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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 FUSILIERS' INSPECTION.

**M**ONTREAL, June 15.—All the regiments in the drill shed have been hard at work for some time past. The inspections are close at hand and each regiment has been putting in as much hard work as can well be crowded into 6 days of the week. Seldom or ever has there been such a rivalry shown amongst the different corps for top place in the efficiency competitions. Work has been going on satisfactorily, and as usual each regiment has a certain following who claim to know that their favorites are sure to win. It is useless at this point to pick the likely winning regiment as some of them have yet to go through their inspection. One corps is said to be lying low and when the results are made known it will come as a surprise to many of the military men.

The Field Battery, under Capt. Costigan, have been drilling 3 and 4 nights a week. They go into camp on the 20th at St Helen's Island, and will remain there for 12 days. This corps is well up to strength, and with the exception of the want of a couple of drivers may be considered up to establishment. It is expected that Major Hooper may be back in time for the inspection on the 30th June, but, if not, the Battery will be well looked after by Capt. Costigan, who has the welfare of the corps very much at heart. With such an admirable body of men as he now commands he would be able to take his stand alongside any of the other batteries in the Dominion. Through some oversight, no doubt, on the part of the management of the late military tournament at

Toronto, no notification was received at this quarter until within a week of the event. If time had been given for a little practice, Capt. Costigan would no doubt have been in the running with a team. It is to be hoped that by next year they will have an opportunity of letting those in the west see that something good can come from the east.

Quite a furore has arisen among the various city bands. The cause of such a display of feeling by the bandsmen is occasioned by the fact that the bandmaster of the Victoria Rifles has been approaching the various C.O.'s in the district to have them give him the supplying of the music when they parade. His idea is to have a large band or bands so that he could supply each regiment with a fully equipped band at little cost. The idea is absurd on the face of it. What would he do in the case of a garrison parade? Would he be able to supply each regiment with a band, or have one band for the whole? To supply each regiment, he would require to have about 200 men, and he would be a very good bandmaster indeed who could procure and train such musicians as are required for a regimental band. The whole of the bandsmen in the different regiments are dead against such an idea, and it is expected that the C. O.'s will allow his petition to lie on the table. To keep together a regimental band alone is no easy matter, and it would be an utter impossibility for the bandmaster in question to keep such a large body of musicians together. The petition being signed by the bands of the various regiments for presentation to their C. O. reads: "Having heard that a bandmaster of one of the city bands has made overtures to every officer of the different regiments with a view to amalgamation of all city bands under his leadership, and the supplying of any regiment with a band whenever required, we have considered the question from all points, and hereby wish to state that we will have nothing whatever to do with it, and refuse to go into a combination" In

the event of such a scheme being adopted, which it is to be hoped will not be done, where could the gentleman in question get men when the bandsmen of the various corps are so strong against it?

The 6th Fusiliers are leading the other city corps in the matter of doing much work at one time. They have scored another success in this respect. As already mentioned in THE GAZETTE, Col Burland had his men shoot off their regimental target practice, Government and League matches, all on the one day. This arrangement was most successful and no doubt will be followed by the other corps next year. Last week, when being inspected for general efficiency in the Sir Donald Smith cup competition, the marks were taken at the same time for Col. Burland's cup for the best company in the regiment. Capt. McDougall, R.R.C.I., acting brigade-major, inspected the battalion in the Sir Donald Smith competition, and Capt. Finlayson, P.W.R., Capt. Cameron, Royal Scots, and Capt. Trudel, 65th, kept the marks for the Col. Burland cup. This is the first time that such an innovation has been attempted in the district, and it worked most successfully. The various companies gave a much better account of themselves than they did a year ago.

No programme has yet been issued by the D.A.G. of what the drill is to be at inspection. In this connection it may be stated that in future the programme for the Sir Donald Smith cup should be placed in the hands of the commanding officers earlier than two days before the inspection.

A good deal of notice has been taken of the signal corps of the 6th. They are the only fully equipped corps of the kind in the district. The sergeant in command has been most painstaking with them, and, considering the fact that at the first of the season every one of the corps was new, they have made splendid headway. This corps is kept up solely at the expense of the regiment, the Government, with its usual short-

sighted policy, making no provision for such a corps.

The inspection of the M.G.A. has been postponed until the 27th. This will give the G.A. another week to keep at the splendid work they have been doing in preparation for the inspection. This corps turns out five nights in the week for drill. They have a harder inspection to go through than any of the other corps. Besides their big gun drill they have also to pass in battalion drill just the same as an infantry regiment. The men have got splendid staying powers, and they mean this year to make a big bid for the keeping of the cups they won last year. As the sergt.-instructor remarked, "the men had their eye on the cup all the time, and would see that no one would take it away from them." Such enthusiasm in a corps makes things run smoothly, and when doing that good results are invariably the case when the competition lists are read.

On account of their inspection being put back until the 27th, the teams from the G.A. have made application to the Canadian Military Rifle League Association for permission to shoot in conjunction with the Scots on the 20th.

The four representatives from the G.A. for the Shoeburyness team are: Sergt.-Major W. W. Fellowes, Sergt. A. P. Morrison, Quar.-Master Sergt. W. McGinness, Bombr. J. Dickson. The men have to report at Quebec on the 30th June, and sail from that place on the 15th July by the Lake Ontario.

The Prince of Wales' Rifles, under Col. Butler, have been having very good parades, and this week the companies will be inspected for general efficiency. On Tuesday the battalion will parade for C.O.'s inspection. On Wednesday Nos. 3, 5 and 6 Companies will be inspected, on Thursday Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Companies. The whole battalion will be inspected on Saturday.

The P.W.R. have organized a cycle corps. The corps will act as signal men, and if called to the front will be armed with revolvers. Sergt. D. M. Ross and Corpl. A. W. Hugman have been appointed to drill the cyclists.

No. 6 Company, P.W.R. takes the first place in the city corps in the efficiency competitions of last year with 113.8 points.

The P. W. R. Rifle Association have applied to the Scots for permission to shoot in that regiment's open matches on the morning of the 20th, on account of their inspection taking place that afternoon.

Lieuts. Evans and Oliver, of the Royal Scots, have gone to Stanley Barracks, Toronto, to qualify for certificates. Both these gentlemen were in the officers' class here.

The Duke of Connaught's flag presented or competition among the cadets of Mon-

treah, evoked great enthusiasm. The competition took place in the drill hall on account of the inclement weather. Long before the hour timed for the competition to commence the drill shed was crowded to its utmost capacity. The holding of the competition in the drill shed gave the spectators a better view of the proceedings, but it would have been better for the contestants if they had been in the open, where they would have been away from the one-sided feeling that was shown by many of the spectators. The Mount St. Louis Cadets entered four companies and the Highland Cadets one. The whole of the companies were on the parade ground at two o'clock. Capt. Lyndhurst Wadmore, R.R.C.I., Fredericton, N.B., was the inspecting officer, and filled the position in a most satisfactory manner. All the companies performed their work in a most admirable way. The Highland Cadets appeared to be in the running, for, when they started, they did their work with a precision that would have made an older corps envious. They were getting on very well until some of the spectators who apparently had no love for the "garb of old Gael," set up an uproar and commenced to blow a whistle at the same time as the captain of the Cadets should have done so. The boys got excited and when the next order was given some of them failed to perform the movement. This conduct on the part of the spectators cannot be too severely condemned. No. 2 of the Mount St. Louis Cadets won the coveted trophy. Their drilling was exceptionally good and reflects great credit on Major Atkinson, their instructor. For some time past they have been drilling every day, whereas the Highland Cadets, who are most all working boys, can only get together once a week. Even with all their training it was a close competition. Another point that may be added is that the Highland Cadets had but one practice with the police band in physical exercise. Altogether the Highland Laddies have no reason to be ashamed of the show they made under such adverse circumstances and it should be the means of pulling them together for next year's competition, when it is to be hoped they will not be put to such disadvantages.

In the orders read to the Prince of Wales' Rifles the other night the following extract will be read with interest by many of the force: "The commanding officer desires to call attention to the fact reported in the press that Capt. Howell, who began his military career with, and was formerly adjutant of, this regiment, and who for the past four years has been serving in South Africa, has been wounded in the recent engagements with the Matebeles at Buluwayo, and, while deeply sympathising with our old comrade and his family, in that he has not come out

unscathed from battle, to express our gratification that this regiment has thus contributed to the services of the British forces in a distant part of the Empire, and thus afforded another example of Canadian loyalty to the Crown."

The officers of the P.W.R. have undertaken to publish a history of the regiment.

The sergeants of the 6th Fusiliers entertained the instructors at the school here the other night to a smoking concert. Sergt.-Major Currie presided, and a happy evening was spent.

Each inspection seems to bring out a larger crowd. Saturday last the 6th Fusiliers were inspected. The weather was splendid, and the assemblage on the Champ de Mars was large. At half-past three o'clock the regiment marched on to the Champ de Mars. As they came on to the ground they were received by volleys of applause from the spectators. For well they deserved it. Their marching was elastic and steady, and, with the bright sun shining on the glittering steel and scarlet coats, made a most picturesque appearance. Shortly after half-past three o'clock Col. Maunsell, inspector of infantry, rode on the field, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G.; Capt. McDougall, acting brigade major; Capt. Whitley, 6th Hussars; Capt. Collins, G.A., and Capt. Frenette. He was received with the general salute, the band playing "Rule Britannia."

Col Maunsell then made a minute inspection of the companies and each man individually. Afterwards the regiment was taken in hand by Lieut.-Col. Burland, who put the regiment through various manoeuvres. The march past in column was exceptionally well performed, although in one or two companies there was just a tendency to take more than the 60 inches between the front and rear ranks. The double march might have been a little better done if the drummer had not been a little faulty at the start. It was generally conceded that No. 4 Company appeared to the best advantage when marching past. The regiment when deploying judged their distance very well. Major Atkinson then took command of the regiment and put them through the manual and firing exercises. This work was, if not perfect, about as near the mark as could be looked for from a volunteer regiment. Major MacLean next put the regiment through several battalion movements which were done in a very smart manner. Capt. Converse and Capt. Henderson also put the regiment through various movements. After a march through the streets the regiment arrived in the armory about half past five. Before the men were dismissed Col. Maunsell addressed a few words to them on the way they acquitted themselves. He said he

was very glad that his first duty as infantry inspector was to inspect the 6th Fusiliers. He had always heard that the 6th were a very fine regiment. He had seen them under the command of Lieut.-Col. Gardner and Lieut.-Col. Massey. Before he came there that day he had expected a great deal, having heard so much of the reputation of the 6th. He was glad to state to them that he was not disappointed. Their officers had worked hard to keep up the 6th, and he was glad to see that they were successful in their efforts. The work shown that afternoon was not merely the outcome of 12 days' drill, but must have taken months to bring to such a state of perfection. His duty as inspector of infantry, in conjunction with Col. Otter, was to bring about a uniformity and systematic drill, uniformity of discipline and uniformity of interior economy. He had to make out a report for the Major-General at the end of each inspection. There were some errors which would be reported, and which, by next inspection, would be rectified. As a matter of fact, he had really to give credit rather than to find fault. The officers whom he had called out handled the battalion well. The officers of companies, guides and markers, did their work well. The colonel told him that was greatly brought about by a class in connection with the battalion, and he hoped it would be kept up so that intelligent privates might go up and qualify. There were just one or two points he would like to refer to. He noticed that there was a tendency to too much crowding in the ranks. They should just be able to know that a man was on their right and left. Their cadence was very good. He was very pleased with the manual and firing exercises, but the manual exercise might be a little improved. After the colonel's remarks, the prizes won at the recent rifle competition were distributed to the men. The regiment paraded 273 men. Lieut.-Col. Burland was in command, and the other officers were Major John Bayne MacLean, Major Atkinson, Adjt.-Surgeon Harry Bell, Quartermaster Major W. D. McLaren, Major Seath, paymaster.

The third match of the Canadian Military Rifle League was fired by the local teams on Saturday at Cote St. Luc ranges. The weather was most favorable for shooting. The Victoria Rifles' first team had the highest score, having 821, being closely followed by the P.W.R. first team, with 817 points. Major Blaiklock, Royal Scots, was executive officer.

The end of this week will see the close of the temporary school which was opened three months ago for the benefit of the officers of the district. Since the start much interest has been taken in it by all ranks. Although the members fell away consider-

ably after the first few weeks, still the attendance has been well sustained. With such an efficient officer as Capt. McDougall, R.R.C.I., St. Johns, as adjutant, it was found that the officers attending would leave well qualified in their work. Capt. McDougall has been ably assisted by Sergt.-Major Butcher, Stanley Barracks, Toronto, and Sergts. Clunie and Wilson, St. Johns. All last week Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens has been examining the class in squad, arm and company drill. This week the written examinations will be taken up. On account of not having proper facilities for the examination in battalion drill four of the officers will proceed to St. Johns every morning to qualify in that work. So far as can be learned the work done by the officers has been very creditable.

Sergt.-Major Butcher, of Toronto, who acted as one of the instructors at the temporary school here, left for Toronto on Saturday night. The sergeant's style of imparting drill to the classes under him was very much admired by military men around the Armory.

Capt. Whitley, of the Hussars, has been delivering lectures to his troop each Monday evening on cavalry manoeuvres, outpost, advance and rear guard, duties. His style of laying down his ideas is very much admired by the men, and they are given in such a way that he can be followed to the smallest detail. Such lectures should be given more frequently to the other branches of the service. A full muster of the troops is the case every Monday night, and they are much enjoyed.

FORT GEORGE.

#### ALL QUIET IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, June 14.—Mr. J. E. L. Du Plessis, who was recently gazetted to the Royal Canadian Artillery, reported for duty on the 1st inst. Mr. Du Plessis is a graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada.

The many friends of Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D.A.G., are pleased to see him about again after his illness. The colonel was unable to attend the Toronto Military Tournament as originally contemplated by him.

Major-General Sir George Wolseley spent a couple of days in the city, and was shown the points of interest of a military character by Col. Panet, the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, and Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D.A.G. The major-general was extended an opportunity of inspecting the Royal Canadian Artillery, the results of which were most satisfactory.

The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars were inspected on the Plains of Abraham on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. at 3.30. Major

Hethrington was in command of the corps. The inspection was made by Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wilson, R.C.A., owing to the illness of the D.A.G. He was accompanied by Messrs. H. C. Thacker and J. A. Benyon. The usual movements were gone through, such as the march past by squadron at the walk and trot, by sections and in single file. Capt. R. E. W. Turner put the squadron through the sword exercise, Major Hethrington through some field movements, and Mr. Ashmead through troop movements. This completed their annual training, and proved, as usual, a creditable one. It is to be regretted that the band are dismounted, and to be hoped that they may be allowed the horses in the future as in former years.

The 8th Batt. speak very highly of the treatment they received from the people of Sherbrooke. All that could be done to entertain the visitors was done fully. The experience obtained in this short outing was considerable, and Lieut.-Col. Geo. R. White and officers are to be congratulated upon the success which met their efforts to give the corps a pleasant outing as well as an instructive one. Everything was done in proper form and the best of discipline maintained. The regiment left Quebec some 270 strong, and returned with the full complement. Quite a number of the members of the battalion were successful in taking prizes at the sports, among others being: Mr. R. J. Davidson, Corp. Scott, Privates Murphy, Piddington, Phillips, Watt, Parr, and Sergt. Norton. The tug of war between the 8th R.R. and the 53rd Batt. was won by the former by two straight pulls. The drill performed at Sherbrooke was a surprise to the people, as all hands were determined to give a good account of themselves, and did so. The bayonet exercise was done in a manner to bring credit upon the regiment. All arms, accoutrements and clothing have been returned into store and the men paid. The 9th having also done likewise, matters are assuming a quiet state in the military line here.

The promoters of the Lewis equipment anticipate being in a position to exhibit the same shortly made of buff and of brown leather, manufactured in England. This question of the equipment of the force should be seriously considered, in view of the present want of this necessary part of a soldier's requirements.

PATROL.

#### INSPECTION OF THE 53RD.

SHERBROOKE, June 16.—On Saturday afternoon the 53rd Battalion, Sherbrooke, was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Count D'Orsonnens, D.A.G. sixth military district. The battalion, in marching order, mustered at drill shed 184 strong. Headed

by the pioneer corps and band, they marched to the parade ground, under the command of Lieut.-Col. E. B. Worthington. The other officers present were: Major H. R. Fraser, Capt. and Adj. E. W. Farwell, Surgeon N. Worthington, Paymaster H. A. Odell and Quartermaster Rawson. The inspecting officer was attended by Brigade-Major Pope and Capt. G. L. McNicol, of the 5th Dragoons. The battalion went through the various manoeuvres in a smart and orderly manner and the men presented a very soldierly appearance. After the inspection Lieut.-Col. Count D'Orsonnens complimented the men on their appearance and the manner in which they had acquitted themselves.

#### QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY ON THE PACIFIC

VANCOUVER, B.C., June 6.—On Sunday, May 24th, Nos. 5 and 6 Companies of the 5th Regiment C.A. embarked on the ss. Charmer for Victoria, and after an exceedingly pleasant voyage arrived there about 8 p.m. One hundred and ten officers, non-coms. and men went down from the mainland under Capt. Worsnop, the respective companies being in charge of Lieut. Lacey R. Johnson and Capt. Bennett. Major Gregory and other officers met the boat and conducted the contingent to the splendid drill hall of the headquarter companies. Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior welcomed the officers and men to Victoria, and blankets being served out, the men soon made themselves at home, and, selecting a soft plank, turned in. On Monday morning, after a short drill and instruction in outpost duty, parade was dismissed until next morning, the men enjoying themselves as they liked. On Tuesday, May 26th, the battalion paraded at 12.30 p.m. 280 strong, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior in command, Major Gregory as adjutant. Leaving the drill hall about 1 p.m., the review ground was reached at 2.20, when the forces were drawn up in line; a battery of guns, manned by Royal Marine Artillery, on the extreme right, with Bluejackets, Royal Marine Light Infantry and the 5th Regiment, in the order given.

The admiral of the Pacific Squadron as commander-in-chief was received with a general salute, Capt. Figgis, of H.M.S. Royal Arthur, acting as brigadier, after which a royal salute was given and a feu de joie fired, 21 guns being fired by the R.M.A.

The brigade marched past in column amid applause from the thousands of spectators, which was frequently renewed when the sailors gave an exhibition of physical drill with arms, followed by the R.M.L.I. with the bayonet exercise, which was also faultlessly done. The 5th Regiment executed the Manual exercise very creditably indeed,

but the Bluejackets with their field guns earned the bravos of the onlookers by their wonderful rapidity. In the fraction of a minute they brought their guns up, unlimbered, fired, took everything to pieces and appeared to be taking a rest. With the same celerity the wheels were replaced, gun mounted and they were off at the double. It was an excellent illustration of what combined action and drill will do.

Preparations were now made for the sham fight. The Bluejackets and Marines, who were to be the attacking party, were moved off; the outposts also left and the 5th Regiment marched into the new fort at Point Macaulay, which has only just been completed and has not been seen before except by Imperial troops. Some time previous to leaving the review ground a rumor of an accident rapidly spread, and great anxiety for the safety of friends and relatives was felt by all when it was learned that a carload of people (it has been proved since that 142 people were on the ill-fated car and 55 men, women and children were drowned) had crashed through a bridge into the water below while on their way to witness the sham fight. A few desultory shots denoted that the fight had commenced, but the admiral ordered "Cease fire" to be sounded, and the announcement was made that in consequence of the terrible accident which had occurred and the great anxiety of everyone, the fight would not go on, and soon after the 5th Regiment marched sadly and silently back to their drill shed. On their way back the wrecked bridge could be seen, with numerous boats and thousands of people on the banks, and in the streets an express load of bodies of the victims caused a shudder through the ranks.

It had been the intention to march the regiment over that same bridge, but Col. Prior thought that marching both ways and the sham fight would prove rather a hard day, and arranged to have a steamer transport the men to the ground; with the great number of people who always accompany them, and the great difficulty experienced in making the men "break step" it is more than probable that the 5th Regiment had a very narrow escape.

The Vancouver companies marched silently to their boat at midnight through a city of mourning, and although they had thoroughly enjoyed their visit, thanks to the hospitality of Victorians, still the great calamity overwhelmed everything.

On Saturday, May 30th, the second match in the Military League, Martinis, was shot at Central Park range, No. 4 Company, of New Westminster, as usual, making a good score, 850, their second team making 713. Two other teams from Vancouver also shot, the ninth team with 9 men

scoring 582. The D.A.G., Col. Peters, was over the range, and has let the contract to have it put in order, as the provincial matches will probably be held there this year.

On Sunday, May 31st, Nos. 5 and 6 Companies attended for divine service at St. James' church, the city band kindly giving their services for the occasion.

VANCOUVER.

#### AN INSTRUCTOR FOR THE P. W. O. R.

KINGSTON, June 13.—The 14th Batt. rifle team, that has taken part in the Canadian Military Rifle League matches, has distinguished itself by making remarkably good scores at every match so far fired. The shooting of the individual members has been uniformly good, and the battalion has reason to be proud of the record made by the team. In the match fired Saturday the team score was 859, the highest individual score, 93, having been made by Pte. W. Swain, who put up 30 points at 200 yards, 31 at 500 and 32 at 600 yards. The other individual scores were 89, 89, 88, 87, 86, 85, 84, 81, 77.

Lieut.-Col. Vidal, acting D.A.G., has examined the officers who attended the special short course of instruction, at Artillery Park Barracks, and to-day the result of the examination was made known. A very high percentage of the members of the class passed successfully, taking second-class Grade A certificates. The names of the successful candidates are: Lieut. E. Sears, 4th Hus-sars; Lieuts. Cunningham, Macnee, Richmond, Skinner and Sutherland, 14th Batt. Lieut.-Col. Vidal expressed himself as being well pleased with the result. The successful officers enjoyed lunch together in the class room at the barracks after the announcement had been made. Capt. Cartwright, R.R.C.I., Toronto, conducted the examination.

Sergt-Instructor Campbell, R.R.C.I., left for Toronto on Saturday to rejoin his corps, after having spent three months in this city as instructor to the class in attendance at the special short course of instruction. During his stay here he won the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, and, moreover, proved himself a most capable and painstaking instructor. To-day he was presented by the members of the special class with a purse filled with gold coin, in token of esteem. He will return for the district camp, should it be held here, and he will instruct a special class of officers in preparation for first-class certificates here next spring.

Major Drennan, commanding No. 5 Kingston Field Battery, has been notified by the militia authorities at Ottawa that

there is no money to pay the drivers of his battery, nor to pay for the horses, their fodder nor the rations of the men turning out at headquarters for the four days' drill that the corps was to have put in this month to complete the full period that should have been put in last year.

Lieut.-Col. Vidal, acting D.A.G., goes on a tour of inspection in this military district next week.

Major Drury, of "A" Battery R.C.A., leaves on Monday to inspect several field batteries in camp in different parts of the province.

Sergt.-Instructor McIntyre, "A" Battery, is acting as instructor to the Toronto Field Battery, in annual camp.

Gr. Compton has deserted from "A" Battery, leaving several citizens regretful that they reposed so much confidence in his honesty. He formerly served in the Royal Engineers and was a skilled draughtsman.

Capt. Kent, commanding No 3 Company 14th Batt. P.W.O.R., had Jacob Barrigan, a private in his company, summoned before the police magistrate, and fined \$10 and costs, last week for disobedience of orders on parade.

Sergt J Cannon, 14th Batt P.W.O.R., leaves on July 1st for Toronto, to take a short course of instruction at Stanley Barracks.

The detachments from "A" Battery and the R.M.C., who competed at the Military Tournament at Toronto recently, won \$250 in prizes.

Lieut Sutherland, No 4 Company 14th Batt P.W.O.R., has offered a gold medal to be competed for by the men of his company at the annual regimental rifle matches, this year.

Major Delamere, commanding the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, has written to Major Drennan, of this city, thanking him for his efforts to promote the comfort of the Toronto riflemen on their visit here on May 24th and 25th, and stating that the men enjoyed the trip immensely.

Sergt.-Instructor Campbell, R.R.C.I., has been engaged as instructor to the 14th Batt. P.W.O.R., and returns to the city on Monday, 15th inst., to assume the duties of that position.

#### VEDETTE.

### MAJOR-GENERAL GASCOIGNE VISITS LONDON.

LONDON, June 16. — Major-General Gascoigne visited this city on the 4th for the purpose of inspecting the permanent corps at Wolseley Barracks. He was highly pleased with everything, so much so that he ordered the men to have a holiday on Friday. He also inspected the cav-

alry and artillery stores, the drill shed and the Seventh headquarters. He complimented Col. Lindsay for the excellent manner in which the building was kept. He was accompanied by Col. Lindsay, Col. Smith and Col. Stacey, St. Thomas. He remained at the headquarters for two hours.

The Major-General was tendered a dinner at the officers' mess at the barracks. Among the invited guests were: Col. Gartshore, 1st Hussars; Col. Stacey, 25th Batt.; Col. Irwin, 26th Batt.; Col. Lindsay, 7th Fusiliers; Col. Munroe, 22nd Batt.; Major Beattie, C. S. Hyman, Mayor Little, Capt. MacLean, A.D.C., Judge Ed. Elliott, P. Mulkern, Canon Dann, E. B. Harris, Thomas H. Smallman, G. C. Gibbons, Major A. M. Smith and Rev. Canon Richardson. The Major-General and Mrs. Gascoigne were also the guests at a garden party at Wolseley Barracks lawn.

### ALL QUIET IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, June 16.—A private of the Royal Berkshire Regiment attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat at the Wellington Barracks on the 1st inst. Previous to enlistment he had kept company with a girl in Exeter, Eng. From her by the last English mail he received a letter accompanied by a present upon which he set great value. One day last week the present was lost or stolen, which caused him to become despondent. His comrades in the barrack room rated him on his depression of spirits, and jibed at him for the way he went on at the loss of the trinket. While his companions were still plaguing him he went to his kit and procured a razor, with which he slashed his wind-pipe, making a deep wound. Before he could carry out the whole of his intention he was seized by his companions. He was afterwards brought up before the colonel, when he gave, as a reason for the deed, the loss of the girl's present. After examination, he was sent to the military hospital. Upon his recovery experts will decide upon his sanity.

The 1st C.A. is sending two N.C.'s on the Shoeburyness team.

The adjutant 1st C.A. has formed a class of provisional N.C.O.'s, and is instructing them on the quick R.M.L. gun. All N.C.O.'s must show a proficiency to instruct a detachment in order to obtain a regimental certificate, without which they cannot be confirmed in their rank. There are only nine uncertificated N.C.O.'s in the corps, and those are the last ones made.

Things are quiet in military matters down this way, and I suppose will continue so until the elections are over.

Your remarks in last issue asking that all "army orders," which affect the drill of the

force, should be published in militia general orders as soon after promulgation as possible, are to the point, and I hope our new D.A.G. will see to it in future, and not have it said that we must look to THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE for our information in changes on drill, and warlike stores and material.

#### HALIFAX NOTES.

Since the arrival of the Royal Berkshire Regiment in Halifax there have been very few desertions. This cannot be said, however, of the R. A. Within a short time some of the best men have deserted, and although extra efforts have been made to trace them they have not been successful. This desertion is not confined to the privates, as some of the sergeants have also disappeared. As many as twenty men have deserted lately. The cause of this wholesale desertion is hard to find, as some say it is on account of the treatment meted out by the officers, while others state that the officers are an excellent set of men and have always treated the men well. Some of the men who are posted as absentees are: Gun. E. Laurence; Gun., J. Courane; Bombr. Tom. Tennant; Sergt. Charles Costello; Bombr. George Machin; Gun. Kilham Butler; Gun. Hugh Bradford; Gun. Garret Cotter; Gun. William Stevens; Gun. Frederick Andrews; Gun. G. W. Richards.

In Halifax the statements are made that these deserters find ready employment in Uncle Sam's artillery brigades. Trained gunners are in much demand there and extra inducements are held out to them to join. It is further stated that men who succeed in deserting from Halifax and join the United States army write letters to their chums advising them to desert. It is even said that the tempting of men to desert and go to the States may be secretly encouraged from abroad. Such a state of matters should at once be dealt with by an enquiry as to the cause of so many desertions.

GRAVELCRUSHER.

### THE SWINGING OF THE ARM.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 16.—There is nothing going on here in a military way. Politics takes every one's attention, but this will be over before another issue of THE GAZETTE. The efficiency returns have been received, but as usual are worthless for any comparison. Why did some battalions get marks for officers' questions, while others did not have any questions issued to them, and so lost the marks? Why is it that all the districts have not the same headings for subjects? Districts 1 and 2 seem to be entirely different from other districts; in the former the total or full marks is 150, in other districts 164. Some battalions have credit for "manual firing and

bayonet exercise," while in others, manual and firing are two distinct subjects, and there is no bayonet exercise. Nos. 1 and 2 Districts are not required apparently to be examined in physical drill, while in other districts this obtains; the same applies to squad drill, while some battalions, where apparently there is a Government caretaker, have full marks for arms and armories; in others under same conditions, these marks are considerably cut down. The efficiency returns for the sake of comparison are evidently a delusion.

The Broad Arrow, in speaking of the review, etc., on Queen's Birthday in London, has the following remarks: "Ex-soldiers must have been struck by the new 'shoulder,' as well as by march past with sloped arms, and with the right arm swinging. The effect was good, the men moving with more freedom than hitherto, and with an unrestrained step. A very fine set of samples the men were, quite equal in physique, if not superior, to anything seen within the memory of, at all events, middle-aged men."

From the same paper I clip the following, which is important for Canadians in view of our adoption of the new rifle:

"We receive almost simultaneously two pieces of intelligence of no little importance. The one is that the Chartered Company's troops have discarded the Lee-Metford rifle in favor of the Martini-Henry on account of the defect of the former as regards stopping power. The other is, that experiments in India have resulted in such a modification of the Lee-Metford bullet as to give it the stopping power required. If the Indian military authorities have indeed solved the difficulty, they and the army generally are to be congratulated, for at present the small-bore bullet is a decidedly faulty missile. It is not to the credit of the Home authorities that they should have taken no steps in the matter. \* \* \* It must be remembered that in our fighting with savages a good deal of short range firing takes place, and we need something which will not merely inflict a mortal injury, but which will drop a charging Dervish or Pathan within at least a few yards."

The following accounts of inspectors of large bodies of the Church Lads' Brigade, from a late English paper, show the importance of this movement in the eyes of the Home authorities in sending general officers to inspect the force. The Canadian Government should do more for the Church Lads' Brigade, the Boys' Brigade and other cadet organizations for drill. The boys composing these are the future members of our active militia, and should be encouraged not only by the military authorities, but by each individual battalion. If this were done, and

proper drill instructors provided, our force would not have much difficulty in obtaining officers and recruits.

**CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.**—A grand review of this brigade took place on Whitsun Monday, in Furzedown Park, Tooting Common. There was a large attendance of sympathisers with the movement. At the inspection 2,500 lads marched past General Lord Chelmsford. Those in command were Capt. Granville Smith, Lieut.-Col. Dalbiac, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Anderson, Lieut.-Col. Grene, and Capt. Johnson, R.E. Lord Chelmsford, at the close of the march past, congratulated the officers and non-commissioned officers on what he had witnessed. The boys had wonderfully improved during the past year. He never saw a body of men in better trim. They were, indeed, a credit to themselves and all concerned. But he would like to impress upon them that they were Church lads, and the credit of the Church of England to an extent was at their disposal. General Sir William Cameron (who made the inspection last year) had presented colors to the Rochester regiment; these would in future be competed for, one of the points being that two-thirds of the lads must attend a Bible-class. The dedication of the colors was then made by the Bishop of Honduras (representing the Bishop of Rochester). After the dedication prayers the Bishop addressed the lads, and begged of them to take care what company they kept and what literature they read. Later on there were athletic sports and a band competition. The presentation of prizes was made by Mrs. Dalbiac.

At Stanmore, the London Diocesan Church Lads' Brigade were entertained in the beautiful grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gordon. Some 1,250 boys, representing nearly sixty London parishes, paraded in excellent trim before General Sir George Higginson, K.C.B., late Lieutenant of the Tower and now commanding the Brigade of Guards. The boys went through their firing and manual exercises with remarkable precision. Several of the companies brought their bands, that of St. Saviour's, Hampstead, playing the march past. Sir George Higginson gratified the boys by appearing in full general's uniform and wearing his medals and orders; while Capt. Douglas Hamilton, of the Guards, acted as brigadier. Mr. E. A. Ford, the secretary, had general charge of the arrangements. After the inspection and march-past General Higginson addressed the boys and complimented them upon their earnestness and smartness. The Bishop of Marlborough also spoke. Afterwards Mrs. Earle and Lady Margaret Hamilton distributed medals for squad drill, physical drill, and for the largest Bible class—the latter medal going to Christ Church, North Finchley.

THOMAS ATKINS.

#### WITH THE ARMY.

**L**ONDON, Eng., June 3.—The Queen has been pleased to sanction the war medal issued by the Chartered Company of South Africa to commemorate the services of the officers and men who took part in the last Matabele war. The necessary authority for men of the regular army

to wear the decoration will shortly be issued in the form of an army order.

The United Service Gazette says: "The Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence is to be commended on having decided to follow the policy of his predecessor in sending to England each year a number of officers of the permanent force to undergo courses of instruction with the Imperial forces. Five of these officers have recently arrived, viz.: Lieut. Col. Cotton, of the Royal Canadian Artillery; Lieut. Col. Gordon, of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry; Major Roy, of the Militia Staff; Capt. Ogilvie, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, and Capt. Forrester, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons. Capt. G. B. Appleton, aide-de-camp to the general officer commanding the troops in Victoria, and Lieut. W. C. Rivett, Victorian Artillery, are also to visit Aldershot. They will be afforded special facilities for seeing the artillery service."

The 53rd annual meeting of the National Association for the Employment of Reserve Soldiers was held in London the other day. The association during the past year had been successful in obtaining employment for 4,285 men, the largest number yet recorded.

In a speech at the opening of a new drill hall for the 4th Volunteer Battalion Hants Regiment, Bournemouth, Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief, expressed the opinion "that the nation ought to value the auxiliary forces more than it did. If the volunteers had not been called into existence the regular army must necessarily have been three times larger than at present."

It is felt in service circles that strict enquiry should be made into the assertions that have been freely made that a large proportion of the new regulation infantry sword hilts are being imported from Germany. It is claimed that evidence of the Customs officers at the port of London would show that these hilts bear the words "Made in Germany." The sword cutler from whom the officer gets his sword removes the offensive words, so that even although the Secretary for War would look at the infantry officers' weapons the words would be missing. It is high time that such a state of matters should be stopped. The German Emperor must be highly amused at the fact that the British soldiers use hilts manufactured in his country.

The Royal Military Tournament was a

great success, notwithstanding the fact that the committee were all new.

In future any man wishing to join the volunteer force must undergo a medical examination. They will not be put to such a strict test as if joining the regular army. The chief points in the examination will be that a candidate's vision is sufficiently good to enable him to see clearly with either eye at the required distance, that his hearing is good, that his chest is capacious and well formed, and that his heart and lungs are sound. By this means it is claimed that the volunteers will be brought up to a high state of efficiency.

An allowance of 4s. a day will be given volunteer officers attending infantry camps and marching columns.

#### OTTAWA NOTES.

MAJOR-GENERAL GASCOIGNE is greatly pleased with the permanent corps in Toronto and London, which he has just inspected for the first time. The barracks at London, he said, were the best he had seen in the country, and the arrangements were most excellent. He was greatly impressed with the state of efficiency of the Toronto corps, and with the care which seems to be taken by the commanding officers. He further stated that the tournament was remarkably good, and as one coming out straight from England and familiar with the tournaments which have been given at Islington for some years, the Toronto authorities have no reason to be ashamed of their efforts.

The Major-General will visit Kingston on the 23rd, to be present at the closing exercises of the Royal Military College, and at the same time will inspect the permanent corps there.

It is expected that one of the first things Parliament will be asked to do on re-assembly

will be to pass an interim appropriation to provide for the holding of the annual military camps. The Major-General says that he has every hope that the camps will be held this year as in previous years.

#### TORONTO NOTES.

Complaint is made on behalf of the attached officers at Stanley Barracks, Toronto, of the very shabby treatment they received during the recent visit of Major-General Gascoigne. It appears the permanent officers asked the Major-General to dine with them at the Barracks. They also invited a number of citizens. There was not room at the table for all, and "the attached were given to understand that they were not wanted, and they had to dine alone in their own rooms." The matter has created a good deal of feeling, especially as the attached were anxious to see more of the new general off parade. They wish to know "if he came here to meet citizens or militiamen, or was it that the officers were ashamed of the Country Johnnies, as they sometimes call us?"

#### GENERAL NOTES.

Lieut. Herbert Wareham, 1st Batt. Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers, who received his first commission from the Royal Military College, Kingston, on the 19th October, 1892, has been posted on probation to the Army Service Corps. This makes the second Kingston graduate who has joined the Army Service Corps.

Lieut. A. G. Bremner, Royal Engineers, has been selected for duty as an assistant field engineer, with the Indian expeditionary force proceeding to Suakim.

The secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association has been notified that at the coming Bisley meeting there will be twenty matches in which either the Lee-Metford rifle or carbine may be used. These are extra matches, altogether supplementary to those in which the Canadian contingent take part as a team.

In order to give our Bisley men a chance to secure something in these Lee-Metford matches, rifles of this description are to be supplied to the team forthwith, the understanding being that they will themselves secure requisite .303 ammunition.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Dominion Rifle Association was held at Ottawa last week. Lieut.-Col. Tilton presided. Lieut.-Col. Starke, Lieut.-Col. Anderson, Major Blaiklock, Major Delamere, Major Perley and Lieut.-Col. Bacon, secretary, were present. The Executive had under consideration the prize list for the matches, which commence on 31st August. There will be a few minor changes, but no very material alteration of last year's programme. The amount of prize-money will be about \$7,000.

The Liberal papers give THE MILITARY GAZETTE credit for nominating Mr. Mulock for Minister of Militia. This is not the case. We simply gave the gossip among politicians, because it was of much interest to military men. We gave an opinion of Mr. Mulock, because we all want to know what kind of a Minister he would make. THE GAZETTE is not supporting either party, and while it entertains a very high opinion of Mr. Mulock personally, it does not suggest for one moment that its readers should vote for him in preference to his opponent, Deputy Surgeon-General Strange, a militia officer of many years' experience. THE GAZETTE'S politics are to support the men who will do most for the militia, be they Liberals or Conservatives.

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

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MONTREAL-TORONTO, JUNE 15, 1896.

**AN OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.**

FOR some time past THE GAZETTE has been advocating the formation of an officers' association, so that the grievances of the force might be fully considered and a line of action laid down for having them rectified. It is only by such combination that the affairs will receive attention from the Government. As showing the good such an association is working in England and Scotland, we reproduce the following from The United Service Gazette:

"The special Army Order which was issued on Saturday, detailing the new and increased allowances to volunteer corps and volunteer officers, is recognized as an indication that careful and sympathetic consideration has been given by the authorities to the requirements of the volunteer force. The Institute of Volunteer Commanding Officers is regarded as having been a most valuable factor in bringing about the concessions now made. It is yet questioned whether the dearth of volunteer officers will be by any means entirely overcome by the 'outfit allowance': but the conditions with which this is hedged meet with general approval as tending to increase the efficiency, and hence the status, of the volunteer officer. The various increased allowances are also expected to have a very beneficial effect."

The above results, brought about largely by the Institute of Commanding Officers,

should be followed by the like officers in this country. They have not got their grievance redressed at once, but as the constant drop wears away the stone, so have their constant petitions brought about many lasting and useful changes. There is no reason why the officers of the Canadian militia should not be up and doing.

**GIVE THE NON-COMS. A CHANCE.**

OFFICERS, when wanting to qualify at the various depots, can go up and have, in many cases, their certificates in from seven to fourteen days. This arrangement only holds good for officers. Could this not be made good also for non-coms? There are many non-commissioned officers in our city regiments who would be only too willing to take advantage of a seven or fourteen days' course at the different centres. It is quite a common talk amongst them that they have not the time to go for three months to any school. Could some arrangement not be made whereby those men could put in a short course? The vast majority of them would only be too glad to spend their holidays attached to some school, so that they might be able to have a certificate of efficiency. Their examinations are not so stiff as a commissioned officer's and surely when they can go through in seven days a non-com. could go through in fourteen. THE GAZETTE strongly urges this idea, for the benefits of such instruction would be lastingly felt in the different regiments. It is to be hoped that the Department will take the matter up and thus offer another inducement for our young men to qualify in the calling of a soldier.

**CAVALRY REORGANIZATION.**

The adoption of the 1896 cavalry drill should now be followed by a reorganization of the Canadian cavalry regiments. In the past the cavalry has been the most neglected arm of the service. The cavalry schools do not appear to have done as much for this arm as was expected of them. Still they have done something. Corps which have a number of officers and men who have passed through the schools are in a much more efficient condition than those which have not.

What we now need is to change the unit from a troop to a squadron. This will necessitate the increase in strength of some of the regiments. The 8th New Brunswick is the only complete regiment in the service.

**TEETOTAL OFFICERS.**

THE statement which appeared in The Witness stating that the officers of the 6th Hussars were total abstainers, drew from The Montreal Gazette's military editor the remark "that it would scarcely be of interest to the public what an officer's private habits or views are." We believe that a great deal depends upon what an officer's private life and habits are. It is a very essential thing that officers who are in charge of a body of men should be able to set them an example in all things towards the promotion of their welfare. An officer might be most efficient in his work, but still be lacking in that which commands respect. In volunteer regiments especially, where discipline cannot be enforced to the same extent as in the regulars, it is all the more necessary that examples of temperance and prudence should be shown by the officer commanding a company or troop. If an officer happens to forget himself, and the men see it, they very soon lose any respect for him, and his hold on them soon breaks down. One has only to look at the returns published by the Imperial Army Temperance Association to point to the good work done amongst the regulars in this direction. The Commander-in-Chief has always been much in favor of such institutions, and recognizes the fact that the more temperate a man's life is the better soldier will he make.

Parents very often object to their sons joining a military organization because they fear they may acquire bad habits, and we lose many a good man on this account. As Dean Carmichael pointed out in his sermon on May 24, there is less danger of a young man going astray in the militia than in any other organization, but some people have given us a bad name, and we should take extra precautions to live it down.

**THE MEDICAL SERVICE.**

RELATIVE rank has been abolished in the militia, and surgeons will in future hold substantive rank. They will be known as surgeon-lieutenant, surgeon-captain, surgeon-major and surgeon lieutenant-colonel. To Deputy Surgeon-Gen. Ryerson the thanks of the medical officers of the militia are due. For years he has been fighting for this change, and he has been continually "sat upon" by those in authority. One major-general told him in the presence of the staff at one of the

district camps that medical men were becoming a nuisance, for they wanted too many things. The feeling among the militia generally is that we cannot do too much for the medical staff. In case of active service an effective medical organization can do a great deal for the comfort of the officers and men. They are just as ready to expose themselves to danger as the combatant officers. Sir Fred. Middleton especially complimented Dr. Ryerson, who was then in the Grenadiers, for his daring in exposing himself to the enemy's fire in the discharge of his duties at Batoche.

Dr. Ryerson is at present abroad, and he will, no doubt, be delighted that his long agitation has been successful. It is to be hoped, however, that he will continue the agitation for further reforms. Better equipment must be made available. The Government should do more to encourage training in military ambulance work.

#### THE D.A.A.G.'S DUTIES.

EDITOR GAZETTE. We have had several discussions in the Institute recently as to the duties of the new D.A.A.G. Is he the assistant to the A.G. and is he the next in order for promotion to that office. What is his rank?

Toronto, June 13.

A FIELD OFFICER.

The duties of the deputy assistant adjutant-general at headquarters are as follows:

1. The examination of recommendations for the appointment, promotion and retirement of officers of the active and reserve militia.
2. The individual record of service of all officers.
3. The editing of the Official Militia List.
4. The preparation, printing and distribution of general orders.
5. The examination and registration of certificates of qualification issued from the several schools of military instruction.
6. The preparation, registration and issuing of commissions to officers of the active and reserve militia.
7. The examination of discharge documents of N.C.O.'s and men of permanent corps of active militia on becoming non-effective.
8. Questions relating to the examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College of Canada; and the confidential printing of papers for all examinations of cadets at the Royal Military College.
9. The periodical revision of the Regulations and Orders for the militia.

This appointment seems to have created an unusual stir, probably because so many officers of the permanent staff are looking forward to possible promotion to the headquarters staff. In this instance they think Major Bliss, owing to being a son-in-law of Hon. Mr. Costigan, was promoted over their heads. We do not agree with this view. His rank in the militia is major, and he is junior to every officer commanding a district or regiment. We do not think a D.A.A.G. should have a higher rank, but when Major Bliss has been ten years a major he certainly de-

serves the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In a former article in these columns it was pointed out that he was a hard working officer. This was verified by Col. Maunsell a few days ago. He was organizing a school of instruction at Ottawa and needed a good adjutant. He picked Major (then Lieut.) Bliss out of a number who were recommended to him, and he was not disappointed. He found him a most painstaking and efficient officer.

#### SWINGING THE ARM.

DEAR SIR, Referring to an article in THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE of the 1st June, in which the editor quoted an Army Order in justification of the Victoria Rifles swinging the disengaged arm when marching past, I beg leave to take exception to the right of any regiment or corps of the Canadian militia to act under any such order, the editor to the contrary. The Army Act is published to the Imperial forces, and is what our General Orders are to the Canadian militia, and I maintain that till such general orders have been issued to the whole force, that not even our permanent corps have any right to introduce changes till all are on an equal footing.

FRED. LYDON,

Bt. M. and Adj. R.S. of C.

Montreal, June 11, 1896.

The above appears in the well-edited military column of The Montreal Gazette.

We hold that there are three reasons why this army order should be followed by the Canadian militia: First—Because the Militia Department have sanctioned the 1893 infantry drill for use in the Canadian militia, therefore the changes in that book must also be followed, whether a special general order has been issued concerning them or not.

Second—It is being taught by instructors at the various military schools; what these schools teach should be followed—even if some of us think they are wrong—by all the infantry corps. Many of us are very much inclined to question some of the innovations in drill taught by the schools. As THE GAZETTE has once before remarked, military men are extremely conservative, and the most extreme conservative in matters of drill is an old soldier—one who has served with the regular force. We don't like the new way of doing things, and we are apt to be at variance with the younger generation of instructors. Major Lydon must not take this as referring to him only, for the majority of city regiments in every part of Canada have serjeant-majors or adjutants soldiers of the older school. Good reliable men they are, too. If would be better if we had more of them. What they lose in being too conservative they more than make up in practical knowledge they have gained from long experience.

Third—The last and most important

reason is that the Adjutant General's office practically recognises these army orders, for copies of these orders were sent to all officers commanding districts and commandants of schools of instruction by the Adjutant-General's office. If it were not intended that they should be followed by the commanders of districts and schools of instruction, why were they sent out? As we stated in our last issue, it would be better if the D.A.A.G. would republish these orders for general information in the Militia General Orders. For one cause or another, the Militia General Orders are not seen by the majority of the officers, as they do not now go direct to those interested.

#### A TOURNAMENT FOR MONTREAL.

NOW that the drill season is about over why should not the city corps put their heads together and get up some display as a wind-up for the season's work? Have a small tournament. If not on such a grand scale as the Toronto one, have one that will give the men in the different corps an idea of what it is like. There could be a good display by teams from the district alone. Let two or three teams from each corps go in for bayonet exercise, physical drill, etc., and have the G.A. give a display in big gun drill, while the Field Battery and Hussars could also add their part to the display. It is a matter that should command the earnest attention of the different corps. Such meetings help to keep the regiments together, as they draw men to the ranks, while at the same time a course of instruction such as would have to be gone through would give the men a better knowledge as to the handling of arms than can be imparted at the ordinary drills. Apart from the experience they would gain, it would also smarten them up. Montreal, in the matter of holding her own in tournaments and such like, is far and away behind any of the other districts. This cannot be laid altogether at the door of the men, for there are plenty of them who would only be too willing to take advantage of such instruction. The fault lies, to a great extent, with the officers for not taking the lead. There is ample accommodation at the north end of the drill shed for the erection of a gymnasium. We had expected to have seen some move made here by this time, but, like everything else, it has been laid aside, and the chances are that nothing more will be heard about it until it is too late for any work to be done this season. We hope to see ere long some steps taken by the officers for the furtherance of such a display as would not only be of interest to the general public, but would be of lasting benefit to those taking part.

# CANADIAN MILITARY RIFLE LEAGUE.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF THE FOUR MATCHES HELD DURING 1896 CAREFULLY  
REVISED BY THE SECRETARY.

## RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

### FIRST SERIES—RANGES, 200, 500 AND 600 YARDS.

Name.	Teams.	Rifle.	1st Match.	2nd Match.	3rd Match.	4th Match.	Total.
Alberta	1	M	670	591	..	..	..
	2	M	440	357	..	..	..
Aubrey	1	M	749	731	..	..	..
Barrie	1	M	637	706	..	..	..
Battleford	1	M	643	650	..	..	..
	2	M	418	422	..	..	..
Canning	1	M	717	Score of 2nd match not received.			
	2	M	456				
Cannington Manor	1	M	638	697	..	..	..
Cobourg	1	M	698	774	..	..	..
Glen Adelaide	1	M	569	611	..	..	..
Frontier	1	M	725	698	..	..	..
Grey	2	M	644	688	..	..	..
	1	M	765	723	..	..	..
East Durham	1	M	755	..	..	..	..
Guelph	1	M	881	876	..	..	..
Hemmingford	1	M	636	714	..	..	..
Kings County	1	M	830	822	..	..	..
	2	M	482	510	..	..	..
Lambton	1	M	688	633	..	..	..
	2	M	609	678	..	..	..
Mattawa	1	M	592	681	..	..	..
Mitford (6 men)	1	M	367	408	..	..	..
Moose Jaw	1	M	578	723	..	..	..
Ottawa	1	M	743	853	..	..	..
Orillia	1	M	762	755	..	..	..
	2	M	667	689	..	..	..
Oshawa	1	M	624	686	..	..	..
Pembroke	1	M	612	651	..	..	..
Saskatchewan	1	M	728	788	..	..	..
St. John	1	M	449	813	..	..	..
St. John County	1	M	863	875	..	..	..
Sudbury	1	M	773	801	..	..	..
Sussex Vale	1	M	804	846	..	..	..
	2	M	481	480	..	..	..
Temiscouata	1	M	675	665	..	..	..
	2	M	544	581	..	..	..
Tilbury East	1	M	777	822	..	..	..
	2	M	765	726	..	..	..
Turo	1	M	555	858	..	..	..
	2	M	825	556	..	..	..
Woodstock, Ont.	1	M	474	562	..	..	..
Walta Kapa (7 men)	2	M	321	Score of 2nd match not received.			
	1	M	817				

### SECOND SERIES.

Grey County	1	S	666	715	..	..	..
Grand Trunk Ry	2	S	513	369	..	..	..
	1	S	771	817	..	..	..
Levis	1	S	746	773	..	..	..

### FIRST SERIES—RANGES, 200, 500 AND 600 YARDS.

"A" Troop, Man. Dr.	1	M	528	629	..	..	..
B. C. Artillery	1	M	728	735	..	..	..
	2	M	627	500	..	..	..
	3	M	559	654	..	..	..
1st Rgt. Halifax C.A.	1	M	756	809	..	..	..
	2	M	685	778	..	..	..
	3	M	673	559	..	..	..
	4	M	262	573	..	..	..
2nd Rgt. 5th Artillery	1	M	681	612	..	..	..
	2	M	493	584	..	..	..
3rd N.B. C. A.	Only	M	424	484	..	..	..
4th P.E. I. Regt. C. A.	1	M	746	763	..	..	..
	2	M	798	828	..	..	..
5th B.C.	1	M	862	850	..	..	..
	2	M	632	713	..	..	..

Name.	Teams.	Rifle.	1st Match.	2nd Match.	3rd Match.	4th Match.	Total.
5 h B.C.	3	M	791	..	..	..	..
	4	M	584	..	..	..	..
	5	M	346	..	..	..	..
	6	M	274	282	..	..	..
	7	M	224	200	..	..	..
	8	M	308	333	..	..	..
	9	M	585	582	..	..	..
	10	M	651	504	..	..	..
1 Co. R. R. C. I.	1	LM	714	752	..	..	..
2 Co. "	1	LM	779	738	..	..	..
G.G. Foot Guards	1	M	809	783	..	..	..
	2	M	643	751	..	..	..
	3	M	454	599	..	..	..
1st P.W. Rifles	1	M	733	834	..	..	..
	2	M	578	659	..	..	..
	3	M	319	377	..	..	..
2nd Batt. Q.O.R.	1	M	791	Score of 2nd match not received.			
	2	M	692				
3rd Batt. V.R. of C.	1	M	817	808	..	..	..
	2	M	762	704	..	..	..
	3	M	489	421	..	..	..
5th Royal Scots of C.	1	M	781	811	..	..	..
	2	M	509	605	..	..	..
6 h Batt. Fusiliers	1	M	745	615	..	..	..
	2	M	421	468	..	..	..
	3	M	271	356	..	..	..
7th Fusiliers	1	M	822	864	..	..	..
8th Royal Rifles	1	M	798	772	..	..	..
	2	M	501	531	..	..	..
10th Royal Grenadiers	1	M	813	840	..	..	..
	2	M	759	769	..	..	..
	3	M	559	616	..	..	..
12th Batt.	1	M	728	673	..	..	..
13th "	1	M	869	885	..	..	..
	2	M	799	817	..	..	..
14th P. of W. R.	1	M	808	864	..	..	..
20th Batt.	1	M	734	741	..	..	..
	2	M	779	706	..	..	..
30th Batt.	1	M	754	674	..	..	..
	2	M	543	611	..	..	..
	3	M	678	761	..	..	..
	4	M	781	812	..	..	..
	5	M	426	395	..	..	..
	6	M	663	612	..	..	..
	7	M	551	572	..	..	..
	8	M	448	612	..	..	..
	11	M	443	394	..	..	..
32nd Batt.	Only	M	512	627	..	..	..
43rd "	1	M	890	838	..	..	..
	2	M	783	820	..	..	..
	3	M	757	797	..	..	..
	4	M	669	753	..	..	..
	5	M	573	592	..	..	..
45th Batt.	1	M	854	829	..	..	..
	2	M	814	876	..	..	..
	3	M	528	584	..	..	..
48th Highlanders	1	M	765	775	..	..	..
	2	M	699	728	..	..	..
	3	M	719	694	..	..	..
53rd Batt.	1	M	651	668	..	..	..
57th "	1	M	854	824	..	..	..
59th "	1	M	927	862	..	..	..
62nd "	1	M	670	No score received.			
	2	M	281				
63rd "	1	M	791	789	..	..	..
	2	M	603	686	..	..	..
65th "	1	M	355	495	..	..	..
	2	M	215	87	..	..	..
66th R. L. Fusiliers	1	M	760	717	..	..	..
	2	M	522	504	..	..	..
69th Batt.	1	M	723	745	..	..	..
	2	M	623	616	..	..	..

Name.	Teams.	Rifle.	2st Match. Score.	2nd Match. Score.	3rd Match. Score.	4th Match. Score.	Total.
71st "	1	M	738	701	..	..	.....
72nd "	1	M	623	625	..	..	.....
	2	M	522	520	..	..	.....
	3	M	578	612	..	..	.....
77th "	1	M	780	840	..	..	.....
	2	M	569	532	..	..	.....
82nd "	1	M	857	863	..	..	.....
	2	M	747	726	..	..	.....
85th "	1	M	303	433	..	..	.....
90th "	1	M	756	Returned for completion.			.....
	2	M	365	312	..	..	.....
93rd "	1	M	463	530	..	..	.....
25th "	1		Range condemned, did not shoot.				.....

SECOND SERIES—200, 400 AND 500 YARDS.

8th Royal Rifles	1	S	667	710	..	..	.....
13th Batt.	1	S	857	888	..	..	.....
	2	S	806	862	..	..	.....
	3	S	749	764	..	..	.....
	4	S	707	692	..	..	.....
	5	S	608	703	..	..	.....
	6	S	634	566	..	..	.....
20th Batt	1	S	882	557	..	..	.....
	2	S	748	461	..	..	.....
20th Batt	3	S	404	823	..	..	.....
	4	S	693	746	..	..	.....
	5	S	572	619	..	..	.....
30th Batt. (8 men)	12	S	328	475	..	..	.....
	10	S	463	625	..	..	.....
	9	S	538	270	..	..	.....
37th Batt.	1	S	762	847	..	..	.....
	2	S	590	690	..	..	.....
38th Batt.	1	S	495	730	..	..	.....
40th "	1	S	708	665	..	..	.....
	2	S	456	456	..	..	.....
53rd Batt.	1	S	386	482	..	..	.....
	2	S	326	217	..	..	.....
56th Batt	1	S	776	744	..	..	.....
57th "	1	S	781	823	..	..	.....
68th "	1	S	541	619	..	..	.....
	2	S	378	588	..	..	.....
	3	S	270	480	..	..	.....
77th Batt.	1	S	807	848	..	..	.....
	2	S	715	739	..	..	.....

THE ISLANDERS VICTORIOUS.

THE marksmen of P.E.I. beat the representatives from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The match came off on the 11th at Charlottetown. Eight men composed a team. This is the eleventh time that the trophy has been competed for, and the first time that the Islanders have been successful in securing it. The trophy, which was purchased by the Maritime Provincial Rifle Association, cost \$300. The weather was very unfavorable for shooting, there being a strong wind blowing across the ranges. The light was also bad, but, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances, the Islanders "piled on" the fourth highest score in the eleven matches fired. The scores were: Prince Edward Island, 668; New Brunswick, 657; Nova Scotia, 642. After the match the visitors were banqueted by the winners. Lieut. Col. Moore, D.A.G., presided. Those who had seats of honor to the right and left of the chairman were: Hon. Senator McDonald, Lieut. Col. Dogherty, N.B.; Lieut. Col. Longworth, do; Major Weeks, do; Lieut. E. Macdougall, secretary M.P.R.A., N.B.; Capts. Hooper, Stewart, Davison and Smith, N.B.; Capt.

Brown, N.S. The Hon. Premier Peters was also present. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given, and a most enjoyable evening with song and story was brought to a close by the singing of "God Save the Queen."

AN EVENT OF THIRTY YEARS AGO.

On June 3rd, 1866, the 14th Battalion of Volunteers, 520 strong, marched from this city for Cornwall to do service during the Fenian raid. The regiment had assembled in St. George's Church for service on the afternoon of that day, and Chaplain Rev. Mr. Windsor had just settled down to deliver a sound sermon, when the clank of an orderly's spurs was heard as he tramped up the aisle to the commandant's pew. To him he handed a large blue envelope, which was immediately torn open. The contents were an order to prepare to leave the city in half an hour. The chaplain received a nod and pronounced the benediction. The command was given to fall in and the order read out to the soldiers. They were dismissed with another order to hasten home and roll their great coats and assemble again as soon

THIRD SERIES—FIRST SECTION—200, 500 AND 600 YARDS.

Name.	Teams.	Carb.	1st Match. Score.	2nd Match. Score.	3rd Match. Score.	4th Match. Score.	Total.
"A" Squadron R.C.D.	1	LM	658	593	..	..	.....
"B" " "	1	LM	713	673	..	..	.....
	2	LM	528	462	..	..	.....
G. G. B. Guards	1	MM	412	417	..	..	.....
"A" Troop Man. D.	1	MM	..	620	..	..	.....

THIRD SERIES—SECOND SECTION—200, 300 AND 400 YARDS.

Q. O. C. Hussars	1	S	544	621	..	..	.....
"A" Troop Man. D.	1	W	708	769	..	..	.....
"B" " "	1	W	625	642	..	..	.....
Saskatchewan Rifle A.	1	W	699	..	..	..	.....

The committee wish to impress upon captains of teams and range officers the importance of filling proper dates, locality in which match was shot, and address of captain of team, in order that the secretary may have the information necessary to give a proper report to the press and enable him to send THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE to the captain of each team. They should also see that register keepers sign the score sheets. Several teams did not telegraph their scores. This neglect is unfair to other competitors. It costs them nothing, as the League pays the telegraphing charges.

Capt. Andrews and Lieut. Armstrong were present at the 3rd League match of the 59th Batt., Cornwall, the former in the butts and the latter at the firing point. The men started shooting earlier than usual and were hurried to enable these officers to return to Montreal on the 5 p.m. train. The shooting began at 500 yards at 10 o'clock, with bad fish-tail wind from 11 to 1 o'clock, then shifted to 3 o'clock and remained fairly steady. The light was decidedly bad, being very bright or very cloudy through heavy clouds passing over. The highest score, 97, was made by E. H. Brown. The total team score was 856. This gives them a grand total so far of 2,645.

as possible. It was after 8 o'clock, however, before the boys got away. It is said that Kingston has not seen such an interesting day since. The wives and sweethearts of the warriors bold thronged the streets, and between sobs and cheers bade them good-bye. The sight was very imposing as the soldiers were borne away in cattle cars. Chief Horsey was lieutenant of one of the companies.

WHO MAY WEAR MEDALS.

An amusing incident in connection with the church party occurred on Sunday. A young-looking private of the Prince of Wales Rifles was noticed wearing three service medals, two on his right and one on his left breast. As the former were Crimean medals, conjecture was rife as to how such a young man could have obtained them. Upon inquiries being made, it was found that he was wearing his late father's war medals obtained in that memorable campaign, and the other medal he claimed he had the right to wear, having formerly been in the Imperial service.

It was noticeable, however, that at the review on the following day the Crimean medals had disappeared.

Montreal, May 27. A B. The above comes from a well-informed reader of THE GAZETTE. There is an error among many military men that a son may wear his father's decorations, but we cannot find any authority for it. It is sometimes permitted, however. We remember a baronet in the 93rd Highlanders who always wore his father's V.C. with his tunic and ribbon in other dress. It is not customary in Canada. Perhaps some old soldier enlighten our readers.

## DEFENCE OF CANADA.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE EXPENDITURE OF \$3,000,000  
EXTRA ON ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE MILITIA.

(Concluded from last issue.)

**M**R. LAURIER—What is the difference? The hon. gentleman is forgetting that in the Speech from the Throne attention was called to a measure intended to provide for the better arming of the Canadian militia and the strengthening of Canadian defences. What greater notice could have been given of the intention of the Government to incur this expenditure, and when public attention was so invited, it is but folly for the hon. gentleman to say now that, under the circumstances of the case, it would not have been wise to invite attention to the fact that we are arming the militia. The position he now takes invites that attention.

**MR. DICKEY**—No.

**MR. LAURIER**—What else does it do? How can the hon. gentleman justify his course? Parliament was notified in the Speech from the Throne that it was to be asked to supply the money to arm the militia and strengthen the defences, and then the Government took no further action in this House, but went about making contracts without calling upon Parliament to vote a cent of money. There is a manifest contradiction between the proposition of the hon. gentleman to-day and the statement of the Government at the opening of the session. That is not all. Later on in the session, on the 25th February, this motion we are now discussing was called for the first time to the attention of the House. Notice of it was given, which is the first step in the case of such motions as this, and from the 25th February to the 21st April, nothing was done with this motion. In the meantime, the Government were acting upon it. In the meantime they made contracts. We have it from the mouth of the hon. Minister that the first contract was made on the 4th March. I ask if it can be pretended that the Government should have taken this initial step, to spend such an amount as \$1,000,000, when they had on the order paper a resolution to warrant the making the expenditure and never brought that resolution to the attention of Parliament? The hon. gentleman must admit that such proceedings are altogether antagonistic to the spirit of parliamentary government. Although there may be a disposition to deal generously in the arming of the militia, after all there is something more sacred than the arming of militia, and that is maintaining intact the institutions which are the bulwarks of everything we hold dear in the country. The hon. gentleman spoke a moment on the rebellion in the Northwest. I forget the particulars of what took place at the time, but I am sure of one thing, that as soon as the rebellion broke out, every step

which was taken for the defending of the country, the sending of militia, the making of contracts, etc., was communicated from day to day to Parliament, and Parliament was kept constantly aware of what was going on.

**MR. DICKEY**—The hon. gentleman says that the contract was made on the 4th March. That is true, but he knows that Colonel Lake left here early in January, and was in constant communication with the War Office and constantly communicating with the Government here confidentially with reference to various advices that he got from the War Office and other authorities, so that the thing was continuous, and although the formal contract was signed on the 4th March, it represented negotiations which had been going on since the 1st January.

**MR. PRIOR**—I wish to say but very few words on this matter, which is one I have always taken great interest in. I do not wish to say anything with regard to the question as to whether it was right or wrong to ask for a vote now, because my hon. colleagues, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Militia, can look after that, but I do take exception to two or three remarks which have been made by hon. gentlemen opposite. The hon. member for West Elgin (Mr. Casey) seemed to think that the Militia of Canada would be perfectly satisfied if the Government had seen fit to provide them with Martini-Henry rifles instead of the new rifles. As a militia officer, I wish to give that an emphatic denial. The militia force would not be content with any but the very best rifle, and I do not think the Government would be doing their duty if they did not provide the militia with the very best magazine rifle that can be obtained. It is all very well to say that the war scare has passed, but the time may come at any moment when our forces may be called to defend the British Empire; and, should such an event take place, it would not be fair for the Government to send our militia to the front with anything but the very latest modern weapon. The moral effect of sending men to the front with the Martini-Henry against the Lee-Enfield or Lee-Metford would be disastrous. The hon. member for Bothwell I have always looked upon as a man of peace. I have always thought he was wrapped up in his books, but from his remarks he is evidently of a most bloodthirsty disposition. He says that the Government should not arm the militia with any weapon that does not make a fearful wound. I want to tell the hon. gentleman that the military authorities do not look on the weapons in

the same light as he does. The great idea is not to make a terrible wound, such as the Snider and Martini make, but merely a wound that will put a man hors de combat for the time being, and that the Lee-Metford or Lee-Enfield effectually does. It does not make a wound such as is made by rifles that force a large bullet through with a slow velocity. The new rifle, with a small bullet and a very high velocity, gives a tremendous shock to the system, and puts a man out of the fight, and that is all that is needed.

**MR. MILLS (Bothwell)**—He comes into it again very soon.

**MR. PRIOR**—Any man armed with one of these new rifles can carry a great many more bullets and fire off a great many more at the same time than if armed with a Martini. I do not wish to take up the time of the House, and shall merely repeat that, speaking for my own corps and also, I believe, on behalf of the whole militia, our militia will not be satisfied with anything but the very best and latest magazine rifles. And we know they will give the Government credit for deciding to supply them with these weapons.

**MR. SUTHERLAND**—I agree with the hon. Controller of Inland Revenue's last remark, that if arrangements are to be made to supply the militia with a new arm, that arm should be the very best. I go further, and say that the whole equipment should be of the very best description. However, that is not the subject under discussion at the present time. I cannot but take exception to the proposition to grant, in this manner, and at this time, a large amount of money without having had more inquiry, and without a report or some other means of information as to what should be done in the way of arming the militia. I feel, in common probably with a great majority of the officers and men, that we have, for the past number of years, not had that organization that we ought to have, and in connection with this matter I think this a very opportune time for ascertaining the facts, notwithstanding what the hon. Minister of Justice has said, that for a short time just previous to the meeting of the House there was a feeling of uncertainty as to what the relations might be between Great Britain and the United States. That feeling, I think, had all passed away before the meeting of the House, and before any action, so far as we know, had been taken toward the expenditure of this money. I do not wish to discuss this matter in detail, but I must agree to this extent with the gentlemen who have spoken on this side of the House, that I do not think that this is a strictly constitutional action, nor do I think it is in the interest of the country or of the militia that this action should be taken without some inquiry being made, without the various claims being submitted to the country, and especially to the officers

and men in the militia, that they may have an opportunity of expressing their views in regard to the cases, and I say this because there is a feeling among the members of the militia organizations that especially for the last few years we have been practically drifting. There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction among the officers and men of the force, and I think that the time has arrived for the matter to be taken into careful consideration, and an enquiry made in some way, either by a commission or in any other way that would be most effective to make it clear what reorganization ought to take place in order to put the militia in a more effective condition than at the present time. I say for myself that I am in favor of any vote of money that would accomplish this end. Hon. gentlemen have taken the opportunity of calling the attention of the House to the very unsatisfactory state of affairs with regard to the militia, and I think that almost every session gentlemen interested in this matter, perhaps those on the other side more frequently than on this side, have called attention of the Government to the unsatisfactory state of the militia. And I say that I believe now is a very opportune time, instead of voting this amount of money to be appropriated, perhaps, very unsatisfactorily to the force. In following purely the advice of the British War Office and the British officers, it should not be forgotten that conditions are so very different that many mistakes have been made, and, maybe, after a large amount of money has been expended, we shall find that it is devoted to a purpose and expended in a manner that is not best in the interests of the Canadian militia. I say we have not had sufficient information to enable us to clearly discuss this matter and to express our views as to whether we are moving in the right direction or not, I say not only the details of how this particular money is to be expended, but the whole question of the reorganization of the militia force ought to be considered. I think it is unfortunate that we have not the Minister of Militia in this House when this large amount of money is being asked for and important matters in connection with the militia are being discussed. I believe that no harm could come to the militia of the country if this matter was postponed until such information and report can be presented as will enable us to arrive at such conclusions as will be to the best interest of the militia force and of the country.

MR. McMULLEN—I have listened with a great deal of attention to this discussion. I am quite surprised that the Government should have assumed the responsibility of placing a contract of this magnitude after Parliament had been called together, and without consulting the representatives of the people before doing so. If there was any object in placing the order in the hands of the manufacturers of war implements the

Government should have asked the House to consent to it. I can understand an act of this kind in the case of an emergency arising when it was impossible to get the representatives of the people together; but under the conditions that existed at the time this order was given, and in the face of the fact that the representatives of the people were here, the transaction was a gross violation of the principles of representative government, and the Opposition should resent pointedly and determinedly the assumption of power on the part of the Government. Is Parliament here merely to register the decrees of the Government? Are we here merely for the purpose of endorsing what the Government do? Are we here to bow in quiet and submissive obedience to what they consider to be right? I do not consider that is the duty of the representatives of the people. We are here to criticise, we are here to investigate. While I realize the responsibility resting upon a Government in extraordinary cases, I say that under the conditions in which this contract was let, when the representatives of the people were in session, in face of the intimation in the Speech from the Throne that they were going to be asked to consent to an expenditure of this kind, for the Government to come down at the close of the session and say they have made this expenditure and ask us to endorse it, in my humble opinion they are guilty of a gross violation of the constitution, and an abuse of the position they occupy. I consider that this House is not justified in ratifying this contract. The necessities of the case were not so urgent. Why, every time that a little ripple passes over the glassy sea of peace, we are not to take fright and launch out into great expenditures. Every time that England may have a little trouble with Venezeula or some other minor republic on this continent, are we going to justify the Government in making enormous expenditures with the expectation that war is going to take place between us and the United States? I do not think there was any justification for it at all. We know perfectly well that every time a general election is drawing on in the United States, they get up a war scare, and make announcement that there are going to be difficulties, and they do it all for a purpose. We have got accustomed to that kind of thing; we have a repetition of it every three or four years. We listen to these things, we see in the American press the expressions of hostility and bitterness, but England understands all that. Why, sir, tail-twisting has become a common thing in the United States, and because we see a little exhibition of it now and then, are the people of this country going to be driven into making enormous expenditures for war purposes? Why, we should have to do that every three or four years, whenever a general election takes place in the United

States. I have no doubt after the approaching election in the United States something else will arise, some other difficulty may come up and disturb the peaceful horizon of this continent, and then, if hon. gentlemen opposite are in power, they will rush into another contract for two or three millions, with the idea that we are going to have trouble at once. I contend that the course the Government has taken is most objectionable, and should meet with the condemnation of this House. When the representatives of the people were assembled here the Government had no right to enter into this contract without asking our consent. And now, in the dying hours of this session, we are asked to sanction an expenditure of two or three millions for the purpose of purchasing war material, when in reality there was no sufficient justification for it by anything that occurred in the United States.

MR. LISTER—It is not a matter of scare or no scare so far as the proposed expenditure is concerned. I have no doubt the Government pretended they were scared, whether they were or not. Where it enables them to expend two or three million dollars, they will often get scared, because if there is a Government in the world that likes to spend money, it seems to me that the gentlemen who occupy the Treasury benches today are just that Government. Now, this militia question has been discussed over and over again in this House for the past 13 years. It is a notorious fact that the militia of this country is in a thoroughly disorganized condition. The attention of the Government has been called to it session after session, but our representations have fallen upon deaf ears. Soldiers through the country were complaining, session after session, of the material that was supplied to them for clothing, and the Government took no steps to remedy it. Favorites of the Government were supplying this clothing, inferior clothing that the militiamen put on and which would scarcely last a week, in some cases not a day. But suddenly, because the President of the United States, on account of a little apparent trouble between Great Britain and Venezeula, because of a little proclamation issued by the President of the United States for the purpose of catching votes, as the presidential election was coming on, the hon. gentlemen on the Treasury benches thought fit to get panicky, they became afraid that Canada was going to be invaded, that war was going to take place between the United States and England. Why, sir, if they live until war takes place between the United States and England they will live to be a great many times older than the oldest of them to-day. But they used that as a pretext for the purpose of expending three millions of the money of the people of this country. The hon. gentleman says it was a critical period. I have no doubt that the hon. gentleman

thought that it was critical, he honestly believed it was critical, but what did he do? This proclamation was issued by the President about Christmas time, and Parliament was called on the second day of January. At that very time the hon. gentleman should have asked Parliament for an appropriation. It is not a question of scare, it is not a question so much of the expenditure of money, as it is a deliberate wilful violation of a well-understood principle in the constitution, that the representatives of the people should govern the expenditure of money. Sir, this is not the first time that hon. gentlemen have violated that feature of the constitution. It was convenient for them to have an Act of Parliament passed whereby they might expend hundreds of thousands of dollars by Orders in Council. We all know that the Government of the day have abused the privileges which we gave them of expending the public money by Orders in Council. In this case, I do not suppose any Order in Council was issued, but what do we find? Parliament met on 2nd January, the panic was over long before this contract was entered into, which was on the 2nd or 3rd of March. No panic existed then, and there was no possible reason why the Government should not have taken Parliament into its confidence at that time. There was no possible danger of creating any feeling in the neighboring republic or elsewhere, because it is a notorious fact that our militiamen are imperfectly armed, that sooner or later new arms must be provided for them. So that the excuse of the Minister of Justice that it was on account of the critical condition of affairs at that time falls to the ground because there was nothing critical about the position of affairs then. The crisis had passed, the little ripple had gone over, the storm had cleared away, small as it was. So the reason for the action of the Government at that time ceased to exist. What did hon. gentlemen opposite do? There was no hurry for buying these arms then, there is no hurry for buying them now. What should have been done? This colonel sent over to England may be a very able officer and a thoroughly reliable man—I know nothing about him—but instead of consulting this officer alone it was the duty of the Government to have consulted the militia officers of the country. The Government had no right to take on themselves the responsibility of sending one man to England to involve this country in contracts to the amount of \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000. They exceeded their power, and this indeed is admitted by the Minister of Justice. They sent this officer to England to enter into contracts without having obtained the authority of Parliament; the Minister had not such authority, that authority was vested only in Parliament, and so any contract made has been made without the authority of law. The hon. gentleman says in excuse of the Government's action that a crisis was on. I repeat that the crisis had passed. I assert that it was the duty of the Government to have consulted the militia of Canada. But this was not done; everything was carried out in the office of the Minister of Militia. This is the first information as to the steps taken by the Government. While I am always willing to give the Minister of Justice credit for fairness and frankness, because ever since he has occupied an official position he has extended courtesy to every one, and been apparently frank and desirous of doing what is right, I think in this case the hon. gentleman is somewhat disingenuous when he says that it was the

crisis which impelled the Government to act as they have done. The hon. gentleman further proceeded to excuse the Government's action by stating that any announcement that Canada was rearming its volunteers might have raised antagonism in the minds of American statesmen. But that reason falls to the ground when it is remembered that in the Speech from the Throne it was announced that such steps were to be taken, and when we remember that in February notice of the resolution now under discussion was placed on the Order paper. I submit that the reason given by the hon. gentleman for the improvident way in which the Government have acted entirely falls to the ground. There was no reason for entering into this contract without first getting the authority of Parliament. Parliament was sitting, and it should have authorized the borrowing of money for the purpose of purchasing those arms. According to the action taken by hon. gentlemen opposite Parliament would be called simply to record the acts of the Government. All constitutional law and responsibility are entirely ignored. The Government, upon its own responsibility, without the authority of Parliament, undertakes to enter into contracts involving millions of dollars, and thus commits a direct violation of the constitution, and commits an act which, if recognized by Parliament, virtually abrogates the powers of Parliament as a representative body. There is no use calling 215 members here if the Government of the day can upon its own responsibility undertake to spend the taxes of the people. The Government is really a committee of the House. They have no power unless authorized by Parliament to spend one dollar of the public funds, and if such funds are spent without proper justification they come within condemnation and censure. In the case of an invasion of this country no objection could be or would be taken, because all parties would do everything necessary to resist an attack. But no invasion took place, there was no danger of invasion; the difficulty had passed away and peace prevailed. But if there was danger where would we be? Here we are in April, and we have received no new rifles. What would the soldiers have been doing? They would have been fighting with the old rifle. I think the Government by their action have seriously violated the constitution. Under all the circumstances the Government should be severely censured and condemned by Parliament. I believe they will be condemned by the country at large when the true facts become known. This is not a time for unnecessarily embarking the country in enormous expenditure, for thousands of people are at their wit's ends to know how to meet their business engagements; they are loaded down with taxation, they are without markets, business is prostrated and people are fortunate who are able to make ends meet at the end of the year, and many thousands and tens of thousands are in actual want of the necessities of life. Yet at such a time as this Government are rolling up the public debt by millions, increasing the annual expenditure, and making it utterly impossible for an incoming government to reduce taxation. In four years no less than \$15,000,000 have been added to the public debt in addition to an enormous amount of taxation taken from the people. Yet hon. gentlemen opposite will declare that we are not spending enough money, that the public expenditure should be 40,000,000. That no doubt will be the amount this year, and our expenditure will

be so large that it will be necessary to borrow in the English market \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 to meet our obligations, and during this year we shall no doubt add millions to our public debt. This is a time when we should go slowly. This is a time when we should give the people of the country a chance to recuperate, a chance to get upon their feet. This is a time when we expect the Government of the country to help the people, instead of loading them down by enormous increases to the debt of the country. This Government seems to be forgetful of their duty to the people. They seem to think that the money belongs to them, that the stream from which they have taken it will keep on flowing, and that they can expend it as they think proper, whether it be in the interest of the country or not, so long as it is spent in a way that will keep themselves in power. Sir, the conduct of the Government should be condemned. In violating the constitution they are disregarding the best interests of the country, and I believe that when we appeal in a short time to the electorate, the people of this country will declare in no uncertain voice, that the Government have been false stewards indeed.

MR. FOSTER—I wish to say just a word or two with reference to this. We have been now about two hours on this resolution. It has been very thoroughly discussed, and we have been able to draw several conclusions from the tone of the discussion which has taken place. There is other very important business, and if it is the intention of hon. gentlemen opposite that this resolution shall not be passed, and the Government shall not be put in funds to keep its obligation, why, we might as well recognize that in time and go on to some other business that hon. gentlemen opposite will feel disposed to allow us to do. The constitutional ground was taken by the early speakers in the debate, and urged with a great deal of force. To a great extent it was acquiesced in by my hon. friend the Minister of Justice, but it is not unimportant to briefly review the state of things as they actually were, not as they appear to us now. The hon. gentlemen who have spoken last have diverged from the first argument, and the member for Wellington (Mr. McMullen), and the member for Lambton (Mr. Lister) have left the ground of any unconstitutionality, and have taken bold and strong ground against any expenditure for the militia at all, so far as the armaments are concerned. I have no doubt, sir, that these two hon. gentlemen largely voice what is the real sentiment of hon. gentlemen opposite, clothe it however much they may under the constitutional garb. Very well, sir, here we are. In December of last year a state of circumstances arose, which hon. gentlemen opposite are quite at liberty now to discount as harmless tail-twisting, and the like of that. It was not so considered by the people of this country. It was not so considered by the people of Great Britain, and I do not think there is any circumstance that has taken place within my memory, at least, in connection with which feelings were drawn so tensely between the different members of the great Anglo-Saxon world as they were during December of last year. At that time the Government was here and the Parliament was not. And, acting as in an emergency, the Government thought it would not be doing its duty if it did not take immediate steps to put the militia of this country, so far as arms and armaments were concerned, into a state of efficiency for whatever

might happen to the extent with which we could reasonably do it. It was under that sense of duty that the Government acted. Hon. gentlemen opposite have made much of the fact, that after Parliament met, the Government did not at once take Parliament into its confidence to a large extent. In the Speech from the Throne the Government made a discreet allusion to the fact that expenditure would be called for under this head, and in the debate upon the Address there was not a single gentleman on the other side of the House, who at the time took exception to the expenditure which would be proposed in pursuance of that paragraph of the Speech. Well, Sir, matters having commenced before Parliament met in session, they went on. The circumstances of the session were somewhat exceptional. On the 25th February this resolution was placed on the records of the House, but, Sir, when the Budget speech was delivered—and that was early in the session—a rather full explanation was made by myself as to the expenditure which would be called for under the head of militia, and hon. gentlemen opposite, who opposed the policy of the Government in other respects, did not take occasion at that time to utter one word of dissent against the proposition which I plainly stated there with regard to the expenditure for putting the militia into an adequate state, so far as arms were concerned. Not only did they not take exception to it, Sir, but gentleman after gentleman on that side of the House, as well as on our side of the House, expressed their earnest sympathy with the effort which was outlined there, and their sympathy with such an expenditure within reasonable bounds. I remember expressions that were used to the effect that any expenditure within reasonable grounds, to put the militia of the country in a state of efficiency as far as arms were concerned, would have their sympathy and their co-operation. More than that, Sir, when afterwards a resolution of sympathy was before this House and was spoken to by hon. gentlemen on both sides, in which the idea of mutual co-operation in the way of defence was one of the strong elements; gentlemen on the opposite side of the House vied with gentlemen on this side, in expressing their sympathy, and in expressing their co-operation with these endeavors on our part to place ourselves in accord with what seemed to be the perils, and the exigencies, and the demands of that time. So that from the first up, so long as Parliament has been here, there has been no attempt on the part of the Government to conceal from Parliament that expenditures were taking place, and that these expenditures would be considered. Here we are at the present time, having, because we felt it was our duty in the first place to initiate the expenditure, and having informed Parliament that such expenditure was being carried on and that a vote would be asked for, as I did most explicitly in the Budget address, having done that, we are under these obligations. These obligations ought to be met, and it rests with this Parliament as to whether or not they shall be met. Granted, that hon. gentlemen who oppose this take as strong ground as is possible on the constitutional question, do they take the responsibility of refusing to pass a measure which will put us in a position to fulfil the obligations which at that time, every member of this House—certainly the great majority—thought, were obligations, which for the peace and security of this country, ought to be taken, and ought to be cheerfully met? Sir, I think this is somewhat of a comment upon that splendid

feeling which was evoked in Great Britain, on account of the sentiment in Canada, which was so much lauded by prominent men on the other side of the water, and which raised Canada so high in their estimation, as a colony of people whose interests were so closely allied with those of the Mother Country, that they threw their lot in with the lot of Britain, and were willing to make common cause with her in the defence of a common country. It is rather an instructive, and I do not think an altogether praiseworthy, comment upon that, when a few weeks afterwards we are asked to authorize the money to pay the expenditure, to put our own troops into that state of efficiency, that we should have so many hours wasted, and so evident a disposition not to put the Government into a position to carry out these obligations, and to discharge them for that purpose, which I believe at that time no one in this House thought anything else of, than that it was a worthy purpose.

I do not speak thus in the way of finding fault. I want to state the circumstances such as they are, and I have stated them frankly and clearly. What are you going to do about it? Make your strictures, if you choose, if we have not done what we ought to have done, according to constitutional practice. But here we are with this condition of things. Do you believe that our militia should be well armed? If so, are you going to grant the means to put them in a proper condition of equipment which both sides of the House acknowledge they require? I think we ought to take a sensible view of this matter, and at this hour of the session make up our minds whether we are going to pass this measure or not. If we are not, we cannot do it. I frankly admit that we are in the hands of the Opposition, and I appeal to the leader of the House, the leader of the Opposition, to say whether or not we may expect to be met with co-operation in this measure, and have it passed. If we see that we are not to be so met, we may as well yield to the inevitable, and pass to some other order of business, on which we can agree. There are several orders of great importance as well as this one. It is only in the interest of business and the rapid conduct of the business that I ask that we should come to a conclusion speedily. If this is not to pass, let us come to that conclusion, and we will go on to some other order of business, rather than tire ourselves out and retard the progress we might otherwise make. I would like to appeal to my hon. friend whether or not we are to have his co-operation in passing the bill.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—I do not think the hon. member has been perfectly fair in his statement of this case. He cannot properly say that an hour and a half or two hours' discussion on a vote of \$3,000,000 is a very unreasonable or a very unusual thing. But I would just recall to his attention the fact that on the 31st of January, something like forty days before this contract was actually signed, the hon. gentleman was requested by myself to let us know what the Government were doing, and he refused to do so. Now, under the circumstances I think the hon. gentleman—I told him so at the time—should have complied with my request. He should have stated in his Budget speech what he then well knew, what the requirements were, and should have brought down to us, promptly, the actual contract, or at least the information of whatever was likely to be required, and had the discussion then and there. That would have been far more sat-

isfactory to the House, and would have been in accordance with constitutional practice, and with common sense and business habits, and would have avoided all this discussion. I do not think the hon. gentleman has any right to say that my hon. friends have, in the least degree, refused to do whatever was reasonable for the purpose of supplying a fair armament for our militia. That was not their contention at all. They know, and we all know, that they had it in their power, if they wished, to refuse it; but that was not their contention. But I think even the most determined jingo would admit that the Parliament of a free country has the right to know, at the earliest possible moment, what amount of money the Government require, and what arrangements are made; and it is very much to be regretted that the hon. gentleman did not accept our invitation at the time he made his Budget statement. If he had done so, all this trouble would have been avoided. The criticism has been fairly made, as was admitted by the Minister of Justice, that a Government has no right to enter into contracts while Parliament is sitting without consulting Parliament, or at least letting Parliament know what they are doing, and that is quite a different thing from acting in an emergency when Parliament is not sitting. That is the point. There was no difficulty whatever in the way of the Government taking Parliament into their confidence and obtaining its full consent and concurrence. If there is any trouble now, it is simply due to the unfortunate reticence of the hon. gentleman on the 31st January, which I commented on at the time. The House must remember that I tried again and again, for the purpose of avoiding such complications as have now arisen, to wring out of the hon. gentleman some statement as to what the Government wanted or proposed to do. It is a matter of great regret to me that they did not tell us. The hon. gentleman must have known at the time, or a cable to his agent in England would have obtained the information. I told him at the time that it was a most ostrich-like proceeding—that there was no need to be alarmed at the effect on the nerves of the American people, if that was what he feared, of the fact that Canada wanted to borrow three or four or five millions for the purpose of arming the Canadian militia. All this trouble is due to the unhappy disposition which the Government have shown on different occasions not to take Parliament into their confidence. All through, for years, at the time of the Budget statement, when we ought to have information of all these matters, the Government have been keeping things at the back of their head—whether in regard to railway or military subsidies it did not matter. They would not make a fair, frank and honest statement at the time when the thing could be discussed. And when this matter is laid over to the last days of the session, and a discussion arises upon it, the hon. gentleman makes it a question of loyalty. Well, that is absurd. This side of the House has always been ready to grant what is necessary for the defence of the country; but when large sums of money are being voted, we require to know for what purposes they are to be expended; and we have reason enough to know that the Government cannot be entrusted with the expenditure of large sums of money without constitutional safeguards. Now, Sir, it is late in the session, I admit, and we cannot have this matter discussed as fully as we would like, but I wish to point out that if any trouble had



arisen, it is due wholly to the hon. gentleman's own unfortunate reticence.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—Even at this late hour of the night, I do not propose to allow the Finance Minister to make the statements he has made unchallenged. In the first place, he may as well learn what we have been trying to impress upon him session after session, that the old plan of holding back important measures until all the members are tired, and slipping them through at the end of the session, and begging members not to occupy the time of the House, has seen its day, and can never be repeated again. That old plan has seen its day and cannot be repeated. The people of this country will not submit to railway subsidies and grants of millions being brought down at the last moment and members being asked to curb their criticism owing to the short time at their disposal. In this particular case, the Opposition are not open to any of the strictures of the hon. gentleman. In the first place the magnitude of the sum we are asked to spend would justify more than the two hours' discussion given it. The hon. gentleman is entirely wrong in his statement that the expenditure was incurred while Parliament was not sitting or that Parliament was taken into the confidence of the Government from time to time. The gentleman who left this country with authority to spend this money did not leave until Parliament had met. The Government had advised the world that Parliament was to be called upon to give its authority to spend the money necessary to put the militia force in a better state of efficiency, and it was the bounden duty of the Government before incurring any expenditure, to submit to Parliament the resolution now before it. They did not do that, and when pressed, time and again, for a commission, refused to give it.

MR. FOSTER—Time and again?

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—Yes, I brought it up myself once.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—It was brought up time and again, and the hon. gentleman never gave any information. He never told us that this contract had been entered into. We learn that for the first time to-night, and I submit that his appeal to us to make our little conventional protest and let the thing pass is an insult. We are not here to make conventional protests. We ask Parliament to make a solemn, serious protest of a kind that will prevent the repetition of this thing. There is no use in making protests which are not to be effective. It is childish, if not insulting, to ask us to pass this resolution on the ground that it is a loyal move. That is not what we are discussing. Whether the expenditure is justifiable or not is another matter.

MR. FOSTER—You say it is not.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—I never said anything of the kind.

MR. FOSTER—Your side did.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—We have confined ourselves to saying that the course of the Government has been unconstitutional and they ought to be censured. As far as I am personally concerned, I expressed the opinion that the Government should not now ask for a dollar of money, except what is absolutely essential to carry out their obligations. So far as the million dollars is concerned, the hon. gentleman is not justified in asking Parliament for it all.

MR. FOSTER—I am not asking Parliament for it.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—So far as the other is concerned, Parliament may, after recording its solemn opinion that the course of the Government is bad, authorize it.

MR. FOSTER—When?

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—At any time.

MR. FOSTER—It would have been in the the estimates last week—

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—We have not had the estimates before us.

MR. FOSTER—You would not allow them to come in.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—The hon. gentleman is inaccurate, as usual.

MR. FOSTER—I beg the hon. gentleman's pardon, he has persistently fought the approach of the estimates since Thursday of last week.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—I have done nothing of the kind. There has been neither persistence nor obstruction, nor fighting off the estimates.

MR. FOSTER—I do not know what else you would call it.

MR. DAVIES (P.E.I.)—I do not know that the hon. gentleman attempted to go into the estimates but twice, and then for a very short time and at a very late hour. He is not going to escape from the point before us by irrelevant statements of that kind. The point which I tried to emphasize was that by the very insulting reference to the action of the Opposition and by the attempt to show that we ought to be content with making a little conventional opposition, and then leave things go, the hon. gentleman is simply trifling with the House. We are not content to let the thing go, and if it passes the hon. gentleman may consider himself exceedingly fortunate if he only gets off with two hours' discussion when the merits have not been one-half discussed as they ought to be.

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The committee reported.

- Ripans Tabules.
- Ripans Tabules cure nausea.
- Ripans Tabules: at druggists.
- Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.
- Ripans Tabules cure headache.
- Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.
- Ripans Tabules cure flatulence.
- Ripans Tabules assist digestion.
- Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.
- Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.
- Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.
- Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.
- Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.
- Ripans Tabules cure constipation.
- Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.
- Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.
- Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.
- Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver.

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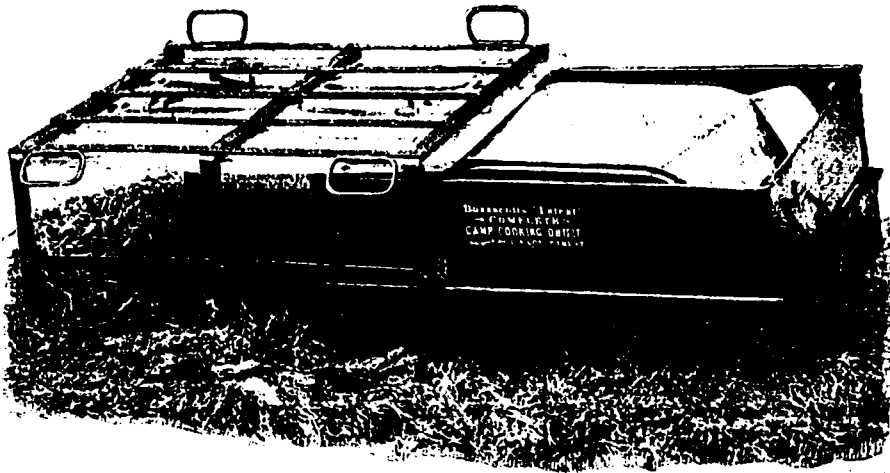
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Ginger Ale, Soda Water, Nectar. Superior to all others. 2 Gold, 2 Silver, 4 Bronze Medals. 14 Diplomas Awarded. Charles Gurd & Co., Montreal.

# Buzzacott's "Military Cooking Outfits"

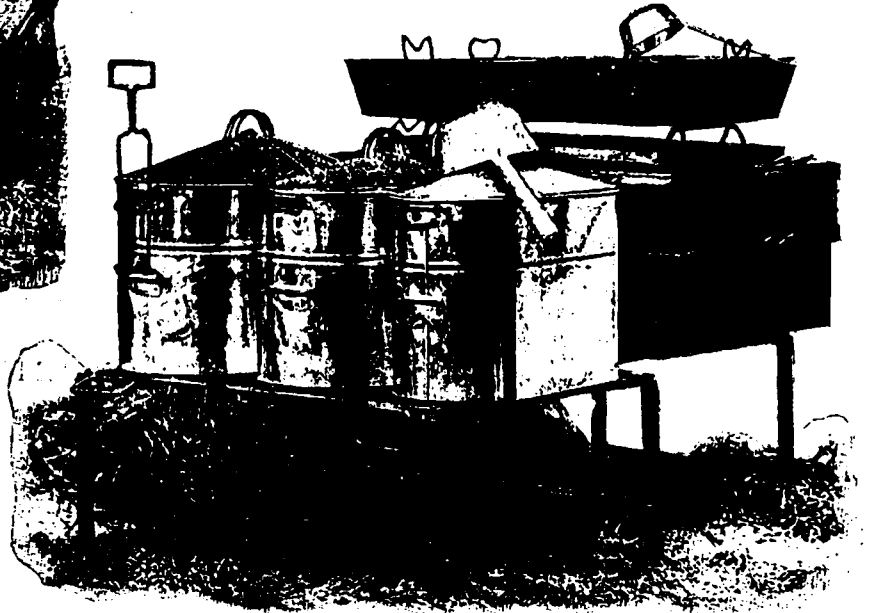
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**A Combination in Packing whereby "One Utensil  
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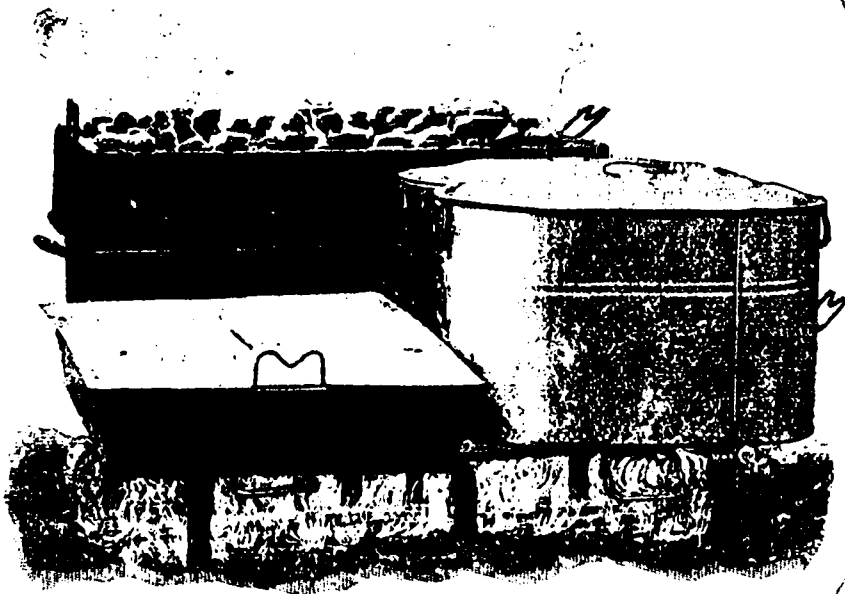
thus presenting small space and weight  
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**"Immense" Cooking Capacity When In Use.**

It includes every utensil for the cooking  
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"A complete, portable field kitchen."



**An Immense Air-Tight, Dirt-Proof, Self-Basting Oven.**

With a Roasting Capacity of 100 lbs. of  
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**The Two Frying Pans cover a space of 4 ft. Square.**

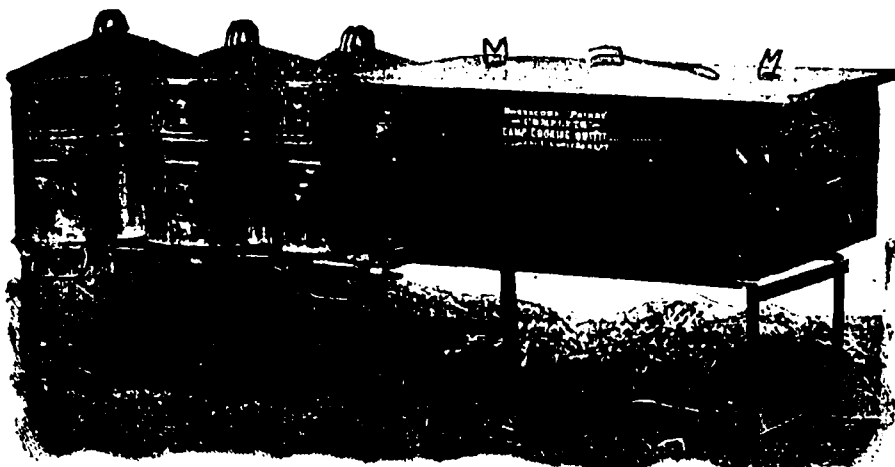
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In use with the Regular United States  
Army, The National Guard, Militia  
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**Size . . . . . 26 x 36 x 15 inches**  
**Weight, complete . . . . . 200 pounds**

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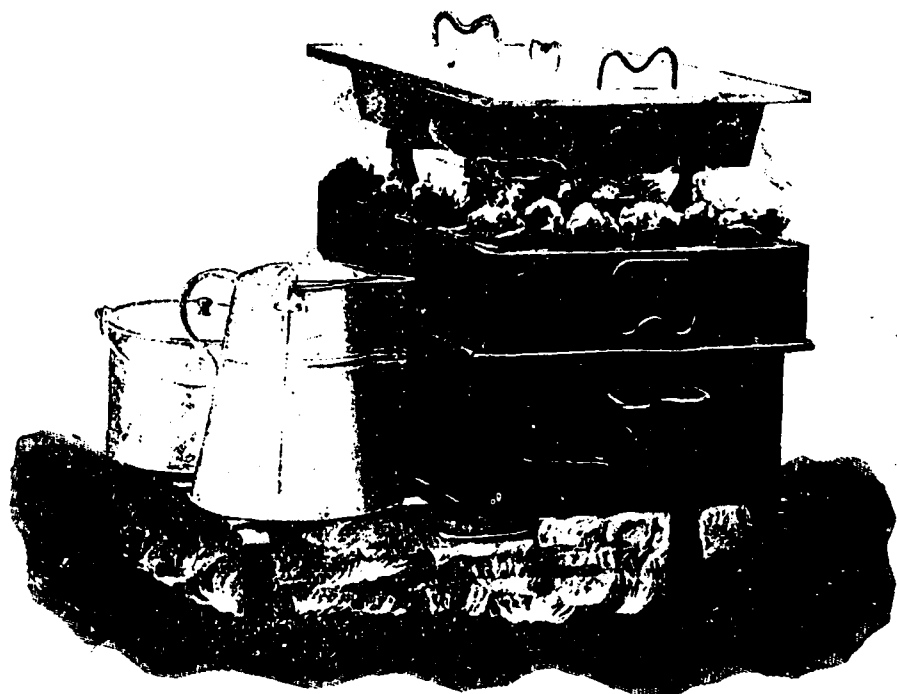
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Without Cook's Tools . . . . . 40.00



**A Boiling Capacity of Nearly Two Barrels (60 Gallons).**

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Western size, for 10 or 15 Persons, Complete.



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Size, when packed, 22 x 17 x 11 inches - Weight, 70 lbs.  
 Price, Complete, with 22 Utensils - \$25.00

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Colonel Commanding.

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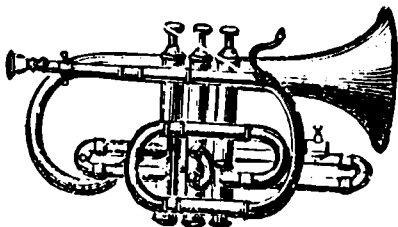
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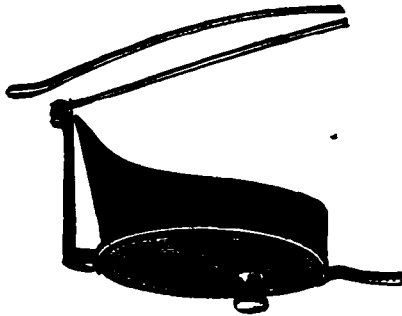
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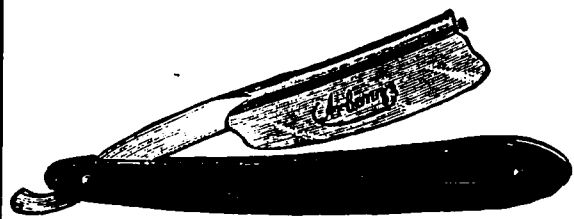
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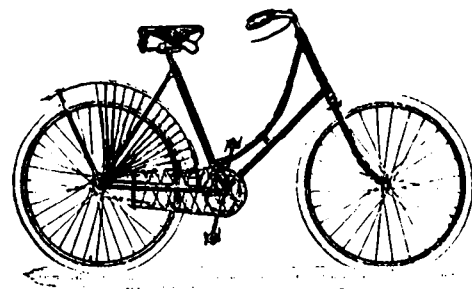
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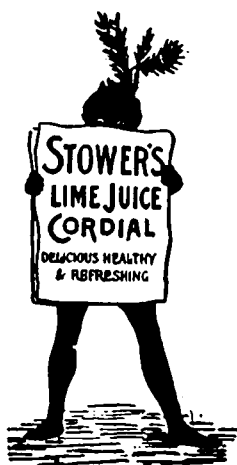
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