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Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

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MONTREAL, SEPT. 1, 1894.

Note and Comment.

When are we going to hear something about those long service decorations? They have already been issued in England, but none have been received in Canada so far as we can learn. It can hardly be possible that the political powers that be, could have been indifferent to the interest of those who have sacrificed themselves in behalf of the most important of the public services as to have neglected to use every effort to secure the decoration for the Canadian volunteers entitled to it. The delay in distributing these decorations appeared positively cruel in the case of the veterans who died since the

announcement was made that the decoration was to be granted. What is being done about it, any way?

Meantime considerable information as to the items on which the decoration is to be granted can be gathered from the following remarks in the English Volunteer Record:

Common sense may claim to have achieved victory all along the line, as against bureaucracy, in the matter of the long-service medal for Volunteers. As the result of persistent pegging away in the House of Commons, in the press, and by other available means, Mr. Cambell-Bennerman has been brought to see the expediency of scuttling out of the defences, behind which he at the last of one time seemed determined stand to the bitter end. The outcome of this final surrender is that a memorandum amending the order as it stood heretofore has been issued. We now read that "The medal will be granted to all Volunteers (including Volunteers who have retired, and officers who have served in the ranks but have not qualified for the Volunteer Officer's Decoration), on completion of twenty years' service in the Volunteer forces, provided that they are recommended by their present or former commanding officers in the manner prescribed." It will be remembered that, by the terms of the original order, the intended form of recognition of long service for non-commissioned officers and the rank and file was only to be granted to twenty years' men who were still actively serving on the first of January, 1893.

By comparing the new conditions with the old, the magnitude of the concession which has been wrung from the chief of military officialdom, and its importance to a numerous body of deserving ex-

Volunteers, will be readily understood. Since the Volunteer force came into existence it has had many a hard tussle with the authorities for an equitable recognition of its claims. It has happily possessed no inconsiderable number of sturdy combatants within its own ranks, and it has had the good fortune to have created hosts of admirers outside who have championed its interests; but somehow—and the cause is hard to account for—it has had the ill-luck to make but very few friends at the War Office. The assumption is that as the Volunteers have never been consent to stand open-mouthed and be thankful for whatsoever might be dropped therein, they have been regarded by the officials as a confoundedly dissatisfied set, who were continually asking for something they had not got, always giving lots of trouble, and, therefore, to be snub-whensoever possible.

The history of the long-service medal has afforded occasions and possibilities in the afore mentioned direction such as have scarcely ever presented themselves in the past. It is hardly necessary to mention that the opportunities for rubbing off old scores have not been neglected. Reasonably-minded people would no doubt, in the plenitude of their innocence, suppose that the permanent officials, who must of necessity be the advisers of a civilian Secretary for War, would be desirous of advancing the interests of a branch of the Service which helps to create a need for them to occupy their stools, and is, as a consequence one of the causes which justifies the payment of their salaries. Repeat-

ed experience has taught that this is not the view of the situation taken by those who work the wires which gives movement and speech to the official chief.

A word to the wise usually suffices. We shall soon have rifles of extreme range and all our existing rifle ranges are intended for short range weapons. The following discussion recently took place in the British House of Commons:—

Mr. Wilson Lloyd asked the Secretary of State for War if his intention had been called to the sad fatal accident at Tipton, to a child of Mr. Henn, who was killed by a stray bullet from the Dudley rifle range while standing at the door of his father's house; if he would state what measures would be adopted to prevent such accidents in the future at this range and other similar ranges in the country; and if the War Department would grant help to Mr. Henn to relieve him from the expense that had been inflicted upon him by the accident, amounting to £60, which was beyond his power to pay?

Mr. Woodall: Attention has been called to the accident, and firing has been prohibited there; I do not see, however, that any blame attached to the Government in the matter.

Mr. Wilson Lloyd: Is it not a fact that the range was complained of in 1892 by the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, and an inspection was ordered to be made by the War-office. As a result the ranges were pronounced to be safe, and as a consequence of that the ranges continued to be used when the accident occurred? Has not the War-office thereby become liable to give some gratuity to the father of this poor child?

Commanders in chief of Colonial forces appear to be having a lively time of it just now with the political heads of their governments. The following appeared in the last number of the *Australian Colonial Military Gazette*:

It is again our sad duty to draw attention to the discourteous way in which Major General Hutton, the Commandant, is treated by Sir George Dibbs. Recently a telegram from Tamworth was published in the metropolitan daily press an-

nouncing that the General, after inspecting the local company of the 4th Infantry Regiment, had said that he was "satisfied with the way the men acquitted themselves, but he complained of the irregularity in the attendance at drill, and threatened to disband the corps if more regular attendance was not kept up." Thereupon Sir George Dibbs, with that pretty meddlingness which seems to mark him out among the prime ministers of the world, telegraphed to the Commandant in the following terms:—"Major-General Hutton, C. B., Aide-de-camp to the Queen, Tamworth.—In the press telegram from Tamworth to-day you are reported, while inspecting the Tamworth Volunteer Corps, to have threatened to disband the corps if more regular attendance was not kept. I should like to know whether this report is correct, and, if so, to request you to be good enough to furnish me with an explanation upon what authority you made such a statement. A disbandment of the corps could only take place upon the approval of the Governor and Executive Council." General Hutton was equal to the occasion, and furnished the "explanation" in a manner which must have made Sir George feel the small man he really is. The general wired back:—"The newspaper report must be incorrect. I told the Tamworth company that if the authorised establishment could not be maintained it would be a question as to whether I should not recommend the company to be broken up. I am fully aware of the limit of my powers in this respect." To a courteous reply of this kind, all cutting through it was, what could even Sir George Richard Dibbs say? He had met his match, and all that he could wire back was that the General's explanation was "satisfactory." Some men appear to court a dressing down, and Sir George is one of these. In this instance he got one, and in a way with which no person—Dibbs excepted—could find fault.

Battleship Le Carnot.

The new French battleship, which was launched early in the present month, is to be called "Le Carnot." The length of the vessel is 396 feet, her beam 71 feet, her draught aft 27½ feet, and her displacement 11,882 tons. She has a complete steel belt with a maximum thickness of 17.7 inches, and a curved steel deck 2.75 inches thick. Above the water line belt, there rises for an additional height of 4 feet a steel belt of 4 inch armor. The machinery of the ship consists of a pair of compound vertical engines, with three cylinders, fed by twenty-four Lagrafel & D'Allest boilers. At 95 revolutions with forced draught, 13,500 horse power should

be developed, giving a speed of 18 knots, and with 85 revolutions, natural draught, 9,600 horse power, giving a speed of about 17 knots. The machinery weighs 1,178 tons. The normal coal capacity is 800 tons, or enough for 4,000 knots' steaming, but when all subsidiary bunkers are full, coal for 5,000 knots can be carried. The cost of "Le Carnot" will be, for the ship \$4,800,000, for her gun and torpedo armament \$520,000, and for machinery and boilers \$636,000, or in all, \$5,956,000.

The armament will consist of two 11.8 inch guns, one in a 14.6 inch turret forward and the other in a similar turret aft, the forward gun being 26 feet and the after gun 19.5 feet above the water line; two 10.6 inch guns, one in a 14.6 inch turret on each beam; eight 5.5 inch quick-firing guns, mounted singly in 3.9 inch turrets, four on each beam; four 2.5 inch quick-firing, twelve 1.8 inch quick-firing, and eight 1.45 inch quick-firing or Maxim automatic guns. There will also be four above-water and two submerged torpedo-launching tubes. The most significant feature of the vessel is the enormous power of her right ahead and right astern fire. In each case this is furnished by one 11.8 inch, two 10.6 inch, and four 5.5 inch, beside smaller guns. Beam fire is furnished by two 11.8 inch, one 10.6 inch, and four 5.5 inch guns, so that in every direction the ship is offensively strong to an exceptional degree.

Great Britain in Egypt.

It is being urged in military circles in London that the British forces in Egypt should immediately make an important advance on the Upper Nile—a new campaign against the Dervishes. The recent crushing defeat inflicted upon the latter by the Italian forces at Kassala has, it appears, so demoralized the tribes that energetic action now on the part of the Egyptian forces would secure peace on the frontier for a considerable time to come. It is stated that negotiations are in progress for the Italian and British forces to act in concert during the forthcoming operations. The former would advance from Kassala upon Khartoum, supported by the Abyssinian army, while the combined English and Egyptian troops would march upon Berber from Suakim. After disposing of the remains of Osman Digna's Dervishes at Berber, which are now said to number only from two to three thousand fighting men, the combined British and Egyptian army would follow the course of the Nile to Khartoum and there affect a junction with the Italian forces. Preparations for the expedition are being made, but very quietly, it is asserted, so as not to rouse international jealousies. There is no doubt that a movement of the kind indicated above would be favorably regarded among military men, as it is beginning to be feared that if an advance on Khartoum be much longer delayed another European Power will be there before us and take possession.

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.

OUR SERVICE CONTEMPORARIES.

A French naval officer has been at the compiling statistics as to the number of English homing pigeons which have been set free from the French Channel ports during the last three years. The number set up is, it appears, so fabulously large that even a French editor hesitates to publish the total, not, we presume, so much for fear of not being believed, as from a somewhat hypercritical desire not to publish statistics which cannot readily be verified. Such reticence, although somewhat exasperating to the idle and usually only too gullible general reader, is nevertheless of inestimable value to the hard-work specialist, who thus can get at facts without the tedious necessity for verifying them. As the figures quoted in this case are absolutely recent, there can be, as our contemporary says, no difficulty whatever in ascertaining their accuracy. Well, then, it appears that on June 21, 22 and 23 of this present year, over four thousand English birds were sent up from Cherbourg alone; to be precise, the exact number was four thousand and forty! The same officer who gives us such satisfactory assurance of the wide-awakenedness of the most recent development of our naval Intelligence Department, gives an equally flattering account of the zeal and intelligence of our naval officers, for it appears that all, or nearly all, the officers belonging to our Channel Squadron are familiar with every minute convolution of the capes and bays on the Normandy coast, and that our torpedo-boats are constantly to be met with in French waters. Moreover, a number of English officers are in the habit of ascending as far up the estuaries of the French rivers as it is possible for them to go in yachts or pleasure boats, and are thus enabled to obtain by personal investigation accurate details of the configuration of the coast.—United Service Gazette.

The officers of the H.M.S. "Warspite," who were in command while on the Pacific Station, have erected in Portsmouth Dockyard Chapel a memorial in brass to the memory of the four midshipmen, R. Caldwell, the Hon. A. de Montmorency, P. Brown and D. Johnstone, who were drowned at Esquimalt, July 17th, 1891.

The Admiralty have selected Commander George E. Richards, late of the surveying ship "Triton," for the command

of the composite gun vessel "Rambler" 3,835 tons, 650-horse power, which has been placed under orders to commission for service on both the American and West Indies Stations.

There floated over the hamlet of Villeneuve-la-Garnne, France, recently, in mid-air, a balloon. Suddenly it appeared to burst, and fell rapidly towards the earth. Fearing that a disaster had occurred, the terrified folk ran to the spot at which they expected the aerostat would reach the ground, when, to their amazement, they saw a parachute detach itself from the car and descend gently. Immediately the earth was touched, one of the passengers jumped upon a small bicycle, which he had brought with him from the aerial regions, and he disappeared in the direction of Levallois, in the neighborhood of Paris, as rapidly as the machine could carry him. The explanation of this singular occurrence is simple. The balloon was the Caliban, and the ascent was made from Levallois by Capt. Capazza and M. Hervieu, the latter being the cyclist. Their object was to test the possibility of a balloon being used for carrying war despatches, and they assumed that an enemy succeeded in destroying it. Yet they proved that by means of the parachute they would be able to make good their escape, and to cut-distance with their pursuers with the aid of the portable bicycle.

It is stated that, acting on the recommendation of the committee which recently sat in reference to harbour defence, the Admiralty have decided to construct a boom to stretch across the Rived Medway, for service if required. The shore anchorage of the boom will be near Port Victoria and Stangate Creek, and will cost about £3,000 each to construct. Four obsolete gunboats, and an enormous quantity of timber, will be utilized in the construction of the boom.

The following comment, which will no doubt be duly noted by those whom it concerns, was made by the Duke of Connaught in reference to the weakness of the companies of some of the battalions of Volunteers that took part in the field day with the Regular Forces at Aldershot on Friday, the 10th inst.:—"The handling of the Volunteers showed an improvement on that of the previous day's operations. Sections were kept well together; a point of great importance in enabling the correct direction to be maintained. The companies of many of the battalions were extremely weak. In order to render instruction effective, companies should consist of at least twenty-five fives."

Capt. Kyngdon, N.S.W. Artillery Regiment, has been appointed A.D.C. to the Major-General Commanding in New South Wales, vice Lieut. Jenkins, whose period of employment as such has expired.

Lieut.-Col. F. R. de Wolski, R.E., C. M.G., who was the last commanding Engineer in New South Wales, has been transferred from Shoeburyness to Mauritius.

The most recent returns of the British Volunteer Force, taken in connection with the Home Defence Mobilisation Scheme, show that the whole number of Infantry Volunteers allotted to posts in the Northern and Southern Lines for the defence of London is 114,051, with 79 position batteries, of whom 37,575 infantry and 26 batteries belong to the Northern Line, and 76,476 infantry and 56 batteries (each of four guns) to the Southern Line. Besides these there are 8,478 infantry and six brigades of garrison artillery allotted to the Thames defences. The strongest post is Caterham, in the Southern Line, to which 28,128 infantry of the North, South, and West London, Surrey, and Cheshire and Lancashire Brigades, and 21 batteries from Northumberland, Durham, Norfolk, Sussex, the Cinque Ports, Lancashire, and Cheshire are allotted; and in the same line Guildford has 8,918 infantry of the Home and Western Counties Brigades, and eight batteries from Yorkshire and Scotland.

On the occasion of the centenary of Lord Howe's naval victory on June 1, 1794, off Ushant, when six French ships were captured and one sunk, the 1st Batn. of the "Queen's," now stationed at Malta, were much gratified at receiving the following telegram from the Howe, then at Venice—"Bearing Lord Howe's name, may we congratulate the gallant 'Queen's' on centenary of his glorious victory." When the Mediterranean Fleet was in Malta Harbour a short time ago the officers of the Howe were greatly interested in an engraving hanging in the officer's mess of the "Queen's. The scene is laid on the quarterdeck of the Queen Charlotte, which was the flagship of Admiral Lord Howe, when he gained the battle known as the "The Glorious First of June." In the picture Lieut. John Neville of the "Queen's," is shown mortally wounded, supported in the arms of two other officers of the regiment, Capt. Isaacs and Ensign James Tudor. Lord Howe is a sympathising onlooker. The tradition is that King George III, was so pleased with the gallant bearing of the "Queen's" in this battle that he ordered a painting of the above-mentioned episode, and presented an engraving from it to each officer of the regiment serving on board the Queen Charlotte. The late Col. Burnaby, M.P. for Leicestershire, some years ago asked a question in the House of Commons as to what had become of the original painting, which used to be in Greenwich Hospital, but he received no satisfactory reply. The engraving now in the "Queen's" mess was presented by a former officer of the regiment, Major Mackie. Should the Howe return to Malta before the departure of the regiment for India, Lieut.-Col. Broderick and the officers hope to have the opportunity of inviting the officers

of the Howe to dinner, when a toast will be given to the memory of those who took part in the great sea fight. Three hundred and ninety-nine non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment were embarked on board Lord Howe's fleet at this period, viz.:—Queen Charlotte, 134; Royal George, 31; Defence, 80; Majestic, 77; Russell, 77. On the Queen Charlotte, besides Lieut. Neville killed, there were 11 non-commissioned officers and men wounded; on the Royal George, two privates killed; on the Defence, Ensign Baycott wounded four privates killed, one wounded.

British Volunteers Under Criticism.

The Volunteers have been exposed recently to the fire of that sort of criticism that is always to be expected at this time of year. Two years ago a well known military critic of the "Times" gave the public the benefit of his views about our citizen army, and did more harm than good. This year's attack is of a very similar character. This critic, like many other military men, is disposed to blame the Volunteers for not coming up to an ideal standard of military efficiency—to blame them in short for being Volunteers. The truth is that military men have set up a standard for the Volunteers which is quite unattainable under present conditions. They do not, we believe, find fault out of pure "cussedness," or with any intention of throwing cold water upon the Volunteer movement. That time has long passed, and military men have now jumped to the opposite extreme of expecting too much from the force. Amongst other things the "Times" critic made great capital out of the shortcomings of a battalion which manoeuvred badly in a thickly-wooded country near Aldershot. But this and other examples of individual ignorance by no means proved the Volunteers as black as they have been painted. It is at best but a thankless task to pick holes in the organisation of a public-spirited body such as the Volunteers. These attacks are, of course, directed more at the system than the officers and men themselves; yet it is difficult to criticise strongly without giving pain. In a certain sense, however, the critics are paying a compliment to their victims. They are blaming them for not being as well trained as regulars, and their officers because they have not fully mastered the ever fluctuating science of tactics. "The Volunteer force," say the critics, "appears to have reached a point beyond which it cannot advance." "It is larger, but not more efficient than thirty years ago." But is not this altogether a mistaken and pessimistic view? The proposed remedy is to bring the Volunteers more into line with the militia. Of this we had some indications from the witnesses who gave evidence before the commissioners appointed to inquire into the working of the Volunteer Acts. With much of that evidence we entirely disagreed, and particularly with the sugges-

tions of some of the colonels who wished to bring about the introduction of a semi-military discipline. The "Volunteer Service Gazette" rightly insists that it is impossible to do this, and that the only way to deal with an insubordinate Volunteer is to dismiss him. But after all, the discipline of the Volunteers has very little to do with the defects of organisation upon which the critics insist. These defects can best be overcome by increased support from the authorities, and by unloosening the State purse strings more freely. But we certainly do not consider that any attempt to turn the Volunteers into a sort of modified Militia, or to insist upon the introduction of an irksome discipline, will tend to bring about the desired standard of efficiency. — United Service Gazette.

Steering Gear for Warships.

During the recent naval manoeuvres there have been a large number of breakdowns and narrow escapes from collision, due solely to defective or inefficient steering gear. This, however, is not the first time that the naval manoeuvres have pointed to the necessity of devoting special attention to this small, though most important, portion of a vessel's machinery. For many years, the Admiralty have fitted their own type of steering gear (termed the Admiralty screw gear) to nearly all warships, and with the vessels built prior to about three years ago this gear answered fairly well, but, with the introduction of the very large battleships and fast cruisers, their lordships were advised by engineering experts to adopt the Harfield compensating gear, the great advantage of which is its increase of power in the same proportion as its increase of load, whereas the older gears suffered a decrease of power when the load was increased. An important point in connection with the compensating gear is, that it enables the ship to be easily steered by hand when steaming full speed astern, whereas the screw gear, when adjusted for handwork, is practically useless for steering a vessel going full speed astern. The "Sirius" and "Spartan," two of the new second-class cruisers, were fitted with the compensating gears, and on recent trials some splendid results were obtained with them. In each case, with the ship going full speed ahead at the rate of 23 knots, the rudder was put by steam power from amidships to hard-a-starboard in eight seconds, and with the hand gear from hard-to-port to hard-a starboard in 34½ seconds; when going full speed astern the rudder was put from hard-a-starboard to hard-a-port by hand in 70 seconds. In the "Sybill" and "Pique," fitted with screw gear and tried a few months since, it was found to be impossible to steer by hand when steaming astern. As a result of these trials, together with the fact that during the manoeuvres of this year and last no breakdown of the compensating gear was recorded, the gear is to be fitted to nearly all the ships in course of construction.—Army and Navy Gazette.

The "Engine of Victory."

"NOT SO VALUABLE AS SMOKELESS POWDER."

M. Turpin on Thursday (says a Reuter's telegram) communicated to the Committee on Inventions at the French Ministry of War particulars of an important improvement upon his invention now under consideration of the committee. He has not yet patented the improvement, but he said he confided the details to the committee, trusting to their loyalty not to divulge the secret. After explaining this modification, M. Turpin offered to reply to any criticisms the committee might make, and afterwards asked when he could receive the committee's decision upon his invention. The president stated that a sub-committee was about to be appointed, and that a reply would be given to him as soon as possible, perhaps even before the holidays. A representative of the "Matin" on Thursday interviewed several members of the committee, but they refused to make any statement. One, however, intimated that M. Turpin's invention was not of supreme importance. The "Echo de Paris" publishes similar information, and says that competent persons, while regarding M. Turpin's invention as valuable, do not think "a priori" that it is likely to revolutionise war tactics to such an extent as did the discovery of smokeless powder some years ago.

Force of a Cannon Ball.

In dwelling upon the wonderful power of the guns of the Indiana, Albert Franklin Matthews, in an article on "The Evolution of a Battleship" in the "Century" for July, gives illustrations from the recent Chilean civil war, showing the effectiveness of the smaller sizes of breech-loading rifle guns.

A shot weighing 250 pounds from an 8 inch gun of Fort Valdivia, in Valparaiso harbor, struck the cruiser "Blanco Encalada" above the armor belt, passed through the thin steel plate on the side, went through the captain's cabin, took the pillow from under his head, dropped his head on the mattress with a thump, but without injuring a hair, passed through the open door into the mess room, where it struck the floor, and then glanced to the ceiling. Then it went through a wooden bulkhead an inch thick, into a room 25 x 42 feet, where 40 men were sleeping in hammock. It killed six of them outright and wounded six others, three of whom died, after which it passed through a steel bulkhead five inches thick, and ended its course by striking a battery outside, in which it made a dent nearly two inches deep. It was filled with sand. Had it released deadly gases, no one knows what damage it might have done.

A 450 pound missile from a 10 inch gun in the same fort struck the same vessel on its 8 inch armor. It hit square on a bolt. The shell did not pierce the armor, but burst the outside the vessel. It drove the bolt clear through, and in its flight the bolt struck an 8 inch gun, completely disabling it. Such is the power of the small-sized guns.

AT THE RANGES.

Three Annual Prize Meetings of Important Rifle Associations.

The thirty-first annual prize meeting of the Nova Scotia rifle association began on Bedford range Aug. 14th. There were about the same number of riflemen present as last year, when there was a considerable increase. The weather was favorable to good shooting, expect that the wind was slightly tricky. King's regiment men acted as scorers and markers. Captain Browne was range officer. Better scores were made than on the first day last year. Sergeant Mumford made a possible in the third competition at 600 yards. His sighting shot resulted in a bull's eye, eye, and in the seven succeeding shots he made bull's eyes. Sergeant Melvin headed the competition with 32 at 500 yards, 33 at 600 yards, making the total 65 points of the possible 70.

NURSERY COMPETITION.

Ranges, 200 yards. Seven rounds.

Prizes.	Pts.
1 \$8, Private Miller, 68th.....	30
2 7, Private J. J. Wilson, 63rd....	29
3 6, Gunner A. E. Currie, H.G.A.	28
4 5, Corp. J. R. Maxwell, H.G.A.	28
5 4, Private MacDonald, K.C.H....	27
6 3, Private E. Meagher 63rd.....	26
7 3, Lieutenant Critchley R.F.B...	25
8 3, Private Woolrich 63rd.....	24
9 3, Gunner Merritt H.G.A.....	24
10 3, Gunner F. H. Frith, K.C.H.	24
11 3, Gunner Diblin, H.G.A.....	22
12 3, Private Archibald, 63rd.....	22
13 2, Gunner Caufield, H.G.A.....	21
14 2, Private Mudge, 66th.....	21
15 2, Private George Christie, 78th.	20
16 2, Gunner Geo. Dean, H.G.A....	20
17 2, Bomb. H. MacDonald, H.G.A.	18
18 2, Gunner Nickerson, H.G.A....	15
19 2, Private Mitchell, 63rd.....	12

P. R. A. CHALLENGE GOLD MEDAL.

Ranges, 200 and 500 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Position at 200 yards standing.

Prizes.	Pts.
1 medal and \$15, Lieut. Bent, 93rd.	61
2 \$15, Sergeant Longueil, 63rd.....	61
3 12, Captain Blackburn, 78th.....	59
4 8, Gunner Caufield, H.G.A.....	58
5 5, Bandmaster Hanson, 63rd....	58
6 5, Sergeant Christie, 93rd.....	58
7 5, Private Burns, 63rd.....	57
8 5, Major Maxwell, H.C.A.....	57
9 5, Lieutenant Wilson, 63rd.....	57
10 5, Sergeant Blair, 78th.....	57
11 5, Major Weston, 66th.....	57
12 5, Lieutenant Cribb, 78th.....	57
13 5, Staff Sergeant Gray, 66th....	57
14 5, Lieutenant Dover, 78th.....	56
15 4, Captain Dodge, 68th.....	56
16 4, Sergeant-Major Gibson.....	55
17 4, Sergeant Melvin, H.G.A.....	55
18 4, Captain Corbin, 63rd.....	55
19 4, Lieut. Cretchley, R.F.B.....	55
20 4, Sergeant Daniels, 63rd.....	55
21 4, Sergeant Frawley, H.G.A....	53
22 4, Lieut. Colonel Egan, 63rd....	53
23 4, Captain G. LeCam, 69th.....	53
24 4, Gunner Currie, H.G.A.....	53
25 4, Lieut. Colonel Walsh, res'd..	53
26 4, Captain Adams, H.G.A.....	53
27 4, Lieutenant McElmon, 93rd....	52
28 4, Captain Flowers H.G.A.....	52
29 4, Staff Sergt. Harris, H.G.A....	52

THE BANKERS CUP.

Cup to be won three times not necessarily consecutively. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each ranges.

Prizes.	Tl.
1 Bankers cup and \$15, Sergeant Melvin, H.G.A.....	65
2 \$15, Private McNutt, 78th.....	64
3 12, Sergeant Percival, 63rd.....	63
4 8, Sergeant Mumford, 63rd.....	62
5 5, Gr. J. A. McEachern, H.G.A.	62
6 5, Private Duggan, 66th.....	60
7 5, Sergeant Lockhart, 93rd.....	60
8 5, Trooper Eaton, K.C.H.....	59
9 5, Captain LeCain, 69th.....	59
10 5, Gunner Faulkner, H.G.A.....	59
11 5, Lieutenant Cribb, 78th.....	59
12 5, Private Dickie, 68th.....	59
13 5, Corporal Cox, K.C.H.....	59
14 5, Major Maxwell, H.G.A.....	59
15 4, Captain Flowers, H.C.A.....	59
16 4, Marlor Bishop, 63rd.....	59
17 4, Lieutenant Dover, 78th.....	58
18 4, Lieut. Marshall, H.G.A.....	57
19 4, Gunner Morton, H.G.A.....	57
20 4, Private Bennet, 68th.....	57
21 4, Major Weston, 69th.....	56
22 4, Trooper Webster, K.C.H.....	56
23 4, Lieutenant Bent, 93rd.....	56
24 4, Corporal McLean, 78th.....	56
25 4, Private Black, 78th.....	56
26 4, Private Burns, 63rd.....	56
27 4, Captain Corbin, 63rd.....	56
28 4, Sergeant Harris, H.G.A.....	56
29 4, Gunner Nickerson. H.G.A....	55

A despatch from Ottawa says preparations are being made at Rideau rifle ranges for accommodation of a larger number of makemen than usual, the indications being that the meeting of the D. R. A. will have more entries than last year. Fifty marquees and 120 tents are being put up.

THE SECOND DAY

of the meeting brought a glary light, with light tricky wind, poor conditions for good shooting. The all-comers match was won with the same score as last year. Sergeant Christie of the 93rd, making 64, the score of Captain Stevens a year ago.

The battalion match was won by the first team of the H. G. A., thus keeping the honor with the artillery. The first four scores a year ago were :

1st H. G. A.....	419
2nd H. G. A.....	404
78th battalion.....	400
63rd rifles.....	396

This year the winners of the first four prizes were :

1st H. G. A.....	430
78th battalion.....	411
2nd H. G. A.....	409
1st 63rd rifles.....	403

The score made by Bandsman Williams a young and enthusiastic shot, in the second team of the 63rd, is very creditable—48 out of the possible 50. Bombadier Fader, of the H. G. A., made the top score in the battalion match 49 points.

Gunner McEachren, of the H. G. A. takes the General Williams' prize with a score of 65. Last year it was won by Major Garrison with the same figures.

The ladies match was finished so close on train time that it was impossible to make up the score for this morning's issue. The targets had to be rung down in order to let the markers and others reach the train, and one marksman, who could not get in his last shot, entered a protest.

The range was improved last year and at this meeting it is made better yet. The range staff consisting of the president, Colonel Macdonald ; the range officer,

Captain Browne ; the secretary, Major Weston ; the surgeon, Lieutenant Jacques and the two assistant range officers, Lieutenants Lea and Mott, have a tent to themselves. Then there is the officers' mess and the men's mess. William Wilson, of the Bellevue hotel, has charge of the messes and he renders a most satisfactory service indeed. Ladies or other visitors to the range to-day will be able to obtain refreshments from Mr. Wilson. The scores yesterday, except in the ladies' match, were as follows :

ALL COMERS MATCH.

Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range.

Prizes	Total
1 \$12, Sergeant Christie, 93rd.....	64
2 10, Captain Dennison, H.G.A....	63
3 8, Major Maxwell, H.G.A.....	63
4 5, Corporal McLean, 68th.....	62
5 5, Trooper Eaton, K.C.H.....	62
6 5, Captain Harris, H.G.A.....	62
7 5, Captain Flowers, H.G.A.....	61
8 5, Private Burns, 63rd.....	61
9 5, Sergeant H. C. Blair, 78th..	61
10 5, Sergt-Major Gibson, 66th.....	60
11 5, Major Bishop, 63rd.....	59
12 5, Captain Dodge, 68th.....	59
13 5, Staff-Sergeant Gray, 66th..	59
14 4, Captain Suckling, 78th.....	58
15 4, Private Bennet, 68th.....	58
16 4, Sergeant McLeod, H.G.A....	58
17 4, Captain Adams, H.G.A.....	58
18 4, Staff Sergeant Blair, 78th..	58
19 4, Private Duggan, 69th.....	58
20 4, Sergeant Melvin, H.G.A.....	57
21 4, Captain Blackburn, 78th.....	57
22 4, Gunner Fader, H.G.A.....	57
23 4, Lieut. Critchley, R.F.B.....	57
24 4, Lieutenant Young, 66th.....	56
25 4, Sergeant Peverill, 63rd.....	56
26 4, Private Black, 78th.....	56
27 4, Trooper Webster, K.C.H.....	56
28 Lieutenant Wilsor, 63rd.....	56

BATTALION MATCH.

A Silver Challenge Cup.—Presented by Lieutenant General Laurie. Cup to be held during the year by the commanding officer, and to be used at the officers mess of the winning corps. Range 500. Ten rounds.

1ST TEAM H. G. A.—FIRST PRIZE \$40.

Major Maxwell.....	48
Major Garrison.....	44
Captain Flowers.....	44
Captain Adams.....	39
Captain Harris.....	45
Captain Dimock.....	38
Staff-Sergt Harris.....	37
Sergeant Malvin.....	43
Captain Faulkeer.....	45
Gunner McEachren.....	47
	430

78TH BATTALION—SECOND PRIZE \$25.

Major Barnhill.....	41
Captain Blackburn.....	43
Captain Suckling.....	43
Lieutenant Dover.....	43
Lieutenant Cribb.....	40
Sergeant H. C. Blair.....	41
Sergeant D. C. Blair.....	33
Corporal McLean.....	39
Private McNutt.....	43
Private Black.....	45
	411

2ND TEAM H. G. A.—THIRD PRIZE \$15.

Lieutenant Marshall.....	40
Quarter-Master Sergeant Murray.....	39
Sergeant Frawley.....	39
Corporal Crossley.....	37
Corporal J. R. Maxwell.....	35
Bombadier Fader.....	49
Bombadier Campbell.....	42
Gunner Burbidge.....	47
Gunner Clarke.....	37
Gunner Morton.....	44
	409

1ST TEAM 63RD—FOURTH PRIZE \$10.

Major Bishop.....	44
Captain Corbin.....	39
Lieutenant Taylor.....	41
Lieutenant Wilson.....	39
Sergeant Mumford.....	32
Sergeant Longuiel.....	46
Sergeant Daniels.....	41
Bandmaster Hanson.....	38
Sergeant Peverill.....	40
Private Burns.....	43
	403

2ND TEAM 63RD—FIFTH PRIZE \$10.

Lieutenant Dixon.....	26
Lieutenant Jacques.....	31
Lieutenant Forbes.....	40
Sergeant-Major Lockart.....	46
Corporal Peverill.....	41
Corporal Bertram.....	32
Bandsman Jost.....	39
Bandsman Williams.....	48
Bandsman Defreytas.....	38
Sergeant Power.....	40
	351

68TH BATTALION.

Sergeant Hiltz.....	36
Private Bassett.....	38
Sergeant Young.....	32
Private Mader.....	36
Private Chas Dorman.....	36
Private Dickie.....	31
Private Beckwith.....	41
Private Bennett.....	43
Private Dennison.....	23
Captain Dodge.....	44
	360

GENERAL WILLIAMS COMPETITION.

Range 600 yards. Fifteen rounds.

1	\$12, Gunner McEachren, H.G.A..	65
2	10, Lieutenant McElmon, 93rd..	65
3	8, Sergeant-Major Gibson, 66th	65
4	5, Sergeant H. C. Blair, 78th...	64
5	5, Corporal Faulkner, H. G. A...	63
6	5, Major Maxwell, H. G. A.....	63
7	5, Lieutenant Carter, 93rd.....	63
8	5, Captain Blackburn, 78th.....	62
9	5, Lieutenant Forbes, 63rd.....	62
10	5, Gunner Burbidge, H.G.A....	61
11	5, Gunner Campbell, H.G.A....	61
12	5, Sergeant Baird, 93rd.....	61
13	5, Sergeant Mumford, 63rd.....	61
14	4, Major Garrison, H.G.A.....	61
15	4, Major Bishop, 63rd.....	60
16	4, Corporal Peverill, 63rd.....	60
17	4, Lieutenant Marshall, H.G.A.	60
18	4, Private Young, 78th.....	60
19	4, Sergeant Melvin, H.G.A.....	60
20	4, Private Bennett, 68th.....	60
21	4, Bombadier Fader, H.G.A....	60
22	4, Lieutenant Bent, 93rd.....	59
23	4, Bandsman Williams, 63rd...	59
24	4, Corporal McLean, 78th.....	59
25	4, Captain Corbin, 63rd.....	59
26	4, Bandsman Defreytas, 63rd...	58
27	4, Corporal Crossley, H.G.A....	58
28	4, Captain Dimock, H.G.A.....	58

The thirty-first annual prize meeting of the Provincial rifle association concluded on the 16th.

The presentation of prizes took place in the afternoon, Lieutenant-Governor Daly handing to the winners the tokens of their successes. There was a good assemblage of ladies, though much smaller on account of the rain than it would otherwise have been. A pleasant feature of the proceedings was that the Misses Laurie, daughters of General Laurie, the donor of the battalion cup and of the skirmishing bugle, were present, and on invitation of Governor Daly, placed the trophy in the hands of Captain Harris, as representing the H. G. A.

The governor was introduced by Colonel C. J. Macdonald, the president of the association. His honor expressed his pleasure in again meeting with those interested in the good work of the P. R. A. He was glad to hear of the fine

shooting which marked this meeting. The governor then proceeded to make the presentation, saying something pleasant to each prize-winner as he came forward. In handing to the winner the first prize in the General Williams' competition, his honor said he did so with special pleasure, as for several seasons he had been secretary to the donor. The scores yesterday were :

THE LADIES PRIZE.

To be competed for by members of the association who have been nominated by ladies who are subscribers to this fund. Range 500 yards. Seven rounds.

1, Miss M. Bishop, Maj. Bishop, 63rd	35
2, Miss Morris—Lieut. Carter, 93rd	34
3, Mrs. Harrison—Capt. Harrison, 93rd.....	34
4, Mrs. Carter—Sergt. Carter, 93rd	34
5, Mrs. Cox—Corporal Cox, K. C. H.	33
6, Mrs. Mitchell—Pt. Mitchell, 78th	33
7, Mrs. McKenzie—Corporal McKenzie, 63rd.....	33
8, Mrs. Maxwell—Maj. Maxwell, H. G. A.....	32
9, Mrs. Faulkner—Corp. Faulkner, H. G. A.....	32
10, Miss Kavanagh—Lieut. Forbes.	
11, ———Trooper Webster, K.	
12, Mrs. Fader—Gr. Fader, H. G. A.	32
13, Miss Bligh—Lt. Flowers, H.G.A.	32
14, Miss Gray—Staff Sgt. Gray, 66th	32
15, Mrs. Adams—Captain Adams, H. G. A.....	32
16, Mrs. Henniger—Captain Adams, H. G. A.....	32
17, Mrs. Crichley—Lieut. Crichley, R. F. B.....	32
18, Mrs. Black—Private Black, 78th	32
19, Miss Peverill—St. Peverill, 63rd,	31
20, Mrs. Webster—Sgt. Peverill, 63rd,	31

THE MERCHANTS' CUP.

Cup to be won three times, not necessarily consecutively. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range.

	Total
1, \$15 and cup—Sergt. Carter, 93rd	91
2, 15—Private Burns, 63rd.....	91
3, 12—Lieutenant Forbes, 63rd...	89
4, 8—Lieutenant Taylor, 63rd....	89
5, 4—Sergt.-Major Lockhart, 63rd	88
6, 5—Trooper Webster, K C H..	88
7, 5—Gunner Burbidge, H G A..	88
8, 5—Corporal Cox, K C H.....	87
9, 5—Sergeant Christie, 93rd....	87
10, 5—Major Garrison, H G A....	87
11, 5—Sergeant Daniels, 63rd....	87
12, 5—Lieutenant Bent, 93rd....	86
13, 5—Captain Suckling, 78th....	86
14, 5—Corporal McLean, 78th....	86
15, 5—Gunner Currie, H G A....	86
16, 4—Gunner Clarke, H G A....	85
17, 4—Gunner Campbell, H G A..	85
18, 4—Corporal Faulkner, H G A.	85
19, 4—Lieutenant Fitch, 60th....	85
20, 4—Private Harvey, 66th.....	85
21, 4—Colonel Egan, 63rd.....	85
22, 4—Captain Dimock, H G A....	85
23, 4—Sergeant Languel, 63rd... 85	
24, 4—Captain Harris, H G A. . .	85
25, 4—Sergeant Melvin, H G A..	84
26, 4—Staff-Sergt. Harris, H G A	84
27, 4—Bandmaster Hansen, 63rd..	84
28, 4—Lieutenant Crichley, R F B	84
29, 4—Lieutenant Dover, 78th....	84

THE CONSOLATION PRIZES

Range 500 yards. Five rounds.

1—\$10, Trooper Eaton, K C H....	23
2— 8, Major Barnhill, 78th.....	21
3— 6, Private Dorman, 68th.....	21
4— 5, Bandsman Defreytas, 63rd	21
5— 5, Gunner McCallum, H G A.	21
6— 5, Sergeant Poore, 63rd.....	21
7— 4, Staff Sergt. Murray, H G A.	20
8— 4, Private McAllister, 63rd....	20
9— 4, Lieutenant Dennison, 68th..	20
10— 4, Private Bertram, 63rd.....	20
11— 3, Captain Balcom, H G A....	19

12— 3, Private Stevens, 63rd.....	19
13— 3, Private Scriven, 63rd.....	19
14— 3, Corporal Curren, 63rd....	19
15— 3, Private Bassett, 68th.....	19

THE SKIRMISHING MATCH.

To the section making the highest score skirmishing—20 rounds from about 450 yards to 200 yards; advancing and retiring and military position; at targets exposed to view for limited periods.

Points.

1st—93rd battalion.....	206
2nd—King's Canadian Hussars....	190
3rd—No. 1 Co., H G A.....	187
4th—No. 2 Co., 63rd rifles.....	183
5th—No. 4 Co., 63rd rifles.....	183
6th—68th battalion.....	180

GRAND AGGREGATE.

The aggregate badge of the association, the Dominion rifle association silver medal, and the Dominion rifle association bronze medal.

1—Badge, medal and \$12—Major Maxwell, M G A.....	324
2—Medal and \$7 Pt. Burns, 63rd..	322
3—\$5 Sergeant Melvin.....	321
4— 5 Lieutenant Bent, 93rd.....	318
6— 5 Sergeant Blair, 78th.....	317
6— 4 Gunner McKachran, H G A..	312
7— 4 Corporal McLean, 78th.....	311
8— 4 Lieutenant Doyer, 78th.....	309
9— 4 Corporal Cox, K C H.....	308
10—4 Sergeant Christie, 93rd.....	308

SPECIAL AGGREGATE.

The medals presented by his excellency the governor-general will be awarded to those two members of the association whose aggregate scores at 500 and 600 yards, in the 3rd, 4th and 8th competitions are the highest.

Sergeant Melvin, H G A.....	183
Private Burns, 63rd.....	178

THE OTTAWA TEAM.

Grand aggregate for a team to attend the 1894 competitions of the Dominion rifle association at Ottawa.

Private Burns, 63rd.....	322
Sergeant Melvin, H G A.....	321
Lieutenant Bent, 93rd.....	318
Sergeant H C Blair, 78th.....	317
Gunner McEachren, H G A.....	312
Lieutenant Dover, 78th.....	309
Corporal Cox, K C H.....	308
Captain Flowers, H G A.....	308
Sergeant Christie, 93rd.....	308
Corporal Faulkner, H G A.....	307
Captain Blackburn, 78th.....	305
Sergeant Daniels, 63rd.....	305
Sergeant Longuiel, 63rd.....	305
Captain L. Cain, 69th.....	304
Gunner Campbell, H G A.....	303

The two waiting men are Trooper Webster, of the K C H., with 302 points and Captain Adams, of the H. G. A., with 302.

"There must be no shooting on the range till the surgeon arrives."

Such was the order of Colonel C. J. Macdonald, president of the Nova Scotia provincial rifle association, the closing morning, when some of the marksmen were anxious to get to work before Surgeon Jacques reached the range and asked that firing be allowed to begin at once.

"We have fired for thirty years without accident," was the self-complacent and confident remonstrance against delay.

"That is so, but perhaps we are thirty years nearer an accident," Colonel Macdonald replied.

Truer words were never uttered, and before the day was done the accident came and Colonel Macdonald was himself the sufferer.

It was a most remarkable occurrence. Colonel Macdonald was struck in the left

leg by a fragment of glass from an exploding soda water bottle, and a wound 1½ inches long and ¼ of an inch deep was inflicted. A branch of an artery was severed. Colonel Macdonald was standing beside Governor Daly engaged in conversation. A report like the discharge of a revolver was heard, and the colonel felt a stinging sensation in his leg. He thought he had been shot and exclaimed to Captain Corbin, who also was in the tent :

"I'm shot, Jim ; some careless fellow has fired his revolver."

He at once pulled off his boot and rolled up his trousers leg. Blood was flowing freely. Captain Corbin saw that an artery had been cut and pressed his fingers on it tightly to stop the bleeding, while Range-Surgeon Jacques was quickly sent for. Fortunately Dr. Jacques had a complete outfit of surgical appliances. Iodoform, was applied and the wound stitched and properly dressed. Colonel Macdonald was able to walk to the team which conveyed him to the station.

The force of the explosion will be realized when it is stated that the fragment of glass cut a long slit in the leather of his high boot, cut trousers and under-clothing, and inflicted a wound on the edge of the shin bone three-quarters of an inch deep.

It is indeed remarkable that the president of the association, who had been so careful to take precautions against accident from rifle shooting, should in this way be wounded by the explosion of a harmless looking soda water bottle. He saw the wisdom of his care in having the surgeon on the range.

The Ontario Matches.

The annual matches of the Ontario Rifle Association commenced on the Long Branch rifle ranges on Tuesday, August 21st. There were on the grounds about 400 riflemen from all parts of the country, from British Columbia to Nova Scotia. There were three bluejackets from H.M.S. "Blake" and four men of the Royal Canadian Artillery, all the rest being volunteers.

The 13th Battalion of Hamilton contributed no less than 30 competitors, and the Queen's Own Rifles came close behind with 28. The following were the teams on the field, with the officer in command of each : 13th, Hamilton, Major J. J. Mason ; 25th, Milton, Major Fox ; 77th, Dundas, Lieut. Courtney ; 29th, Galt, Lieut. Limpert ; 7th Fusiliers, London, Major George Hayes ; 38th, Dufferin Rifles, Brantford, Capt. Nelles ; 30th, Guelph, Capt. Sultz ; 78th, Halifax, Capt. Blackburn ; 1st Prince of Wales Own Rifles, Montreal, Lieut.-Col. Hood ; 37th, York, Capt. Vanloon ; 22nd Oxford Rifles, Woodstock, Staff-Sergt. Gordon ; 47th, Kingston, Lieut. Cartwright ; 14th Prince of Wales' Own Rifles, Kingston, Capt. W. Hora. 36th, Peel, Capt. Knifton ; 1st Brigade Field Artillery, Guelph, Sergt-Major Armstrong ; 45th, Lindsay, Major Sam Hughes, M.P. ; 43rd Battalion, Ottawa, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Wright ; Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery, Sergt-Major S. Case ; British Columbia Brigade of Garrison Artillery, Victoria, Lieut. J. C. Chamberlain ; 54th, Melbourne, Que., Major Thomas ; 48th Highlanders, Major Henderson ; Royal Grenadiers, Lieut. W. R. Pringle ; Q.O.R., Lieut. E. P. McNeill ; 12th York Rangers, who had six members on the Bisley team out of 20 sent by the Dominion, Lieut. Elliott ; 30th, Drew, Ont., Capt. Holton ; 57th, Peterboro', Capt. Dennistoun ; Royal Canadian Artillery, Quebec, Lieut. Panet ; Manitoba Rifle Association, Winnipeg, Capt. C. N. Mitchell.

The following members of the Bisley team were noticed on the grounds : Lieut. Mitchell, of the 12th ; Quartermaster S. Ogg, 1st B.F.A. ; Sergt. D. Mitchell, 13th ; Gunner Turnbull, British Columbia ; Lieut. King, 45th, Bowmanville, winner of the St. George Challenge Cup ; Sergt. Simpson, 12th ; Sergt. Ralston, 37th, of Haldimand ; Sergt. Ball, 12th ; Pte. Milligan, 48th ; Serjt. Case, Halifax G.A. ; Pte. Hayhurst, 13th ; Sergt. Bayles, 12th, and Lieut. Williamson, 45th, of Lindsay.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and His Worship the Mayor went out by special tram at 10:30 a.m., accompanied by Lieut.-Cols. Davidsor, Mason and Hamilton, and Commander Law. Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick was asked to

FIRE THE FIRST SHOT,

and smilingly complied. Major Thomas, of the 54th Battalion, Melbourne, Que., loaded a rifle and handed it to His Honor, who stretched himself upon the grass, and fired at the 500 yards target. Everyone watched with the keenest interest, but the marker made no sign. His Honor had not allowed sufficiently for the wind, and went a little to the right of the target. The Mayor was then invited to fire a shot, but His Worship had no better success. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor were shown over all the ranges, and were entertained in the officers' mess before returning to town.

The firing then commenced in earnest. The wind was light, but shiftily nearly the whole day. Lieut. Miller, of the Queen's Own, who carried off the Gilmour prize, made a possible of 35 at 500 yards, and although this was no better than Lieut. Elliott's score of last year, the rest of the scores were better. Last year some scores of 27 took prizes, but yesterday nearly all the 29's were counted out. Early in the day Major Thomas, of the 54th, made a score of 34, and it was generally believed that this would be the top score, for no one seemed to be able to get more than four consecutive bulls.

The Canada Company's match was the most important of the day. Private Morrison, of the 13th Battalion, carried off the Ontario medal with the handsome score of 46, only four below the possible.

In the Gibson competition, Lieut. Hutchison, of the 43rd, was victorious, with a score of 65 out of a possible 70, which is excellent shooting at 500 and 600 yards. He was closely pushed, too, for there were two scores of 64, and nothing under 55 counted. Following are the full scores :

Gilmour match—500 yards ; 7 shots ; any position ; with head to target.

\$15—Lieut J B Miller, QOR.....	35
10—Major L Thomas, 54th.....	34
10—Pte G Foster, 45th.....	33
7—Staff-Sergt Harp, 48th.....	33
7—Gun H C Chamberlain, BCBGA	33
5—Pte W P Milligan, 48th.....	33
5—Pte T A Bertram, 13th.....	33
5—Quartermas'r-Sgt P Jardine, 29th	32
5—Pte Scott, 43rd.....	32
5—Capt W C Van Loon, 37th.....	32
5—Staff-Sergt J P Robinson, 56th.	32
5—Lieut A Elliott, 12th.....	32
5—Capt W S Russell, 45th.....	32
5—P O Isaacs, HMS "Blake".....	32
5—Lieut A D Crooks, QOR.....	32
5—Capt W Horn, PWOR.....	32
5—Capt Blackburn, 78th.....	32
5—Gunner W Pugh, RCA.....	32
5—Staff-Sergt J H Simpson, 12th..	31
5—Sergt G Brooks, RG.....	31
4—Pte M Kerr, 21st.....	31
4—Sergt G Thomsor, 12th.....	31
4—Pte Despard, QOR.....	31
4—Pte H Kerr, 48th.....	31
4—Staff-Sergt McCrae, VRC.....	31
4—Pte B H Haller, 29th.....	31
4—Capt J H Knifton, 36th.....	31

4—Capt G A McMicking, 44th.....	31
4—Lieut Grayburn, RL.....	31
4—Color-Sergt J Drysdale, PWOR	31
4—Bomb W Gould, 1st BFA.....	30
4—Staff-Sergt W Ashall, QOR.....	30
4—Lieut J A Williamson, 45th.....	30
3—Quartermas'r-Sgt J Thorne, QOR	30
3—Pte Hinds, 30th.....	30
3—Pte W Robson, 7th.....	30
3—Pte R J Taylor, 43rd.....	30
3—Lieut T Mitchell, 12th.....	30
3—Sergt T Bartlett, 57th.....	31
3—Gunner J Turnbull, BCBGA....	31
3—Pte C Emery, 77th.....	31
3—Pte Oliver, 45th.....	31
3—Lieut W R Pringle, RG.....	31
3—Capt A Wilson, 33rd.....	31
3—Lieut A Robertson, 30th.....	31
3—Capt T N Fox, 20th.....	31
3—Pte G Fitzgerald, 57th.....	31
3—Capt P Armstrong, RG.....	30
3—Lieut J S Hutchison, 43rd.....	29
3—Pte E E Mason, 13th.....	29
3—Color-Sergt Fowler, RG.....	29
3—Lieut E P Mitchell, QOR.....	29
3—Pte C Spencer, 13th.....	29

Fifteen 29's counted out.

"CANADA COMPANY"

Individual prizes, Ontario silver medal and \$8 ; four shots each at 200 and 400 yards, 200 yards kneeling, 400 any position, with head to target. Restricted to the members of the active militia of Ontario who have never won a prize in any former year at any provincial, Dominion or National Rifle Association match, not including consolation matches.

Pte F S Morrison, 13th.....	46
\$7—Pte Elmes, 13th.....	45
5—Sergt-Major McCrimmon, 7th....	45
5—Pte Dunham, 32nd.....	45
5—Pte Limpert, 29th.....	44
5—Pte Young, 30th.....	43
4—Sergt G Aikinson, 30th.....	43
4—Pte Heller, 29th.....	42
4—Lieut. McRoberts, 77th.....	42
4—Pte J A Hill, 77th.....	42
4—Corp Hammond, RG.....	42
4—Pte A E Parker, 12th.....	42
4—Pte H G Orton, 30th.....	42
4—Pte E English, 77th.....	42
4—Pte J Ryan, 30th.....	41
4—Pte G Mortimer, RG.....	41
4—Lieut Halligan, 37th.....	41
4—Capt A Meagrow, RL.....	41
4—Pte G May, 48th.....	41
3—Corp E R Marshall, 13th.....	41
3—Pte F Hinds, 30th.....	41
3—Sergt Ferguson, 48th.....	40
3—Pte J Reid, 77th.....	40
3—Pte W Evans, 20th.....	40
3—Pte G Mussen, QOR.....	40
3—Pte H H Brown, QOR.....	39
3—Corp Dixon, QOR.....	39
3—Sergt Parkinson, 30th.....	39
3—Pte G Spencer, 13th.....	39
3—Pte G Moon, 13th.....	39
3—Lieut J D Courtenay, 77th.....	39
3—Pte Crockett, 48th.....	38
3—Color-Sergt Creighton, QOR.....	38
3—Sergt F Stewart, 13th.....	38
3—Pte M Hurren, 30th.....	38

Four 38's counted out.

Battalion team prizes—Competed for by teams of six previously named officers, non-commissioned officers or men from any battalion, brigade of garrison or field artillery, or squadron of cavalry ; teams unlimited

1st, \$30, 77th Batt. No. 1 team.....	235
2nd, \$25, 13th Battalion.....	234
3rd, \$20, 30th.....	232
4th, \$15, Q O R., No 1 team.....	222

GIBSON MATCH.

Individual prize—7 shots each at 500 and 600 yards.

\$20 Lieut J E Hutchison, 53rd.....	65
15 Capt G A McMicking, 44th.....	64
10 Lieut J B Miller, Q O R.....	64
5 Lieut J C Boville, 43rd.....	61

\$5	Sergt Bayles, 12th.....	61
5	Capt Rogers, 43rd.....	60
5	Staff-Sergt Harp, 48th.....	60
5	Lt Col Wright, 43rd.....	60
5	Lt Cartwright, 47th.....	60
5	Sergt Carson, 13th.....	60
5	Lt Cribb, 78th.....	60
5	Lt T Mitchell, 12th.....	60
5	Staff-Sergt. Simpson, 12th.....	59
5	Lt Helmer, 43rd.....	59
5	Gr W Pugh, R C A.....	59
5	Pte M Kerr, 21st.....	59
5	Lt Gilchrist, 1st B F A.....	58
5	Staff-Sgt Clark, 13th.....	58
5	Lt M D Campbell, Oshawa R C	58
5	Pte A Robertson, 12th.....	58
5	Sgt-Maj Armstrong, 1st B F A..	58
5	Major McDonald, 48th.....	58
5	Capt Orchard, 48th.....	58
5	Lt Conboy, 30th.....	58
5	Pte McMastin, 30th.....	58
5	Bomb Gould, 1st B F A.....	57
4	Staff-Sgt Gordon, 26th.....	57
4	Capt Schultz, 30th.....	57
4	Major Hughes, 45th.....	57
4	Lt Williamson, 45th.....	57
4	Capt Holton, 30th.....	57
4	Sergt T Mitchell, 13th.....	57
4	Lt King, 45th.....	56
4	Pte G Fitzgerald, 57th.....	56
4	Pte Moreland, 29th.....	56
4	Sergt Graham, 48th.....	56
4	Pte Bertram, 13th.....	56
4	Lieut Burt, 93rd.....	56
4	Color-Sgt Meadows, Q O R.....	56
4	Sergt Crowe, 1st B F A.....	56
4	Sergt Bartlett, 57th.....	56
4	Capt Wilson, 33rd.....	55
4	Pte Young, 30th.....	55
4	Staff-Sgt G Mitchell, 13th.....	55
4	Pte Hayhurst, 13th.....	55
4	Staff-Sgt Thompson, 13th.....	55
4	Pte Moodie, 43rd.....	55
4	Lt Pringle, R G.....	55
4	Staff-Sgt Sylvester, 45th.....	55
4	Pte Graham, 20th.....	55
4	Sergt H Morris, 13th.....	55

Five 55's counted out.

THE SECOND DAY.

There was some more excellent shooting at the Ontario Rifle Association matches the second day.

The light was fairly good and the wind much more steady than on the previous day, although for about an hour it blew in gusts. Consequently there was a decided improvement in the scores, and there were quite a number of "possibles" made.

At 200 yards Capt. Orchard, of the 48th Highlanders, made a possible. Staff-Sergt. D. Mitchell, of the 13th, made a possible of 25 at 500 yards, and Staff-Sergt. Huggins a possible of 35 at the same range, with a "bull" for a sighting shot, making a total of eight bulls. At 800 yards Gunner McRobbie, of B.C.B.G. A., made a possible of 25, and a little later he was tied by Major Foe, of the 20th, Omagh. Quartermaster Sergt. Ogg, of the Guelph Field Battery, came close behind with 24.

GOOD WORK OF THE 13TH.

The 13th Battalion distinguished itself, as will be seen by the following scores: Staff-Sergt. D. Mitchell, 46 out of a possible 50, at 200 yards; 25, the highest possible, at 500; 23 out of 25 at 600, and 22 at 800; Color-Sergt. Skedden, 24 out of 25 at 600; Staff-Sergt. Carson, 23 at 600; Staff-Sergt. Huggins, 35, the highest possible at 500, and 23 out of 25 at 800; Ptes. A. Murdoch and T. A. Bertram, 45 each out of a possible 50 at 200.

The Queen's Own Rifles carried off the Walker team prize with the highly creditable score of 286, the nearest approach to this being Guelph, with 284, and the 30th and 43rd Battalions, with 283 each. The Royal Grenadiers made 280 and the 48th Highlanders 276, both coming well

up on the list. Pte. Fitzgerald, of the 57th, carried off the individual prize with a score of 64 out of a possible 70 at 500 and 600 yards. There were three scores of 62 and seven of 61.

Following were the scores.

GORDON MATCH.

600 yards; seven shots; any position.

\$15	Pte. J. Moreland, 29th.....	33
10	Capt. Dillon, R. L.....	32
10	Lieut. Williamson, 45th.....	32
7	Staff-Sergt. Milligan, P.W.O.R.	32
7	Pte. W. Robson, 7th.....	31
5	Lieut. Hutchison, 43rd.....	31
5	Lieut. Graham, R.L.....	31
5	S. Warnock, Til. R.A.....	31
5	Major Hughes, 45th.....	31
5	Lieut. J. C. Munro, 44th.....	30
5	Lieut. T. Mitchell, 12th.....	30
5	Pte. Fitzgerald, 57th.....	30
5	Lieut. Pringle, R.G.....	30
5	Sergt. Boyles, 12th.....	30
5	Pte. C. H. Morris, 45th.....	30
5	Major Macdonald, 48th.....	30
5	Pte. Olivier, 45th.....	30
5	Staff-Sergt. Goreon, 22nd.....	30
5	Lieut. Helmer, 43rd.....	30
5	Sergt. Crowe, 1st B.F.A.....	30
4	Capt. Rogers, 43rd.....	30
4	Lieut. Robertson, 30th.....	29
4	Pte. W. P. Milligan, 48th.....	29
4	Capt. W. Hora, P.W.O.R.....	29
4	Q. M. Sergt. Thorne, Q.O.R....	29
4	Staff-Sergt. Mailliem, G.G.F.G.	29
4	Pte. G. Margetts, 13th.....	29
4	Pte. Taylor, 43rd.....	29
4	Bugler Keffer, 29th.....	29
4	Major Thomas, 54th.....	29
4	Pte. English, 77th.....	29
4	Capt. Dennistoun, 57th.....	29
4	Capt. Jameson, 43rd.....	29
4	Pte. Anderson, 37th.....	28
4	Lieut. Taylor, B.C.B.G.A.....	28
3	Sergt. Langley, B.C.B.G.A.....	28
3	Staff-Sergt. Sylvester, 45th.....	28
3	Staff-Sergt. Simpson, 12th.....	28
3	Capt. Hood, 1st P.W.R.....	28
3	Capt. Holton, 30th.....	28
3	Sergt. Morris, 13th.....	28
3	Pte. C. Spinner, 13th.....	28
3	Lieut. Elliott, 12th.....	28
3	Capt. Rennie, Q.O.R.....	28
3	Capt. Blackburn, 78th.....	28
3	Lieut. Graham, 35th.....	28
3	Conboy, 30th.....	27
3	Lieut. King, 45th.....	27
3	Color-Sergt. Fowler, R.G.....	27
3	Color-Sergt. Skedden, 13th.....	27
3	Gr. Chamberlin, B.C.B.G.A.....	27
3	Pte. Leask, Q.O.R.....	27
3	Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R....	27
3	Capt. Orchard, 48th.....	27
3	Lieut. Davidson, Q.O.R.....	27

Nine 27's counted out.

MACDONALD MATCH.

200 yards; standing; seven shots.

\$15	Lieut. T. Mitchell, 12th.....	31
10	Pte. T. H. Hayhurst, 13th.....	31
10	Sergt. H. Morris, 13th.....	31
7	Sergt. A. R. Langley, B.C.B.G.A	30
7	Pte. W. P. Milligan, 48th.....	30
5	Sergt. L. G. Perkins, 43rd.....	30
5	Capt. Sutherland, 43rd.....	30
5	Pte. W. Evans, 20th.....	29
5	Capt. Rogers, 43rd.....	29
5	Capt. Criffith, 37th.....	29
5	Lieut. A. D. Crooks, Q.O.R.....	29
5	Pte. Rymal, 13th.....	29
5	Lieut. Cribb, 78th.....	29
5	Sgt.-Maj. Armstrong, 1st B.F.A.	29
5	Major Hayes, 7th.....	29
5	Lieut. Graham, 36th.....	29
5	Pte. Anderson, 37th.....	29
5	Pte. J. A. Hill, 77th.....	29
5	Lieut. Crean, Q.O.R.....	29
5	Capt. C. N. Mitchell, 90th.....	29
4	Pte. Murdoch, 13th.....	29
4	Corp. W. S. Young, R.G.....	29
4	Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R.....	28
4	Pte. W. Peacock, 20th.....	28
4	Sergt. T. Mitchell, 13th.....	28

\$4	Color-Sergt. Creighton, Q.O.R.	28
4	Corp. Windatt, R.G.....	28
4	Pte. Rolston, 37th.....	28
4	Staff-Sergt. Sylvester, 45th.....	28
4	Lieut. J. M. Davidson, Q.O.R....	28
4	Capt. R. M. Dennistoun, 57th..	28
4	Sergt. R. McVittie, R.G.....	28
4	Staff-Sergt. J. P. Robinson, 56th.	28
4	Sergt. G. Thompson, 12th.....	28
4	Pte. W. Robson, 7th.....	28
3	Pte. Margetts, 13th.....	28
3	Pte. Hurren, 30th.....	28
3	Lieut. Elliot, 12th.....	27
3	Lieut. Bent, 93rd.....	27
3	Corp. H. Lyers, R.G.....	27
3	Capt. Russell, 45th.....	27
3	Capt. McMicking, 44th.....	27
3	Capt. Hood, 1st P.W.R.....	27
3	Bomb. T. Pugh R.C.A.....	27
3	Capt. Rennie, Q.O.R.....	27
3	Sergt.-Major Case, H.G.A.....	27
3	Col.-Sergt. Meadows, Q.O.R....	27
3	Staff-Sergt. Harp, 48th.....	27
3	Pte. C. Emmery, 77th.....	27
3	Corp. J. McVittie, R.G.....	27

Five 27's counted out.

WALKER MATCH.

Seven shots each at 500 and 600 yards; any position.

Pte. Fitzgerald, 57th.....	64
Pte. Spencer, 13th.....	62
Staff-Sergt. Gordon, 22nd.....	62
Color-Sergt. Creighton, Q.O.R.....	62
Gunner Sharp, B.C.B.G.A.....	61
Lieut. Boville, 43rd.....	61
Sergt. Crowe, 1st B.F.A.....	61
Pte. McMartin, 43rd.....	61
Capt. Dennistoun, 57th.....	61
Capt. Campbell, Oshawa R.A.....	61
Sergt.-Major Huggins, 13th.....	61
Corp. Hood, P.W.R.....	60
Sergt. Bayles, 12th.....	60
Lieut. King, 45th.....	60
Bent. Gould, 1st F.A.....	60
Color-Sergt. Meadows, Q.O.R.....	60
Pte. Taylor, 43rd.....	60
Capt. Sutherland, 43rd.....	60
Lieut. Gibson, 38th.....	60
Pte. Rolston, 37th.....	59
Pte. Margetts, 13th.....	59
Major Mutton, 48th.....	59
Sergt. H. Morris, 13th.....	59
Pte. S. Young, 30th.....	59
Corp. J. McVittie, R.G.....	59
P. Officer Isaacs, H.M.S. Blake.....	59
Capt. Coyne, 30th.....	59
Major Mason, 13th.....	59
Capt. Roberts, R.L.....	59
Capt. McMicking, 44th.....	58
Sergt.-Major Armstrong, 1st B.F.A...	58
Lieut. Robertson, 30th.....	58
Corp. White, Q.O.R.....	58
Pte. Mishaw, 48th.....	58
Pte. J. Schuneman, B.J.J.....	58
Lieut. Ewing, R.L.....	58
Pte. Oliver, 45th.....	58
Pte. Kerr, 48th.....	58
Sergt.-Major Case, H.G.A.....	58
Sergt. G. McCrae, V.R.C.....	58
Capt. Schultz, 30th.....	58
Capt. Mercer, Q.O.R.....	58
Corp. Armstrong, R.G.....	58
Staff-Sergt. D. Mitchell, 13th.....	58
Lieut. Crayburn, R.G.....	58
Capt. Russell, 45th.....	57
Color-Sergt. Fowler, R.G.....	57
Pte. B. H. Heller, 29th.....	57
Gunner Chamberlain, B.C.B.G.A.....	57
Capt. W. C. Van Loon, 37th.....	57
Lieut. R. A. Helmer, 43rd.....	57
Gunner McRobbie, B C B G A.....	56
Sergt A S Langley, B C B G A.....	56
Sergt G Thompson, 12th.....	56
Gunner Turnbull, B C B G A.....	56
Gunner's Mate Beal, Blake.....	56
Lieut Pain, 13th.....	56
Lieut Pringle, R G.....	56
Lieut Cribb, 78th.....	56
Major Hughes, 45th.....	56

Seven 56's counted out.

WALKER TEAM PRIZES.

To be competed for by five previously named members of any one affiliated association. Teams unlimited. First prize the Ladies' Challenge Cup (value \$150), presented by the ladies of Toronto, and \$30; second prize, \$25; third prize, \$20; fourth prize, \$15; fifth prize, \$10. The cup to be competed for annually. The winning association to have possession (subject to the approval of the council) until the next ensuing association prize meeting.

Queen's Own Rifles.....	286
Guelph.....	284
30th Battalion.....	283
43rd Battalion.....	283
57th Battalion.....	281
10th Battalion.....	280
13th Battalion, No. 2 team.....	280
13th Battalion, No. 1 team.....	279
48th Highlanders.....	276
Montreal Rifle association.....	276
45th Battalion.....	269
Hespeler R. A.....	267
Kingston.....	265
12th Battalion.....	265
Metropolitan R. A. Ottawa.....	264

The scores for the Walker match were not made up last night, and those given are not official, although it is exceedingly unlikely that there will be any material change.

THIRD AND LAST DAY.

The annual matches of the Ontario Rifle Association closed Thursday afternoon, 23rd August.

It had been by far the best meeting that had ever been held in this vicinity. There was a very marked increase in the number of competitors, there being more entries for one particular match this year than the total number for all the matches last year.

The third day was an almost ideal day for firing, and some excellent work was done. The Gzowski skirmishing and volley firing match attracted the greatest attention, and the different squads acquitted themselves most creditably. The squads lined up in front of the 600 yards mound, the artillery to the right of the line and the infantry to the left.

There was an awkward misunderstanding about extra series No. 2. It appears that a rule was passed, applying to this match alone, whereby each competitor was obliged to send in a claim for his best scores, as well as his cards. This rule was printed on the cards, but nobody appeared to have read the ticket through before surrendering it, and consequently many of the best scores were ruled out. The rule does not appear upon the programme. Pte. Macklin, of the 90th, was awarded the prize with a score of 48, and almost everyone who made a claim got a prize, even 37 counting, whereas a lot of better scores were left out. Among these were the following:

Staff Sergt. McVittie, R.G.....	48
Capt. Orchard, 48th.....	46
Lieut. Mitchell, 12th.....	46
Bomb. Pugh, R.C.A.....	46
Capt. Hood, P.W.R.....	44
Sergt. Drysdale, P.W.R.....	44
Gr. Turnbull, P.C.B.G.A.....	44

Extra Series No. 2 brought out some fine shooting. There were no less than 10 possibles of 25 at 500 yards, and 15 24's, five of which were counted out. The scores for Nos. 3 and 4 will probably be issued some time to-day.

The Tait-Brassey match was also characterized by excellent shooting. Of a possible 105 at 200, 500 and 600 yards, Lieut. Munro, of the 44th, and Lieut. Pringle, of the Grenadiers, each made 96, besides which there were four 95's and two 94's. Altogether there were 23 scores of over 90, and six 84's were counted out. The battalion prize for a team of six men was carried off by the British Columbia men with a score of 500, an average of 90 for each man. The same

corps carried off the company prize with a score of 364, or an average of 91 for each man. Such shooting as this is not often seen. The Grenadiers were only five points and the 43rd six points behind for the battalion prize, and for the company prize. No. 1 company of the 12th was only three points behind.

Capt. Dennistoun the Winner.

The revolver match, at 25 yards, was won by Capt. Dennistoun, of the 57th, with a score of 35, and there were two other scores of 34.

Here are the days results:

"The Tait-Brassey."

Open to the active militia of Canada and H. M. army and navy; 200 yards kneeling; 500 yards, any with head to target; 600 yards any; 7 shots at each range.

25—Lieut. Munro, 44th.....	96
20—Lieut. Pringle, R.G.....	96
15—Lieut. Cream, Q.O.R.....	96
10—Pte. Bertram, 13th.....	95
10—Lieut. Boville, 43th.....	95
10—Capt. Rogers, 43rd.....	95
8—Gunner McRobbie, B.C.B.G.A.....	94
8—Gunner Pugh, R.C.A.....	94
8—Staff-Sergt. Bell, 12th.....	93
7—Capt. Hood, P.W.R.....	93
7—Gunner Chamberlain, B.C.B.G.A.....	93
7—Pte. Hiller, 29th.....	93
7—Major Macdonald, 48th.....	92
5—Capt. Wilson, 33rd.....	92
5—Lieut. Conboy, 30th.....	92
5—Pte. Scott, 43rd.....	91
5—Color-Sergt. Fowler, R.G.....	91
5—Staff-Sergt. Clarke, 13th.....	91
5—Staff-Sergt. Ashhall, Q.O.R.....	91
5—Major Hughes, 45th.....	91
5—Gunner Turnbull, B.C.B.G.A.....	91
5—Lieut. Helmer, 43rd.....	91
5—Corp. Armstrong, R.G.....	91
5—Staff Sergt. Simpson 12th.....	90
5—Gunner Sharp, B.C.B.G.A.....	90
5—Pte. Taylor, 43rd.....	90
5—Sergt. Thomson, 12th.....	90
5—Gunner H. C. Chamberlin, B.C.B.G.A.....	89
5—Sergt.-Major Case, H.G.A.....	89
5—Lieut. Pain, 13th.....	89
5—Color-Sergt. Drysdale, P.W.O.R.....	89
5—Pte. Rolston, 37th.....	89
5—Sergt. J. Crowe, 1st R.F.A.....	89
5—Corp. T. White, Q.O.R.....	89
5—Lieut. Gilchrist, 1st B.F.A.....	88
5—Quartermaster Sergt. Thorne, Q.O.R.....	88
5—Pte. Macklin, 90th.....	88
5—Pte. Schuneman, B.I.I.....	88
5—Lieut. T. Mitchell, 12th.....	88
5—Lieut. Cartwright, 47th.....	88
5—Lieut. Col. Wright, 43rd.....	88
5—Lieut. Gibson, 38th.....	88
5—Pte. Spencer, 13th.....	88
5—Sergt. T. Mitchell, 13th.....	87
5—Capt. Rennie, Q.O.R.....	87
5—Lieut. Hutchison, 43rd.....	87
5—Pte. D. McMartin, 43rd.....	87
5—Staff-Sergt. Harp, 48th.....	87
5—Gunner's Mate Real, H.M.S. "Blake".....	87
4—Sergt. Morris, 13th.....	87
4—Pte. Morris, 45th.....	87
4—Corp. McVittie, R.G.....	87
4—Pte. English, 77th.....	86
5—Quartermaster Sergt. Ogg, 1st B.F.A.....	86
4—Pte. Hayhurst, 13th.....	86
4—Capt. Jameson, 43rd.....	86
4—Capt. Fox, 20th.....	86
4—Pte. Anderson, 37th.....	86
4—Lieut. King, 45th.....	86
4—Sergt. Mowat, 12th.....	86
4—Pte. Hutchison, 12th.....	86
4—Corp. Windatt, R.G.....	86
4—Pte. Robson, R.G.....	86
4—Lieut. Taylor, B.C.B.G.A.....	86
4—Sergt. Crowe, 1st B.F.A.....	86
4—Capt. Schultz, 30th.....	85
4—Sergt.-Major Huggins, 13th.....	85
4—Lieut. McNeill, P.O.R.....	85
4—Bomb. Pugh, R.C.A.....	85
4—Major Thomas, 54th.....	85
4—Pte. Westman, Q.O.R.....	85
4—Capt. Russell, 45th.....	85
4—Pte. Curtis, 57th.....	85
4—Lieut. Cribb, 76th.....	85
4—Capt. McMicking, 44th.....	85
4—Lieut. Limpert, 29th.....	85
4—Lieut. Elliott, 12th.....	85
4—Sergt. Major Bridgford, R.C.A.....	85
4—Lieut. Vermilyea, 15th.....	85
4—Lieut. W. J. Graham, 86th.....	85
4—Pte. Moodie, 43rd.....	85
4—Sergt. Perkins, 43rd.....	85
4—Sergt.-Major Armstrong, 1st B.F.A.....	85
4—Pte. Moreland, 29th.....	84
4—Capt. Mathews, 39th.....	84
4—Sergt. R. McVittie, R.G.....	84
Six 84's counted out.	

Battalion Team Prizes.

To be competed for by teams of six previously named officers, non-commissioned officers or men from any battalion, brigade of garrison or field artillery, squadron of cavalry or crew of ship; teams unlimited. First prize, the Tait Challenge Cup (value \$2,500), presented by Sir Peter Tait, of London, England, and \$60; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$20.

The cup to remain in the custody of the winning corps for one year, at the discretion of the council.

B.C.B.G.A.....	540
Royal Grenadiers.....	535
43rd Battalion.....	534
12th Battalion.....	529
13th Battalion.....	523

Company Team Prizes.

To be competed for by teams of four previously named officers, non-commissioned officers or men from any company, troop of cavalry or battery of field or garrison artillery; teams unlimited. First prize, the Brassey Cup (value \$125), presented by the late Mr. Thomas Brassey, of England, and \$20; second prize, \$15; third prize, \$10. The cup to be won three times consecutively by the same company, troop or battery, before becoming the absolute property of the winners.

No. 4 company, B.C.B.G.A.....	364
No. 1 company, 12th Batt.....	361
No. 1 company, 43rd Batt.....	346

Extra Series, No. 1—200 yards; standing and kneeling; 5 shots each position.

\$15—Pte. Macklin, 90th.....	48
10—Pte. R. Moodie, 43rd.....	46
6.25—Capt. S. M. Rogers, 43rd.....	45
6.25—Lieut. J. Limpert, 29th.....	45
6.25—Sergt. Kimmery, 47th.....	45
6.25—Mr. E. S. Ske s, Tilbury, R.A.....	45
5—Sergt.-Major Armstrong, 1st B.F.A.....	45
5—Pte. Schuneman, B.I.I.....	45
5—Capt. A. Wilson, 33rd.....	44
5—Capt. Sutherland, 43rd.....	44
5—Lieut. King, 45th.....	44
5—Corp. Armstrong, R.G.....	44
5—Pte. Rolston, 37th.....	44
5—Capt. Dillon, R.L.....	44
5—Pte. Curtis, 57th.....	44
5—Lieut. Elliott, Guelph.....	44
4—Capt. Mercer, Q.O.R.....	44
4—Lieut. Crooks, Q.O.R.....	44
4—Sergt. A. R. Langely, B.C.B.G.A.....	44
3—Staff-Sergt. Brooks, R.G.....	42
3—Lieut. Limpert, 29th.....	42
3—Lieut. Vermilyea, 15th.....	42
3—Pte. Fox, 20th.....	42
3—Mr. T. W. Smith, Tilbury, R.A.....	40
3—Sergt. Saunders, R.G.....	37

No. 2—Extra series: 500 yards; any position with head to target; 5 shots.

\$15—Pte. W. P. Milligan, 58th.....	25
10—Pte. R. Moodie, 43rd.....	25
8—Corp. W. S. Young, R.G.....	25
6—Color-Sergt. Fowler, R.G.....	25
5—Sergt. D. Mitchell, 13th.....	25
5—Sergt. Gordon, 22nd.....	25
5—Lieut. Gilchrist, 1st B.F.A.....	25
5—Capt. Sutherland, 43rd.....	25
5—Pte. Rolston, 37th.....	25
5—Capt. W. S. Russell, Berlin.....	25
4—Capt. Mercer, Q.O.R.....	24
4—Pte. Margetts, 13th.....	24
4—Lieut. J. Limpert, 29th.....	24
4—Color-Sergt. Skellden, 13th.....	24
4—Capt. Rogers, 43rd.....	24
4—Q. M. Sergt. Thorne, Q.O.R.....	24
4—Capt. McMicking, 44th.....	24
4—Lieut. Boville, 43rd.....	24
4—Pte. C. Curtis, 57th.....	24
4—Capt. Wilson, 33rd.....	24
Five 24's counted out.	

The first 10 prizes were divided equally among the 10 who fired and the same course was followed with the other 10.

Gzowski-Skirmishing and Volley Firing.

\$40—Royal Grenadiers.....	204
30—Highlanders.....	195
25—12th Battalion.....	195
20—13th Battalion.....	188
15—R. O. R.....	186
10—43rd Battalion.....	178
Royal Canadian Artillery.....	178
B.C.B.G.A.....	153

Revolver Match.

Twenty-five yards; open during the meeting.

\$7—Capt. Dennistoun, 57th.....	35
6—Lieut. J. D. Miller, Q.O.R.....	34
5—Pte. E. English, 77th.....	34
4—Lieut. Cream, Q.O.R.....	31
3—Pte. Margetts, 13th.....	32
2—Capt. Rogers, 43rd.....	32

The annual meeting of the members of the Ontario Rifle Association was held in a marquee on the grounds at 1 p.m. the first day. Major S. Hughes, M.P., vice-president, occupied the chair, and there were 160 members present.

Major Macdonald, of the 48th Highlanders, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the report of the council for the year ending December 31, 1893, which contained the following:

"The association is to be congratulated upon the fact that our team of eight, at

the Dominion Rifle Association matches at Ottawa this year, again won the London Merchants' Cup. The entries this year were not as large as in 1890 and 1891, but an increase may be confidently expected next year, if the matches are fired with Martini-Henry and Snider rifles. Your council desires to acknowledge with thanks the following grants. His Excellency the Governor-General, silver and bronze medals; the Dominion Government, its annual grant of \$1,800; the Ontario Government, its annual grant of \$1,000; the Canada Company, its annual grant of \$120.75, and Mr. William Mulock, president, a donation of \$100. Your council desires to thank the following officers for their valuable services rendered in the management of the matches: Major Mason, 13th Battalion; Major Sam Hughes, M.P., 45th Battalion; Major Macdonald, 48th Highlanders; Major Bruce, Royal Grenadiers; and Capt. Mercer, Queen's Own Rifles; on the Executive Committee; Lieut. J. P. McNeil, Queen's Own Rifles, the statistical officer; Lieut.-Col. Jones, Dufferin Rifles; Lieut.-Col. White, 30th Battalion; Major Buchan, Royal Canadian Regiment; Major McLaren, 13th Battalion, and Major Hodgins, Governor-General's Foot Guards, the Range officers; Capt. Wentworth Irving, Toronto Field Battery, assistant secretary; Lieut. W. G. Mitchell, as assistant treasurer; and Surgeon-Major Strange, Surgeon Leslie, Surgeon Elliott, Surgeon Stuart and Assistant Surgeon Nattress, the medical officers."

Major Macdonald also presented the financial statement for the year, which showed that the receipts had amounted to \$9,961.50, and the expenditure \$9,838.30, leaving a surplus over the ordinary expenditure of \$123.20. The assets were \$2,068.93, and the liabilities \$808.81.

These reports were adopted.

Lieut.-Col. Davidson, the newly elected president, entered at this juncture and was introduced to the members, who cheered him heartily as he took the chair.

Major Macdonald explained that at this stage it was usual to elect a council, a president and a vice-president for the ensuing year, but last year a special committee was appointed to bring in a report on the revision of the constitution. This report had been confirmed by the council and was now presented for acceptance by the members. If it were adopted the election of president and council would take place at the annual general meeting, to be held on the first Tuesday in March next.

Major Mason said that as a member of the council, he approved of the new constitution, which was an improvement on the old one, but he did not approve of the change of the amount charged affiliated associations. He would move that it be reduced from \$10 to \$5, the original sum charged.

This was agreed to, and the constitution as amended was adopted.

Major Hughes moved, seconded by Capt. Sutherland, "That the following be the representatives of this association in the council of the Dominion Rifle Association: Col. Sir C. S. Gzowski, A.D.C. to the Queen's; Lieut.-Col. Davidson, 48th Highlanders; Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, 1st B.F.A.; Major Mason, 13th Batt.; Major S. Hughes, M.P., 45th Batt.; Lieut. Col. Anderson, R.L.; Capt. Mercer, Q.O.R.; Major Macdonald, 48th Highlanders." Carried.

On motion of Major McLaren, seconded by Capt. Dillion, the following were appointed a committee to select a team of eight to represent the province at the D.R.A. matches at Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. Anderson, Major S. Hughes, Major Mason and Capt. Mercer. The meeting then adjourned.

The Ontario eight having been successful in winning the London Merchants' Cup in 1891, 1892 and 1893, a handsome medal has been prepared, and

was presented to each of the successful competitors yesterday. The medal is an eight pointed star, with a shield imposed, surmounted by the Canadian beaver. This shield bears the inscription: "London Merchants, D.R.A.". The bar bears the words, "Ontario Eight." On each medal is a clasp for each year the recipient formed part of the successful team. Some have three clasps, some two, and some one.

The At Home.

A large number of people accepted the association's invitations to the at home on the ranges during the second afternoon. A train of eight cars brought the guests to the grounds about 3 o'clock, and the next few hours were passed pleasantly in strolling about the field or in watching the keenly contested struggle for supremacy among the marksmen. To the ladies and the unwarlike civilians who were present, the matches at skirmishing and volley firing possessed features sufficiently novel to render them of considerable interest. The Lieutenant-Governor and his party, from their vantage point on the 500-yard mound, were appreciative spectators. By special permission of Lieut.-Col. Davidson and officers of the regiment, the band of the 48th Highlanders were present and entertained the company with a number of choice selections. The at home was the first official, or rather social, appearance of the gentler sex on the new ranges, and they all seemed to thoroughly enjoy the animated scene which presented itself to their view. Light refreshments were served at a tent specially erected for the purpose.

Among those present were: Lieut. Governor Kirkpatrick and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Col. and Mrs. Davidson, Col. and Mrs. Dawson, Mayor Kennedy, Miss Kennedy, Miss Beatty, Mrs. and Miss Macdonald, Mr. W. S. Lee, Mrs. and the Misses Lee, Capt. Irving, Mr. Cecil Gibson, Mr. David Walker, Miss Walker, Miss Camerou, Mr. Frederick Wild, City Engineer Keating, Mrs. Keating, Major and Miss Sankey, Capt. and Miss Elliott, Commander Law, Mr. H. Beatty, Col. and Mrs. Graveley, Dr. Macdonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Chadwick, Major McGee, Mr. Alexander Muir, Lieut. and Mrs. Pringle, Mrs. May, Dr. A. R. Pyne, Mrs. Pyne, Col. and Mrs. Mason, Lieut. Wyatt, Mrs. Stratford, Mrs. Haskins, Capt. Burdette Lee, Mrs. Lee, Major Blaiklock, 5th Scots, Montreal; Ald. Bates, Hewitt, Foster, Hubbard and Atkinson.

Newcastle Field Battery.

The Camp of Instruction at Camp Cruden came to a close on Saturday Aug. 19. Colonel Montizambert, of Quebec, arrived on Wednesday and spent part of the day in camp but not officially. He arranged to inspect the Battery on Thursday and to carry out the range-finding practice and firing competition on Friday.

This arrangement was carried out, but the first part under very unfavorable circumstances. Thursday proved a very

wet day and the Battery was inspected under a pouring rain. The men were obliged to appear on parade in their great coats, and by the time Colonel Montizambert reached the field, both horses and men were drenched and in poor shape to pass under the eye of an inspecting officer.

The Battery passed a satisfactory inspection and made a most creditable showing. It must have been no easy matter to keep horses steady under the blinding rain and to go through the different manoeuvres in anything like as good form as could have been done under fair conditions, and the men deserve great credit for their promptness and accuracy. To have passed the inspection as well as they did under the circumstances speaks well for the whole Battery, and perhaps showed the good effects of their drill and the high state of discipline better than more favorable conditions and easier work could have done.

On Friday the Battery was marched to the firing point on the Fortune property, near strawberry marsh, for range-finding and firing competition. The first part of the exercise was to find the range of the targets placed at an unknown distance on the middle ground near the upper end of Beaubear's Island. This practice depends entirely upon the officer commanding the Battery and is a practical test of the qualifications as an artillery man as well as commanding officer. The result on Friday was most creditable to Colonel Call and could only have been reached by good judgment, steadiness and with a corps well in hand. The range of each target was found with fewer than the usual number of rounds, one target being found to be distant 1640 yards and the other 1675 yards.

The next was the officers' competition. They were given four rounds each and scored as follows:—

Lt.-Colonel Call	14 points
Capt. Maltby	10 "
Lieut. A. A. Davidson	14 "
" Johnstone	16 "

After this came the firing competition by eight members of the Battery against teams chosen from the different Batteries of the Dominion. The following were the team from our Battery with their scores:—

Sgt. Major Tuelie	27 points
Q. M. Sgt. Russell	24 "
Sgt. Gremler	0 "
" Kethro	22 "
" Copp	34 "
" Kitchen	27 "
Corp. Fred Jones	22 "
" Mont Jones	31 "

In the afternoon the Battery was paraded before Major Armstrong of St. John, the district paymaster, and this brought to a close the official inspection.

United Service Masonry.

United Service, No. 25, is the designation of the latest addition of the Craft lodges of Masonry in British Columbia. The dedication and installation of officers took place on Wednesday, July 18th, when W.M. Bro. McMicking and other Grand Lodge officers duly installed the

following officers:—Bro. G. Hicker, W. M.; Bro. A. C. Muir, S.W.; Bro. H. E. Hammond, J.W.; Bro. Perkins treasurer; Bro. D. McKnight, secretary; Bro. J. J. Beatty, S.D.; Bro. J. H. Geake, J.D.; Bro. F. J. Bailey, organist; Bro. C. Glen, D. of C.; Bros. A. S. Brown, A. W. Hobbs stewards; Bro. A. E. Fox, I.G.; Bro. T. F. Hammond, tyler. After the ceremony had concluded the officers, visitors, and members were sumptuously entertained at a banquet (catered by Bro. A. S. Brown) When the good things provided had been disposed of a couple of very pleasant hours were spent in proposing toasts, exchanging fraternal greetings, and listening to the charming selections given by the string band of H.M.S. Royal Arthur, under the directorship of Mr. F. H. McKay, bandmaster.—This lodge occupies a unique position, being the second in Canada which draws its membership from the Services. Its success has been phenomenal, there being now over fifty members, although it has been only in existence since December 1st. The work is a perfect exposition of the renowned English ritual, and the motto of every member is emulation or who can best assist and best agree. The toast list was as follows:—"The Queen and the Craft," "M.W.G.M. of B.C.," "R.W.D.G.M. of B.C. and Grand Lodge officers past and present," "The M.W.G.M. of England, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales," "W.M. Bro. Hickey," "Visitors," "Senior and Junior Wardens," "Absent brethren," "Sister lodges," "The ladies," "The Press," "The Tyler's toast." Suitable responses were made in each case, and when God save the Queen had been sung a unanimous vote was recorded that the event in all its details was of a very pleasing character.

The Protection of Commerce in War.

Great Britain, with a Mercantile Marine valued at 122 millions, has sought to provide for its protection by an annual expenditure on the Navy of some 18½ millions, while France, whose Mercantile Marine is little over 10 millions in value, considers it necessary to actually spend some half million beyond that sum in each year, and Russia regards 5 millions as not too much to spend, though the worth of her whole Merchant Navy amounts to but 3 millions. Added to these pregnant facts must be the all-important one that while, as has frequently been insisted upon, France and Russia would still continue to be great powers,

though their fleets suffered a crushing defeat, on the other hand the loss of the command of the sea would most gravely imperil the very existence of the British Empire and inflict the greatest privation and suffering upon the inhabitants of these islands.

The problem, then, how best in the time of war to protect our vast commerce with the comparatively very limited naval force likely to be at our disposal is a difficult and important one. Unless our fleet is strengthened, more particularly as regards cruisers, it seems to us clear that the task would be beyond our powers. Sir Geoffrey Hornby, Sir George Elliot, and others, have properly insisted upon the great strategical advantage possessed by France. We may boast of our past victories and talk of our luck, but, as Sir Geoffrey has reminded his countrymen, the luck may be on the other side in the next war, for the French cannot be expected to repeat such blunders as they made in Nelson's days; while their officers and seamen in the present day know their work as well as our men do, and have as good ships to fight in.

In considering the question of what would be likely to be the most effectual means for the Admiralty and the Navy to adopt, whether by convoy, by clearing the seas of enemies, or by some other means, the history of convoy, as ably epitomised by Professor J. K. Laughton in Lord Brassey's "Annual" for the current year may be profitably studied. It will materially assist in arriving at a decision as to whether the system was or was not advantageous, and, if advantageous, what were the limitations to its value; and, again, how far it has been affected by the almost radical change which the conditions of commerce have undergone.

A very reasonable doubt has been expressed by Admiral Colomb as to whether a system which, in several historical instances he has adduced, allowed of enormous losses, was not a faulty one, for it is plain that often merchant ships, if at all good sailors, would have been individually very much safer if making their own way and trusting to their own masters than collectively when brought together, for the purpose of being convoyed, into a large fleet of such value as to stimulate the enemy to every possible exertion, and left without really adequate protection. Professor Laughton, however, shows, we think conclusively, the true deduction to be not so much that the theory of convoy is faulty as that there were blunders in the employment of it, and that it is essential to success to make the guard in some degree proportionate to the work it may be called upon to perform. If we do not hold the command of the sea, either locally or

absolutely, a convoy should not be sent out without a protecting fleet of sufficient force to engage any possible enemy; and even then, as was illustrated in Kempenfelt's attack on Guichen—the safety is by no means assured.

Too much should not, in our opinion, be expected of armed mercantile cruisers. Sir Thomas Sutherland, the experienced chairman of the P. & O. Company, to our mind, properly holds that the role of the mercantile cruiser should be to avoid fighting, except when she comes across ships which she would plainly be a match for, but that fast ships borrowed from the Mercantile Marine would be of immense service in the time of war in many ways—for scouting, for carrying coal, for transporting troops. It is, as Sir Thomas points out, very unlikely that we should ever have a war in which the army will not be engaged as well as the navy. Reinforcements would have to be sent across the sea, and we might easily lose a thousand men at a blow by the capture of one of our slow old transports. It certainly would be good policy, and involve no very extravagant outlay, for the government to retain all the very fast ships that are afloat.

It is very generally doubted whether in any circumstances the system of convoy would be revived. Certainly our fast steamers would not be likely to avail themselves of it, as with their great speed, and the not inconsiderable armament they may carry, the war risks would not be heavy. But Professor Laughton argues with much reason that the eight or ten knot steamers are not the vessels fortunate "runners" are made of; and that for them convoy in some form or other will be revived seems tolerably certain, though probably not in the form known in the last century or in the great war. The conditions are changed, notably in the ability to keep appointed station or an appointed route without any important divergence.

In some cases, where the geographical position favors such a course, it may, as suggested by the professor, be considered more safe and more economical to patrol assigned routes by cruisers of the smaller classes, with places of rendezvous also assigned, to meet their supports in the shape of larger cruisers, or third-class battle ships, or any greater force deemed necessary. For the channel special precautions, by dotting the sea with gun-bearing vessels or otherwise, would obviously be necessary; but further away we are inclined to agree with Professor Laughton that probably a system of commanding certain appointed stations in force, and a wise prevision of probabilities, will so greatly reduce the opportunities of an enemy's cruisers that the need for convoy will but seldom occur, and then only in a very modified degree. Once more, however, we would insist that unless our fleet is made sufficiently strong to maintain the absolute command of the sea against all comers, not only the safety of our commerce is jeopardized but the integrity of the Empire gravely endangered.

Lord Wolseley on Napoleon's Downfall.

The August number of the *Revue de Paris* contains the closing chapter of Lord Wolseley's "Decline and Fall of Napoleon." It is entitled "Waterloo," and gives an analysis of the causes which influenced the closing act in Napoleon's military career. Lord Wolseley writes: "The military critic who minutely examines the measures taken by Napoleon during this campaign discovers so many defects that he is unable to explain them except by the mysterious return of ill-health. That malady from which he had suffered more or less for a considerable time, and which had been the cause of so many of his disasters in Russia and at the battle of Dresden, now attacked him more frequently and more violently. When in its gripe he was incapable of any effective effort, either mental or physical. He had great difficulty in keeping awake, and his drawn features and dejected expression were indicative at once of bodily suffering and intellectual prostration. His strength, which was no longer that of ten years before, had been seriously tried by fifteen hours of work and worry undergone every day during his stay—full of anxiety—in Paris. But, once free from the ravages of this malady, his fine intelligence was as clear, his fertility of resource as marvellous his genius as brilliant, and his ideas as great as ever. Seated in his cabinet, he was able, as before, to form plans and combinations with an almost infallible judgment, and an unerring eye for everything that was necessary for success. He was always able to master the situation with all his old perspicacity." The pain of Napoleon's recent reverses, however, had not only seriously affected his health, but had robbed him of that confidence in himself which, in Lord Wolseley's opinion, is so essential to continued success in war. He was no longer the "little man of Rivolt," spare, thin, and active. His puffed-up face, his swollen chest, and his fat, round limbs indicated a man utterly unfitted for hard work on horseback. His heavy body was now beyond his control, and he suffered from overpowering somnolence. He was already old for his forty-seven years, and after having been the most independent, confident, and absolute of leaders, he had fallen into the loquacity of the dotard, and now asked advice of those whom he was accustomed to command. Towards the close of the chapter Lord Wolseley says: "I have dwelt upon Napoleon's state of health in this last act of his career because the more I study the plan of his campaign of

1815, so magnificently conceived as it was, the more I am convinced that the crushing defeat which closed it was primarily the result of a physical malady, which weakened his mental powers at that supreme moment when an instant energetic decision was indispensable to success. Had he been able to bring to bear the moral and physical energy of the first period of his career upon the vast plan which he had conceived for the annihilation of Wellington and Blucher in Belgium, and if we may judge of what these generals would have done by what they did do, I believe that the prudent Englishman would at least have been obliged to beat a hasty retreat in order to re-embark at Ostend, while the impetuous Prussian—nearly destroyed, he was, at Ligny—would have been too glad to place the Rhine between the remnants of his beaten army and the conqueror of Jena."

A New Naval Invention.

Lecture at the R. U. S. Institution.

A lecture was delivered at the Royal United Service Institution on Wednesday by Lieut. Charles W. Sleeman, R. N. The chair was taken by Vice-Admiral Co'omb.

The lecturer said his invention was applicable to any vessel designed to be run and directed without human agency actually present in the vessel itself, *i. e.*, by means of an electric cable "paid out" from the vessel as she proceeded ahead. Its purpose was to indicate the point of the compass on which such a vessel was heading at any moment during its run, this being notified to the person at the distant station who is directing the vessel or torpedo. The invention, which Lieut. Sleeman proceeded to explain by means of models and drawings, consist an ordinary ship compass electrically combined with a specially devised reversible "step-by-step" instrument, and a small battery. These are placed in the vessel, and a recording key instrument, a galvanometer, and another small battery are required at the station from which the vessel is directed. When the vessel or torpedo is in the water ready for running, and with all the wires connected, the operator can ascertain in what direction the vessel is pointing by moving his key until the galvanometer is deflected. Subsequently the operator has only to watch the galvanometer, and by moving his key he is enabled to regulate the course at will to any point of the compass. The steering of the vessel, or torpedo, as the lecturer explained, was a function

of control altogether apart from, and independent of, his "compass steering invention." He claimed that by his invention "a controllable vessel" of any kind could be steered on a compass course, even when entirely invisible to the operator, and quite as readily as though the operator were actually on board, instead of at a considerable distance. The "compass steering" invention was originally worked out with the object of applying to controllable torpedoes, in order to avoid the use of the masts or floats attached to these weapons in such manner as to be visible to the operator. The advantages claimed by Lieut. Sleeman for his invention were as follows:—(1.) The torpedo being without masts or floats could be submerged to a depth of 8 feet, and could then be rendered invisible. (2.) The speed of the torpedo would be increased by the absence of masts or floats. (3.) The torpedo could be more perfectly controlled. (4.) The range could materially be increased. At present submarine vessels armed with the "Whitehead" had to approach, only partially submerged, to within 500 yards of the enemy before discharging a torpedo. If provided with a controllable torpedo, which could be guided by the compass, the vessel need not approach the enemy nearer than 1,500 yards. Having started her torpedo, she could then be completely submerged. The lecturer further claimed that ships could be steered from a position below the upper deck. This, he urged, would be useful in the case of torpedo boats in bad weather, or in ships designed specially as rams. Lieut. Sleeman concluded by explaining another invention termed "The Indicator Board," by means of which he claimed that the track of the vessel to be torpedoed together with its speed and distance from the operator directing the "controlled torpedo" could be rapidly determined. He also explained that the track of the torpedo could be similarly shewn, whereby the operator at the station could readily estimate the positions of both the enemy's ships and the torpedo. The usual discussion followed.

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