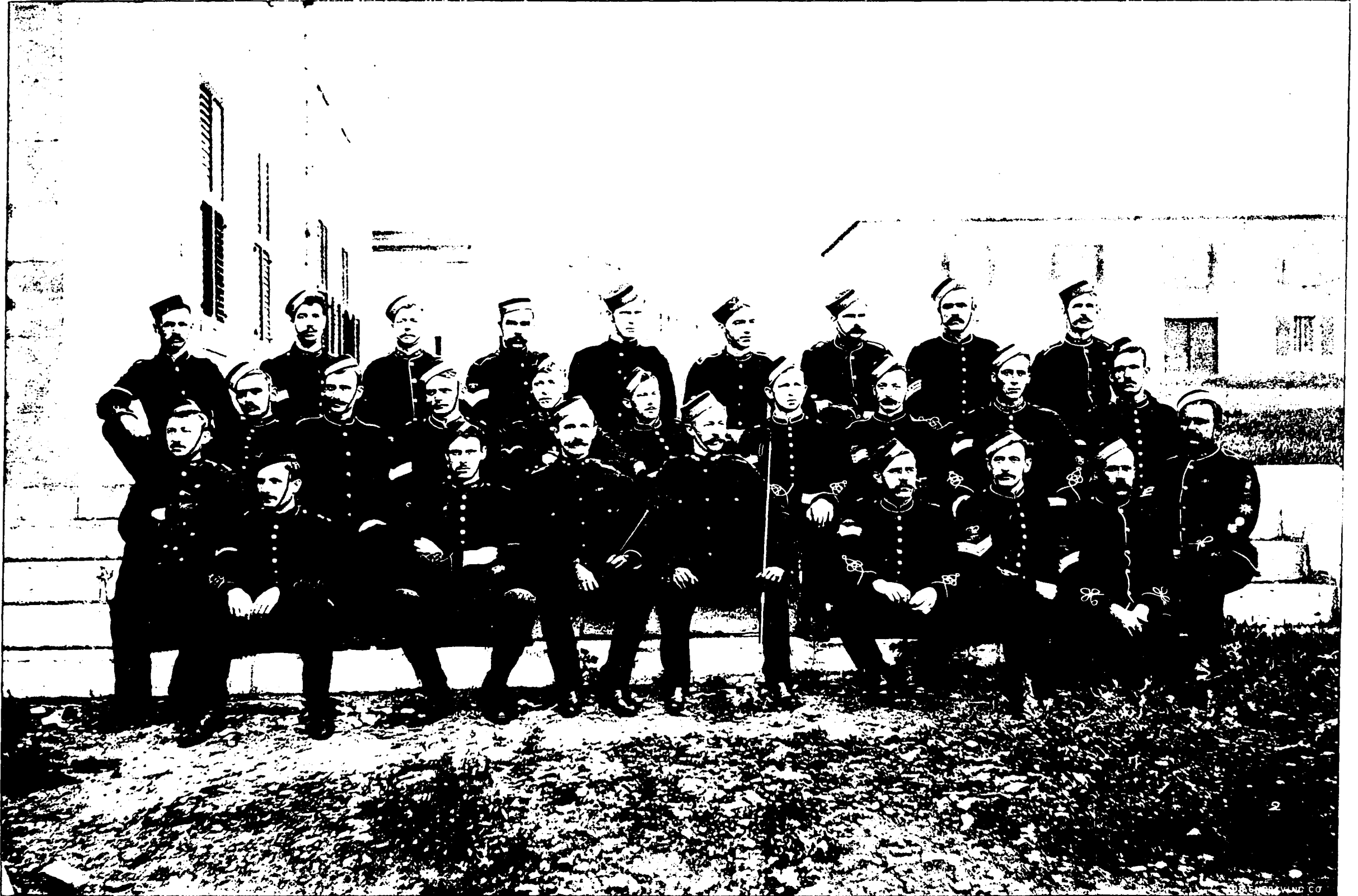
Sergt.-Major James Spry, 9th Field Battery, Toronto.

Sergt. T. W. Lawlor, 12th Field Battery, Newcastle.

Sergt. T. C. Spence, 16th Field Battery, Guelph.

Sergt. Wilkinson, 16th Field Battery, Guelph.

Sergt. John Warring, 4th Field Battery, Hamilton.



The Canadian Team who are to take part in the National Artillery Association Meeting, at Shoeburyness, the first week in August, 1896.

Name.	Teams.	Rifle.	1st Match. Score.	2nd Match. Score.	3rd Match. Score.	4th Match. Score.	Total.	Name.	Teams.	Carb.	1st Match. Score.	2nd Match. Score.	3rd Match. Score.	4th Match. Score.	Total.	
71st "	1	M	738	701	792	734	2,965	30th Batt	12	S	538	475	..	..	..
72nd "	1	M	623	625	691	733	2,672	37th Batt	1	S	762	849	794	869	3,274	
	2	M	522	520	612	568	2,212		2	S	590	690	769	860	2,909	
	3	M	518	617	737	640	2,512	38th Batt	1	S	495	730	559	583	2,267	
77th "	1	M	780	840	834	843	3,297	40th "	1	S	708	665	652	659	2,684	
	2	M	569	532	554	769	2,424		2	S	456	456	485	511	1,908	
82nd "	1	M	857	860	889	903	3,509	53rd Batt	1	S	386	482	567	496	1,931	
	2	M	747	726	808	748	3,029		2	S	326	217	358	191	1,092	
85th "	1	M	303	433	384	340	1,460	56th Batt	1	S	776	744	789	782	3,091	
90th "	1	M	756	739	766	..	..	57th "	1	S	781	823	841	838	3,283
	2	M	362	312	461	..	..	68th "	1	S	541	619	692	..	..
93rd "	1	M	463	560	595	612	2,230		2	S	378	588	532	..	..
25 h "	1		Range condemned, did not shoot.							3	S	270	480	542
SECOND SERIES—200, 400 AND 500 YARDS.								77th Batt	1	S	807	848	938	899	3,492	
8th Royal Rifles	1	S	667	710	713	743	2,833		2	S	715	739	758	733	2,945	
13th Batt	1	S	857	888	871	855	3,471	THIRD SERIES—FIRST SECTION—200, 500 AND 600 YARDS								
	2	S	806	862	853	792	3,313	"A" Squadron R.C.D.	1	LM	658	593	686	767	2,704	
	3	S	749	764	789	802	3,104	"B" " "	1	LM	713	673	738	645	2,769	
	4	S	707	692	779	720	2,898	G. G. B. Guards	1	MM	528	462	522	386	1,898	
	5	S	608	703	717	650	2,678	"A" Troop Man. D.	1	MM	528	620	608	573	2,329	
	6	S	634	566	623	561	2,384	THIRD SERIES—SECOND SECTION—200, 300 AND 400 YARDS.								
20th Batt	1	S	882	823	813	840	3,358	Q. O. C. Hussars	1	S	544	621	574	574	2,313	
	2	S	486	557	601	571	2,215	"A" Troop Man. D.	1	W	708	769	733	815	3,025	
	3	S	404	461	527	650	2,042	"B" " "	1	W	625	642	654	..	..
	4	S	693	746	..	..	..	Saskatchewan Rifle A.	1	W	699	813	806	818	3,136
	5	S	572	619	602	..	..							
30th Batt	9	S	328	270	254	365	1,217									
	10	S	463	625	646	624	2,358									

THE BISLEY MEETING.

THE 37th annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association of England opened at Bisley on the 13th with the usual long list of matches and prizes. Some idea of the importance and extent of the meeting may be gathered from the fact that the prizes, over 3,500 in number, include over \$50,000 in money, and about \$8,000 in kind, whilst medals, crosses, badges, miniature shields and tankards, require a further amount of about \$1,500. In addition to these, upwards of thirty challenge cups, shields and trophies were competed for, under all sorts of conditions and with all sorts of rifles. In addition to the match for the Kolapore Cup, there are two team matches in which Canadians will this year take a special interest, namely the Mappin Bros.' Challenge Cup match and the Sir James Whitehead Challenge Cup match, open to teams of four from any battalion of volunteers or volunteer militia. The conditions of the former are 7 shots each man at 400 and 500 yards, five minutes being allowed for completing the course, and of the latter are ranges 200 and 500 yards, the target being exposed for one minute at each range, during which each competitor may fire as many shots as he is able, the bulls-eye counting 2 and the rest of the target 1. The 13th Battalion of Hamilton, having four men on the team, will enter for both of these matches, and although they have not had an opportunity of practice under the conditions named, will no doubt make a good showing.

There are no radical changes in this year's programme. The following matches have disappeared from the list:

"The Hillhouse," single sporting; "the

Dan Fraser," double sporting; and the "Lady Loder" Cup, for sporting rifle aggregates; the "Gregory," "Henry" and "Jeffery," at 200 yards, and the "Heath" and "Pirbright," at 500 yards; the "Apsley Pellett," at 600 yards, and the "Cannonite," at 900 yards.

The following new matches have appeared:

The "Gibbs & Jeffery," for single sporting rifles, and the "Henry," for double sporting rifles; the "Burt-Hepplestone" and "Golden Penny," for Martini-Henry rifles, at 200 yards; the "G. Regiment," for Martinis, at 500 yards, and the "Cooper-Cooper," for Martinis, at 600 yards, the first prizes in these matches being guns or paintings or cups or medals.

The "Albert," for Martini rifles, which in 1895 had two stages, has now only one stage, and the "Metford" Cup, which last year was given to the highest score in the "Winans," "Wilmott" and "Freemantle," is this year given to the highest aggregate in the "Duke of Cambridge," "Secretary of State" and "Winans" and "Freemantle."

The "Ballastite," with only one series in 1895, has now two series, 900 yards each, a cup being given for the aggregate score in the two series.

The "Wilmott," which in 1895 was competed for with any military breech-loader, is now shot for with the Martini-Henry.

The "Barlow," of 1895, had two ranges, 800 and 900 yards; this year there is only one range, 900 yards.

KING'S COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION

The King's County Rifle Association had their annual competition on the Fairweather grounds, Essex, N.S., the other day. There was a good attendance, but the weather was very unfavorable for shooting. The Association match was fired in the morning, and the cup presented by the association was won by Lieut. G. S. Kinnear, 8th Hussars, with a score of 93. C. H. Fairweather, 74th, won the Donville cup with 61. Lieut. G. S. Kinnear had the highest aggregate of 150, and was followed closely by Lieut. R. H. Arnold, with a score of 147. Lieut.-Col. Beer and Capt. Fairweather, 74th, tied, with a score of 142. Lieut. G. S. Kinnear was also the winner of the Elder cup and county medal. The officers elected for the ensuing year are Major H. M. Campbell, president; Capt. J. M. Kinnear, vice-president; Capt. D. H. Fairweather, secretary.

GREAT BRITAIN TO ENGAGE IN WAR.

The London dailies of July 4 had a letter from Mr. Gladstone denouncing the whole increase of expenditure on armaments a wild, wanton and perilous; but it fails to evoke any sympathy. The public is moved by a serious article from the pen of Sir Charles Dilke, just published, predicting that Great Britain, single-handed, is destined to engage in a great struggle against Germany, Russia and France combined. The fight, he claims, may come at any time within a decade, ostensibly about Egypt; but really on account of jealousy of Great Britain's colonial expansion. Therefore, Sir Charles urges Great Britain to hold herself free from any alliances which might only prove illusive and devote herself to the development of her defences.

GENERAL NOTES.

LIEUT.-COL. AYLMER has been the recipient of many congratulations on his appointment of Adjutant-General.

Although the appointment has not yet received Vice-Regal sanction, the Cabinet is of the opinion that Lieut.-Col. Aylmer should be the successor of Lieut.-Col. Powell.

The Minister of Militia and General Gascoigne held a conference on Wednesday with regard to summer camps. The matter will be reported to the Council and action taken. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, said, after the meeting, that owing to the lateness of the date at which the necessary funds would be available, the General had doubts as to the advisability of holding camps this fall. He said, however, they would be held within the military year, which means that if not held this year the corps will go into camp early next summer.

The Grand Trunk Railway laid a complaint anent the dangerous condition of the ranges at Sarnia, whereby their workmen were interfered with in their work. The other day Major Denison visited the ranges for the purpose of making a full enquiry into the complaint. He was accompanied in his tour of inspection by Col. Ellis, 27th Batt., and Mr. Gordon, of the Rifle Association. After a most minute inspection,

the major found that there was nothing of a dangerous nature about the ranges, provided that the rules as laid down by the association were carried out.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts was accorded a most enthusiastic reception during their visit to London, England. On the 8th inst. they took part in a review of 20,000 troops at Aldershot. They were received at the station by the Commander-in-Chief of the forces, Sir Evelyn Wood, quarter-master-general of the army, and other officers of high rank. At Aldershot station the Duke of Connaught, commander of the military district and Sir Redvers Buller, the adjutant-general of the forces met them. After the review the Ancients were entertained to a dinner at which the American Ambassador, Lord Wolseley, and the Duke of Connaught were present.

It is not improbable that both the Royal Dragoons and the Scots Greys will before long be reduced from heavy to medium cavalry and placed on the roster for Indian service. Really, no reason exists why these two regiments should enjoy the exclusive privilege of being the only two line cavalry regiments not liable to service in India, and now that the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards have been placed on the foreign-service

roster and have taken their turn of duty in India, the time would seem to have arrived for reconsidering the position of the two regiments of Dragoons whose unique position is altogether out of keeping with the requirements of the British army, and constitutes, as most cavalry officers contend, an anomaly which it is unfair to allow to continue.

The total enrolled strength of the Queensland Land Forces at the date of last return (April 11) was 2,851 of all ranks, made up as follows: Staff, 34; Permanent Force, 111; Field Artillery, 66; Garrison Artillery, 118; Engineers, 32; Mounted Infantry, 647; H. Q. Band, 25; Infantry, 939; Ambulance Corps, 70; Medical Staff, 14; Veterinary Staff, 2; Volunteers, 583; Cadets, 210.

The death is announced of Edward Ross, the first winner of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon.

Pte. Tyner, of the Infantry School, Fredricton, deserted on Thursday last, and is supposed to have taken the train for the west. He came here from St. Andrews and has been a member of the school for over three years.

Lord Wolseley is rapidly reforming the British army. In the cavalry and artillery hereafter the stable jacket will be called the mess jacket, and will be worn in mess dress

ON—
AUGUST

12TH

13TH

14TH

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC RIFLE
ASSOCIATION

OVER \$2,000⁰⁰

Will be given away in Cash Prizes—besides numerous Cups, Trophies and Prizes in kind. Individual and Team Prizes have both been largely increased in number and value and the programme is a most attractive one. Individual First Prizes range from \$20 to \$30. For Programmes, Entry Forms, etc., address the Secretary,

MAJOR W. M. BLAIKLOCK,

Entries Close August 10th

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Ambulance Materials of all kinds have been supplied to the leading governments, and the Company's "Tortoise Wagon Tents" did excellent service in the late Madagascar war for the French army.

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All Barrack and Camp Requisites are made and furnished by the Company, under their numerous patents, at their various factories in Birmingham, London and elsewhere.

Commanding Officers should send for illustrated price list, post free, and all officers should possess a copy for ready reference for articles of general equipment.

All expeditions of note during the present year to Arctic regions have been fitted out by this Company.

Expeditions fitted out to any part of the world, to the Torrid or Frigid Zones, for mountain climbing, or for scientific investigation.

Immense stocks of Tents, Marquees, Beds of every description, Barrack and Camp Furniture, Cooking Stoves on hand ready for instant delivery.

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only. In the infantry the mess jacket will be trimmed with white pipecord. Whenever gold-laced trousers or overalls are directed to be worn with full dress they will only be worn on state occasions, at levees, and in mess dress. Obsolete garments may be worn for two years longer.

THE NEW MINISTER.

THE selection of Dr. Borden, M.P., for King's County, N.S., to be Minister of Militia is a popular one. Hon Mr. Laurier is to be congratulated on securing so good a man for that portfolio. We have always complained that the previous Governments appointed gentlemen to this important department who were entirely out of touch with the force. They had neither experience nor sympathy with us.

Hon. Mr. Borden joined the 68th Batt. a boy of 16. He was big for his age and paraded with his company as the flank man of the front rank. He worked his way up to a commission. He studied medicine, and when a vacancy occurred he was transferred from the lieutenancy to be surgeon. He has served continuously for 33 years in the 68th, and if we mistake not he has never missed a camp in that time. He is still surgeon in his regiment with the rank of lieut.-colonel. That he has remained so long shows what

an enthusiastic officer he must be. He is a man of means and ability, with more than the average amount of the good practical common sense so necessary in a department where there are so many theorists. Those who know him best say he is likely to go in for a complete reorganization of the force and establish it on a more modern and progressive system.

THE LEE-ENFIELDS COMING.

So far 2,000 new rifles have arrived for the re-armament of the Canadian forces, and several thousand more are expected shortly. The British Government are pushing on the manufacture as rapidly as possible. They so recognize the importance of supplying Canada that we will receive the forty thousand ordered before they commence re-arming the Imperial regiments with the same rifle, which they find, from experience, more satisfactory than the Lee-Metford.

The style of bullet is still unsettled. The British authorities have one, and the India another, which are considered satisfactory. Both will receive a thorough test and the best will be adopted.

Col. Lake, our own quarter-master general, has stipulated that all future Canadian ammunition shall have the latest style of projectile.

It is expected that a portion of the rural

regiments will be served with the new rifles for this fall's camps.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CLUB.

Editor MILITARY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have the honor to request your attention to an error which appeared in your issue of the 15th inst., under the heading of "General Notes." Mention is made that Lieut. Herbert Wareham, 1st Batt., Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers, has been posted on probation to the Army Service Corps. This should read "Lieut. Herbert Wareham Clinch, a graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada, of 1892."

Kindly make the correction requested and oblige.

Yours truly,

ERNEST F. WURTELE, Captain R.L.,
 Hon.-Secretary Treasurer,

Royal Military College Club of Canada.
 June 27, 1896.

THE D.R.A.

The programmes for the annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association are out, and copies may be had from Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Ottawa.

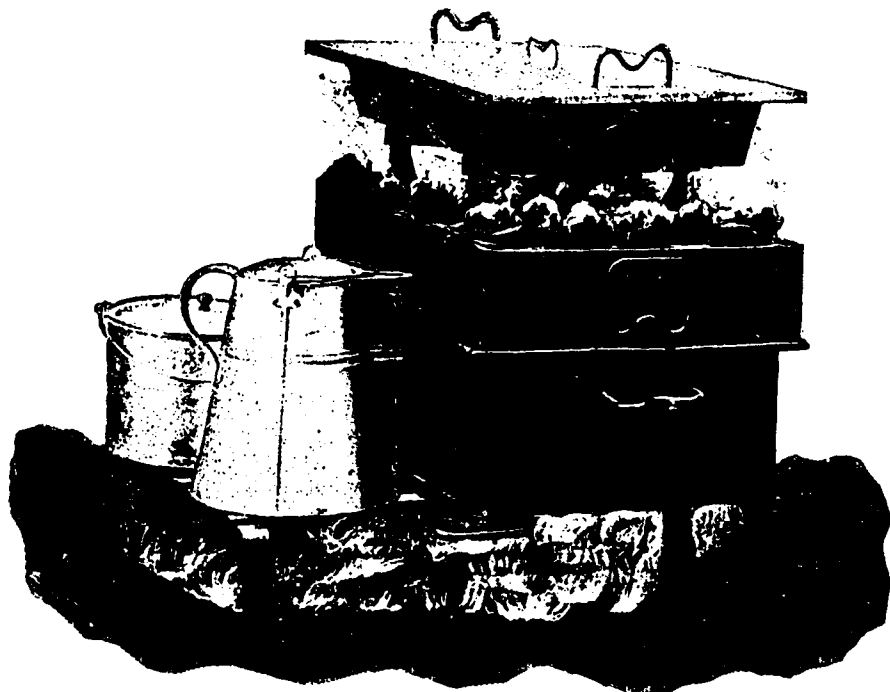
The matches will begin Monday, Aug. 31, at 8 a.m., on the Rideau ranges, Ottawa. A more extended notice will appear later.

The Governor-General has stated his intention of being present this year.

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U.S. Army Testimonial

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Commissary of Subsistence, U.S. Army.

It affords me pleasure to inform you that your Oven has been adopted for use in the United States Army, and that I have, by direction of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, supplied them to various posts in Montana, Colorado, California, Texas, Indian Territory, and other portions of the frontier. It has been found exceedingly satisfactory as a baker and roaster, and on account of the small quantity of fuel needed and its quickness of operation, besides its simplicity, ease of repair and portability, is very highly commended by those who have used it.

SAMUEL J. CUSHING,

Major and C.S. U.S. Army.

Ohio National Guard

Headquarters, 1st Regiment
Light Artillery, O. N. G.

I am directed by Colonel Brush to say that your Outfits used by us at Regimental Headquarters at our camp of 1895, gave very excellent satisfaction. It is all that is claimed for it; and most of the Batteries of our Regiment are now using them.

CHAS. T. ATWELL,

Regimental Adjutant.

Military Outfit, 60 to 75 men and under.

Size, 26 x 36 x 15	Weight, 200 lbs.
Price, including everything, F.O.B. Chicago	\$45.00
Price, without cook's tools	40.00

Western Size, 10 to 15 persons.

Size, when packed, 22 x 17 x 11 inches	Weight, 70 lbs.
Price, complete, with 22 utensils	\$25.00

Sporting Outfit, 6 persons.

Price, including 16 utensils	\$7.50
Price, including 16 utensils and mess kit of 30 pieces	10.00

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VOLUNTEER CAMP WRINKLES.

1. Wotever yer take ter camp ter hold yer camp nessleris in, bi carful ter take it in emti, and er good sise orlso. Ther's plenti ov time ter fill it wen yer get ther, speshully if yer as ther luck ter get put on camp perlis, or provo, as they calls it.

2. Wen in ther train, an off ter camp, keep near ther keridge winder, so as yer can poke out yer ed an chaf ther gals at everi stahun. If makes ther mail relashuns swar, an ther gals will no yer agin. Sides, et parses yer time awai.

3. On erival ter camp, soon as yer can, find out ther hudly sargen an arsk im if e wants is belt or kip cleaned (fer lady smashin yer kno). E's er good mark, an properly mai get yer er starf billet. P'raps put yer on perlis, oficers servan, or quarter master's stores. Ef so, yer rite orl camp.

4. Wen yer tolled orf ter tents, dont ferget ter chum with ther bloke wot's brot plenti ov kake, butter, and sech like ter enjoi hissself with. This 'umers an onest hapetite, an wot is mor ter ther pint, saves yer onesary xpence.

5. Durin yer stai in camp, yer kan allus swop belts an other straps, if yores aint reddy, if yer keeps an i open. That wai yer saves er lot er self-laber, orlso blanko an sechlike.

6. Now as ter regimental kains, yer

shudn't bother takin' i yerself ter camp. Jes like belts, if yer onli marks time yer ken orlwis make plenti ov they, wen ther tent audly is out ov ther wai, an ther kanteen's opin.

7. Mak chums with ther cook sargen. E's good fer slingers at nites wen its kold.

8. Ef yer kump'ny orficer, or yer kuller sargen should korl yur et eny time, don ferget ter run like er fliin focks. Orlso if ther kurnel, or eny ov ther majers pars yer, give em ther s'lute in stile. Kump'ny oficers too, ken stop yer beer tiket if yer iz lacks in s'lutin them, so don't ferget that. Has fer leftenens,, they iz orlus okupied in there-selvs, so they don't siggerfy.

9. Don never be nockin erbout when ther audly sargen is wornin ther dootis et eny time. E mite wadt yew, an nabyer, but ef yer as thi misfortin ter be tolled orf fer gard er piket, be miners wen ther "fall in" go's, thai'l soon find ernother bloak, and then yer kan go a'at in ta'an an fli yer kite.

10. Wen er non kom nales yer fer a job dont on enny erkount sai yer wont do et. Thets "iley rash," but pertend to go aba'at it, an slope fust chornce yer git. Thats "tackticks."

11. Ther bes starf billet in camp iz orficer's servant. Yer as no perades to go ter, an yer nerly orlwus rite fer whisky, bot'led

ail an smokes orl camp, speshully ef yer gets er yung orficer. An wen e stais in is mess late ov nites yer ken hav er good time in is tent, an arst yer donah in. Ef e kums home blindo ov gest nites, thers yer chonce ov onnest krums. Wen yer git im in doss, ave er smorl speshul, an in puttin is clobber strait—shak is pants an vest well.

12. Ef yer git put on camp perlis, er provo, as thai calls it, an yer sees er bloke kumming in from ta'an boosed, don't eser-tate, but "down im," an shake is pockits a'at, befor ther sargen ov their gard gits et im. Ef yer don't, yer'l lose ther biskit. Ef yer on dooty, and a toff kums inter camp ter see ennyone, s'lute m orlso, its pollersy, an take im ra'and er long wai befor yer finds is frends. Ef e shows er desir ter git er wet somwer, taik im ter the bak wai ov ther sargins mess, yer shor ov er booze gratus, but keep yer i out fer ther provo sargin. E's er skorcher alwus.

13. Er chap wot gits er job in ther quarter marster's stors needn't grumbel et is persition. With kare e ken do er fare bisinis in pottid mister, cheese an kandals if e's smart. But e must keep is opticks on ther kew-em-es. E's jenerelly en ole frod hissself.

14. En konkludin this shawt essai, i ope et mai be ov sum infermashun an ersistence ter mani er British volernteer this seson wen in ther tentid field.

"Bill Atkins, Full Privet," in

Volunteer Service Magazine.

NEW DRESS REGULATIONS.

WHAT about new Canadian dress regulations? When are we to have any? It is getting more and more necessary now, as changes are continually being made in the Imperial Service: a recent order makes many changes and affects the infantry more than any other branch. As I have not seen these published in Canada, a resume of them may be interesting to your readers: Gold laced trousers are to be worn only on state occasions, and except by infantry, in mess dress; the field service cap for all services will be of Austrian pattern, but of different colors for each arm; cruppers are to be discontinued, and all garments and articles about to become obsolete may be worn till 31st Dec. 1898; new orders of dress for staff officers are published, while in the cavalry and artillery the stable jacket will be styled the mess jacket, and will be worn in mess dress only; the artillery will wear brown leather gloves when the men do not wear gloves; officers of Hussars and Lancers will adopt the sword hilt as worn in the Dragoon Guards, but with new length of grip. In the infantry the changes are more noticeable: Review order is about the same as at present, but mounted officers wear steel jack spurs, but at levees, etc., these officers wear brass box spurs. Marching order is as follows: Full dress head dress, red patrol jacket, undress sword belt and knot, trousers, gaiters, shooting boots, brown leather gloves, field glass in case, haversack, great coat or cape worn or carried en bande-rolle, or slung across the back by a white, khaki, or black web sling over the left shoulder, attached by swivels to great coat straps of special pattern. Mounted officers: Pantaloons, knee boots, steel jack spurs. The revolver will be carried on active service only, as also the water bottle, but the latter may be carried in peace time when specially ordered; straps for the field glass case, revolver pouch, and great coat straps may be buff or brown, or for rifles black, but all officers in a unit must be alike. Drill order is the same as marching order, but with field service cap or helmet, according to season or climate, and without field glass, haversack or great coat; it will be noticed that this means leggings to be worn in this order, and does away with the round forage cap. The sash will be worn with the tunic only, except on orderly duty; and officers may now wear the regimental badge on the collars of the red patrol jacket, while the sword belt is to be worn under this jacket on all occasions, instead of over as formerly. The mess jacket is now a very plain garment with roll collar, and without any lace whatever, white piping all round, and collars, cuffs and shoulder straps to be same color as regimental facings. Sergeants will wear the

sash only in review order, on orderly duty and when walking out. Note C, page 269, infantry drill is cancelled.

It will be seen there are some drastic changes here, and some are not above criticism: Why should leggings be worn in drill order, and why should not sergeants wear their sashes then also? The new mess jacket will make this garment much less expensive for all branches, but in the infantry it will not be a very attractive looking affair; many officers in the army regret that a blue serge patrol jacket for drill order has not been authorized, and while the new regulation to wear the sword belt under the red jacket in drill order may be very well, it certainly seems a mistake not to have it worn outside in marching order, when the revolver, etc., may be more easily attached to the belt. It is hoped that we may soon have a new edition of Canadian dress regulations, and that these changes as far as possible may be embodied in them, and made hard and fast regulation for some years to come.

THOMAS ATKINS.

COL. AYLNER BECOMES ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The next Canada Gazette will contain the official appointment of Lieut.-Col. Hon. Matthew Aylmer, now A.A.G., to be adjutant-general of the Canadian force. This, as our readers are aware, is the highest position any of our officers can attain. It carries with it the rank of colonel.

The way in which this appointment has been kept dangling for months shows the folly of allowing politics to interfere in military affairs. Col. Aylmer was recommended for it by the Minister of Militia over six months ago, and he should have been appointed at once. His father, Lord Aylmer, happens to be a prominent Liberal politician, and when the matter was before the Privy Council the extreme Conservative Ministers opposed it.

Now that the Liberals are in a position to give us a good, honest administration, and before the ward-heelers get control, as they did of the Conservative party, let the Minister of Militia provide in the statutes that the adjutant-general must possess certain qualifications, and give the appointment to the senior officer in the force possessing these. Wire-pulling will then be unnecessary. Senior officers will have something to look forward to.

Col. Aylmer has filled the position with every satisfaction. He has had years of experience with rural and city militia. He understands their difficulties thoroughly. THE GAZETTE congratulates him on his well-earned promotion.

BIRTHS OF BRITISH REGIMENTS.

The following is the chronological order of the birth of British regiments:

- 1660. The Coldstream Guards, raised by Monck (Duke of Albemarle); the 1st Foot Guards (Grenadiers), by Col. Russell; and the 3rd (Scots Guards), by Lord Linlithgow.
- 1661. The "Blues," first called the "Oxford Blues," raised and commanded by the Earl of Oxford; the 1st Royal Scots incorporated with the British army, then had previously been in the service of France; the 2nd Queen's raised as a garrison for Tangier.
- 1665. The 3rd Buffs originally in the service of Holland, incorporated with the English army.
- 1671. The 6th Royal Warwickshire raised.
- 1674. 5th Northumberland Fusiliers.
- 1678. 21st R. S. Fusiliers.
- 1680. 4th King's Own Regiment.
- 1681. Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons).
- 1683. First Royal Dragoons (previously organized as "Tangier Horse," 1661).
- 1684. 18th Royal Irish Regiment.
- 1685. The first six regiments of Dragoon Guards, and 3rd and 4th Dragoons (now Hussars); also nine infantry regiments from 7th Fusiliers to 15th Regiment, inclusive.
- 1688. 7th Dragoon Guards, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and 16th, 17th, 19th and 20th Regiments of Infantry.
- 1689. 22nd to 27th Regiments.
- 1690. 7th Dragoons (now Hussars).
- 1694. 28th Regiment.
- 1701. 35th and 37th Regiments.
- 1702. 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 36th, 38th, 39th.
- 1715. 9th (now Lancers) to 14th Light Dragoons (now Hussars).
- 1717. 40th.
- 1719. 41st.
- 1739. 42nd. (The Black Watch.)
- 1741. 43rd to 48th Regiments.
- 1743. 49th.
- 1755. 50th to 60th Regiments, inclusive.
- 1756. 61st to 75th Regiments, inclusive.
- 1759. The 15th Light Dragoons (now Hussars).
- 1762. 16th Light Dragoons (now Lancers).
- 1763. 17th Light Dragoons (now Lancers).
- 1787. 76th and 77th Regiments.
- 1788. Life Guards.
- 1793. 8th Dragoons (now Hussars), and 78th to the 89th Regiments, inclusive.
- 1794. 90th and 91st.
- 1796. 92nd Regiment.
- 1800. 93rd Regiment and 95th Rifles (now Rifle Brigade).
- 1823. 94th and 95th.
- 1824. 96th to 99th, inclusive.

ASHANTI.

A LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY INSTITUTE,
QUEBEC, BY CAPTAIN ERNEST F. WURTELE, R.L.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—Having had the honor of an invitation, from the president of the Royal Canadian Military Institute, to either deliver a lecture or read a paper before the members of this institute, I have in accordance therewith adopted the latter, and have selected for a subject "Ashanti." In so doing I have in a measure been influenced by the interest which naturally devolves upon the name in question, due to the prominent manner in which it has been brought before the public during a great number of years, and more especially in connection with the two expeditions which were made to Kumassi, its capital, the one in 1873-1874, under the command of the present Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, Lord Wolseley, and the other of recent occurrence under the command of Sir Francis Scott.

To introduce the subject properly, it will be necessary to devote a few minutes to a general, though brief, account of the possessions on the west coast of Africa.

The British possessions in West Africa are: The Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Lagos. In the strict sense of the word, they are not colonies, but merely trading settlements, in which the products of the neighboring countries are collected and exchanged for European goods. The climate is such that Europeans cannot live there permanently and even the negro inhabitants suffer greatly from malarial fever, as it is damp, hot, malarial and unhealthy. The west coast of Africa has been frequented by traders since it was first explored by the Portuguese in the latter part of the 15th century.

In the 17th century the chief maritime nations of Europe, except the Spaniards, had forts or factories established on the coast, from which they used to supply slaves to their plantations in the West Indies and in America.

At the commencement of the present century these nations agreed to put down the slave trade, which considerably diminished the importance of the coast. The Dutch and the Danes relinquished their possessions, and although the French and Portuguese retained theirs, the English were practically without any serious rivalry in the development of a legitimate trade in tropical products, to take the place of the slave trade. Within the last few years the French have been spending large sums, and making strenuous efforts to found a great French Empire in north-western Africa. The Germans have formed a settlement on the Guinea Coast, in the immediate neighborhood of the British possessions, and more to the south the king of the Belgians has founded the Congo Free State.

The products of the Gold Coast are chiefly sent to England. Gold is found in considerable quantities, as well as ivory, monkey-skins, camwood, oil and rubber. The principal export is palm oil. The imports are, textiles, alcohol and hardware.

Ashanti lies behind the states which occupy the Gold Coast. It is the most powerful and commercial of any on the western shore of the continent.

The nation of Ashanti, which made such a mark in the history of the Gold Coast, was heard of at the close of the 17th cen-

ture. At that time the Ashanti king ruled over a small extent of territory around Kumassi, the kingdom being considered of little importance. In 1701 the king of Ashanti defeated the Denkeras in two great battles, overran and pillaged the whole of Denkera and finally annexed the greater portion of it to Ashanti. The system of military discipline even at that time was characteristic of Ashanti. The subjection of Denkera was the first of a long series of conquests which raised Ashanti to the position of paramount power upon the Gold Coast. At the commencement of the 19th century the whole of the Gold Coast was under Ashanti rule with the exception of the states on the seaboard.

Although the Ashanti could conquer, they could not govern, and their authority over the tributary states was more nominal than real. Their custom after subduing a kingdom was to leave the king semi-independent, merely exacting a fixed annual sum as a tribute, and military service in time of war. They established no garrisons in the conquered territories, appointed no governors or residents and did not attempt in the least to blend with the people. When a tributary king considered himself strong enough to throw off the allegiance to Ashanti, he did so. The Ashanti king maintained his authority by repeated invasions of the tributary states, the people of which were not bound to their conquerors either by sentiment or interest.

With a view to leading up to the events connected with the expedition of 1873-74, it will only be necessary to deal with the intervening period inasmuch as regards the principal events connected therewith and the chief points affected. This will be done in as brief a manner as possible, consistent with the importance of the subject.

Cape Coast Castle was the first settlement formed on the Gold Coast by the Portuguese,

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which was in 1610. They built a fort, from which they were dislodged by the Dutch, and the latter were similarly treated by the English in 1661.

Kumassi, the capital of Ashanti, was first visited by Europeans on the 15th of May, 1817. Mr. James, commandant of Accra Fort, accompanied by a staff, visited that place partly to establish a British residency or consulate. In passing through the intermediate country they were much struck with the desolation the Ashantis had everywhere left behind them in their many engagements with neighboring tribes. No cultivation was to be seen, villages were ruined and deserted, and long tracts of country crossed without meeting a single human being. The visitors upon their entry into Kumassi were honored with a public reception, attended by a display of barbaric pomp and wealth, to impress them with the greatness of the king. At the entrance of the town they were met by some 5,000 warriors, who kept up an incessant discharge of musketry and led them slowly through the crowded streets to the market place, to the king, who was waiting in state, surrounded by chiefs and officers of his court. The ambassadors were astonished at the wealth exhibited and the display of gold. It was estimated there were 30,000 soldiers present. A number of differences which existed were settled, and a treaty of peace was concluded on the 7th of September, 1817. Among the clauses was one that there should be perpetual peace between the British subjects in that country and the subjects of the king of Ashanti, and another that a British officer should reside constantly at the capital for the purpose of instituting and preserving a regular communication with the governor at Cape Coast Castle.

From 1819 to 1821 the king of Ashanti endeavored to complicate his relations with the English by means of unreasonable demands and the imposition of fines for fancied breaches of the treaty. Matters became very much strained, and culminated in an engagement brought about by the barbarous murder of a sergeant of the Royal African Company. The English resolved to punish this act of barbarity, and marched to the scene of the crime, where they found the Ashantis assembled in arms, and who fired upon them, but retired after an engagement.

As a result, trade at once ceased with Ashanti. Cape Coast Castle was consequently isolated, and to ensure against attack the people built a loopholed wall of mud from the sea-beach on the east of the town to cross the hills in a semicircle to the sea-beach on the west, and the Government erected a tower (afterwards called Fort Vic-

toria), armed with guns landed from H.M.S. Tartar.

At this stage the Home Government decided to assume the control of the settlements on the Gold Coast. The reason assigned for such a step was that the local authorities connived at the maintenance of the slave trade, and the annual grant received from Parliament had been used with the intention of keeping others from participating in legitimate trade. In the Parliament of 1821 a bill was passed abolishing the African Company of Merchants and transferring to the Crown all the company's forts and possessions on the Gold Coast, which were to be placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. At this period there were eight forts; the white establishment consisted of 45 persons, and the number of black and colored people in the company's pay, some 450.

The Government of the Gold Coast was assumed by Sir Charles McCarthy on the 28th March, 1822. He endeavored to reopen friendly relations with Kumassi, and despatched messengers to the king, announcing his assumption of office and bearing the customary presents. He provided for the defence of the forts by the formation of native troops in the service of the late company into colonial corps, composed of 3 companies, known as the Royal African Colonial Corps of Light Infantry.

In the early part of December, 1822, a company of the 2nd West India Regiment arrived at Cape Coast, and on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities, the force on the Gold Coast consisted of one company of the 2nd West India Regiment and 5 companies (2 white and 3 black) of the Royal African Colonial Corps, in all less than 500 men. In June, 1823, the long threatened invasion took place, some 3,000 Ashantis crossing the Prah and Prashu on the 4th of that month. This force was met by the whole of the troops from Cape Coast, who compelled them to retire, and a second attempt on their part met with no better success.

A disastrous expedition was made into the Wassaw country. The force sent out was crushed by overwhelming numbers, and the failure of ammunition at a critical moment turned the defeat into disaster. The Ashantis, however, made no attempt to follow up their success. During the year 1824 a number of engagements took place between the English and the Ashantis, until the latter withdrew to their territory.

The mortality among the officers and European troops during this campaign had been terrible. Out of the two first companies of white soldiers who arrived at the

Gold Coast in April, 1823, only one man remained alive in December, 1824. Out of a second detachment that arrived in November, 1823, only eight remained alive. The greater part of a third detachment which arrived on the 12th of March, 1824, died within three months of landing. The deaths of 15 officers took place within the same period—April to December.

In 1826 the Ashanti army made a second advance and were repulsed after a severe

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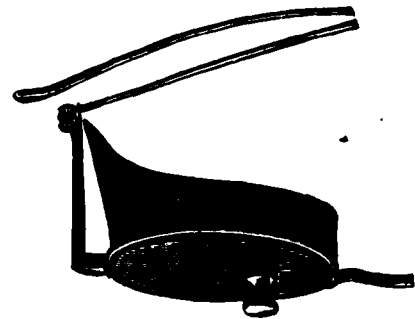
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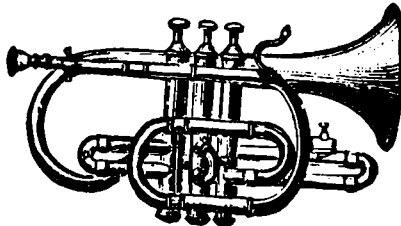


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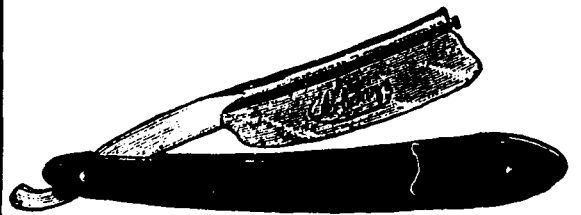
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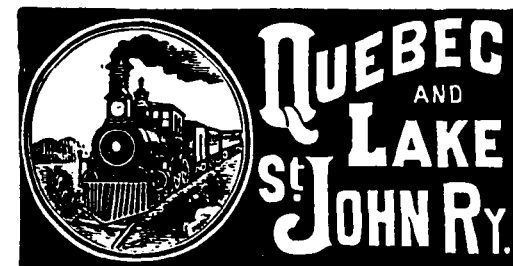
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engagement. On this occasion Congrever rockets were used by the English, it being the first time that these missiles had been used against the Ashantis. They were terrified at the screaming sound and the trail of fire streaming behind, and astonished at explosion and the frightful wounds they inflicted. They imagined that the English were fighting with actual thunder and lightning. They wavered, then broke and fled, and the day was won.

In 1827 the Ashantis negotiated for peace. In 1828 the Home Government decided to abandon the settlements. This decision was not acceptable to the merchants nor to the natives; the former would sustain great loss financially and the latter were terrified at being left without protection. In view of representations made to that effect the Government of the Gold Coast was transferred to merchants, who appointed a governor, with a council of local merchants, to assist in the administration. In 1831 the Government, after much trouble, concluded a treaty with the Ashantis.

The Crown resumed control of the affairs of the Gold Coast settlement in 1843.

Early in 1864 an Ashanti army crossed the Prah. On this occasion the invasion was due to the non-surrender of two criminals who had taken refuge in English territory. Through mismanagement the Ashantis had been allowed to win two battles and to remain over 80 days in one of the most fertile districts of the protectorate, burning, ravaging and slaying, at the termination of which they returned to their district, owing to the rainy season.

In August, 1863, the 4th West India Regiment, some 850 strong, arrived at the Gold Coast, and preparations for taking the field were commenced, the object being to invade the Ashanti territory and strike a blow at its power, and to put an end to the rule of an arbitrary and cruel monarch. Governor Pine wished to plant the British flag at Kumassi, and pointed out that an expedition could be successfully carried out with 2,000 disciplined troops, followed by upwards of 50,000 native forces. The soundness of his views was fully vindicated ten years later, but the Ministry would not consent to such an undertaking. When the troops were prepared for an advance movement a conditional sanction was given to carry out his proposed scheme. It was found to be impracticable, as the entire force of regular troops on the Gold Coast consisted of only 1,200 West Indian soldiers, which, after deducting for the sick, left an available force of but 1,000 men. This was too small a number to force their way to Kumassi. Reinforcements did not arrive in time nor in numbers to permit of the ad-

vance, and after a heavy loss of life the 2nd and 3rd West India Regiments embarked for the West Indies, leaving the 4th to garrison the forts. The campaign of 1864 terminated without the firing of a single shot, and resulted in the Ashantis losing all respect for British power, as they had gained a moral victory.

The natives, under British and Dutch rule, were constantly in trouble owing to the differences in the Customs duties levied by the two Governments. A convention was concluded between the two Governments by which the Dutch ceded to the British all their possessions to the east of the Sweet River, and received in return all the possessions of the latter to the west of that river.

This treaty came into effect on the 1st of January, 1868. Although the exchange of territories affected the tribes, they were not consulted. The result of this action was not a favorable one and a series of engagements took place between the natives subject to the change, involving therein the British and Dutch. At this time the Ashantis remained passive, owing to the death of their king, otherwise they would doubtless have taken advantage of the situation to wage war on the Coast tribes.

At the commencement of the year 1870, the condition of affairs on the Gold Coast was somewhat as follows: There had been no peace with Ashanti since 1863, who were awaiting a favorable opportunity to make a fresh invasion of the protectorate. The British Government concluded an agreement with the Dutch which was ratified on 17th of February, 1872, in which the Dutch ceded the whole of their possessions on the Gold Coast to the British, including Elmina, which the king of Ashanti declared to be part of his kingdom. The fort of that place had from time immemorial paid annual tribute to his ancestors to the present time by right of arms; by native law and custom the Elminas had become Ashanti subjects and Elmina a part of their kingdom; the Dutch had paid ground rent for 168 years. After a long period of preparation the Ashanti army marched from Kumassi on the 9th December, 1872, and crossed the Prah on the 22nd of January, 1873. The Government were totally unprepared and taken by surprise, believing the Ashantis to be on friendly terms. The condition of affairs at the Gold Coast was most deplorable. The rains had set in with unusual severity; the streets were crowded with fugitives who had no shelter; the natives dared not return in the bush for provisions and fuel, and famine raged in the town. Night alarms were frequent and the Ashantis were on several occasions reported to be rushing into the

town. The natives seem to have abandoned all hopes of defending themselves.

We now come to the period of the war of 1873-1874. Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Cape Coast on the 2nd of October with instructions to organize a native army and to drive the Ashantis out of the protectorate, and if found necessary to march to Kumassi. Sir Garnet Wolseley found he had at his disposal but the 2nd West India Regiment and a small body of native police, or less than 400 men. From the time of his arrival until the close of the year a number of engagements took place, in which the native soldiers frequently proved themselves of but little use, if not in many cases a hindrance. The Ashanti army decided to retreat and return to Kumassi. It was estimated that some 40,000 men had marched to the coast, of whom but 20,000 returned. This enormous loss was due to smallpox and dysentery, for their losses in action were comparatively small. It was found after their withdrawal that their camp was nearly a mile square, cleared and covered with huts. Their withdrawal closed the first part of the war.

At the request of Sir Garnet Wolseley the following troops were sent from England and reached Cape Coast on the 9th of December, 1873: The 2nd Batt. of the Rifle Brigade, the 23rd Fusiliers and the 42nd Highlanders. They arrived too late to take part in the operations south of the Prah and too early for those which were to be undertaken north of that river. Great difficulties were experienced in the transport of supplies and munitions of war; the carriers deserted by thousands. The plan of campaign was to invade Ashanti territory on the 15th of January, 1874, from as many points as possible. The main body, consisting of the three European battalions and Naval Brigade, were to march directly upon Kumassi from Prashu, while on the extreme right Capt. Glover's force was to move from the Volta; on the extreme left a native force was to create a diversion. During the advance the line of communications was to be guarded by the West India Regiments. The European regiments began to disembark on the 1st of January, 1874.

(To be Continued)

A CORRECTION.

In the advertisement of Messrs. Henry Graves & Co. Ltd., in last issue, the price of "Charge of the Light Brigade" quoted as \$5 for India Prints should be \$12, and hand colored prints \$18.

Deputy Surgeon-General Ryerson has returned to Toronto from Great Britain, where he has been for the past four months taking a course in military medical surgery.