



Vol. X.  
No. 10

MONTREAL, MAY 15, 1895.

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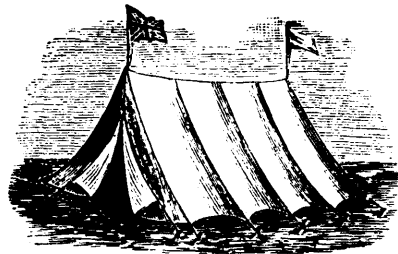
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THE CANADIAN

# Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

VOL. X.  
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MONTREAL, MAY 15, 1895.

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## MILITARY GAZETTE,

(Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.)  
ESTABLISHED 1835.

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All communications and remittances should be addressed to the editor, P. O. Box 2179, Montreal.

MONTREAL, MAY 15, 1895.

## Notes and Comments

This has been an important fortnight for the Canadian Militia, and an unsatisfactory one on the whole, to boot. It is true that the government has pledged itself to furnish pay for the militia for this year, but the pledge was not given until political pressure had been introduced to compel the government to do justice to the force. It is all very well for the members of the government to put a pleasant face on now and submit gracefully to the political pressure which has been enlisted in behalf of the militia, but the fact remains that it was the deliberate intention to deprive the force of every cent of pay until the issue was made one of compulsion. It is all very well for minis-

ters to stand up and make pretty speeches about their undying admiration for the militia; but the fact remains, and it will go down to history that the present administration had deliberately decided to starve the militia out of existence. The knowledge that this was the case will work incalculable harm, for militiamen will regard the force as a temporary concern liable to be starved out of existence at any moment at the caprice of the government.

At the best the city battalions will hesitate to enter upon the expenses of the annual drill each year until the drill pay is voted, and a considerable portion of every year will be lost. The practically permanent organization of these corps will give way to a precarious intermittent existence, and the position, altogether, will be most unsatisfactory. Under the circumstances we think we have ample justification for declaring that the past fortnight has been a most unsatisfactory one for the militia. Altogether we really believe that this has been the worst blow struck at the militia since Confederation.

It is a dark cloud that has no lining however, and good may come out of harm in this case if members of the militia learn one good lesson from this regrettable incident. It is this. Political influence counts for more with Canadian governments than public service and even national interests. So long as the ministers had to face nothing more than the fair claims of the militia to decent treatment they were prepared to sacrifice the

force at one fell swoop. When brought face to face with the possibility of political opposition they surrendered unconditionally. There was something pitiful in the sight of gallant officers pathetically pleading with the government for justice for the militia, and basing their plans, not on the undeniable importance of the efficient maintenance of the force, but on the risk the government incurred of antagonizing some of its political supporters if it persisted in its course.

If militiamen really wish to see the force maintained on a proper footing they must see to it that their votes and influence are used to some purpose. We wish the militia could be divorced altogether from politics, but it cannot, as this pay incident again abundantly proves. We would of course not wish to see any political organization within the militia, but every militiaman should determine to vote only for such candidates as appreciate the importance to the Dominion of a thoroughly organized and equipped militia, and are pledged to deal honestly by the officers and men who are trying so hard under such persistent discouragement to build up such a force.

The maintenance of the militia is not a party question, and we hope it never will be. True, the force owes the recent cruel blow to a Conservative administration; but Liberal administrations have been just as thoughtless in the past. The present government has been inclined to give more attention to the interests of the manufacturers and railway schemes than to the

organization and maintenance of an adequate defensive force, but on the other hand, Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition has been too much engrossed with the seemingly congenial occupation of investigating the interior economy of the Rideau Hall scullery to draw the attention of the party in power to the duty of the government towards the militia. Neither party in the present House has manifested even a reasonable interest in the militia. If members of the force do their duty as citizens in the approaching elections the next parliament on both sides of the Speaker should be pledged to the militia.

It is with more than ordinary pleasure that militiamen will note the new minister's remarks to the Montreal deputation as to his determination to economize rather in the direction of the permanent corps than of the active militia. It is now practically the universal opinion that the permanent force absorbs altogether too large a proportion of the militia vote. Relatively the country gets in the permanent corps very poor value for its money, the General Officer to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Major General Herbert's great interest in the permanent force is well-known and easily understood. He is a typical Guard's officer, and would sooner have a thousand thoroughly equipped and faultlessly drilled regulars than forty thousand militia. The General in his annual report draws from the China-Japanese war the lesson that "a comparatively small, but highly organized force can overcome the greatest difficulties and lay at its feet an empire hitherto regarded as unassailable." It would be a mighty small empire, however, that the one thousand men of Canada's permanent force could lay at its feet. A force of a thousand men we maintain is utterly useless as a defensive organization, although General Herbert says that the permanent corps constitute a valuable force. A permanent force to be of any practical military value as such in Canada should consist of ten thousand men at least, and the public does not feel in the humor to indulge in the luxury of a standing army of its own just yet, and

never will at the price we have to pay for the permanent corps. The country could do worse than spend some money in maintaining an effective standing army in Canada, but considerations both of efficiency and economy would demand that this force should consist of Imperial regiments serving here under conditions similar to those existing in India to-day.

General Herbert gives an altogether unduly prominent place in his report to his pet thousand, and goes decidedly out of his way to make a comparison of the expenditures on permanent corps and active militia. He says:—

"In view of incorrect statements which have been made, with a certain appearance of authoritative importance as to the cost to the country of the permanent force, as compared with that of the active militia, it is my duty to draw your attention to the following facts:—As shown by the details of the estimates submitted to Parliament for the past year, 1895-6, a sum of \$223,000 represents the emoluments of the permanent force, in full of all pay and allowances, while the appropriations, which pass direct into the pockets of the active militia, in the form of pay and allowances for the same period amount to \$313,800."

This statement is worded in such an ingenious way that the General has probably misled even himself. To a person not conversant with the facts it would appear that the sum mentioned, \$223,000, represented the total cost of the permanent corps. But "Pay and Allowances" is but a small item in the cost, as the following statement from the Auditor-General's report will show:—

PERMANENT FORCE.	
Pay and allowances.....	\$215,032.95
Allowance to officers' mess and soldier's libraries.....	1,769.00
Necessaries.....	19,999.85
Rations.....	112,172.50
Furniture and utensils.....	17,006.06
Shoing, postage, etc.....	8,569.91
Remounts.....	6,684.20
Expenses of officers to England.....	2,132.37
Officers uniform Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	750.00
Martini-Metford Rifles.....	16,156.35
Clothing.....	5,000.00
Royal Marine Artillery, 3 months.....	25,359.46
Royal Canadian Artillery Institute, Quebec.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$476,414.65
Pay of attached at schools.....	28,171.71
Transport to schools.....	18,356.43
	<hr/>
ACTIVE MILITIA.	
Drill pay, city and rural corps.....	139,529.21
Pay of staff at camps.....	19.59
Rations, forage, fuel and light at camps.....	33,825.51
Transport attending camps.....	58,239.31
	<hr/>
	\$211,613.56

Page K. E. Auditor-General's Report.

Even this statement does not give the whole of the case. There are many items charged to the active militia that properly belong

to the permanent corps. For instance, part of the cost of "Headquarters Staff" and "Militia Department" should be apportioned to the permanent corps. The officers commanding the regimental depots receive five dollars per day pay and one dollar and twenty-five cents "Command pay." The five dollars is charged to the active militia and but a dollar and a quarter to the permanent corps. It would also be interesting to know whether the transport expenses of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry to Levis and return home were charged to the permanent corps or to the active militia.

No mention is made in the General's report of the field day at High Park Toronto, at which he was present; but the General makes a separate report on the Levis camp.

The militia deputations to Ottawa with the aid of political influence succeeded in getting drill pay for the militia for this year. But there is nothing in the estimates for 1895-6 so that there will likely be the same trouble next spring.

The Royal Canadian Artillery Institute, Quebec, received \$500 last year from the militia grant with free quarters, fuel, light and caretaker. This institute is for the R. C. Artillery officers, Quebec. The Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, receive \$100 a year, publishes its military lectures and disseminates valuable information amongst Militia Officers. What does the Quebec Institute do? Where are its lectures?

If militiamen as a whole were as fully alive to the interests of the whole force as are the officers of the Dominion Rifle Association to matters affecting their specialty, the militia would be in a better position to-day than it is. Riflemen must note with pleasure that the D.R.A. has already taken time by the forelock and secured 100,000 rounds of 1893 ammunition for the annual meeting.

By the way, it will be as well for men attending the D.R.A. this year to remember that those camping out on the ranges will have to pay a dollar as a pitching fee for a bell tent and five dollars for a marquee.

It is satisfactory to learn that only a thousand of the Martini-Metford abortions have been issued in Canada. It was stated that 10,000 had been ordered. What has become of the remaining nine thousand?

So it appears that the new cartridge factory machinery received at Quebec was, as we presumed, for the manufacture of cordite ammunition for the new '303 rifle. Now that the consignment of the faked Martini-Metfords has proved a delusion and a snare, the question naturally arises, what are they going to do with it?

The editor of the Doylestown (Pa.) "Daily Democrat," is striving to convince the Pennsylvania Quakers of the value of military drill for school children the "Society of Friends" having protested against it. The Democrat says: "We cannot see how the introduction of a military exercise into the public schools would tend to undervalue the services of those in the peaceful walks of life. We think the 'Yearly Meeting of the Friends of Philadelphia' have taken a wrong view of the question, and especially of the demoralizing effect the drill would have. It would, we believe, raise the standard of patriotism, and increase public virtue."

This is what we think about the drilling of boys, and besides there is a practical dollars and cents side to the question as well. It is less costly and much easier to drill boys than men. That is why we think that the Dominion government should do more in the way of encouraging school cadet corps, and such invaluable organizations as the Highland Cadets of Montreal.

It is difficult to understand the principle on which so many employees and relatives object to young men entering the militia. We hold that the militia, apart from its value as a defensive force, altogether, has had a most beneficial effect upon the manhood of Canada. A British Army officer in a recent lecture before the Military Society at Aldershot made some very sensible remarks on the value of the trained soldier to the nation on his return to civic pursuits. The public are prone to forget, says the officer, that money expended in the training of a soldier, especially if the training is directed to making him self-reliant and resourceful, is wisely employed in the military interests of the nation. There is, moreover, another and perhaps an equally important consideration to be taken into account. The bene-

fit to the nation of having a large proportion of its population continually drafted back into civil life, with all the qualities which go to make good citizens, developed and strengthened by their military training, cannot be too highly estimated. That a man can be less useful as a fighting man or less amenable to discipline because he is capable of thinking and acting for himself is a theory of which we should be glad to hear the last.

### Canadian Military Rifle League.

The following circular letter is just to hand from the Secretary of the Canadian Military Rifle League.

OTTAWA, 7th May, 1895.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that the League Matches will be held on the 1st and 15th June, and 6th and 20th July.

There will be three separate series, viz:—1st, Martini, Martini Metford or Lee-Metford; 2nd, Snider; 3rd, Snider Carbine.

Teams will consist of ten men. Entrance fee, \$10; but when more than one team from the same organization enter, \$10 for the first team and \$5 for each additional team.

Entries, accompanied by the fees, are to be made to Lt.-Col. Hodgins, Treas'r. Department of Justice, Ottawa, not later than 25th May. Cheques must be made payable at par in Ottawa.

Be careful to state for which series entries are intended.

Score Sheets and all necessary information for conducting the matches will be sent on receipt of entries.

The Dept. of Militia and Defence will issue free ammunition.

An offer has been made by the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph Co., to send scores by telegraph for fifty cents per team for each match. Instructions for telegraphing will be given with the rules and regulations on the scoring sheets.

It is a well recognized fact that the League has been the means of greatly increasing the interest in rifle shooting, and it is hoped that this year the entries will be more numerous than ever.

I trust therefore that your Battalion (Association) will be represented.

Your obedient servant,

E. D. SUTHERLAND,  
Capt. 43rd Batt'n.,  
Sec'y. C. M. R. L.

### The State of the Commissioned Ranks as told by the "List."

This letter was inadvertently crowded out of our last issue.

An analytical examination of the Militia list of 1st January 1895, is instructive and may provide food for reflection to those interested. It shows that there are a few vacancies in the cavalry, and out of 77 lieutenants, 27 are still unqualified, eight of whose appointments date from 1881, 1886 and 1888, but the remainder were made within the last two or three years.

The seventeen field batteries have two captains and four lieutenants missing, and out of 30 lieutenants, 10 hold provisional appointments, two of the latter

dating from 1887 and 1889 respectively, the rest being recent appointments.

The garrison artillery also shows a few shortages, and among 68 lieutenants, 29 are unqualified, four of whose commissions date from 1883, 1884 and 1889, but the balance date within the last two years, and are chiefly in the British Columbia battalions.

In the two engineer companies all the officers are qualified, but there is one vacancy among the subalterns.

The examination of the infantry list shows a considerable shortage among the subalterns and is far from creditable in "qualification," clearly demonstrating a disregard of regulations, and the "laissez faire" policy of headquarters.

There are still four battalions to be raised to fill the gaps caused by the disbanding of the 4th, 18th, 24th and 95th, which leaves 92 regiments of "militia list efficiency" on the roster, comprising 622 companies whose full rank of commissioned officers should be:

Lt.-Col.	Majs.	Cpts.	Lieuts.	Adjts.	Qr. M.	Surgs.
92	73	622	1544	92	92	92

But the list reports as present with the colors:—

87	147	577	967	62	90	92
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leaving a shortage of:—

5	26	45	277	20	2
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But out of the 147 majors, 577 captains, and 967 lieutenants there are still 2 majors, 28 captains and 576 lieutenants holding commissions "provisionally" and a great number of these contrary to regulations.

The provisional appointments of the two majors date from 1885 and 1887; of the 28 captains one each dates from 1878, 1883, 1884 and 1886, five from 1891 and six from 1892.

Of the 1st lieutenants one is as ancient as 1868, others in 1874, 1875 with many in the '80's, and among the 2nd lieutenants some go "way back" to 1871 and 1872 and so on up to 1894.

It is interesting to note that there is not one regiment strictly complete of its establishment in the whole infantry service; but the only one (a 7 Co. Batt.) that approaches that efficiency and heads the list is the 71st, all of whose officers are qualified, but there is one captain missing.

Among those whose rosters are complete but contain unqualified lieutenants, are the:—

72nd	(6 Co. Batt.)	has	2	Provisionals.
13th	8	"	4	"
62nd	6	"	3	"
5th	6	"	5	"
43rd	4	"	4	"
63rd	6	"	6	"
6th	6	"	8	"
85th	6	"	11	"

Of those which are short of officers and contain provisional appointments the:—

2nd	(10 Co., Batt.)	1	offi. sh.	&	1	Prov.
1st	6	"	2	"	9	"
G G F G	6	"	5	"	3	"
48th	8	"	3	"	6	"
10th	10	"	6	"	3	"

And so on, down to the

54th	(6	"	3	"	12	"
33rd	9	"	6	"	12	"
58th	10	"	6	"	15	"
86th	6	"	2	"	15	"



Another circumstance to be noticed is that 30 regiments, including the last four named, have, no adjutants, possibly deeming that most important officer a superfluity. Further investigations may perhaps reveal other anomalies, "errors and omissions of government clerks and printer's devil excepted." OLD 95.

## News of the Service.

NOTE.—Our readers are respectfully requested to contribute to this department all items of Military News affecting their own corps, districts or friends, coming under their notice. Without 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, so long as not enclosed in an 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

P.O. Box, 387, Montreal, Que.

### Halifax, N. S.

To the Editor *Canadian Military Gazette*.

SIR,—As might be expected, there was considerable surprise, I was going to say disgust, and perhaps that would be expressing the feelings of the force more truly when it was mooted that we were to be relegated to private life for '95. But "all's well that ends well." The H. G. A. opened the drill season on Monday 6th inst., when the battalion (I hate the word battalion when applied to an artillery corps) paraded for commanding officer's inspection and route march.

The C. O. made a minute inspection of the N. C. O's. and men, their clothing, arms and accoutrements. I have reason to believe that he was satisfied with the amount of "spit and polish" observable, for they were neatly dressed and scrupulously clean, they certainly made the most of the old Crimean accoutrements with which they are equipped. About 200 of all ranks paraded, a good number for a first muster. The playing of the band was very favorably commented upon by several musical critics present.

No. 2 Company (Major Hesselms) paraded 60 strong on the following day for the purpose of burying with military honors their late comrade, Gunner Burgess. The officiating clergyman made some appropriate remarks. The band rendered three dead marches with much pathos.

Your editorial hurried on the last chapter re the new drill shed. We are trying to solve how many chapters there are in the yarn.

Yours truly,

GRAVELCRUSHER.

### Kingston.

KINGSTON, May 9th.—The tenth anniversary of the capture of Batoche passed almost unnoticed in this city, although several of the officers, and a number of the men who took part in the engagement with "A" Field Battery R.C.A., are still members of the corps. Besides these there are residing in the city men who participated in the four days fighting at Batoche, as well as in the earlier action at Fish Creek, with the 90th Rifles of Winnipeg, 10th Royal Grenadiers of Toronto, etc. It is surprising that these

"veterans" do not take steps to celebrate the anniversary of one or both the engagements named. In Toronto the days are duly and fittingly honored by such of the survivors of General Middleton's column as reside in the city. Such is the case in other places also, and there is no apparent reason why the Kingston contingent of the veterans of '85 cannot fall into line with those of their former comrades who are resident elsewhere.

Quarter Master General Lake was in the city a few days ago, for the purpose of inspecting the ancient relic yclept "the drill shed." As a result of the investigation, it is reported, on good authority, that the headquarters of the 14th Battalion will be removed to Artillery Park.

The old stone structure which was used as barracks by the Imperial troops, in which the brigade office is now located, and in which the band of the 14th, had its rooms, will be fitted up, and made to serve the purpose of an armory. The regiment will drill, on the parade ground adjoining.

Artillery Park is much more centrally situated than is the present drill shed, and will have that circumstance to recommend it. On drill evenings that happen to be rainy the men can assemble there, and remain in the armories until "it clears up," or until "it is 10 o'clock," when they can be dismissed and return to their homes. Of course it is not necessary that they should drill. They would have to be paid if they did, and that would never do! The Canadian Militia requires no drilling now anyway. The Government can't afford to pay for such tom-foolery any longer. It was rumored a few days ago that the uniforms of the different corps would be called in to be used in the manufacture of rag carpet for the floor of the Houses of Parliament, and that the arms and accoutrements would be collected and taken to Ottawa to form a museum for the benefit of antiquarians who may flourish hundreds of years hence, and who may interest themselves in researches into the manners and customs of the Canadian people in A.D. 1895, and may be especially curious as to the nature and extent of the measures taken by the remarkable governments of said people, for the defence of the nation. It turned out, however, that the rumor was untrue, and that those who have been sworn in as militiamen will be allowed to retain for a time at least, the arms, accoutrements, and uniforms issued to them.

Some impertinent people are asking what the Militia Department did with the \$5,000 or so received by said department, as the sale price of the present drill shed site, which was sold to Queen's University. Surely the money was not used to buy rifles for testing purposes, as the amount that should have been spent for last year's annual camps, is alleged to have been used.

Sergt. Kelly of "A" Field Battery R. C.A., who was tried by district court martial recently, for absenting himself

from barracks without leave, has been reduced to the ranks.

It is said that special precautions will be taken in future, to enlist only men of good character, as a means of preventing or lessening desertion from the battery. It is reported also that no special pains will be taken to capture those who have deserted this spring, as it is considered that the corps is well rid of them.

There will be no outside corps here on the Queen's birthday. The military position of the programme for the day's celebration will be carried out by "A" Field Battery, and the 14th Batt. Major W. M. Drennan of the Kingston Field Battery states that it is not probable that Lt.-Col. Collon, D.A.G., will permit the field battery to turn out on that day.

Lieut. Moore, of the Kingston Field Battery, is one of the eleven officers referred to by the Militia General Order recently published, and which cancelled the previously gazetted confirmation of rank of the officers. Lieut. Otto E. Hewton, adjutant of the 47th Batt. was also one of those affected by the order, and both the officers named are at a loss to know what the order means and why their confirmation in the ranks to which they had been appointed provisionally was cancelled. As yet they have personally received no official notice of the cancellation.

Lieut. R. Sutherland of No. 6 company, 14th Batt. has decided to offer to his men two medals for competition at the rifle ranges. They will be fired for at the annual regimental rifle matches and the conditions under which they must be competed for are such as cannot fail to have a decidedly beneficial effect upon the company.

Lieut. Sutherland is one of the most popular, most enthusiastic and painstaking officers in the battalion, and the men of No. 6 company fully appreciate his desire for their welfare.

VEDETTE.

### Hamilton.

The visit of the Queen's Own to Hamilton on May 21th, has been declared off, through whose fault, it is quite easily to determine. The Queen's Own were to come to Hamilton under the auspices of the St. George's Society, who were pay all expenses; the military programme was to be carried out at the Jockey Club Park; admission fee to be charged, all surplus going into the funds of the St. George's Society, a purely benevolent society, as every one knows.

Now the story goes that when arrangements were about completed, the Queen's Own officers sent word that their regiment would not come and in explanation stated that they objected upon principle to raising money to pay their own expenses.

Those well up on military matters say that this was but an excuse to cover the real cause.

It is stated that the fact was a most prominent officer wanted to have the

Queen's Own come to Hamilton and unofficially accepted the invitation, but some juniors officers set to work out of spite to find some excuse by which they might break the engagement and leave their officer in a very unpleasant position.

That they succeeded above their more sanguine expectations is apparent and it is to be hoped they are satisfied and happy. That is was pleasant news to the rank and file of the 14th that they were to go to London instead remaining at home to receive the Queen's Own was evident by the large parade on Friday night and there is no doubt that the 13th will go to London over 500 strong.

The 13th will leave here early Friday morning in heavy marching order, via the T. H. & B. (being the first excursion over this newly finished road) to Waterford thence by the M. Central through St. Thomas to London. The company agrees to land them in London in three and a half hours.

On Friday afternoon there will be a review, the 7th Fusiliers, the Dufferin Rifles and the 13th taking part, exhibitions of bayonets exercise and physical drill, and the 13th will troop the colors, after that there will a programme of sports.

On Friday and Saturday evenings the band will give concerts and it is proposed to have a fireworks display by Prof. Hand and a sham fight attack on a Citadel.

On Saturday the 13th will have route marching and field manouvres and will have the afternoon to themselves. On Sunday morning there will be a church parade.

The Thirteenth will be quartered in the exhibition building during its stay. The location is convenient to the railway and the grounds are very handsome. They will be the guests of the city while there. The Dufferin rifles of Brantford will also be there, but will return on Friday night.

The 13th turned out well for their weekly drill on Friday night, over 400 of all ranks being present. The attendance by companies being A 46, B 47, C 30, D 46, E 36, F 48, G 43, H 33.

Lieut. Col. Gibson marched the Battalion to Dundum park where on the fine level green they were put through a tough night's work, the Colonel being anxious that the regiment should make a splendid showing on its visit to London, forming square both from line and column on the double and wheeling in quarter column. Bayonet exercise, trooping the colors were all practiced, some being very well done.

It would make a marked improvement upon the appearance of the 13th were they to wear leggings, they would look smarter and more uniform, there would also be less complaint about clothing.

It is good to see "F Co." again coming to the front in attendance, they having the largest parade on Friday night.

If there is one tune to which the 13th can march well, it is "The Lass of Gowrie," a lively, spirited march, having plenty of brass in it, sounding from No. 1 company to No. 8. That is the right kind of marching music—something that can be heard from one end of the column to the other.

The band played a splendid new march

Friday evening at Dundum, "Illinois Battleship-Yule," which was recently sent to Bandmaster Robinson, from Chicago. It is a fine marching tune having plenty of brass in it to make it carry.

A pleasant event took place in F. Co.'s armory the other evening, when the members of non-coms. class first closed presented their instructor, Sgt.-Major Huggins with a handsome gold ring in appreciation of the pains he had taken to instruct them.

The Sgt.-Major was completely taken by surprise, but was soon able in his own pleasant way to thank them for their gift which he highly appreciated.

It is proposed that the field day and sham battle take place in Hamilton next Thanksgiving day.

### Toronto.

The Long Branch Rifle Ranges were opened on Saturday the 4th May.

The attendance was very large and the delay, mainly due to the 200 yard range still remaining closed were very trying and discouraging.

A deputation composed of Lt. Col. Buchan, Lt. Col. Gibson, Major Hughes, Major Delamere, Major Macdonald and Major Bruce waited on the Minister of Militia on Wednesday the 8th May and fully represented the matter and the groundless case the property owner to the west of the range had. The result is awaited anxiously although all are unanimous in the feeling that the good judgment and desire of the Minister to render justice will soon remove this very troublesome grievance.

The latest of interest to volunteers, especially to those of ten years ago, is the serial story published in the column of the Evening Telegram, it is entitled "The Sergeants Story," and written by a well known officer of one of the city regiments, who has contributed some very pleasant sketches under the name of Maxwell Drew, recalls many of the incidents and experiences of part of the contingent who left Toronto, on that well remembered day in March of 1885.

The visit of the Montreal Garrison Artillery to Toronto on 1st July next, is being looked forward to by many of the city volunteers with a great deal of pleasure. Although the parade season will be over here I fancy the visitors will not lack for attention on the part of the local soldiery.

I understand that the Sergt. Major and Sergeants of the Queens Own have written Sergt. Major Fellows, advising him that their quarters were at the disposal of himself and his brother Sergeants during their stay in the city.

The Q. O. R. Bicycle Club, are arranging for a road race open to company teams of 5 men each.

Every company will be represented and the competition will be keen.

A trip to Waterloo as a Military Cyclist Corps is under discussion, and if sanction be obtained, the regiment could furnish

a corps of about 100 counting Officers, non-coms and men.

In all probability other regiments will be represented at Waterloo by detachments, as several cyclist corps are being organized in western Ontario. All three regiments are looking forward with pleasant anticipation to their annual outing next 24th May.

The Q. O. R. leave Toronto on the evening of the 23rd, and will spend the 24th, 25th and 26th under canvas on the historic camp ground at Niagara.

The Grenadiers make one day trip to Collingwood and the 48th take the best trip of all by accepting the generous invitation of the Windsor townspeople for a three days visit.

All three regiments have been doing a little more battalion drill than on previous occasions and will as a result be in the best of trim to meet the expectations of those who have heard so much of Toronto's three Crack Corps.

The decision of the Queen's Own to go to Niagara instead of to Hamilton, has caused quite a little breeze in some quarters.

According to reports, the Q. O. R. expected to be the guests of the 13th and looked forward with pleasure to the meeting, but from later information it was found that the St. Georges Society of Hamilton were to be the entertainers and that an admission fee would be charged to witness the military program.

This did not suit the ideas of the Q. O. R. who strenuously objected, but as no compromise could be reached the trip was abandoned and arrangements made to go to Niagara.

The Hamilton Spectator worked itself into a perfect frenzy over the matter and goes into details to prove that it was altogether another reason that caused the cancelling of engagements.

Just how far the Spectator is correct with the little information makes it hard to say and I think that they have been loaded up the wrong way.

I was always of the opinion that the best of friendship existed between all ranks of these regiments and would have thought that a matter of this kind, which is altogether trivial, would cause the hard feeling, the correspondent to the Mail and Empire says exists in Hamilton to members of the Queen's Own.

Sergt. T. Westman with 71 out of 75 and Sergt. Instr. Donnelly with 70 have the highest individual scores so far on the Q. O. R. Sergt. Morris Range in the Bicycle Competition.

The Toronto Club last Friday evening was the scene of a very jovial gathering.

Lt. Col. Hamilton and the officers of the regiment tendered a kind of a farewell dinner to two of its olders officers—Major V. S. Sanker and Surgeon Joseph Leslie, who have recently retired from service with the regiment.

Both officers were very popular in the regiment and the regrets raised at their retirement by those present at the dinner simply re-echoed the sentiment of all the members of the regiment.

## Ottawa.

On Saturday, May 4th, some good shooting was done on Rideau Range, in the spoon competition of the Ottawa Rifle Club, the winners being:

E Hutchison... desert spoon 1st class  
J P Robinson... tea spoon 1st class  
F G Gray... desert spoon 2nd class  
W E Bennett... tea spoon 3rd class

Sides were chosen by the President and 2nd Vice Lt.-Col. Macpherson the latter winning by over 60 points.

	200	500	600	Tt'l
E Hutchison.....	33	31	29	93
J P Robinson.....	29	31	32	92
L G Perkins.....	31	31	30	92
E D Sutherland.....	34	23	32	89
W A Jamieson.....	29	28	31	88
W S Odell.....	28	32	27	87
Thos McJanet.....	29	31	27	87
F G Gray.....	28	29	29	86
Hon Dr McInnes.....	28	30	28	86
H Watters.....	30	29	27	86
J H Ellis.....	27	27	30	83
C F Winter.....	32	32	19	83
J P Nutting.....	30	27	25	82
Dr Pearson.....	26	24	31	81
Dr Geo Hutchison.....	29	25	27	81
R J Taylor.....	29	25	26	80
C S Scott.....	30	24	26	80
J P Carroll.....	32	22	26	80
J F Higginson.....	29	31	20	80
W E Bennett.....	30	23	23	76

## Pembroke Riflemen will Smoke.

Mr. James O'Kelly, of Pembroke, has offered a special prize of 500 cigars to any member of the Pembroke Rifle Club who will score 96 points or over out of 21 shots at the regulation ranges this season.

In consequence of the very high wind which greeted the members of the Ottawa Rifle Club, who ventured to brave the unfavorable circumstances, no very high scores were made, each rifleman nearly, were confounded at some one of the ranges.

The following made 80 or over.

	200	500	600	Tt'l
W S Odell.....	28	30	30	88
Lt Col Anderson.....	29	30	28	87
L G Perkins.....	29	33	25	87
W A Jamieson.....	26	28	31	85
J F Higginson.....	28	30	27	85
J P Robinson.....	26	26	32	84
C S Scott.....	32	29	22	83
R A Helmer.....	24	28	30	82
J S Stevenson.....	28	28	26	82
W E Bennett.....	28	30	25	82
H H Gray.....	26	32	23	81
F G Gray.....	21	21	28	80

## Spoon Winners:

W S Odell,..... desert spoon 1st class  
J F Higginson..... desert spoon 2nd class  
J S Stevenson... tea spoon 3rd class  
—The Citizen.

## Quebec.

8th May, 1895.

One of the leading events in military circles has been the matter of church parades. On Sunday, the 28th ult., the Royal Canadian Artillery as usual proceeded to the English Cathedral. The 9th Battalion under the command of Lieut.-Col. Roy, attended service at the Basilica. The turn out was very creditable. An armed detachment with fixed swords was some 200 yards in advance of the Battalion, this party being detailed for duty in connection with the church service.

The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars and the 8th Royal Rifles were brigaded

together under the command of Lieut.-Col. Geo. R. White of the latter corps, Major Hetherrington being in immediate command of the troopers. The march to St. Matthew's Church was viewed by a large number of the citizens who took advantage of the fine weather to see Quebec's militia. Needless to say the appearance of the men was favourably commented upon. A little more attention should be paid to the dressing as well as to the intervals between the sections. Crowding is inclined to take place which mars the appearance of the corps to a considerable degree.

On Sunday, the 5th inst., the following corps attended Divine Service at St. Patrick's Church. The weather again proving all that could be desired the musters were good. The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars and the 8th Royal Rifles paraded in front of the Drill Hall and marched down Grand Allée, where they were joined by the Royal Canadian Artillery and Lieut.-Col. C. E. Montizambert assumed command. Each corps was headed by its band. Both going and returning from Church large numbers of people viewed the troops.

Mr. F. B. Wilson of the Unattached List spent a few days in Quebec recently.

The 8th Royal Rifles were ordered to parade for Target Practice on Saturday last but were unable to go owing to the weather, the order having to be cancelled. The idea of having this practice carried on by the Companies upon the same day is decidedly favourable and an improvement upon the former system of independent parades and upon different dates.

The officers of the 17th Battalion, Levis, recently held a meeting and passed a resolution of thanks to Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D. A. G., 7th Militia District for the assistance rendered by him in connection with the funeral of Major Demers and a similar vote in favour of Lieut. Col. C. E. Montizambert and officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery for their co-operation and assistance.

The 8th Royal Rifles have undergone their Company inspection. Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D. A. G., accompanied by Mr. Henri A. Panet, of the R. C. A., made a careful inspection of two companies per night as follows:

A and B Companies 26th April.  
C and D " 30th April.  
E and F " 3rd May.

The strength of the Companies with regard to men was very good and who appeared anxious to do their best. "D" Co., as expected proved themselves the best, their movements being very well performed. It is to be regretted that this Corps is minus the services of some half-dozen subalterns; being short this number in their establishment, which necessarily is a drawback. It is to be hoped that their complement of officers will be complete for their next annual training.

The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars will parade for target practice on Saturday next.

The re organization of the R. C. A.

Minstrels has taken place with the following office-bearers for the season of 1895:—

Hon. Patron, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Montizambert.

President, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wilson.

Vice-President, Major A. A. Farley.

Executive Committee, Major R. W. Rutherford, Captains Hudon and V. B. Rivers and Messrs. H. C. Thacker (Adjutant) and Benyon.

Secretary - Treasurer, Quartermaster Sergt. Woods.

Manager, Sergt.-Major Fellows.

Stage and Business Manager, Hospital Sergt. O'Hagan.

Musical Director, Gunner James Wallis.

Mr. H. G. Joly de Lotbinière, Royal Engineer, has arrived in Quebec and will remain for some time.

## PATROL.

## Montreal.

The first of the open matches of the season, those of the Montreal Rifle Association, took place on May the 4th at the Cote St. Luc Ranges, and were signalized by the breaking of the range record by Pte Binmore of the Vics, with a score of 99 points Queen's ranges.

The attendance was fairly large and the weather, while very pleasant, was fickle from a rifleman's point of view, the light being changeable and wind varying from north, to east, and south; these changes being caused by a distant thunderstorm.

The following were the principal prize winners:—

## OPEN MATCH—TEAMS.

	Victoria Rifles, first team—			Tt'l
	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	
Capt M Pope.....	30	31	27	88
Pte K Matthews....	28	27	31	86
Pte R Binmore....	30	35	34	99
Pte A Thompson....	26	21	30	77
Stf-Sgt D McCreac..	28	31	28	87

Grand total..... 437  
Prize \$10.

Prince of Wales Rifles, first team—				
Lt-Col Hood.....	31	33	30	94
Pte J Armstrong....	30	23	32	85
Col-Sgt J Drysdale	31	31	27	89
Col-Sgt A Ferguson	24	30	22	76
Pte D Smith.....	31	33	28	92

Grand total..... 436  
Prize, \$7.50.

Montreal Battalion of Garrison Artillery team—

Capt W A Collins....	28	31	23	82
Stf-Sgt J J Bell....	25	33	33	91
Gun G Cooke.....	24	31	26	81
Gun G W Sharpe....	28	32	25	85
Gun T Sharpe.....	30	27	27	84

Grand total..... 426  
Prize \$5.

Sixth Fusiliers' team—

Capt W M Andrews	30	28	22	80
Stf-Sgt G Layers....	26	33	23	82
Col-Sgt J W Marks	30	34	31	95
Col-Sgt E Pratt....	25	27	24	76
Col-Sgt J Riddle....	30	28	30	88

Grand total..... 421  
Prize \$2.50.

Next in order, Royal Scots' team—

Sgt-Maj J Currie....	30	23	28	81
Sgt J Broadhurst....	28	28	26	82
Corp H J Norton....	23	31	24	78
Pte J Kamberry....	30	22	31	83
Pte D Currie.....	30	30	22	82

Grand total..... 406

Montreal Rifle Association team—

Lt E Desbarats....	27	24	27	78
Lt J L McAvity....	31	18	16	65
Mr C Morrice.....	29	31	23	83
Mr Jno Ward.....	27	31	28	86
Mr Keough.....	31	25	24	80

Grand total..... 397



Prince of Wales Rifles, second team—

Pte J F Clarke	29	21	20	78
Stf-Sgt J Bangs	30	27	31	88
Corp Salmon	29	27	17	73
Capt J Finlayson	24	20	24	68

Grand total..... 380

OPEN MATCH—INDIVIDUALS.

For this match there were fifty-eight entries.

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Tt'l	Prize
Pte R Binmore, V R C	30	35	34	99	\$10
Color-Sergt J W Marks, 6th Fus	30	34	31	95	8
Stf-Sgt J J Bell, M G A	25	33	33	91	6
Lt-Col J Hood, P W R	31	33	30	94	5
Pte W A Smith, 5th R S	30	31	31	92	4
Pte D Smith, P W R	31	33	28	92	3
Col-Sgt J Drysdale, P W R	31	31	27	89	3
Stf-Sgt Bangs, P W R	30	27	31	88	2
Sgt-Major Gorman, V R C	30	27	31	88	2
Col Sgt J Riddle, 6th Fus	30	28	30	88	2
Capt M Pope, V R C	30	31	27	89	2
Mr L Jehu, G T R, R A	30	28	29	87	2
Stf-Sgt D McCrea, V R C	28	31	28	87	1
Pte K Mathews, V R C	28	27	31	86	1
Mr J Ward, G T R, R A	27	31	28	86	1
Pte J Armstrong, P W R	30	23	32	85	1
Gun G W Sharpe, M G A	28	32	25	85	1
Gun T Sharpe, M G A	30	27	27	84	1
Pte J Kamberry, 5th R S	30	22	31	83	1
Mr G E Robertson, M R A	30	29	24	83	1

EXTRA SERIES—500 YARDS, 5 SHOTS.

	Points	Prize
Col-Sgt Riddell, 6th Fus	5 5 5 5 5—25	\$5.00
Col-Sgt T Drysdale, P W R	5 5 5 5 5—25	3.00
Pte R Binmore, V R C	5 2 5—12	2.00
Capt W M Andrews, 6th		2.00
Lt-Col J Hood, P W R		1.00
Stf-Sgt D McCrea, V R C		1.00
Stf-Sgt J J Bell, M G A		1.00

EXTRA SERIES—600 YARDS, 5 SHOTS.

	Pts.	Prize.
Tt'l J Kamberry, 5th	23	\$5 00
Gun G W Sharpe, M G A	23	3 00
Stf-Sgt J J Bell, M G A	22	2 00
Corp H J Norton, 5th	22	2 00
Col-Sgt J Drysdale, P W R	21	1 00
Sgt-Major J Currie, 5th	21	1 00
Capt M Pope, V R C	21	1 00

The ties to decide last season's aggregates were fired and the following is the complete list of the aggregate prize winners:

FIRST SPECIAL. GRAND AGGREGATE.

	Pts.
J Drysdale, President's prize \$20...	521
J Hood	497
J Bell	496

SEASON AGGREGATES.

J Drysdale, D R A medal	369
Pte McNab, P Q R A badge	362
C L McAdam, Q R A medal	361
G Lavers	361

200 YARD AGGREGATE.

J Drysdale, Association prize, \$10..	185
K Mathews	183
G W Sharpe	183

500 YARD AGGREGATE.

J Drysdale, silver medal	163
Pte Thomson	155

600 YARD AGGREGATE.

K Mathews, president's prize, \$15..	151
Pte McNab	142
J Broadhurst	142

On May 11th the ranges were reserved in the afternoon for government practice. Companies 1, 2 and 3 of the Prince of Wales, 1, 2 and 3 of the Victoria Rifles, and A B and C of the 5th Royal Scots, representing the right half battalions of these corps put in their annual practice. The Vics had 113 men out, being the largest muster for a half battalion, No. 3 Co. the Vics having the largest individual muster. The best scores were made by the following:

	100 yds	200 yds	300 yds	400 yds	Tt'l
Sgt-Major Currie	19	19	19	18	75
Pte E J Foote	18	17	18	19	72
Sgt J Drysdale	18	15	18	17	68
Corp Wilson	18	17	17	16	68
Sgt-Maj Gorman	17	16	16	18	67
Pte Kamberry	17	16	18	16	67
Sgt W Brown	19	15	17	16	67
Col-Sgt Bethune	17	14	18	17	65
Piper McCowan	18	15	18	15	65
Pte M Mathewson	17	16	16	16	65
Sgt Ferguson	17	16	16	16	65
Pte Simpson	16	16	18	15	65
Sgt J Norris	16	17	18	14	65
Pte McRae	16	15	16	17	64
Sgt McNab	16	15	18	15	64
Pte D Currie	17	16	16	15	64
Col-Sgt Gardiner	17	17	17	13	64
Sgt Napier	16	16	17	15	64
Pte Binmore	17	16	17	13	63
Pte Hunt	17	15	15	15	62
Pte Desbarats	17	19	19	7	62
Pte J Armstrong	17	9	17	18	61
Pte FA Gascoigne	14	15	17	15	61
Pte Hagarty	16	16	15	15	61
Pte W McLean	17	17	14	13	61
Pt DM Finlayson	17	16	15	13	61
Sgt W Gardiner	17	16	15	12	60
Pte E Thomas	17	16	20	7	60

G. T. R.—A MEMBERS' MATCH.

A match between 30 members of the Grand Trunk Rifle Association took place in the morning, the distances being 200, 400 and 500 yards. The total point made by each member are given below.

G Lavers	88
J Dalrymple	87
E Forte	84
J Riddle	83
L Jehu	81
A Harrison	81

Lieut.-Col. Markham commanding this year's Bisley team was in the city Saturday the 11th, and visited the Cote St. Luke Ranges in the afternoon.

The proposed field day and review on the 24th has been allowed to fall through. There never was very much enthusiasm about it in the local force.

The following are the dates of inspections for this year as submitted by the D. A. G. for approval to Headquarters:—

Victoria Rifles—Inspection Right half battalion, by companies, May 27; Left half, May 28; Battalion inspection, June 1.

Sixth Fusiliers—Right half battalion, by companies, June 3; Left half, June 4; Battalion, June 8.

Prince of Wales Rifle—Right half battalion, by companies, June 11; Left half, June 12; Battalion, June 15.

Royal Scots—Inspection Right half battalion, by companies, June 17; Left half, June 18; Battalion, June 22.

65th Battalion—Inspection Right half, June 26; Left half, June 27; Battalion, June 29.

Garrison Artillery—Inspection, June 29

The Garrison Artillery has practically decided to go to Toronto on Dominion Day. The battalion will leave Montreal on Saturday, the 29th of June, arriving in Toronto on Sunday morning. On Sunday afternoon they will take part in

a general church parade with the Toronto city corps. On Dominion Day arrangements are being made to take the battalion by boat to Niagara Falls. Returning they will leave Toronto on Monday evening, arriving in Montreal on Tuesday morning.

In making the gift of \$1,000 to the Royal Scots of Canada to provide a Highland feather bonnet head dress for the regiment, Sir Donald Smith wrote as follows to Lieut.-Col. Strathy:

MY DEAR COL. STRATHY,—

Please believe and be good enough to convey to the members of the battalion, with how much pleasure I join with the other friends of the regiment in the effort to provide the Highland feather bonnet head dress. I sincerely trust you may have no difficulty in making up the amount required for the purpose.

Believe me to be,  
Yours truly,  
DONALD A. SMITH.

The 65th. Mount Royal Rifles are preparing hard for their Quebec trip Dominion Day. No. 6 company largely recruited from colleges has resumed military duty, it having now reached its full strength of 40 members. The 65th, the officers of the regiment say, is now in splendid shape, and they are hardly in a position to take any more recruits except a number of the men who are coming back.

Sergeant Major Fellowes of the Garrison Artillery has received the following letter from the sergeants' mess of the Queen's Own: "As you intend visiting Toronto on the 1st of July, at a meeting of the mess held on the 6th inst., I was instructed to extend to the sergt.-major and sergeants the use of our mess room, and while in the city we shall be pleased to have you spend any spare time you may have in our quarters. We extend you a hearty welcome. T. F. HIRE, color-sergt., secretary."

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week the Victoria Rifles were busy putting in the practical work for the Hamilton cup, given for section competition. The result of the drilling was announced on Saturday night, but this does not win the cup as there are points allowed for attendance during the whole season's drill. The following are the results as posted:

Five leading sections: Section No. 2, company No. 3, Sgt. Harley, 21.6 points; No. 2, company No. 5, Sgt. Bayly, 20.9; No. 3, company No. 2, Sgt. Miller, 20.1; No. 3, company No. 4, Sgt. McClatchie, 20.0; No. 1, company No. 6, Col.-Sgt. Routh, 20.0.

Leading companies: No. 3 company, 4 sections, 81.1; No. 2 company, 4 sections, 78.0; No. 4 company, 4 sections, 76.7; No. 6 company, 4 sections, 73.7; No. 5 company, 4 sections, 72.5; No. 1 company, 3 sections, 49.9.

SECTIONS BY COMPANIES.

No. 1 Company—No. 1 section, Col.-Sgt. McRobie, 16.8; No. 2 section, Sgt. Stewart, retired; No. 3 section, Sgt. Hudson, 16.0; No. 4 section, Sgt. McLennan, 17.1.

No. 2 Company—No. 1 section, Sergt. Mackerrow, 19.3; No. 2 section, Sergt. Remington, 19.4; No. 3 section, Sergt. Miller, 20.1; No. 4 section, Sgt. Baillie, 19.2.

No. 3 Company—No. 1 section, Col.-Sgt. Burton, 19.9; No. 2 section, Sgt. Harley, 21.6; No. 3 section, Sgt. Rose, 17.8; No. 4 section, Sgt. Napier, 19.8.

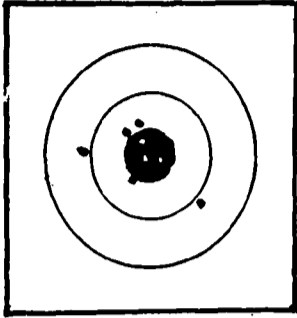
No. 4 Company—No. 1 section, Col.-Sgt. Shaw, 18.0; No. 2 section, Sergt. Wright, 19.6; No. 3 section, Sergt. McClatchie, 20.0; No. 4 section, Sergt. Gaugnon, 19.0.

No. 5 Company—No. 1 section, Col.-Sgt. Phillips, 17.9; No. 2 section, Sgt. Bayly, 20.9; No. 3 section, Sgt. Fraser, 17.1; No. 4 section, Sgt. Thompson, 16.6.

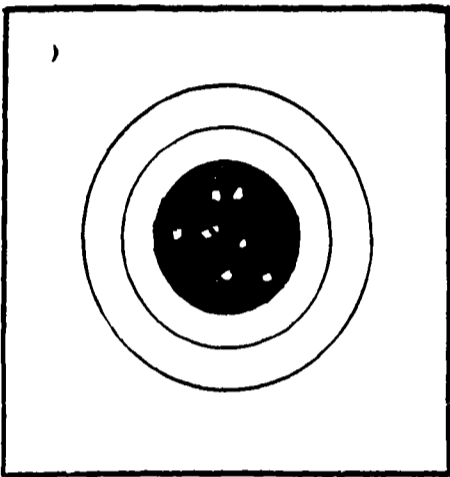
No. 6 Company—No. 1 section, Col. Sergt. Routh, 20.0; No. 2 section, Sergt. Warmington, 19.6; No. 3 section, Sergt McGill, 15.8; No. 4 section, Sgt. James 18.3.

### Is this the Canadian Record?

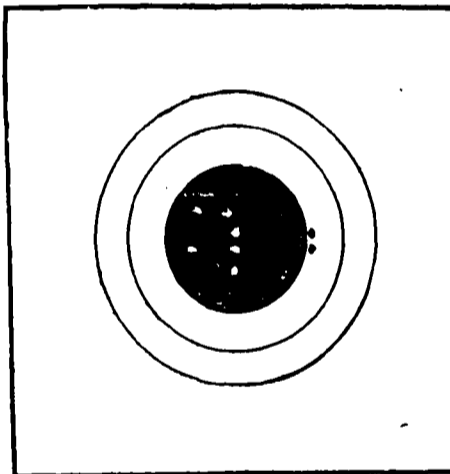
Pte Binmore, of the 3rd Vics, Montreal, one of our best known rifle shots, succeeded in piling on the following score on May 4th at the Cote St. Luke ranges:—



200 yards—30 points.



500 yards—35 points.



600 yards—31 points.

The score was made with a Webley rifle supplied by Sergt. McVittie, of Toronto.

We would like to know if any higher authenticated score has been made in a match, under similar conditions in this country.

### Annual Meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was held on May 8th at Ottawa, when a large number of prominent military men were present. The president, Lt. Col. Gibson, occupied the chair, and amongst those present were: His Excellency the Governor-General and Hon. A. R. Dickey, Minister of Militia and Defence.

After expressing kind words of welcome to these distinguished guests, the president called for the annual report, which was presented by Lt. Col. Bacon, secretary, in printed form. Upon motion it was received and accepted as read.

#### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

In moving the acceptance of the report, the president reviewed the work of the association during the year. He

testified to the executive committee having been alive to their duty, and having gone to a great deal of inconvenience in order to attend the different meetings. He knew of no body of men more competent to deal with the affairs of the association. Referring to the matter of ranges, he said for ten years it was considered that the present ranges would have to be moved to some other place. With the steady growth of Ottawa they were becoming cramped for accommodation, and it became necessary for them now to seek more extended quarters elsewhere. As they approached the day when an improved rifle would be adopted it became absolutely necessary for them to get a range more suitable for long distance firing.

Col. Henshaw (Montreal), in seconding the adoption of the report, bore out Col. Gibson's statement that the investigation had revealed nothing seriously wrong in the management of the association. As to some details they had got into a rut, but it was not a deep one, and a good pull altogether would easily get them out of it. He strongly urged the absolute necessity of acquiring the new rifle ranges without delay. He was satisfied that we were on the eve of more prosperous times, and real estate would go up, and if they wanted a new range a few years hence, they would have to pay heavily for it.

Major Sims, of the Victoria Rifles, pointed out that the mistake of not acquiring ranges in Montreal was not made by the officers at Montreal, but by the authorities at Ottawa.

A motion of thanks was then passed amidst applause, to His Excellency for his presence, and for the interest he has evinced in the Association by his contribution of \$500 for prizes.

In reply His Excellency said he greatly appreciated the considerate and kindly words with which the motion was presented. No one, he said, interested in the affairs of Canada or the Empire, would fail to recognize the importance of a vigorous and healthy rifle association.

#### VOTES OF THANKS.

The following votes of thanks were then passed:

To the Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia and Defence, and to the members of the government and members of both Houses of parliament for the continued interest taken by them in the welfare of the association.

To Sir A. P. Caron, Postmaster-General, for a post office at the ranges.

To the various presidents and directors of banks who continue their subscriptions to the funds.

To Hon. J. C. Patterson, Lt. Col. Henshaw and T. C. Brainerd, for their repeated donation of \$100 each.

To Lt. Col. C. S. Roberts, commanding the University Volunteer Rifles, for placing the University Rifle Range at Cambridge, at the services of the Canadian team for practice during the week preceding the matches of the National Rifle Association.

To the Canadian Club, London, England, for the continued generous interest taken by it in the Canadian Rifle team, evinced by the presentation of a handsome silver cup for competition.

To Hiram Walker for the valuable cup presented for competition in the Walker Battalion match.

To Capt. Pope, 3rd Vics Montreal, for valuable services rendered.

#### HON. MR. DICKEY CONGRATULATED.

By a standing vote, the association passed a motion congratulating Hon. Mr. Dickey upon his appointment as Minister of Militia.

Hon. Mr. Dickey, in reply, said he hoped when he left that office his services would be spoken of as kindly as those of his predecessor, Hon. Mr. Patterson. His own interest in the militia was never accentuated by connection with the force, but he always felt a strong patriotism

which made one naturally interested in the militia. It was for them to inscribe upon his mind the correct and proper methods of demonstrating the militia force. On the question of a new rifle, he said the government made an agreement with the Home Government to take a number of the Martini-Metford rifles. On arriving here, there was something wrong with them. However, the correspondence showed that the home government had acted in good faith, and that the rifles were exactly the same as ordered to be delivered. So far as his opinion went, if the British government wanted to hold by the agreement, he would do it as they were morally bound to.

#### THE DEFECT RECOGNIZED.

Continuing, the hon. gentleman said: "I have been very much impressed with the argument that the militia force is weakened by possessing an inferior weapon. It seems to me that parliament would not object to a certain number of first-class weapons being in this country ready for emergency. I do not suppose that a war with our neighbors to the south is a matter worth considering. But we have very dangerous elements among the Indians in the Northwest. An explosion may occur among them any day and for this reason it was necessary to keep the militia well equipped. I would ask every member of the association to consider himself my special adviser and to put his opinions before me. I only claim an honest desire to promote the welfare of the militia, and will avoid favoritism." (Applause.)

#### THE OFFICERS ELECTED.

The officers were then elected as follows:

President, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. M. Gibson, re-elected; vice-presidents, for Ontario, Major S. Hughes, M. T.; for Quebec, Robert Hamilton; for Nova Scotia, Maj. Garrison; for New Brunswick, Lt.-Col. Beer; for Manitoba, W. B. Scarth; for British Columbia, Lt.-Col. Prior; for Prince Edward Island, Hon. A. A. McDonald. Committee: Ontario—Col. Panet, Major Delamere, Lt.-Col. Hodgins, Lt.-Col. White, Lt.-Col. Wright, Capt. Sutherland, Major Bruce. Quebec—Lt.-Col. Henshaw, Lt.-Col. Starke, Lt.-Col. Massey, Major Ibbotson, and Senator A. W. Ogilvie. Nova Scotia—Majors Weston, Barnhill, and Bishop. New Brunswick—Capt. J. T. Hartt, J. D. Hazen, M. P., and Capt. McRobbis. Manitoba—Capt. H. J. Macdonald and N. Boyd.

British Columbia—A. Haslam, M.P., and Mr. Mara, M.P. Prince Edward Island—Lt.-Col. H. R. Smith and Major Sherwood. Territories—Capt. Waldo and D. H. Macdowall, M.P. Lt.-Col. C. A. McDonald spoke a few words upon the importance of considering the wants and desires of rural battalions, after which the meeting adjourned.

#### NOTES OF THE MEETING.

The executive on company notes are of opinion that the 32nd or 33rd man on the Bisley team list has a chance for a call.

Riflemen will be glad to note that Col. Hood is once again on the executive, having replaced Lt. Col. Toller.

100,000 rounds of 1893 ammunition are in store for the matches of the D. R. A. This is as it should be.

Will any matches be open to Martini-Metfords this season?

Campers will have to pay the cost of pitching their tents to the Dominion Rifle Association this year. \$100 for bell and \$500 for marquees. This is one result of the committee on expense's investigations.

The D. R. A. matches will open on Monday September 2.

The Bisley team sails on the Parisian on June 22nd from Montreal.

# THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

LECTURE DELIVERED BY CAPT. A. H. LEE, R. A.,  
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON,

IN THE VICTORIA ARMORY HALL, MONTREAL,  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MONTREAL MILITARY INSTITUTE, ON SATURDAY,  
MARCH 9TH, 1895.

(Continued.)

## PART II.

I must now turn to the incident which composed the main portion of Mr. Villiers' lecture, and which he dilated upon with much blood-curdling insistency. I refer, of course, to the massacre which followed on the capture of Fort Arthur.

I do not wish to white-wash the Japanese conduct on this occasion. There is abundant evidence that the most regrettable and disgraceful scenes continued for three days after the capture of the place, and that the male portion of the population was slaughtered indiscriminately.

These are stern facts, and no one will suffer more by their existence than the Japanese nation, which has thus allowed a stain to disfigure its otherwise signally humane conduct throughout the war. But there is something to be said on the other side. I refer to the intense provocation experienced by the victors.

Mr. Villiers only referred, in a passing sentence, to the discovery of the heads of a few Japanese captives on entering Port Arthur; he omitted reference to all the other nameless atrocities which the Chinese have invariably perpetrated on their Japanese prisoners throughout the war. Slow torturing of the wounded, burning alive of prisoners, crucifixion of ambulance women, and worse, has been constantly practised with the full approval and at the instigation of the Chinese officials. Proclamations have been issued by Provincial Governors offering rewards for portions of Japanese bodies brought in.

The London *Times* correspondent from the front writes: "The Chinese take no prisoners. From dead, wounded and vanquished alike they shear off the heads, mutilate them in various ways, and string them together by a rope passed through the mouth and the gullet. The Japanese have seen these ghastly remnants of their comrades, and a barrel full of them was found after the fight at Ping-Yang."

The mutilated remains of their comrades, derisively exhibited, have confronted the Japanese on capturing every Chinese position; and yet, until the taking of Port Arthur, there had been no shadow of reprisals. The Chinese prisoners had been so well treated that they prayed to remain in Japanese hands, their wounded had been looked after by the Japanese surgeons with the same care and skill as the Japanese themselves, and the Japanese advance has been marked by humane consideration for the vanquished such as has seldom been paralleled in war-time.

To show how earnest was the desire of the Japanese authorities that the war should be conducted on the most humane principles, I venture to read to you the

*Proclamation by the Japanese Minister of State for War issued to the Japanese armies, Sept. 22, 1894.*

Belligerent operations being properly confined to the military and naval forces actually engaged, and there being no reason whatever for enmity between individuals because their countries are at war, the common principles of humanity dictate that succor and rescue should be

extended even to those of the enemy's forces who are disabled either by wounds or disease.....China not having joined the Red Cross association, it is possible that her soldiers, ignorant of these enlightened principles, may subject diseased or wounded Japanese to merciless treatment. Against such contingencies the Japanese troops must be on their guard. But at the same time they must never forget that however cruel and vindictive the foe may show himself, he must nevertheless be treated in accordance with the acknowledged rules of civilization; his disabled must be succored and his captured kindly and considerately treated. It is not alone to those disabled by wounds or sickness that merciful treatment should be extended. Similar treatment is also due to those who offer no resistance to our arms. Even the body of a dead enemy should be treated with respect. Japanese soldiers should always bear in mind the gracious benevolence of their august sovereign, and should not be more anxious to display courage than charity."

At Port Arthur, however, the soldiers inflamed by memory of these numberless atrocities, got out of hand, and, to use a forcible colloquialism, "saw red."

In the looting of the town it is more than probable that they possessed themselves of liquor, and, under its influence, kept up the killing after their first madness of indignation had passed away.

Whatever the cause, however, it is admitted that the incident was a most deplorable one. But there let it rest, and let us have done with cant. War is not a humane pastime, and too often it arouses all the worst passions of human nature. During its continuance deeds are done which almost force us to doubt the reality of civilization and humanity, but a screen is drawn over the horrors whenever possible, and this is the first campaign in which such scenes have been chronicled by the kodak. But in any case is it for us to turn up our eyes with righteous horror at such scenes, when we remember our own misdeeds in the past.

At the taking of Badajos, in the Peninsula war in 1812, Napier has a gruesome indictment against us. "Now commenced the wild and desperate wickedness which tarnished the lustre of the soldier's heroism. All indeed were not alike, hundreds risked, and many lost their lives in striving to stop the violence, but madness generally prevailed, and all the dreadful passions of human nature were displayed. Shameless rapacity, brutal intemperance, savage lust, cruelty and murder, shrieks and piteous lamentations, groans, shouts and imprecations, the hissing of fires bursting from the houses, the crashing of doors and windows, and the reports of muskets used in violence resounded for two days and nights in the streets of Badajos. On the third day, when the city was sacked, when the soldiers were exhausted by their own excesses, the tumult rather subsided than was quelled. And we had no mutilated remains of tortured prisoners to inflame our passions then.

Again, in the Indian Mutiny, we must ever bitterly reproach ourselves for the expression of our revenge in blowing the

captured rebels to atoms from guns, so as to destroy their hopes of paradise, as well as take their lives, and this in cold blood after a judicial enquiry.

Are our hands so clean that we can afford to moralize over the Japanese excesses? I fear not. And it is with the deepest regret that I say so.

Of course, Mr. Villiers described with minute detail certain events which he had witnessed, and which had evidently sickened him considerably; but I maintain that his lecture was calculated to give a totally unfair prominence to these occurrences, and to throw a lurid and false light on the conduct of warfare by the Japanese.

Doubtless he had to make the most of the scanty materials at his disposal, for, according to his own account, he arrived in Korea after the fighting was over, did not accompany the 1st army into Manchuria, was only actually present with the Japanese forces during the advance on and capture of Port Arthur; and then hurried home, with kodak and campaigning kit, to exchange the privations of the field of battle for the pecuniary consolations of the lecture hall.

But to continue the history of the war. We left the 1st army, after the battle of Ping-Yang, advancing slowly northwards after the Chinese. It reached the Yalu River on Oct. 1st, and then waited to collect stores, etc.

On Oct. 24, the Japanese forced the passage of the river, and, advancing in three columns, captured the Chinese position at Kiu-Tien-Tcheng on the 26th, with but little difficulty.

The Japanese now established their headquarters at Antung, and about this time Marshal Yamagata was invalided home, and was succeeded in command of the 1st army by General Nodzu.

After a short halt to collect stores, improve roads, etc., the Japanese pushed on against Feng-huang-tcheng, a Chinese position of great strength, and here again they met with but little resistance, and succeeded in occupying Feng-huang-tcheng on Oct. 31, driving the Chinese army northwards.

The right column, under General Tachimi, now moved forward to occupy the Mothien pass, but was met by a superior Chinese force, under Gen. I, coming south from Hing-King in a direction at right angles to the march of the Japanese army, and taking it in flank.

A certain amount of desultory fighting ensued, and Gen. Tachimi had to fall back towards the Japanese main, or centre column near Feng-huang-tcheng.

Meanwhile, early in Nov. one brigade of Gen. Katsura's left column, under Gen. Osako, reached Taku-shan. This brigade was to advance on Siu-yun, driving the Chinese away and establishing connection with the 2nd army in the Liau-Tong peninsula.

Siu-yun was occupied on Nov. 18th, and after a slow but difficult advance northward, Gen. Osako effected a junction with the remainder of the left column under Gen. Katsura, and the united column, 8,000 strong, now pushing forward met and defeated the Chinese army at Hai-tcheng on Dec. 13th. They then advanced in the direction of Newchwang.

The 1st army had now to settle down to endure the severe winter of Manchuria and to resign itself to comparative inaction during that period. Everything, however, was done to ensure the well-being and comfort of the army, and besides the provision of ample winter clothing and supplies, hut barracks were transported to Manchuria, in sections, and erected for the troops. Sleighs were also furnished in abundance, and in January, when the snow roads were well formed, movement of troops became once more possible. The winter in Manchu-

ria is very similar to that of Eastern Canada, and lumbering is one of the chief industries, so the making of snow roads is no novelty there.

The ostensible object of the campaign in Manchuria had up to this point been the capture of Mukden, the historic capital of the province. Mukden is a sacred city, and especially venerated by the Chinese, and is, moreover, the store-house of great wealth. Therefore its capture would have a great moral effect on the war, besides probably being exceedingly profitable to the Japanese. I venture to suggest, however, that the pushing of the 1st army into Manchuria to suffer all the hardships of the winter was inspired by ulterior motives of greater importance than the mere capture of an important outlying city.

In the first place, I consider the movement as somewhat of the nature of a feint to draw away the Northern Chinese army, which contains the Manchu, and most reliable element, into the fastnesses of Manchuria, and so to leave open the road to Peking.

Further, of course, the position of the 1st army in Manchuria was such as to cover and flank the advance of the 2nd army on Port Arthur from a possible Chinese attack in the rear.

And, if successful in dispersing the Chinese northern army, the 1st army will be in a position to advance on Peking from the north-east in the spring.

The temporary occupation of Manchuria is also a distinct step towards the permanent occupation of that province at the termination of the war, a design which the Japanese Jingoos undoubtedly cherish. Further, in the not improbable contingency of Russia attempting to support her claims to a footing in Korea by an advance from Vladivostock, her great military and naval stronghold, Japan would be in a position on her flank to render that advance an exceedingly hazardous undertaking.

Let us now return for a moment to the 2nd army, which had captured Port Arthur and was resting there awhile in the neighborhood of Kinchow. Towards the end of December the advanced Brigade under General Nogi had been moving north, and on Jan. 10th, it attacked and defeated severely a Chinese force of about 4000 men at Kai-phing. These fell back, meeting reinforcements to the number of 10,000, who were coming to their support from Newchwang, and all retreated to the latter place together. About the same time the Chinese advanced from Newchwang and Liau-yang against the left of the 1st army at Haitcheng, but were driven back by the Japanese in a northerly direction.

Their object, probably, was to distract the Japanese attention whilst the other Chinese army was retreating from Kai-phing with its flank exposed to the Japanese 1st army.

The position of the 1st army was now something as follows:—It fronted along the line Haitcheng, Feng-huang, and consisted of about 30,000 men. Keeping touch with its left was Gen. Nogi's detachment of the 2nd army, between Kai-phing and Newchwang, and consisting of about 8,000 men. Opposed to them were three Chinese armies. The "Right," of 30,000, at Yinkow, with headquarters at Tien-Chwang-Tai, across the Liao River; the "Centre," 20,000, at Newchwang city; the "Left," 20,000 at Liao-Yang, covering Mukden. The Japanese army formed an  $\Gamma$  lying down, and Haitcheng was obviously the key of their position.

On February 17th, the main Chinese northern army, under Gen. Hsu, delivered its long-expected attack on the Japanese at Haitcheng.

The Chinese advanced in three divisi-

ons from Newchwang city and Liao-Yang joining their forces at the Haitcheng river, and delivered a combined attack on the Japanese position. In face of the heavy artillery fire, however, they never succeeded in coming to close quarters, and were driven back in disorder with a loss of about 300.

The "right and centre" of the 3 Chinese armies however, still remained between the Japanese at Haitcheng and Newchwang, whilst the "left" army was still between the Japanese and Mukden.

Now Gen. Katsura conceived and executed his very daring scheme for the breaking up of the three Chinese armies in Manchuria. On Feb. 24, Nogi's detachment was launched at Yin-Kow, and was met by Gen. Sung, with 15,000 men of the Chinese "right" army, who were severely defeated and Sung retired to Yin-Kow. On Feb. 28, Katsura advanced North from Haitcheng with 15,000 men (leaving one Bde behind,) and attacked the Chinese "left" army, routing it and driving it northwards in great confusion. He then continued his march on Liao-Yang for three days, to deceive the Chinese into the belief that he was advancing on Mukden and then suddenly turned back towards Newchwang. On March 4, he attacked the Chinese "centre" army there, and, with the help of the brigade he had left behind at Haitcheng, defeated them severely. Some stubborn street fighting prolonged the battle to nightfall, when the Chinese fled in disorder to Yin-Kow, with a loss of 1,900 killed and 500 prisoners. The Japanese loss was 200. The Chinese were hotly pursued by Katsura. Simultaneously Nogi's detachment had advanced on Yin-Kow, and captured it without much difficulty, owing to the panic caused by Katsura's advance. The remnants of the Chinese "centre" and "left" armies now retreated to Tien-Chwang-Tai. The Japanese forces, having combined at Yin-Kow, marched across the frozen river, and on the morning of March 9, they attacked in three columns. By 10.30 the place was captured, and the Chinese fled along the Shan-Hai-Kwan coast road, with a loss of nearly 2,000.

Thus the three Chinese armies in Manchuria were completely broken up by Gen. Katsura and dispersed in all directions, and the road to Shan-hai-Kwan is now open.

Let us now turn to the third great portion of the Japanese strategic scheme.

As before stated the Chinese fleet had escaped from Port Arthur, and had taken refuge at Wei-Hai-Wei. This, the second naval port of the Empire and the headquarters of the naval and torpedo schools, is situated at the opposite side of the mouth of the Gulf of Pechili, and about one hundred miles south of Port Arthur. It was also extremely strongly fortified with the latest forts and guns, and the Chinese fleet being probably unfit to put to sea after the severe fighting, had retired here as a last refuge.

The loss of Port Arthur was felt as a very serious blow by the Chinese (in spite the ingenious justification of its loss by the Chinese Commander in Chief and desperate preparations were made to try to avoid the loss of Wei-Hai-Wei also. As a preliminary measure, all the superior commanders who had escaped from Port Arthur were beheaded, "pour encourager les autres." This doubtless had a bracing effect on the Wei-Hai-Wei officials, and the place was prepared for a stubborn defence, under the direction of a number of Europeans in the Chinese employ.

About 11,000 of the best drilled Chinese troops were detailed as the garrison. Admiral Ting, one of the few

really capable and gallant officers the Chinese possessed, and whom I remember well in Hong-Kong, was in command of the fleet inside the harbor, and he was the soul of the defence, organising an elaborate submarine mine defence, and landing his marines to assist in manning the forts.

About the middle of January, the 3rd Japanese army, under Gen. Sakuma, was mobilised and dispatched from Hiroshima, in a fleet of fifty transports, on its mission to capture Wei-Hai-Wei. This army consisted of about 35,000 men, (the 4th,  $\frac{1}{2}$  the 6th, and 7th divisions), the rest of the 6th division, formed the army of occupation of the Korea. It disembarked without opposition in Yung-Tcheng bay, to the east of Wei-Hai-Wei, on January 20th, and was here joined by the siege train from Talien-Wan, which had assisted at the capture of Port Arthur. On January 18th, two days before, three Japanese warships, with several transports, appeared off Teng-Chow, 80 miles west of Wei-Hai-Wei, and landed 2,000 troops and field guns. This detachment was probably furnished by the 2nd army from around Port Arthur.

On the 19th, Teng-Chow was bombarded by sea and land, and captured, and the telegraph line from Wei-Hai-Wei to Peking cut.

On January 24th, a third force, whether from Port Arthur or not it is not quite clear, was disembarked at Ning-Hai inlet, about thirty miles west of Wei-Hai-Wei, and advanced on that place.

Thus, with admirable precision and rapidity, the Japanese had completely isolated Wei-Hai-Wei. One force was advancing on it from the east, another from the west, and the main Japanese fleet, under Admiral Ito, was watching the port itself to prevent the escape of the Chinese fleet.

Swiftly the Japanese closed on the doomed fortress, and it was completely invested by both land and sea on Jan. 26th.

A vigorous bombardment was kept up by the Japanese fleet to distract the forts in front, whilst the land attack on their rear was being developed.

The cold was so severe, and the sea so tempestuous, that the Japanese experienced great hardships at this period, and at one time the fleet was compelled to take refuge in Yung-Tcheng bay, but not without leaving cruisers behind to watch the mouth of the harbor.

On Feb. 3rd, the main assault was delivered, and a fierce cannonade between the Japanese fleet and the Chinese fleet and forts raged all day. By noon all the land forts were taken and the town of Wei-Hai-Wei also.

The island of Liu-Kung-Tao with its forts and also the Chinese fleet, still held out, however, in spite of the fact that the Japanese turned the guns of the captured land forts against them.

Numerous attempts were made by the Japanese torpedo boats to run into the harbor and torpedo the Chinese ships, and the greatest gallantry was exhibited by them. We read of officers and men being frozen to death on the decks of these frail craft, and yet the attacks went on perpetually.

Owing to mines and obstructions, however, they were not successful in this venture till the night of Feb. 4-5th, when they succeeded in destroying 4 ships and 13 torpedo boats.

For some days now operations were practically at a stand still, owing to the severity of the weather, though firing was kept up constantly on both sides. At one time Admiral Ting landed 2000 sea-men and marines to endeavor to recapture the land forts, but without success. He then withdrew his remaining



ships to the vicinity of Liu-Kung-Tan island, and there attempted a last stand. On Tuesday, Feb. 12, however, he saw resistance was in vain and hoisted the white flag of surrender. He offered to surrender his ships and forts on the sole condition that the lives of his men should be spared, and Admiral Ito accepted these terms.

After the terms of surrender had been agreed upon, and all arrangements made by Admiral Ting, the old man quietly committed suicide, as did also the chief military commanders. There is something pathetic in the idea of the old sailor after his gallant defence, arranging for the safety of his men and then taking his own life, probably by an overdose of his favorite opium. *Requiescat in pace.* He was the finest specimen of a Chinaman I ever met, and he did his best to preserve the efficiency of his fleet in face of the incompetence and corruption of his subordinate officers. After the surrender, his dead body was placed on a Chinese ship to be taken to Tientsin, and as she passed out of Wei-Hai-Wei harbor the Japanese fleet lowered their flags to half-mast and fired minute guns as a tribute to his bravery.

Thus ended the operations round Wei-Hai-Wei, and once more the Japanese arms had achieved a brilliant triumph.

The Chinese fleet was all captured or had ceased to exist, the Japanese were in full possession of the two great Chinese strongholds, and now held undisputed command of the sea.

The defence of Wei-Hai-Wei was undoubtedly a gallant one considering that the garrison was Chinese, but this does not appear to have softened the heart of the Emperor at Peking. We learn that on hearing of the loss of the place he issued an edict ordering the decapitation of every official, both military and civil, who was present, and this without any further report being made to the throne. Soldiering has its drawbacks in China as well as elsewhere.

Let us now glance at the general situation. We left the Japanese 1st army supreme in Manchuria and across the Liao River. The 2nd and 3rd armies are now available for further offensive movement, and, always supposing that peace is not concluded meanwhile, who shall doubt that, with the first breaking up of the cold weather, they will be launched against Tientsin and Peking, and simultaneously the 1st army will threaten those places from the north.

Peking must remain the main objective of the campaign from a military point of view. Nothing but its capture will satisfy the national jingo feeling in Japan; and until the invasion of its sacred precincts by the enemy brings home to the Chinese Government the helplessness of their position, I do not believe that satisfactory terms of peace will be agreed to by them. Personally, I have not the slightest doubt that Japan can press on and capture Peking with the same certainty and irresistibility which has characterized her conduct of the war throughout, and in my opinion there is no consummation more devoutly to be wished than her success, and the humbling of China to the dust.

The latest news from the scene of hostilities is as follows:—

On March 24 a Japanese force, strength unknown, but probably furnished by the 3rd army from Wei-Hai-Wei, landed at Hai-Chow. The Chinese opposed the landing, but were repulsed, with a loss of 300. The viceroy of Nanking is reported to have sent 7,500 troops to the relief of Hai-Chow. The object of this movement of the Japanese is difficult to see, unless it be to gain possession of the Grand Canal, which is one of

the main arteries of supply to Peking. An advance on Nanking or Chinkiang by this route is also a possibility. Also on March 24 the Japanese fleet attacked the Pescadore Islands, and, after bombarding the forts defending them, landed a force which captured them from the rear. Ultimately the Islands were seized, with a view to their becoming the Japanese base of operations against Formosa. A few days later the Japanese ships appeared off Tai-Wan-Foo, the chief south-west port of Formosa, and commenced bombarding it. The news of the fall of this place is daily expected, and will be but a first step to the ultimate and inevitable occupation of the whole island by the Japanese.

Owing to the regrettable attack by a fanatic on Li-Hung-Chang, the Chinese peace envoy, the Emperor of Japan has ordered an immediate armistice till April 22nd. Hostilities are, therefore, suspended, and, in the event of the peace negotiations being satisfactorily concluded, the war will be at an end. Formosa and the south of China is, however, expressly excepted from the terms of the armistice, and the Japanese operations there will continue without cessation.

The interest of the world is now concentrated on the peace negotiations at Shimonoseki, and what demands Japan is likely to make is a matter of the most serious political moment, and one on which I have decided opinions; but, besides the limited time at my disposal this evening, I feel it would not be consistent with my position as an army officer to discuss publicly the very delicate political questions involved. I will only say that those political persons who speak so glibly of interference, and of forcing their views on the Japanese Government, somewhat underrate the difficulties of pressing an argument against a great and warlike nation in arms, flushed with victory, and at a distance of 12,000 miles from Europe.

Japan is undoubtedly destined to be the greatest power in the Northern Pacific, and that fact had better be cheerfully and clearly accepted at once, before she too fully realises her strength and position.

China is a huge pricked bubble, useless for offence, hopelessly divided against herself, and a wilderness of barbarism and stagnation. In the hands of Western or Japanese civilization some use may be made of her teeming millions, and she might even eventually become the great industrial "Power House" of the world; but as a separate and dominant nation she has practically ceased to exist.

The war is one between civilization and barbarism, and if the latter, in the guise of China, should triumph, it would be a disaster to the progress of the whole world.

And, when we consider the insular position of Japan, lying close to the shores of a great continent, and when we reflect on the causes which have made her greatness, may we not draw a parallel in the similarity of our own position in Europe, and take a lesson to ourselves.

What has contributed more to the triumph of Japan than her military organization and magazine rifles, is the absolute devotion and singleness of purpose shown by her people in the prosecution of the war. On the declaration of war the strife of political parties was immediately hushed, and all alike, from the Emperor himself down to the poorest coolie, offered all they had, their lives and their possessions, towards the furtherance of the national cause. A great wave of patriotism passed over the land, and, backed up by stout hearts and skill-

ed leaders, little wonder that that great corrupt conglomeration called the Chinese Empire went down before it like a house of cards.

And as it has been in the past and in this present case, so it will ever be. This war only affords us one more striking proof of the everlasting truths that "Unity is Strength," and that patriotism is the life blood of a nation. And if only the great British Empire takes this lesson to heart and combines together with a united front against the whole world if necessary, it can never be shaken on its base; and we can hand down intact to our children's children the heritage of that proud boast of Shakespeare's:

This England never did, nor never shall,  
Lie at the proud foot of a Conqueror,  
But when she first did help to wound  
herself;  
Come the three corners of the world in  
arms,  
And we shall shock them; naught shall  
make us rue,  
If England to herself do rest but true.

### 9th Annual General Meeting of The Ontario Artillery Association.

The 9th Annual General Meeting of the Ontario Artillery Association was larger than those of the last 3 years.

Col. H. P. Van Wagner, the President occupied the chair.

The Treasurer's statement showing a balance of \$521.15 and the Secretary's report were adopted.

A resolution taking the Firing points into account in awarding the general efficiency prizes was carried; the motion grew from the fact that the firing points had not been counted in the general efficiency of the Field Batteries as promulgated in the General Orders.

The Secretary was directed to write the Minister of Militia embodying the several recommendations as set forth in the Executive Committee's report and urge him to cause the same to be acted upon; the recommendations referred to were "that officers and marksmen detailed for practice should be sent to such practice as part of their annual drill with the pay and allowances of their rank and upon transport requisitions and that while under such detail and pay they will be in all respects subject to Military Discipline: Pay for four spare horses be allowed during annual drill in order to provide for casualties. A thorough inspection to be made of all stores at Battery Headquarters immediately following annual drill."

The general efficiency prizes were awarded as follows:

	Pts.		Pts.
Hamilton	556	Ottawa	513
Toronto	552.5	Welland	502
2,1 B. F. A.	541		

The firing,		Pts.	Pts.
1 Welland	151	4 Hamilton	117
2 Toronto	137.5	5 Gananoque	99.5
3 Ottawa	126		

The following were elected officers for the year 95 96, President Major J. S. Hendrie, Hamilton; Vice-Presidents Lt. Cols. A. H. Macdonald, W. McKerzie, F. King, Capt. Neil MacNachtan. Committee Lt.-Cols. W. Nicoll and W. McLean, Majors J. H. Mead and D. C. F. Bliss, Capt. J. A. Hesketh; Hon'ry Treasurer Mr. Robert Myles; Hon'ry Secretary Mr. L. Honfray Irving; Hon'ry Auditor Mr. E. S. Cox.

At a meeting of the Committee, the prize list for 1895, was decided upon \$18 to A.R.C.A., silver cup to gentlemen



cadets R.M.C., \$15 to Coburg Garrison Company. General Efficiency 1st \$50, 2nd \$40, 3rd \$30, 4th \$20, 5th \$15, 6th \$10, \$175. Individual gun-laying to each battery \$10 in prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2. Drivers, same as in gun-laying. Short course prizes, N.C.O. \$7, gunner \$5. It was decided that the new '9-pr M. S. R. Drill should be printed at the expense of the Association and distributed at the rate of 100 to each Field Battery.

**DATES OF THE CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.**

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, 1895.

HEADQUARTERS,

13th May, 1895.

G. O. 19.

MILITIA TRAINING, 1894-95.

1. The following Units of Active Militia will assemble for twelve days' training in Camps of Instructions at the places and on the dates herein specified.

Military District.	PLACE.	DATE.	CORPS.
1	Wolseley Barracks, London, Ont.	18th June 1895.	1st Hussars, 21st, 22nd, 27th, 29th and 32nd Battalions.
2	Niagara on the Lake, Ont.	18th June 1895.	2nd Dragoons, 12th, 34th, 37th and 77th Battalions.
	Regimental Camps within Regimental Division. Place to be selected by Officers Commanding Battalions.	18th June 1895.	35th and 36th Battalions.
3-4	Kingston, Ont.	18th June 1895.	3rd Dragoons and 4th Hussars, 40th, 46th, 49th and 56th Battalions.
5	Laprairie, Que.	25th June 1895.	6th Hussars, 64th, 76th, 83rd and 86th Battalions.
6	Compton, Que.	25th June 1895.	5th Dragoons.
	Infantry Barracks, St. Johns, Que.	25th June 1895.	54th, 58th and 79th Battalions.
7	Point Levis, Que.	25th June 1895.	3rd, 61st, 70th and 89th Battalions.
8	Sussex, N.B.	25th June 1895.	8th Hussars, Brighton Engineer Company, 73rd and 74th Battalions.
9	Regimental Camps within Regimental Division. Place to be selected by Officers Commanding Units.	25th June 1895.	King's Canadian Hussars, 72nd, 78th, 93rd and 94th Battalions.
12			32nd Battalion.

2. Attention is drawn to the "Orders relating to Militia Training," compiled from the General Orders relating thereto, copies of which are issued herewith to all concerned.

By command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.

**British Columbia.**

VICTORIA, May 3.—The officers of the B.C.B.G.A., who secured grade B certificates at the three months special course held here last fall, that grade being the limit of the course, are now putting in the extra month attendance at the Royal Marine Artillery barracks necessary to qualify for grade A. There are seven in the class, and they put in two hours each evening at the barracks, principally engaged in battalion drill, with the well trained men of the R.M.A. in skeleton formation as the battalion.

A nival attack and sham battle has been talked of as part of the Queen's birthday celebration programme, but the Nicaraguan trouble has so detained the Royal Arthur, flag ship of the Esquimalt squadron, that the prospect of this attractive feature is fading away. Queen's Birthday is a very great occasion indeed in Victoria, and this year as usual three days will be given up to the land and water sports.

Major Ibbotson's interesting report on the Bisley team is noticed at length in the papers here, for having secured representation for two years in succession. British Columbia riflemen feel a very lively interest in team affairs. Apropos of the suggestions of provincial representation, has it ever occurred to Eastern riflemen that the B. C. representatives at Ottawa have to make a longer and more expensive journey to complete there, than that of the Canadian team for Bisley! And there are not offered at Ottawa any special inducements such as the London corporation prizes or the visiting team prize in the Kolapore competition.

The badges of honor awarded from time to time by the British Columbia Rifle Association having been made in accordance with the design recently adopted, the Secretary has during this week issued them to the winners. Though on the prize list they had not been actually presented for a few seasons past. One gold and one silver badge are given annually, to the first and second highest scorers in the grand aggregate. The design has for its main feature the provincial crest, worked in gold and in silver respectively, on a dark cloth ground, with inscribed underneath "B.C.R.A.—1894," or whatever the year may be. The badges are the skilful handiwork of Crean & Rowan of Toronto.

**Camps.**

The notice for the summer camps is so short that Messrs. John Martin Sons & Co., Montreal, request patrons to send in any orders they may want to favor them with at once. This will ensure their being delivered in good season.

**The Britannia-Ailsa Races.**

"In view of the possibility, remote though it be, of the new Valkyrie not proving superior to the fastest existing British yacht, yachtsmen are watching every turn of the Ailsa with the keenest interest, and her merits in comparison with those of Britannia, as so far they have been demonstrated in contests which have taken place in the Riviera, have been closely studied. There have been five actual races, of which Ailsa won three and Britannia two. Of Ailsa's victories the first two were won in very light wind and weather, and the third in heavy weather and rough sea, it blowing half a gale part of the time, both yachts carrying housed top-masts, the Ailsa being double-reefed and Britannia carrying a single reef. Of the two won by Britannia, the first was a confessedly unsatisfactory race in light breezes and calms

with a heavy swell rolling the wind out of the sails; the second of Britannia's victories was sailed in a race which was supplied with all kinds of weather from a light air to half a gale. Both yachts were caught over-canvased in the heavy wind, and both labored heavily, although Britannia carried her surplus sail far more readily than Ailsa. From the races already sailed, it may be fairly concluded that Ailsa is much the faster vessel in light winds."—Yachting Department.—Outing for May.

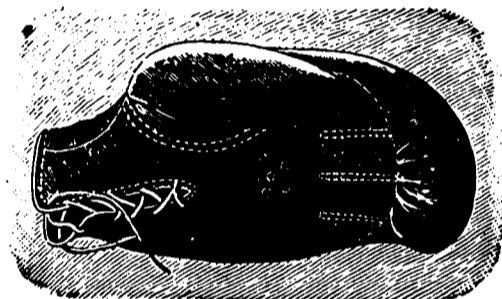
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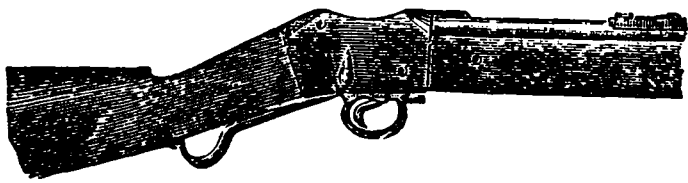
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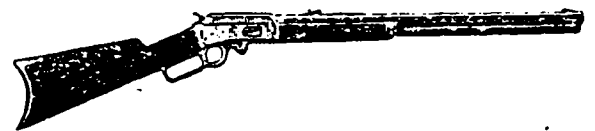
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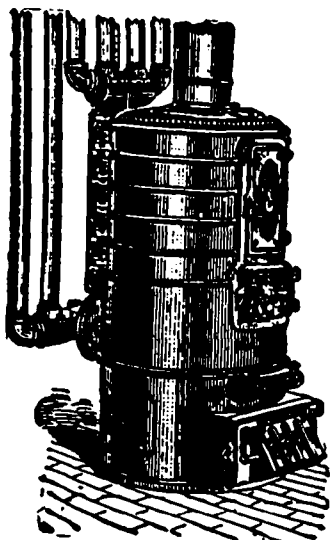
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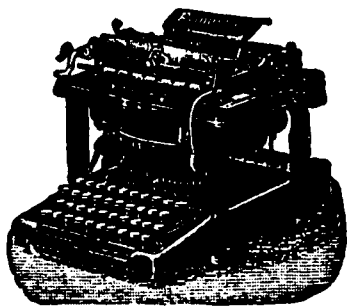
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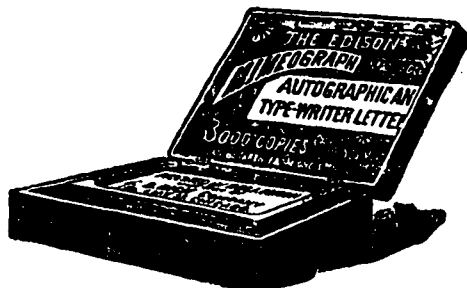
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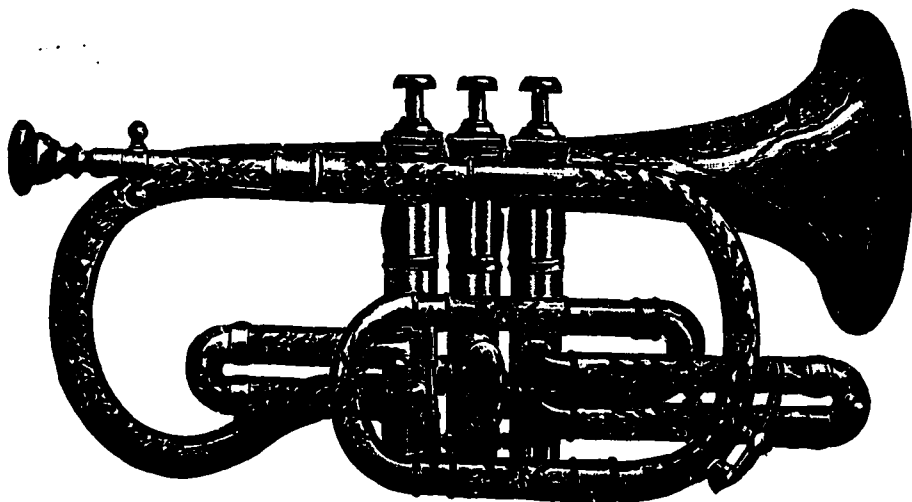
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