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MONTREAL, AUGUST 1, 1895.

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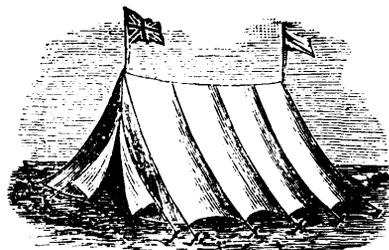
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THE CANADIAN

Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

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MONTREAL, AUGUST 1, 1895.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.
1895.

HEADQUARTERS,

Ottawa, 26th July, 1895.

G. O. 41.

Private T. H. Hayhurst, 13th Battalion, Active Militia of Canada, a member of the Canadian Rifle Team to compete at the Annual Matches of the National Rifle Association of England, 1895, had the honour to win at Bisley, on the 20th instant, Her Majesty The Queen's Prize, being the highest competed for at those Matches. This prize carries with it the Gold Medal and Gold Badge added by the National Rifle Association of England.

By command,

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

Notes and Comments

'Twas a famous victory! The winning of the Queen's Prize at Bisley by private Hayhurst is quite an event in Canadian history, a glorious occasion for the army, for his battalion, for the Canadian Militia and for the Dominion. It is gratifying, too, to hear of the popularity of the Canadian victors, not only on Bisley Common, but throughout the length and breadth of England. But after all, it is only what we might have expected of our wholesouled fellow-subjects in the dear old island, which is the shrine of manly sport and fair play, as well as the mother of nations. It is one of the remarkable and satisfactory characteristics of the good fellowship and affection existing between the different branches of the British nation that they reach undiminished in strength across oceans. In fact distance appears to lend enchantment to the view. Private Hayhurst's splendid victory has been a good thing for Canada practically, and Canadians can hardly overdo it in giving him an enthusiastic welcome home. Lieut.-Col. Prior, M. P., did the proper thing in bringing the victory to the attention of Parliament and it is to be regretted that the government did not see its way clear to open a national subscription, instead of considering its duty done when it started the "hat" off on its peripatinations through the force. The government apparently knows where to look for that species of loyalty and national spirit that reaches the pocketbook.

When the news of Hayhurst's

victory reached Canada the men who have so long toiled and striven to keep up the enthusiasm in rifle shooting in Canada must have felt amply repaid for all their time, trouble and expense. Political cheese-parers may be expected to be silent about the expense of the Bisley team for a few years now.

The brigade camps are once more over, the stained uniforms have been consigned to the odorous seclusion of the captains' camphor boxes, and the arms, in districts where inspecting officers are wide-awake, that is, have been put down in oil for another two years at last. Visitors at each and every one of the camps agree that the progress made in drill, discipline and marksmanship during the nine drill days under canvass was very marked, but even making every allowance for the natural intelligence of the Canadian militiaman and for the good work done by the instructors in camp, the knowledge acquired must have been of such a superficial character that it will be forgotten long before the corps that were out this season go to camp again.

Even a civilian with half an eye in his head can see that this present system of short and infrequent camps is a useless waste of money. True the gallant corps that straggled into camp looking more like droves of sheep than military bodies marched out in pretty respectable military order, but the last time they broke camp they looked just as well. No progress is made in building up an effective defensive force in this way.

We have no patience with those who use the utter failure of the present system of pretending to drill the rural militia as an argument in favour of the disbandment of the rural corps altogether. It is not the officers and men of the rural force who are the blame. It is the system. The very pick of the manhood of Canada lives in the country and better material for soldiers does not exist anywhere. Besides possessing an unrivalled physique, the young Canadian countryman has great natural intelligence, has had his intellect trained by a sound elementary education, is amenable to discipline, respectable, courageous and intensely loyal. Time and money devoted to giving him a military training are well spent, if spent judiciously, which they certainly are not at present. A national militia without the rural corps would be like Hamlet with the melancholy Danish prince left out.

We would like to see the question of the training of the rural militia seriously taken up by the Minister, for as the honorable gentleman's colleagues in the cabinet appear to be keeping the purse strings pretty closely drawn when he is around, economy must be a great object in the administration of his department, and with the present system the department and the country do not get value for their money.

The suggestion which appears to meet with most general approval among the members of the force is that some system of drill at company headquarters should be arranged in place of these summer camps. There is much to be said in favour of such an arrangement. In the first place the time of the present camps is so short that there can be no pretence of doing effective work in battalion drill, and as a matter of fact the time is too short to give even a smattering of squad, arm and company drill. There is no need to assemble battalions for this work.

Young men in small country towns and villages find it even harder to get away from their businesses than city young men would, and they are absolutely unable to accompany their country battalions

to the present camps, and so they are lost to the militia. Drills at company headquarters could be arranged so that they would not clash with business, as is done in the city corps. We do not think that the objection that young farmers are too tired after their day's work to attend drill amounts to much, for it is a question if their day's work is more fatiguing than that of the city mechanic. And see how he turns up for drill. Young countrymen are not too tired at nights, particularly in the winter, to attend dancing assemblies, and singing classes, besides frequently gathering to exchange gossip at the village grocery. Why should they be too tired to attend drill, which should be just as attractive a recreation to them as to their cousins in the big cities?

Some who pretend to know, and who certainly do know something about the delightful political methods of this country, say that the brigade camps cannot be abolished on account of the patronage they give to the government and to the local members of parliament. But if the government spends a large proportion of its camp money as political largesse, the militia should not be charged with it. And we all know that a very large proportion of the amount annually voted by parliament for the maintenance of the militia finds its way into the ever open hands of greedy government contractors. By a substitution of drills at company headquarters for brigade camps there would be less scope for the mercenary contractor to get his greedy paw on the militia funds, and more of the money would find its way to the pockets of the party for whom it is intended, the Canadian Tommy Atkins.

Were the brigade camp expenses, other than the men's pay, done away with, the men could be allowed at the rate of twenty days pay, without even increasing the militia vote, which of course should be done; the force would get all of the good men it wanted, and they would have a sufficient knowledge of discipline and drill to make them a fairly serviceable body of militia, which they cannot be considered to be at present, even by the most violent stretch of the imagination.

As to the question of instruction there should be no difficulty. In the first place it is becoming more and more recognized in our service that drill instruction is a profession. We have many splendid officers and good drills at that in our force, but a capable militia officer has something else to do besides making a drill instructor of himself. Where time is limited experience on the part of the instructor is all the more necessary, and realizing this the officers of the crack city corps go down into their pockets for money to pay professional drill instructors. For instructional purposes three or four battalions could be linked together and an experienced instructor detailed under proper supervision to conduct all the drills, and also to hold instruction classes for the officers and non-commissioned officers. As a matter of fact it is urged by some that a regimental system of linked battalions for administrative as well as drill purposes would be a great advantage, and probably it would.

A sphinx-like silence prevails with regard to the command of the militia. The minister when last heard from in the House on the subject said that he did not know where General Herbert was or what his intentions were. The English service papers announce that the general intends to retire at the end of his term, and the *Board Review* adds what is regrettably true, that the Canadian command is not by any means a bed of roses.

There is not the least doubt but that the last three general officers commanding the militia had good reason to complain of the treatment they received in Canada, but General Herbert had much less reason to feel aggrieved than either the late General Luard or Sir Fred Middleton, both of which distinguished officers were simply disgracefully treated in this country. While it is gratifying to the members of our force to know that they have not been in the least to blame, the generals themselves always having given them the credit for a loyal and devoted co-operation, it cannot be overlooked that the appointment has got to be unpopular in the army, and it will be hard to get such an experienced general to succeed General Herbert as the

veteran officers we once used to have in command of the Canadian Militia. After General Luard had been persistently snubbed and abused, and General Middleton shamefully made a scapegoat of for the errors of others, the war office could get no officer in the army of a rank superior to regimental major to come to Canada. Will they have to come down to the list of mud majors and captains now?

The question of the command is certainly an important one. What is needed at the head of the militia is a thoroughly experienced soldier, combining with his military training and knowledge familiarity with the people of Canada, with the political and other conditions which prevail here, and with the force itself. Such a combination it is impossible to find under the present conditions; but could we not alter the conditions?

Take this as a suggestion certainly worthy of discussion: Let the General Officer Commanding, the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General, be army officers holding each appointment in succession for five years. First let an officer be appointed Quartermaster General for five years, then promote him to be Adjutant General for another five years; then G.O.C. for a third five years, and so on in succession.

In this way the General would have had ten years experience of Canada and ten years connection with the militia before obtaining the command, the Adjutant General would have had five years experience as Quartermaster General. The Q. M. G.'s duties do not require him to have had Canadian experience. By the adoption of some such plan as this we would always have a succession of locally experienced army officers in command of the militia.

The advantage to the militia and to the government should be apparent. Each of the headquarters staff officers would do the very best he could for the militia and for the country, as there would be some promotion in sight. As it is now we have a G. O. C. for four or five years who just begins to know the country and the real requirements of the service by the time he retires.

As there are now a number of Canadians, graduates of the Royal Military College, Kingston, in the Army, who have passed through the staff college and are eligible for the appointment of Q. M. G., it would be but a very few years, were this system adopted before all of these officers G. O. C., A. G., and Q. M. G., might be Canadians. We have not the least particle of sympathy with the senseless demand that the command be given to officers of the militia force itself. We need a professionally trained soldier at the head of the militia. Military knowledge and experience is the first requirement. A general officer with every detail of militia organization and every one of its numerous defects at his fingers' ends, without the experience and education to show him how to turn his knowledge to advantage, would be useless. Active service in the field is another most essential requisite, and we are fortunate in being able to draw for our commanding officers upon an army which, besides possessing the most highly educated officers in the world, is constantly on active service somewhere or another.

Still, we would prefer Canadian officers from the army, not through any narrow-prejudice, for of course none exists, but because Canadians would understand the people in the Dominion better. But the next choice to a Canadian army officer for the command is any other army officer. A general promoted from the militia, however much theoretical knowledge and natural military capacity he might have, would be but a puppet in the hands of the government. We have not passed beyond the stage of parish politics in Canada yet.

Major General Herbert's resignation is at last announced. While there is no denying the fact that some people in Canada are very glad to see the last of General Herbert, many of the best wishers of the force will sincerely regret his departure. Even his enemies, must admit that the general was intensely interested in the welfare of the militia. He never spared himself when he considered that the exigencies of the service required him to work hard, and he won the admiration and deserved the commenda-

tion of everybody by the determined stand he made against the interference of political influence with the discipline of the force. He worked hard and meant well, but he lacked tact and did not understand the militia. General Herbert will go down in the history of the force as the impossible general.

We quote the following from the Sydney Colonial Military Gazette:

"From the report of the sixth annual meeting of the Federal Council of the Rifle Association of Australasia, a copy of which the chairman has been good enough to send us, we observe, with great satisfaction, that a Canadian team will in all probability visit Australia early in 1896. It goes without saying that such a team will be accorded a right royal British reception on this continent, not only from riflemen, but also at the hands of all sections of the community. With equal satisfaction we read of the proposal to send a representative Australian team to Bisley and Canada in 1896. Apparently the only obstacle in the way of carrying this proposal into effect is scarcity of the sinews of war. As Col. Penno put it, "The spirit is very willing but the finances are weak." It would seem to be impossible for the six federated associations to find the money—say, £2,000 for a team of twelve men. But could not each give a little from its ordinary funds, to tot up perhaps £600 or £700, and make a special subscription for the required balance? Fourteen hundred pounds is not a very large sum for united Australasia to raise between now and April of next year. Apart from the general public altogether, just think what a sum would be represented by every rifle club in Australasia subscribing a couple of pounds!"—*Sydney Colonial Gazette*.

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To the Editor of CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—Enclosed find four dollars as a renewal of my own subscription and for an annual subscription for my class mate at the R. M. C., India. I am glad to see that you insist upon justice being rendered to the Royal Military College and her graduates. I have been told that your outspoken and manly exposure of the notorious methods which have pitchforked quite a number of incompetent political pets into the position in the permanent force which should have been kept for graduates of the R. M. C., or for exceptionally well qualified members of the militia, has resulted in your losing a few subscribers among these political appointees. The only surprise to me is that any of the set should have taken enough interest in military matters to subscribe to your interesting magazine at all. If my information is correct, as I have good reason to believe it is, I trust my brother graduates of the R. M. C. will see to it not only that you do not lose anything, but that you receive five R. M. C. subscriptions for every one of these gentlemen who considers he comes within your classification as an in-

competent political pet, puts the cap on, and gives up your paper. Of course we realize that you are making your fight along this line wholly for the sake of the militia as a whole, and not specially for the sake of the R. M. C. itself; but your persistent demand for common sense in this particular feature of militia administration comprises naturally a just recognition of the claims of the graduates of the R. M. C.

Yours etc.,

BLUCHER.

Money Talks.

To the Editor of CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—Money talks. Knowing the truth of this, particularly in journalism, it gives me great pleasure to forward you two dollars for another annual subscriber to the MILITARY GAZETTE. Please forward the receipt to address on enclosed slip. All members of the force, and all of its well wishers, owe you a debt of gratitude. We cannot expect you to work for us as you are doing almost single handed, without supporting you, and I for one consider it a duty as well as a pleasure, not only to subscribe regularly myself, but to get as many of my friends as possible to subscribe. Your paper has never been so well maintained or so consistently independent as it is at present. I hope that the whole force is helping you to keep up your fight. If it does I am confident we shall soon see a great change in our defensive force.

Yours, AN ADJUTANT.

The Royal Military College, Kingston.

To the Editor of CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—The discussion which took place recently in Parliament regarding the command of the Royal Military College, Kingston, being limited to a term of five years, has naturally directed much attention to this important subject. On reading an account of the debate one is apt to say that, if the working of the five years' scheme is calculated to produce the good results claimed for it, the supporters of the measure failed to urge upon the Government the importance of applying this salutary rule to others. There is no appointment connected with our militia that demands the exercise of greater energy and ability than that of Adjutant General. The Chief of the Staff should be a man gifted with knowledge and experience, prepared to give his undivided energies to the duties of his office: duties which are of so important a nature that only those with the professional training of a lifetime are competent to perform satisfactorily. Therefore, for the post of Adjutant General as well as Commandant of the R. M. C., etc., it is necessary we should secure the best ability available. Every well-wisher of the R. M. College must have been sorry to learn "that the institution was not maintained at anything like the high standard that formerly characterized it," but it was some consolation to hear Mr. Dickey declare that "the class that

graduated from the college this year was the best on record." Increasing the fees and difference in the matriculation course from other institutions may possibly have something to do with the falling off in the number of cadets, but the chief cause must be attributed to the pernicious action of the Government in withholding from the graduates of the R. M. College their just claim to the military appointments in their gift. Were it an indispensable condition that graduates of the Royal Military College had the preference to Government employment, we should soon have no reason to complain of the paucity of cadets.

The Royal Military College is maintained for the purpose of training and fitting our young men for the public service. This institution costs the country annually \$70,000! No one out of Bedlam could conceive it possible that those entrusted with the administration of public affairs, ignoring the large expenditure, the just claims of the graduates, and the best interests of the country, would be guilty of filling vacant offices with unqualified outsiders merely to satisfy the selfish claims of family interests, or to gain the support of a few votes which might help to prolong the enjoyment of the "sweets of office."

The time is fast approaching when there will be an opportunity of showing whether the only way to serve the country is by sacrificing its best interests on the altar of political expediency?

Yours obediently;

J. R.

The Camp at London.

To the Editor of CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE:

The district camp of the 1st military district ended at London on Saturday last. It was composed of 1 regiment of cavalry, the 1st Hussars (4 troops), 1 Batt of rifle the 22nd "Oxford" (8 companies) and 4 Battalions of Infantry, the 21st Essex Fusiliers (5 co's), the 27th Lambton (7 co's), the 27th Waterloo (6 co's), and the 32nd Bruce (8 co's). The commandant was Lt.-Col. Smith, D.A.G. with Lt.-Col. Vidal, as Staff Officer. The camp of instruction was all through a success and much was learned by officers and men with regard to duties in the field. On Friday a route march took place through the city and a march past on the review ground near the Infantry Barracks. The marching of the men was very steady, was much admired and showed that a great deal had been accomplished during the period of training. The 22nd Oxford Rifles appeared to better advantage than the other battalions. There was a swing about them and a uniformity in the carrying of their arms combined with their neat fitting dark uniforms and new white helmets, that attracted attention. The helmets of the 21st Essex Fusiliers are peculiar in shape and reminded one of the head dress of an American regiment. The helmets of the 29th Waterloo, also could be improved. But these peculiarities must be expected, as each corps has to provide its own head dress, or else suffer during these hot days by wearing the forage caps issued by the

Militia Department, as this is the only head dress furnished by the government. This is a great drawback to the militia generally and should as soon as possible be remedied. During the twelve days training, Lt.-Col. Smith and some of his staff officers lectured to the officers on "Interior economy, military law and duties." Good work has been done at this camp and the counties in the 1st Military District may well feel proud of their several local battalions. What about the

GZOWSKI COMPETITION

this year? In the Second Military District there are two handsome silver cups for competition each year; they were presented by Colonel Sir Gasimir Gzowski, A.D.C. to the Queen and staff officer to Engineer, from Canadian Militia. Infantry and Rifles alone enter into this competition. It was intended by the donor that the commanding officers of the several corps should meet together and with the D.A.G. of the district decide upon the terms of the competition. One cup is for the city corps and for the rural corps. Last year there was no competition among the rural corps as there was no annual drill. The competition for the cup by city corps last year was unsatisfactory, the matter was taken out of the hands of the commanding officers and terms and conditions published by Major General Herbert. The most unsatisfactory part was that no marks whatever were given for battalion drill; company, squad and arm drill alone counting. The cup was won by the 13th Battalion of Hamilton, after a very close competition with the Queen's Own Rifles, the latter being only one quarter of one point behind the former battalion. What about the competition this year? Is it not time something was decided upon?

A difficulty will arise in deciding the competition for rural corps this year. Three battalions, the 12th, 37th and 77th put in their annual drill at the district camp at Niagara, and were duly inspected by Lt.-Col. Buchan, D.A.G. and his staff, in squad, arm, company and battalion drill, cleanliness of arms, etc. Three other battalions put in their training at regimental camps viz: the 34th at Whitby, the 35th at Orillia, and the 36th at Beeton, and if inspected at all were inspected by their own commanding officers. As the details of the inspection were not the same and as the inspecting officers cannot be said to be disinterested parties, the situation to say the least of it is peculiar. It is unsatisfactory to the officers and men of these battalions that the militia department made no arrangement whereby they could be properly inspected by a competent staff officer. The battalions were all up to authorized strength and no doubt did good work, but who can now judge of the result, so as to award the cup to the best battalion,

CAMP CHAT.

It is almost impossible for n. c. o. and men to learn guard mounting at their several company headquarters, and perhaps the weakest feature of our brigade camps is that no guard mounting of any account is taught. It is true that at

Niagara this year on one day out of the twelve, (the Sunday that was spent in camp) a small regimental guard consisting of 1 n. c. o. and 6 men was mounted by each regiment for twelve hours, but this only gave a very small number of men the experience of performing the duties of sentries. On actual service a good knowledge of the duties of a sentry is perhaps the most important and valuable knowledge a soldier can possess, as not only the safety of his own life, but the lives of his comrades, depends upon the intelligent manner in which he performs his duty.

A good story is told of what happened to a guard at one of the permanent schools of instruction. The barrack guard consisted of 1 n. c. o. and 3 men, forming a one sentry post. The n. c. o. and two of the men were French Canadians, the other men was an old soldier and an Irishman. It was a winter's evening and dark, so while the Irishman was doing his "sentry go" the French Canadian n. c. o. of the guard and the other two men promptly deserted and nothing was heard of them for many days. The Irishman reported the matter as soon as he could to the orderly officer also a French Canadian, who thought that the proper thing to do under the circumstances was to make a prisoner of the Irishman; he was therefore confined. Next morning Pat was brought up at the orderly room before his commanding officer. The charge was read by the Adjutant: That at seven o'clock last night while he was on sentry duty he had allowed the n. c. o. and two men of the guard to desert. The orderly officer was evidence against poor Pat. The c. o. said he believed the evidence to be true and turning to the Irishman said "now what have you to say?" "Sor, I sarved for twenty-one long years in Her most gracious Majesty the Queen's Connaught Rangers, and sure sor haven't I got me long sarvice medal and me good conduct medal to prove it. I have sarved too for one very long year "God save me" in the Canadian Permanent Corps and sor wid all me long experiance this is the furst toime that ever I hurd that in adilshun to performing the dooty of his bate a centry had charges of the non commussuned ofisur of the gaurd. The c. o. glanced at the Adjutant, the Adjutant looked at the orderly officer, the orderly officer stared at the prisoner, Pat was deeply engaged looking at the pattern of the paper on the ceiling. There was a long pause, "silence reigned supreme," at last the Sergt.-Major took matters into his own hands and said sternly and loudly to Pat: "Prisoner right turn, dismiss." Pat obeyed the order then turning to the c. o. put his forage cap on gravely, saluted him and marched himself away to the canteen looking very wise but with a "merry twinkle in his eye."

A GLIMPSE ACROSS THE LINE.

While our militia are busy at this season of the year putting in their training, it is perhaps interesting to know that our neighbours across the border are doing

the same thing. The American system is a little different from ours. In the State of New York they have what they call a state camp ground at Peckskill. It is well fitted up with convenient tents, huts and buildings and there is a competent staff of officers drawn from the United States army; one or two battalions go into camp for seven days at a time and as one force marches out another force marches in, thus keeping the camp going for months, each two regiments being relieved by one or two others. This is what the Army and Navy Journal published in New York says of the Seventh Regiment just returned from Peckskill: "Among the interesting features of the battalion drill during the week was the presence of three bicycle orderlies acting as messengers for the Majors during drills and at other times as messengers for the adjutants office. They rode over very rough ground with great ease and seldom dismounted. Colonel Henry, U. S. A., and General McAlpin were greatly impressed, and as a result head quarter orderlies will it is said use bicycles instead of horses hereafter. . . . Unlike other regiments, the 7th is as well drilled and disciplined on the day after it arrives in camp as on the day it leaves it. . . . Officers, n. c. o's and men knew their duties, when they arrive and do not have to be taught, the A.B.C. of extended order or battalion drill. Each junior officer is fully prepared and competent to take the place of his seniors and n. c. o's are able to take an officers place in an emergency. This was frequently evidenced during the week as at guard mounting which was conducted entirely by n. c. o's and when 1st Sergts took command of platoons and corporals of sections, nothing could account for this state of affairs, but the fact that officers and men study previous to the encampment. Throughout the week Lt.-Col. and Brevet Brig. General Henry, 5th U. S. Cavalry, detailed to the camp by the War Department, gave afternoon lectures on the bluff overlooking the camp, to the officers and n. c. o's. He explained the different grades of n. c. o's, their posts and duties under different circumstances. On Wednesday the subject of his talk was the "handling of a battalion going through a defile."

OUR NAVAL MILITIA?

Although in Canada we have as fine material as there is perhaps in the world to form a naval militia, yet we have no force of this kind. New York State is in advance of us in this respect, for it has one or two battalions of naval militia. The Army and Navy Journal has the following: "The following instructions have been issued by Adj.-Gen. McAlpin. The summer tour of duty of the naval militia of the State of New York for 1895 will be based on the assumption that a foreign war is imminent and that it is essential, prior to hostilities, to obtain a thorough knowledge of the approaches to New York and the waters of Lake Ontario. The naval militia will therefore, in carrying out the below mentioned routine, keep in mind, as far as circumstances will allow, the foregoing essentials—The education of officers and men

in practical long-shore work; the preparation of a war-map, and the development of signaling and reconnoissance; the defence of the eastern end of the Sound, and of Lake Ontario with torpedoes and obstructions; the study of the waters and the shores of Gardiners and Peconni Bays, this study to include the selection of sites for permanent signal stations and camps."

The Bisley Team.

We regret that owing to a delay in our English mail we cannot give in this issue a complete detail of the scores made by our team at Bisley. In our next we will have a complete record of all the prize winning scores made by them at the meeting.

The Dominion Rifle Association.

The annual matches of the association take place, in Rideau Range, Ottawa, on August 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, and the programme which is just to hand promises, as usual, a good week's sport to riflshot. There are no changes of any importance revealed by a cursory glance at the list of the different matches, excepting a change in the distribution of the money to the secondary prizes winners—making the drop in values a little less rapid than it has been in past years. The Hon. Mr. Dickey has continued the handsome gift of his predecessor, so the Honorable the Minister of Militia's Match will again be the biggest plum of the meeting, after the Gov. General's. Altogether it is a good programme, so there is no doubt that a large attendance will gather on the Rideau Ranges to shoot in what will probably be the last meeting of the D. R. A. will hold on this range.

B. C. Rifle Association.

This association will have held its 22nd annual prize meeting at Goldstream on 25th to 26th July and judging from the programme the meeting will be a very pleasant one for the competitors. The prizes are not very large, but they are numerous, and the prize list offers riflemen plenty of chances for glory in the way of opportunities for winning cups etc. We will publish the scores of this meeting in our next issue.

The question whether or not Major-General Herbert will resume his duties in Canada, has been settled by the receipt of the General's resignation, which has been accepted, and his connection with the Canadian militia force is, therefore, terminated. The names most frequently mentioned as his successor are those of Col. Johnson, a Canadian by birth, who has been frequently referred to as Major-General Herbert's successor, and Col. Gascoigne, commanding officer of the Scots Guards. Col. Gascoigne is a very distinguished officer of the Guards, who served with his corps through the Egyptian campaign. He is Deputy-Adjutant General of London, in the volunteer service, and has had a great deal of experience which would, no doubt, be of very great service to him should he be commandant of the Canadian militia.—St. Johns News.

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, 337, Montreal, Que.

British Columbia.

Westminster Wins.

The rifle matches at Vancouver, July 1st, in connection with the celebration, resulted most successfully to the Westminster team, which won the team match by a handsome lead over the next highest. A large percentage of the other prizes were taken by the Westminster marksmen. The feature of the day was the brilliant score of 99 points made by Mr. Sloan, of the Westminster team, but, apart from this score, there was nothing remarkable to relate, none of the other competitors reaching above 88 points. Mr. Sloan made 32 at 200 yards, 35 at 500 yards, and 32 at 600 yards. The team totals were as follows:

Westminster.....	511
Nanaimo.....	474
Vancouver.....	463
Victoria.....	469
H.M.S. Nymph.....	415
H.M.S. Wild Swan.....	348

In the third match in the Canadian Military Rifle League series the Westminster team again made a very satisfactory score, though not up to that of the last match. The feature of the shooting was the brilliant score of 96, made by J. H. Sharpe. Geo. Turnbull's 93 was also capital shooting. The Westminster team now stands about fifth in the league aggregate. The scores on Saturday were as follows, the ranges being 200, 500, and 600 yards, and conditions fair:

J. H. Sharpe.....	96
Geo. Turnbull.....	93
W. Miller.....	90
H. C. Chamberlin.....	87
R. Wilson.....	86
A. F. Cotton.....	84
W. J. Sloan.....	83
W. J. Corbett.....	83
Jos. Burr.....	82
W. Huston.....	76

Grand total..... 899

St. John, N. B.

St. JOHN, N.B., July 22nd.—The Saint John County Rifle Association held its second spoon match on Drury range on Saturday, 13th inst.—Queen's ranges.

The following are the winner of spoons:

Class A—Col.-Sergt. Henderson, 62nd Fusiliers, teaspoon, 88.

Class B—Lieut. J. L. McAvity, 62nd Fusiliers, tablespoon, 91.

Class C—Pte. J. S. Frost, St. John Rifles, dessertspoon, 86.

The 62nd Fusiliers assembled at the Drill Hall on the evening of the 17th inst. under the command of Major H. H. McLean. At about 8:15 o'clock they were formed on the move into columns of sections to the right, and proceeded,

accompanied by both bands, through the principal streets of the city, being formed into line and halted in front of the Court House, where both bands played selections which were much appreciated by a large audience of citizens and strangers. The bugle band was loudly applauded after each selection. Many would like to see these proceedings repeated more frequently as they are not often treated to open air concerts of this kind.

One of the novelties of the parade was the singing of the men, accompanied by the band, whilst returning to the shed, marching at ease. I understand it is the intention of the officers to encourage this practice, as it breaks up the monotony of the march and adds much enjoyment to the men.

After returning to the shed the battalion was dismissed and the companies returned to their armories, where, owing to Major McLean's thoughtfulness, slight refreshments were provided, and the boys engaged an hour or so in eating and drinking and otherwise making themselves merry.

The fourth and last of the Military League matches was shot on Saturday afternoon, 20th inst., under favorable conditions of wind and weather; but during the final part of the match the smoke settled down making the sighting exceedingly difficult. I have not the scores before me but the following are the winners of the League Badges:

62nd Fusiliers, 1st team, Col.-Sergt. Henderson.

62nd Fusiliers, 2nd team, Pte. W. Maxwell.

St. John Rifle Company, Capt. E. A. Smith.

Orillia.

If one may judge from the general scoring in this town, and more especially from that of Capt. Dillon, Orillia must be a paradise for riflemen. The Orillia News Letter published the appended record of Capt. Dillon's shooting this season:

"Unless it rains soon to soften his nerve, Capt. Dillon will wake things up this fall at Ottawa at the Dominion Rifle Association matches. He has been doing some strong shooting, and his score on Saturday was the highest he ever made. He has fired over the local range ten times this season and following is his score:

200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.	Possible.
26	31	31	91	105
32	33	30	95	105
33	33	33	99	105
—	33	29	95	70
—	32	29	91	70
31	33	31	95	105
—	35	31	96	70
—	28	30	88	70
31	32	29	91	105
35	31	33	99	105

This is an average of 4½ points per shot for 182 shots in the ten consecutive shoots. The wind was favorable, and on Saturday last was what riflemen want to take the wrinkles out of the twist of the bullet. That is a 4 o'clock wind."

A correspondent sends in a diagram of Mr. Alfred Paine's score of 98, made with the Snider at 200, 400 and 500 yards in the last League match.

Unfortunately it reached us too late to be reproduced for this issue, but the score was made as follows:

200 yards.....	4444555—31
400 ".....	4455555—33
500 ".....	4555555—34
Total.....	98

We have placed the shots according to value as our correspondent did not give their rotation.

Should the Rural Militia Man take his Uniform home with him?

On the 16th instant, Captains Drinkwater and Gray, Lieutenant Corbould, Mr. Arthur Wallace, and Canon Greene, met to present a copy of "A Veteran of 1812" to Private Hugh Hugg, of the Orillia Volunteer Company, for neatness and good conduct, during the recent camp of instruction at the Park here. In making the presentation, Canon Greene spoke of the importance of neatness in a soldier, both for the benefits it conferred, and as indicative of character. Private Hugg briefly expressed his thanks. Captain Drinkwater complimented Private Hugg upon having earned first place among a company so well conducted and attentive to duty as that he commanded the present year. He was pleased with the result of the experiment of drilling the battalion in our own county, and hoped that it would become the established rule. The abolition of the canteen, and the substitution thereof of a reading and recreation room by the good people of Orillia, had proven satisfactory beyond his expectations. The good conduct of the regiment could not but prove beneficial in many ways—especially in raising the service in the estimation of the people, and inducing a good class of young men to volunteer. To do this fully, however, it would be necessary for the Government to permit the "rural" volunteers to take home and keep their uniforms, as was done by members of city battalions. A young man who took sufficient pride in his uniform to have it neatly fitted, would not consent to have it placed in store at the close of his first term of drill, and be forced to take chances of getting it or that worn by some person unknown when next he turned out for duty. Captain Gray said that next to good conduct in the presence of the enemy, neatness was the first quality of a soldier, and he congratulated Private Hugg on having earned foremost place in a company which had done credit to itself while in camp. He thought the battalion camps would have the good effect of bringing the volunteer force closer to the people, and one most useful result would be that, seeing how the money was expended and what the country was receiving for it, the taxpayer would not grudge a sufficient outlay to maintain the force in a state of efficiency. However, for a young country, he believed that Canada was attempting more than could be accomplished thoroughly. He believed that better results could be obtained by maintaining skeletons of battalions only—that is, the officers and non-commissioned officers, all of whom should be required to obtain military school certificates, and to drill in camp say one month each year. With such a staff always ready, emergencies could be met much more promptly than with a scattered volunteer force, ninety per cent. of whom never attended two camps of instruction, and under non-commissioned officers, many of whom were as ignorant of their duties as recruits. Lieutenant Corbould related some amusing experiences of his first camp, and Canon Greene told of active service with the Queen's Own Rifle Volunteers in 1866. Mr. Arthur Wallace thought the

reading and recreation room a happy thought, and said the volunteers both used it and expressed a gratifying sense of the consideration for their welfare which it indicated.—*Packet*.

Halifax N. S.

Forced Marching Competitions.

The forced marching competition of the 63rd rifles last evening attracted a great deal of attention, and there was quite a crowd present in the drill yard to see the finish. This is believed to be the first competition of the kind ever held in Canada, and the 63rd men think the performance of the winning team a grand one. The conditions were: Teams of 8 non-commissioned officers and men from a company, competitors to carry arms and accoutrements through the whole competition: men to march out of the drill yard at attention up to Queen street, when they could march at ease, and double if they wished. The route was down Tower road to the chain battery, around the point and return to drill yard via Pleasant street and Spring Garden road. On coming opposite Grafton street the men to come to attention and march in the yard at quick time. A man absent when opposite Grafton street to disqualify the whole squad.

The officials conducting the competition were:

Referees—Lieut.-Col. Egan and Major Bishop.

Starter—Lieut. Forbes.

Time keepers—Lieut. Vedito and Lieut. Forbes.

The course had been measured with cyclometers at 4 5-8 miles, and the cycle corps of the regiment accompanied the squads to see that the full course was covered by all competitors.

The prizes were gold pins for every man in the winning squad. The winners were No. 3 company team, which consisted of Lance Corpl. E. G. Shannon, and Privates F. E. Bayer, W. B. Elliot, J. H. Ewing, F. H. Keating, C. H. Munnis, G. M. Scriven, J. R. Wood. The time made by each team was as below. No. 6 team was disqualified by the two absentees at the finish:

No 3 Co squad	45m 06½s
" 5 " "	45m 54½s
" 1 " "	49m 05½s
" 4 " "	49m 31s
" 2 " "	51m 08½s
" 6 " "	disqualified

The arms and accoutrements carried by each man, weighed about 14 pounds.—*Daily Echo* July 11th 1895.

THE NEW DRILL HALL.

What about the new drill hall contract? people are enquiring. Is it not about time something was being done? At last accounts the only tenant of the site was a goat. Mr. Kenny might give this matter his attention.—*Chronicle* July 24th 1895.

ARTILLERY OUTING.

The H. G. A. 267 strong, accompanied by their splendid band and quite a large gathering of officers of other corps, and civilian friends, proceeded to Bedford by special train on the 25th inst., at 8 a. m. The artillery went to perform their annual target practice, and the others to

enjoy the sports in connection therewith. The weather was all that could be desired, the shooting good, the events in the sports well contested, and amusing in the highest degree to all who were lucky enough to witness them. The non-commissioned officers and gunners were supplied with an abundance of good sandwiches, soft drinks, and other delicacies. Col. Curren, the popular C. O. has reason to be proud of the incomparable good conduct which marked the actions of each individual under his command during the day, and this universal good conduct of the men shows how his officers can handle their men under all circumstances. The day's doings went off with an "éclat" creditable to even that creditable corps. The sports were as follows:—

OBSTACLE RACE.

Each competitor to be regimentally dressed at start, undress at river and cross it, run around post on opposite side, re-cross the river, dress, and run to winning post, being properly dressed (outwardly) at finish.

First prize, clock, Gr. Hielchie; 2nd, gold breast pin, Gr. McCarthy. This was a most amusing race. McCarthy, the 2nd man, laid an objection against Hielchie, saying the latter was not yet properly dressed, whereupon Sergt.-Major Gibbs quietly reminded him that he, McCarthy, was not regimentally dressed either, he having started in the race as "Plain Gunner McCarthy," and now at its termination appeared "A full fledged Corporal." During the scramble of undressing and dressing, the clothing became somewhat mixed up, and McCarthy, who has an eye to quick promotion donned the uniform of corporal Mills. It is needless to add that McCarthy was dumb for one hour afterwards.

200 YARDS ACROSS COUNTRY RACE.

First prize, clock, Cpl. Maxwell; 2nd, gold breast pin, Cpl. Mills.

PUTTING SHOT (without follow.)

First prize, clock, bandsman Swan, 2nd, watch chain, Gr. Crooks.

TUG OF WAR BETWEEN COMPANIES.

This was the big event of the day. The first team to face each other were those of Nos. 1 and 4 companies to pull for a place in the final. After an exciting pull during which the chances of winning changed many times, No. 1 succumbed to their heavier opponents after a continuous strain of 11 minutes and 30 seconds. No. 2 and 3 then faced each other and about the same may be said of them as has been said of 1 and 4. No. 3 winning in 13 minutes. Nos. 1 and 3 then grasped the manilla for the final. No. 3 longed up with an unsullied record—determined to add yet another honour to their long list of victories, but No. 1 team ably coached by Sergt. Jackson went in—also determined to win, and they brought with them what served them better than records—"stamina," and won after an exciting struggle lasting 14 minutes. Each man of the winning team received a handsome watch chain.

GRINNING THROUGH A HORSE COLLAR.

First prize, half a dozen silver tea knives, Gr. Kiddy; 2nd, gold cuff but-

tons, Corporal McLeod. This was the most laughable event of the day, and Major Hesselin, who was busy with his kodac has saved to posterity faces which would put to shame any "Rogue's Gallery," or "Chamber of Horrors" in existence. Lieut.-Col. Humphrey, com. 66th P.L.F. and Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Almon, H.G.A., were judges. They performed their difficult task to the satisfaction of all.

EGG AND SPOON RACE, 100 YARDS

1st prize, ½ doz. silver spoons, Gr Caldwell; 2nd, 1 doz. plated spoons, Gr Hirtle.

This event was hotly contested, too hotly for the safety of the eggs and our nasal organs. Some of the eggs were quite ripe enough for the last general election. Major Stewart kindly donated all the second prizes.

The high jump and long jump have to be put off until after parade next Monday evening. Col. Curren, Majors Garrison Maxwell and Oxley looked after the shooting, while Col. Curren, Major Stewart and Sergt. Major Gibbs conducted the sporting events. The arrangements made by the officers for the comfort and amusement of guests, n.e.o.'s and men were as near perfection as possible.

Below are the scores in the

BATTALION MATCH.

5 Rounds, 200 and 400 Yards.

Prize.	200	400	Pt
DR A medal and \$5—Gr Clarke No 3	17	18	35
Bland medal and \$1—Sgt Case No 3	18	17	35
\$4—Sgt Marshall, No 2	14	20	34
\$4—Gr Nickerson, No 1	17	16	33
\$3—Gr Fader, No 3	17	16	33
\$3—Gr Haystead, No 3	16	17	33
\$3—Gr Cansfield, No 3	16	17	33
\$3—Sgt Kiddy, No 4	17	16	33
\$3—Gr Currie, No 3	18	15	33
\$3—Gr Campbell, No 1	18	15	33
\$3—Staff Sgt Murray, ret.	14	18	32
\$3—Gr Shattleburg, No 3	17	15	32
\$3—Gr C Melvin, No 1	17	15	32
\$2—Gr Morgan, No 3	17	15	32
\$2—Sgt Faulkner, No 2	18	11	32
\$2—Gr McCallum, No 1	18	14	32
\$2—Sgt Crossley, No 2	16	15	31
\$2—Gr Robinson, No 1	17	15	31
\$2—Bds Murray	17	14	31
\$2—Corpl Crooks, No 2	19	12	31
\$2—Gr Fletcher, No 2	14	16	30
\$2—Gr Boutilier, No 3	14	16	30
\$2—Gr Bishop, No 3	16	11	30
\$2—Bds Pace	16	14	30
\$2—Gr Lindsay	16	14	30
\$2—Sgt Melvin, No 1	13	12	30
\$2—Corpl Davidson, No 3	14	15	29
\$2—Bds Studd	15	14	29
\$1—Gr Burbridge, No 3	15	11	29
\$1—Gr A Morton, No 3	14	14	28
\$1—Gr J D McEachren, No 1	16	12	28
\$1—Gr F H Mosher, No 3	16	12	28
\$1—Gr Hielchie, No 3	12	15	27
\$1—Corpl Thornton, No 1	12	15	27
\$1—Gr Watson, No 1	16	11	27
\$1—Sgt Theakston, No 1	10	16	26
\$1—R M S Bland	14	12	26
\$1—Corpl Maxwell, No 3	14	12	26
\$1—Bds Greenough	11	12	26
\$1—Gr T D Watson, No 2	16	10	26

TEAM MATCH:

1st team, No. 3 Co., 5 rounds, 400 yards. Prize \$10.

Major Maxwell	17
Gr Clark	18
Gr Canfield	17
Corpl Shattleburg	15
Sergt Case	17
Gr Haystead	17
Gr Currie	15
Gr Fader	16
Gr Lindsay	14
Gr Morgan	15

2nd team, No. 3 Co. Prize \$8.

Gr Moreash.....	12
Gr Barbridge.....	14
Gr Boutilier.....	16
Gr Morton.....	14
Gr Curtis.....	7
Corpl Maxwell.....	12
Corpl Davidson.....	15
Gr Hilehie.....	15
Gr Mitchell.....	12
Gr Patterson.....	9

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No 2 Co.'s team. Prize \$6.

Capt Dimock.....	15
Lt Grierson.....	14
Sergt Doane.....	9
Sergt Marshall.....	20
Sergt Crossley.....	15
Gr Campbell.....	15
Gr Duggan.....	7
Corpl Clooks.....	12
Bomb Wiison.....	5
Gr Watson.....	10

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No. 4 Co.'s Team.

Sgt Theakston.....	10
Sgt Kiddy.....	16
Corpl Thornton.....	15
Corpl Mills.....	9
Corpl McLeod.....	10
Gr Merritt.....	10
Gr Dean.....	15
Q M S Bland.....	12
Corpl Robinson.....	10
Gr Bishop.....	14

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SKIRMISHING MATCH.

\$5—No 1, Major Garrison, 1st team..	250
\$3—No 3, Major Maxwell, 2nd team..	191
\$2—No 4, Major Stewart, 3rd team..	164
No 2, Major Heselein, 4th team..	103

Pts

GRAVELCRUSHER.

Kingston.

KINGSTON, July 23rd.—The 14th Battalion P.W.O.R. was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Cotton, D.A.G., on the afternoon of the 17th inst., he having inspected the different companies of the battalion, their arms, accoutrements, and armories, on the two preceding evenings. In the inspection of companies, "C" company, commanded by Lieut. E. O. S. Strange, had the credit of having the strongest turnout, and the struggle for first place was between "A" and "B" companies.

The turnout for the battalion inspection was fair. "C" company was the strongest on parade. Major I. W. Shannon was in command, and the inspecting officer was attended by Capt. Gaudet of "A" Battery, R.C.A., as A.D.C.

The different battalion movements in which the corps was tested were very well executed, the effect of the season's drill being apparent in a prompt obedience of the commands given and a commendable knowledge of the various movements that were gone through. The new attack drill was gone through very fairly, and the battalion then marched past in column and in quarter column. Major Skinner then took command and put the corps through the bayonet exercise, which, owing to want of practice, was but poorly executed. Adjutant Galloway succeeded Major Skinner in the command and put the men through the manual exercise. In this a fairly satisfactory degree of proficiency was shown, as the corps has been practised in this branch of the drill to a greater extent

than in the bayonet exercise.

On the whole the inspection was, from a spectator's point of view, very creditable to both officers and men. The honors undoubtedly fell to "C" company, which was the strongest on parade and which excelled the others in marching and proficiency in drill.

The officers had a marque pitched on the field to which their friends were invited for refreshments.

A large assemblage of spectators witnessed the inspection, among whom were Lieut.-Col. McGill, R.M.C., Capt. Cook, "A" Battery, Lieut. Leslie, R.F., and Lieut. March, 8th Hussars.

The scores of friends of Cadet Ridout, who was killed on the railway track on Saturday last while on the surveying expedition under Capt. Twining, R.M.C., were deeply shocked at the news of the terrible accident. Mr. Ridout passed his final examination at the Royal Military College in June. He was a cousin of Mrs. Neilson, wife of Surgeon Major Neilson of "A" Battery, and was a great favorite with all who knew him.

Ex-Cadet F. C. Henecker, who graduated from the Royal Military College in June, 1894, has been appointed to the 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), now stationed at Tipperary, Ireland.

Lieut. Henecker is fortunate in getting an appointment to such a corps as the Royal Canadians, which has the reputation of being one of the best in Her Majesty's service.

The sergeants of "A" Battery, R.C.A., have purchased the steam yacht Whistling, which they will rechristen "The V. R. I.," a very appropriate name. Sergt. Major Stroud has been chosen captain; Staff Sergt. Long, steersman; Sergeant Pierson, engineer; and Armorer Sergt. Worth, fireman.

There are several North-West (1885) pensioners residing in this city, who are loud in their complaints regarding the conduct of the Militia Department in the matter of the payment of pensions. The pension papers state: "Pensions are payable half-yearly, in advance, on Jan. 1st and July 1st." But, unlike the Imperial pensioners, the men who have risked their lives, and in many cases have become cripples in defence of their country, are treated each half year with contemptuous neglect by those whose duty it is to pay the pensions, and are never paid until the sums they should receive on January 1st and July 1st are long overdue. The payment that should have been made on the 1st inst. has not been made yet, although the necessary papers have been sent in three weeks ago. This has been the case ever since the first payment was made, and the Hon. the Minister of Militia will earn the gratitude of those who are thus unjustly treated by instituting the rule that pensions shall be paid promptly when they are due.

VEDETTE.

Ottawa.

On Saturday the 13th July a good number of members of A. Co. 43rd, Rifle

Association, turned out for the spoon competition, the following making the best scores.

1ST CLASS MARTINI.

Pte. C. Routh, (spoon).....	87
Pte. C. S. Scott.....	83
Pte. W. Wennett.....	77

2ND CLASS MARTINI.

Pte. W. A. Bangs, spoon.....	87
Pte. M. Esdaile ".....	83
Sgt. J. S. Stevenson ".....	83

3RD CLASS SNIDER.

Pte. Haram, spoon.....	58
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On the 20th the following were the scores in the "spoon" shoot of the Ottawa rifle club shot in conjunction with the 4th League Match.

	200	500	600	Tl.
D. McMartin.....	29	33	34	96
H. H. Gray.....	29	34	32	95
J. E. Hutchinson.....	30	33	30	93
J. P. Robinson.....	31	32	30	93
J. H. Ellis.....	*	*	*	92
Dr. Pearson.....	29	31	31	91
W. A. Jamieson.....	32	33	26	91
W. A. Bangs.....	82	32	26	90
W. E. Bennett.....	29	31	29	89
H. H. Wotton.....	29	32	27	88
W. S. Odell.....	28	31	28	87
Lt. Col. McPherson.....	30	29	28	87
C. Routh.....	30	29	28	87
E. D. Sutherland.....	31	29	27	87
L. G. Perkins.....	32	28	27	87
R. J. Taylor.....	29	30	27	86
H. D. Deleroude.....	27	35	24	86

Spoon winners:

H. H. Gray.....	dessert spoon 1st class
J. P. Robinson.....	tea " 1st "
D. McMartin.....	dessert " 2nd "
G. H. Rogers.....	tea spoon 3rd "

—The Citizen.

THE GUARDS COMPLIMENTED.

Deputy Adjutant General's Letter to Lt.-Col. Hodgins.

(From the Citizen of July 19.)

The G. G. F. Guards paraded last evening. There was a large turnout of the officers and men. The officers wore their new scarlet service jackets, which, besides looking well, are very light and adapted to the regiment. The regiment marched out. Before dismissing the parade Col. Hodgins read the following letter from Lt.-Col. Aylmer, D.A.G., who recently inspected the regiment:

July 15th, 1895.

DEAR COL. HODGINS,—Notwithstanding the fact that not less than seventeen hours altogether had been occupied in making this year's inspection of the Guards, with the questions of officers not yet begun and the Dominion Day parade not included, I had no opportunity of addressing the regiment.

I regret this, for although I might not have said very much in words, still it is a disappointment to me as the officer responsible for this district not to have been able to convey to the officers and men under your command my thorough appreciation of the efforts all ranks have evidently made to pull the regiment out of its late difficulties and threatened collapse, and to have once more started it on that old and successful journey they once knew so well.

I shall make no invidious comparisons between the G. G. F. G. of to-day and the old regiment of some two years' ago, or between them and any of the sister corps, but when one considers how well your command went through their inspection; how cheerful the men were under the trying ordeals of squad and company work; how earnest and painstaking the N. C. officers have been to perfect themselves and those under them; and how determined each officer has shown himself to be to assist you in your commendable efforts to make the Guards

"second to none" both in drill and interior economy, I feel that including the many enlistments, whatever their standing may be to-day with regard to any corps in Canada, there is no reason why if the good work goes on as it has been doing during the last few months, the regiment should not only be the senior infantry regiment of the Active Militia of Canada, but second to none in every sense.

Yours sincerely,
M. AYLMEK.

Subsequently the men received their pay for turning out on Dominion Day. The drills will not be resumed until September 15th.

Quebec.

QUEBEC, 24th July 1895.

The funeral of the late Captain George B. Lawrence, of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars took place on Saturday afternoon, the 6th inst. The coffin was carried on a gun carriage supplied by the Royal Canadian Artillery on top of which was laid the sword and headress of the deceased officer. The firing party supplied by the Q.O.C.H. was under the command of Captain R. E. W. Turner. Directly behind the gun carriage came the charger of the deceased, with boots reversed and the saddlery braded in black ribbon. The band of the Q.O.C.H. accompanied the corps out to the cemetery and played it in again. The Rev. Mr. Tait said the prayer of committal and then the men, among whom he was so popular, paid to the remains of their departed officer, the final tribute of respect, as drawn up they fired three volleys over the grave.

A large number of officers from other corps attended the funeral as well as citizens generally.

The arrangements were all looked after by Capt. R. E. W. Turner and proved very creditable in every respect.

The band of the Royal Canadian Artillery performed on the Terrace on a couple of Saturday evenings during the month, and which was listened to by a large turn out of the citizens. Needless to state that the action of the officers in thus affording the necessary permission is much appreciated. It is to be regretted that the local Militia do not permit of their bands taking a part in a similar manner.

The 8th Royal Rifles are doing some very good shooting and the attendance at the ranges is very encouraging. Among others who are doing exceedingly well may be mentioned the Davidsons, Hartley, Hale, etc.

Lt.-Col. Geo. R. White, commanding that corps, is presenting a cup for the matches.

The Royal Canadian Artillery are undergoing their musketry instruction at the St. Joseph de Levis ranges. No. 1 company went over on Monday and are in camp in the quarters in the buildings used for that purpose. So soon as completed No. 2 company will proceed there for the same purpose. Mr. Henri A. Panet, R.C.A. is the musketry instructor.

Captain T. Benson, who has been on leave for a month, has returned to duty

and has the appearance of having derived much benefit from his trip

Captain W. Huskisson, R. E., who has just completed his term of five years on the staff of the Royal Military College, Kingston, spent a couple of days in the city and sailed for England recently.

Mr. A. E. Panet, R. E., son of the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, has just arrived out on leave and was met by the Deputy Minister upon his arrival.

Among others introduced in the Garrison Club during the month were: Captain W. Huskisson, R. E., Mr. A. E. Panet, R. E., and Major Miller, King's Regiment, Halifax.

PATROL.

Montreal.

The typesetters made a queer mess of the scores in the report of the open matches of the Vics, in our last issue. We regret press of matter prohibits our repeating them correctly, so hope the slip will be excused.

The Montreal Garrison Artillery Regimental Matches were shot at Cote St. Luke on July 20th, the attendance being fair. The following were the successful marksmen in the different events:

MAIDEN STAKES. 7 SHOTS, 200 YDS.

	Score.
Gun Corkran, No 1 Co.....	28
Sgt Ward, No 3 Co.....	28
Gun Greenfield, No 1 Co.....	27
Corp Richard, No 1 Co.....	25
Sgt Cooke, No 2 Co.....	25

BATT. MATCH. 7 SHOTS, 200, 400, 500 YDS.

	Score.
Sgt J. T Wilson, No 2 Co.....	99
Bomb Noble, No 3 Co.....	93
Gun Sharpe, No 2 Co.....	91
Staff-Sgt Bell, No 3 Co.....	88
Gun Cole, No 1 Co.....	86
Lieut-Col Cole, No 1 Co.....	86
Sgt-Maj Fellowes, No 1 Co.....	81
Gun Cooke, No 1 Co.....	81
Sgt Fyfe, No 1 Co.....	83
Sgt Winter, No 3 Co.....	82

ASSN MATCH. 7 SHOTS AT 100 TO 500 YDS.

	Score.
Bomb Noble, No 3 Co.....	71
Sgt-Maj Fellowes, No 1 Co.....	68
Sgt Fyfe, No 1 Co.....	67
Staff-Sgt Bell, No 3 Co.....	66
Gun Cole, No 1 Co.....	64
Capt Wynne, staff.....	63
Gun Corkran, No 1 Co.....	63

Lt. Cole's challenge cup shot in conjunction with the above by teams of ten men, was won by No. 1 Co—736 pts; No 3 second with 681.

Turnbull Challenge shield—To be shot in conjunction with the above, by teams of ten previously named members from each company. The winning company to hold it until next annual matches.

	Score.
No 1 Co.....	555
No 3 Co.....	455
No 2 Co.....	453

Extra series—Five shots at 500 yards. Eight prizes in kind.

	Score.
Gun Cooke, No 1 Co.....	25
Sgt F. Fyfe, No 1 Co.....	24
Gun Corkran, No 1 Co.....	23
Lt-Col Cole, staff.....	23
Sgt J T Wilson, No 2 Co.....	22

Open match—Open to all comers for individual prizes, and to teams of five bona fide members of any rifle association. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards.

	Score.
Lt McAdam, V R C.....	95

Sgt Drysdale, P W R.....	92
Pte Thomson, V R C.....	92
Sgt J Y Clarke, P W R.....	91
Lt Brown, V R C.....	91
Sgt Salmon, P W R.....	90
Capt Pope, V R C.....	90
Staff-Sgt Bell, M G A.....	89
Gun Sharpe, M G A.....	89
Lt-Col Hood, P W R.....	89
Pte Bennett, P W R.....	89
Sgt J Scott, 6th Fusiliers.....	89
Staff Sgt McCrae, V R C.....	88
Pte D Smith, P W R.....	88

Team match—

	Score.
Prince of Wales, 1st team.....	435
Victoria Rifles.....	433
Prince of Wales, 2nd team.....	433

The following were the scores in the team competition:—

PRINCE OF WALES—FIRST TEAM.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	T'l.
Lt-Col Hood.....	29	33	27	89
Sgt J Drysdale.....	28	29	35	92
Pte W Drysdale.....	26	28	28	82
Sgt J Y Clarke.....	29	32	23	84
Pte D Smith.....	30	27	31	88
Totals.....	142	149	144	435

VICTORIA RIFLES.

Lt McAdam.....	31	29	30	90
Capt Pope.....	31	29	30	90
Pte Binmore.....	28	23	27	78
Pte Matthews.....	30	25	29	84
Lt Brown.....	31	33	27	91
Totals.....	141	139	143	433

PRINCE OF WALES—SECOND TEAM.

Pte D Finlayson.....	26	33	27	86
Pte J. Armstrong.....	29	32	26	87
Pte T Sharpe.....	26	32	29	87
Pte D Bennett.....	31	31	27	89
Pte J F Clarke.....	29	32	23	84
Totals.....	141	160	132	433

AGGREGATES.

1st series, in matches 2, 3 and 5, at all ranges—1, Staff-Sgt Bell and Sgt J T Wilson, M G A, tie; first prize, D C R A medal, and second prize, P Q R A medal; 2, Gunner Sharpe, M G A prize, marksman's badge.

2nd series, in matches 2, 3 and 5, at all ranges—1, Gunner Corkran, prize marksman's badge; 2, Gunner Greenfield, prize in kind.

Railway tickets to Ottawa for the five highest scorers in aggregate matches, whether first or second series, who attend the D C R A meeting of 1895—1, Staff-Sgt Bell and Sgt J T Wilson, tie; 3, Gunner Sharpe; 4, Gunner Noble; 5, Gunner Cooke; 6, Sgt Fyfe.

Special aggregate prize presented by Lt-Col Hood, P W R, for highest aggregate score made in matches two and five at 200 and 600 yards, awarded to Staff-Sgt Bell, M G A.

Special aggregate prize at 400 and 500 yards awarded to Bomb. A D Noble, M G A.

On the 27th the fourth and last League match was shot in the pouring rain, and the following scores—good, when the weather is considered, were compiled by the competing teams:

MARTINI SERIES.

VICTORIA RIFLES—FIRST TEAM.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	T'l.
Capt Pope.....	27	25	34	86
Lt McAdam.....	31	28	32	92
Pte Binmore.....	29	35	28	91
Pte Matthews.....	29	30	33	92
Pte Thomson.....	29	27	29	85
Pte Mills.....	29	32	27	88
Pte Robertson.....	28	31	27	86
Pte Gascoigne.....	27	26	22	75
Pte Lanigan.....	24	20	28	72
S S McCrae.....	26	29	28	83
Totals.....	279	283	283	850

PRINCE OF WALES—FIRST TEAM.

Lt-Col Hood	24	24	18	66
Sgt J Drysdale	30	29	33	92
Corp W Drysdale	29	29	25	83
Pte Foote	26	29	26	81
Sgt Salmon	33	33	27	93
Sgt J Y Clarke	30	31	26	87
Pte Armstrong	32	31	26	89
Pte Bennett	28	29	25	82
Pte J F Clarke	30	27	24	81
Pte Clarke	30	29	28	87
Totals	292	291	258	841

SIXTH FUSILIERS—FIRST TEAM

Capt Andrews	26	25	28	79
Staff-Sergt Lavers	28	30	28	86
Corp Pope	29	31	27	80
Col.-Sergt Marks	31	31	29	91
Col.-Sergt Riddle	31	28	30	89
Sergt J Scott	29	29	32	91
Band T Scott	27	18	33	78
Pte Neville	27	29	27	83
Pte Watt	29	36	27	92
Totals	248	231	261	713

One man short.

PRINCE OF WALES—SECOND TEAM.

Staff-Sergt Ferguson	20	22	22	64
Sergt Cooper	30	33	30	93
Corp Morgan	22	24	20	66
Pte Norris	24	29	28	81
Capt Finlayson	21	20	7	48
Pte Morritt	27	19	28	74
S-S Dance	23	27	26	76
Lieut Hutchinson	28	2	21	51
S-S Donaldson	21	25	26	72
Pte Patterson	24	19	4	47
Totals	213	220	215	673

ROYAL SCOTS.

Sergt-Maj Jno Currie	28	30	17	75
Pte W Smith	27	31	26	84
Pipe-Maj Mathieson	24	32	23	79
Sergt Norton	31	26	23	80
Piper McCowan	27	26	22	75
Sergt Brown	28	27	28	83
Col Sergt T Gardiner	30	23	20	73
Sergt Macklier	25	10	11	46
Pte Burns	26	27	27	80
Totals	246	232	197	675

One man short.

MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Lieut Collins	23	28	26	77
Staff-Sergt Bell	32	31	26	89
Sergt J T Wilson	25	19	26	70
Sergt Fyfe	24	33	25	82
Bomb Noble	21	21	25	70
Gunner Sharpe	30	32	23	85
Gunner Fraser	27	11	21	65
Gunner Cochran	26	27	23	76
Totals	208	208	198	614

Two men short.

VICTORIA RIFLES—SECOND TEAM.
Total, 517. Two men short.

PRINCE OF WALES—THIRD TEAM.
Total, 461. Two men short.

SIXTH FUSILIERS—SECOND TEAM.
Total, 327. Three men short.

SNIDER SERIES.

GRAND TRUNK RIFLE ASSO.—FIRST TEAM.

	200	500	400	
	yds.	yds.	yds.	Tl.
T Dalrymple	28	31	29	91
J Ward	27	35	30	92
L Jehu	25	32	31	88
F Green	26	32	31	89
W Jehu	28	29	29	86
G Long	29	29	28	86
A Reid	22	30	31	83
J C Wilson	31	28	27	86
J Farrar	31	30	32	93
C Morrice	28	31	33	92
Totals	275	310	301	886

GRAND TRUNK—SECOND TEAM.
Total, 751.

MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY—NO. 3 CO
Total, 521. Two men short.

M. G. A.—NO. 1 CO.
Total, 502. Two men short.

M. G. A.—NO. 2 CO.
Total, 433. Two men short.

SIXTY-FIFTH BATTALION.
Total, 177. Six men short.

WINNERS OF LEAGUE BADGES.

Victoria Rifles—
Lieut. McAdam 360
Pte. Mills 326

Prince of Wales—
Sergt. J. Drysdale 356
Sergt. Salmon 332
Staff-Sergt. Donaldson 283

Sixth Fusiliers—
Col.-Sergt. Marks 352
Pte. Neville, no points given

Royal Scots—
Pte. W. Smith 346
Sergt. Brown 314

Montreal Garrison Artillery, Martini series—
Gun. Sharpe 353

Snider series—
No. 1 company, Gun. Greenfield 308
No. 2 company, Corp. Roy 237
No. 3 company, Col.-Sergt. Finlayson 268

Grand Trunk Rifle association—
T. Dalrymple, 1st team 372
W. Jehu, 2nd team 331

The 55th Battalion of Three Rivers has been awarded Sir Donald Smith's cup for being the most efficient corps among the rural battalions.

A public reception will probably be tendered by the citizens of Montreal to the winner of the Queen's prize, on his return from England.

Canadian Military Rifle League.

The following scores in the third match were received since our issue of 15th July:

8th Batt., 1st team, Quebec	870
Hespeler R.A.	867
30th Batt., 4th team, Erin	836
"B" Battery, R.C.A., 1st team, Quebec	827
62nd Batt., 1st team, St. John	801
Cobourg R.A.	740
30th, 3rd team	727
"B" Squadron R.C.D., Winnipeg	725
"B" Battery, R.O.A., 2nd team	698
30th, 1st team, Guelph	695
30th, 7th team	667
30th, 6th team	639

4TH MATCH, 20TH JULY.

Unprecedentedly high scoring marked the fourth and concluding match of the League Competition of 1895. Indeed, all through, the shooting has been much better than ever done before with the Martini, showing that practice, devoted entirely to one description of rifle, is having the desired result. We may look for series at our Provincial and Dominion meetings this year, announcing that the weather is favorable, much higher than we have been in the habit of seeing. The full returns of the team scores for the whole competition are not ready for this issue but will be given in our next. The leading teams in the Martini Battalion series are: 13th Battalion, 3586; 45th Battalion, 3rd team, Bowmanville, 3560; 59th, Cornwall, 3555; 45th, 1st team, Lindsay, 3540; 43rd, 1st team, Ottawa, 3524.

In the Association teams, Martini, Guelph leads the list with 3613, the highest score, either in Battalion or Association teams. Next in order are Hespeler R.A., 3494; Truro R.A., 3465; Ottawa R.C., 3323.

In the Snider series the 13th had it all their own way, the first team making 3555.

The following are the scores made in the 4th match:

MARTINI SERIES.

45TH, 3RD TEAM, BOWMANVILLE.

	200	500	600	Tl
Pte. D. Campbell	34	34	35	103
Lt. W. C. King	31	35	34	100
Pte. E. Grant	30	32	32	94
Pte. J. Morris	30	34	30	94
Pte. J. Curtis	31	32	30	93
Capt. W. Brown	32	32	29	93
Lt.-Col. J. Hughes	31	30	30	91
Surg. J. W. McLaughlin	31	29	29	89
Sgt. J. B. Mitchell	33	29	27	89
Pte. F. Morris	31	27	28	86
Totals	314	314	304	932

Weather, fine; light wind; 3 o'clock; bright light.

13TH BATTALION.

Sgt. D. Mitchell	31	31	33	95
Sgt. Thos. Mitchell	30	31	31	92
Sgt. D. Sarson	32	31	31	94
Sgt. A. Miller	32	29	32	93
Sgt.-Major S. J. Huggins	32	30	30	92
Pte. A. Robertson	33	28	30	91
Lt. W. L. Ross	28	32	30	90
Lt. A. Pain	30	31	29	90
Pte. A. Murdoch	30	32	27	89
Pte. T. Bertram	28	29	27	84
Totals	306	307	300	913

Weather, fine; light wind; good light.

45TH, 1ST TEAM, LINDSAY.

Pte. D. Sinclair	33	34	31	98
Lt. J. H. Williamson	32	33	31	96
Pte. W. Kenney	31	32	30	93
Pte. P. G. Pillek	32	31	29	92
Pte. John Blackwell	32	30	29	91
St.-Sgt. R. H. Sylvester	31	33	25	89
Major S. Hughes	31	27	30	88
Pte. J. H. Oliver	30	30	28	88
Capt. E. H. Hopkins	29	32	27	88
Pte. J. H. Sootheran	30	31	25	86
Totals	311	313	285	909

Weather, fine; light wind; good light.

TRURO RIFLE CLUB.

E. C. Cribb	31	31	35	97
H. C. Blair	31	31	32	94
A. S. Black	31	32	31	94
H. Cook	30	34	30	94
T. A. Blackburn	34	28	31	93
D. C. Blair	30	31	30	91
J. Suckling	30	32	28	90
J. Dover	30	27	29	86
E. E. McNutt	30	28	27	85
W. Richardson	29	22	29	80
Totals	306	296	302	904

Weather, fine; light wind; good light.

59th Battalion, Cornwall	901
Guelph R.A.	897
Hespeler R.A.	895
43rd, 1st team, Ottawa	885
10th, Toronto	880
British Columbia G.A., No. 4 Co., New Westminster	864
48th, 1st team, Toronto	863
43rd, 2nd team, Ottawa	862
57th, Peterborough	860
Ottawa Rifle Club	860
7th, London	853
Oshawa R.C.	849
Q. O. R., 1st team, Toronto	847
62nd, 1st team, St. John	839
King's Co. R.A., 1st team, Kentville	836
12th, Toronto	823
14th, Kingston	820
"B" Battery R.C.A., 1st team, Quebec	809
Sudbury R.A.	809
Sussex Vale R.A.	809
"A" Squadron R.C.D., Toronto	803
77th, Dundas	802
45th, 2nd team, Lindsay	801
Halifax G.A., 1st team	799
43rd, 3rd team	787
63rd, Halifax	766
Tilbury East R.A., 1st team	752
48th, 2nd team	751
69th, 1st team	748
72nd, 1st team	746
Pembroke R.A.	740
Mattawa R.A.	724
Halifax G.A., 2nd team	722
71st, Fredericton	711
St. John Rifle Co.	702
Truro R.C., 2nd team	699
"B" Battery R.C.A., 2nd team	694
43rd, 4th team	677
Tilbury East R.A., 2nd team	668

Halifax G.A., 4th team.....	606
37th, Hagarville.....	657
King's Co. R.A., 2nd team.....	654
"B" Squadron R.C.D., Winnipeg.....	652
"B" Battery R.C.A.....	639
72nd, 3rd team.....	638
Halifax G.A., 3rd team.....	615

4TH MATCH—SNIDER SERIES.

15TH BATTALION, 1ST TEAM.

	200	400	500	T 1
Sgt. F. Rymal.....	31	32	33	96
Sgt. W. Wells.....	31	33	32	96
Major J. J. Mason.....	31	33	31	95
Sgt. W. McNeilly.....	31	33	31	95
Pte. C. E. Madgett.....	29	33	31	93
Sgt. A. B. Hopkins.....	29	32	29	90
Sgt. E. G. Mason.....	31	31	28	90
Pte. E. Elmes.....	31	31	26	88
Pte. John Cleaves.....	28	28	27	83
Capt. E. G. Lealand.....	27	22	26	75
	299	308	291	901

ORILLIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

T. A. Millichamp.....	31	32	31	94
F. Toogood.....	32	30	27	89
T. Reid.....	26	31	28	88
W. H. Hammond.....	29	32	27	88
W. J. M. Paine.....	27	30	30	88
A. Stewart.....	29	31	27	87
C. Wood.....	29	33	25	87
A. Paine.....	32	29	25	86
H. Bingham.....	28	32	25	85
G. E. Whiten.....	29	27	25	81
	295	307	270	872

Weather, raining; light, dull.

77TH, 1ST TEAM.

Pte. T. Mullock.....	31	31	28	91
Lt. J. McRobert.....	29	32	30	91
Pte. W. Harvey.....	32	31	27	90
Bug. T. Metzger.....	28	29	31	89
Pte. H. Kelley.....	26	31	27	84
Pte. W. Ryckman.....	29	33	25	87
Pte. A. Alton.....	29	30	27	86
Corp. W. Langton.....	30	29	25	82
Pte. W. Alton.....	29	30	21	80
Pte. John Reid.....	27	22	22	71
	293	301	259	856

Weather, cloudy and warm; gentle wind; hazy light.

Saskatchewan R. A.....	841
"A" Troop Man Dragoons, 3rd series.....	831
13th Battalion, 3rd team.....	830
57th Battalion, Peterborough.....	819
13th Battalion, 4th team.....	781
Temiscouata R. A., 1st team.....	762
49th Battalion, Campbellton.....	759
Co. Perth R.A., Stratford.....	759
13th Battalion, 6th team.....	754
10th Battalion, Toronto.....	751
Hemmingford R. A.....	734
77th, 2nd team.....	717
13th Battalion, 5th team.....	704
38th Battalion, Brantford.....	674
13th Battalion, 7th team.....	620
Levis R.A., (8 men).....	609
Temiscouata R.A., 2nd team.....	548
8th Battalion, (8 men) Quebec.....	523
Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, Quebec, (3rd series).....	519
New Brunswick G.A., (8 men).....	499

From the returns we have already published in the CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE we have compiled the following table of the scores made in the Martini-Henry series.

It is necessarily incomplete but we publish it awaiting the official returns from the Secretary of the League.

We will publish the complete standing of both Martini-Henry and Snider teams in our next issue

MARTINI BATTALION SERIES.

	1st Match	2nd Match	3rd Match	4th Match	Grand Total
13th Batt., Hamilton.....	873	901	896	913	3583
45th, Bowmanville.....	870	839	919	952	3580
59th, Cornwall.....	884	885	885	901	3555
45th, Lindsay.....	849	891	891	909	3540
43rd, Ottawa, 1st team.....	907	846	886	885	3524
Q.O.R. Toronto, 1st team.....	848	886	853	847	3434
Br. Col. B. Gar. Art., No. 4 Co., New Westminster.....	798	891	869	861	3425

16th R. G., Toronto.....	815	848	877	880	3426
8th Royals, Quebec.....	813	836	870	864	3413
7th, London.....	846	844	849	859	3425
43rd, Ottawa, 2nd team.....	805	811	843	862	3325
48th Highl'drs, Toronto.....	790	840	853	863	3346
3rd Vics, Montreal, 1st team.....	851	792	835	851	3329
57th Peterboro.....	814	819	810	890	3333
1st P.W.R., Mont'l, 1st team.....	823	785	844	811	3263
Halifax Gar. Art., 1st team.....	833	782	834	799	3248
6th Fus., Montreal, 1st team.....	778	813	847	743	3201
62nd St. John, N B., 1st team.....	773	772	801	839	3185
"B" Battery, R.R.A., 1st team, Quebec.....	746	770	827	809	3152
77th Dundas.....	626	783	819	802	3100
14th P.W.O.R. Kingston.....	724	756	798	820	3100
43rd Batt., 3rd team.....	768	757	772	787	3084
Halifax G. Art. 2nd team.....	765	781	781	722	3049
63rd Batt., Halifax.....	720	699	821	766	3006
45th, Lindsay, 2nd team.....	686	753	762	801	3002
5th Royal Scots, Mont'l team.....	735	745	791	675	2946
71st, Fredericton.....	639	702	736	711	2848
69th, 1st team.....	685	688	704	748	2825
48th, Toronto, 1st team.....	637	695	749	751	2832
M.G.A., 1st team, Mont'l.....	715	788	657	694	2789
1st P.W.R., 2nd team.....	639	649	754	678	2780
37th, Hagarville.....	666	711	682	657	2716
Halifax Gar. Art., 4th team.....	715	580	633	696	2624
72nd, 1st team.....	630	543	691	746	2610
3rd Vics, Montreal, 2nd team.....	526	733	775	517	2551
"B" Battery, R.C.A., Quebec, 2nd team.....	548	577	638	694	2517
Halifax Gar. Art., 3rd team.....	576	472	653	615	2316
1st P.W.R., 3rd team.....	593	461	609	456	2119

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Hespeler R.A.....	851	881	867	895	3494
Truro Rifle Club.....	811	856	854	904	3425
Ottawa Rifle Club.....	798	834	831	860	3325
King's Co. Rifle Ass'n, 1st team, Kentville.....	801	839	807	836	3283
Oshawa Rifle Club.....	804	772	838	849	3263
Sussex Vale Rifle Ass'n.....	800	815	818	809	3242
Tilbury East Rifle Ass'n, 1st team.....	745	736	781	752	3014
Sudbury Rifle Ass'n.....	700	722	761	809	2992
Tilbury East R.A., 2nd team.....	723	713	661	668	2765
King's Co. R.A., 2nd team.....	714	709	660	651	2734

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Truro Rifle Club, 2nd team.....	692	682	562	696	2632
Mattawa Rifle Ass'n...	475	671	686	724	2556
Co. Grey Rifle Ass'n, Owen Sound.....	751	863	838		
Frontier Rifle Ass'n, Huntingdon.....	765	897	719		
Cobourg Rifle Ass'n....	638	677	710		

Isandhlwana, Zululand, 1894

E. A. HIRST.

(From Littell's Living Age, No. 2661.)

To the right of the wagon road, about a mile from the hill is a deep douga or gully, where Durnford's mounted Basutos died side by side with their white officers, and here also died Captain Shepstone trying to save his chief. Again to the left, looking back up the road, we see the spot where Colonel Pulleine, calling to Lieutenant Melville, said, "You, as senior lieutenant, will take the colors, and make the best of your way from here!" He then shook Melville's hand, and turning to his men, said, "Men of the 24th, here we stand to fight it out to the end." And here died a gallant officer with his men of the Old Warwickshire. Lieutenants Melville, Coghill, and Private Williams gallantly cut their way through the Zulu host with their precious charge, only to give up their brave lives on the Natal side of the Buffalo River. The flag for which they had done so much, was found among some rocks near where their bodies lay,

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and with most solemn parade given into the hands of the surviving portion of the 24th regiment at Helpmaakar. They had not died in vain, for by their courage and devotion to their duty, they had set an example to the world of how Britons will die in defence of their glorious flag. This flag was afterward presented to her Majesty at Osborne, where she tied a wreath of immortelles to its staff-head in memory of the three brave men who gave their lives in its defence.

The Cuban rebellion is gaining headway. Of this there can be but little doubt. In fact General de Campos, the commander-in-chief of the loyal troops, admits the fact himself. In his account of the battle of Peralljos he narrates a campaign in which the insurgents showed great skill and bravery, in which the Spaniards were driven from post to post and narrowly escaped annihilation. The Captain-General has brought 60,000

trained men into the island, and yet he seems incompetent to deal with the revolutionists, who, though fighting against tremendous odds in the way of equipment, means, and organization, are yet more than holding their own. But whether the insurgents will ultimately succeed is yet problematical.

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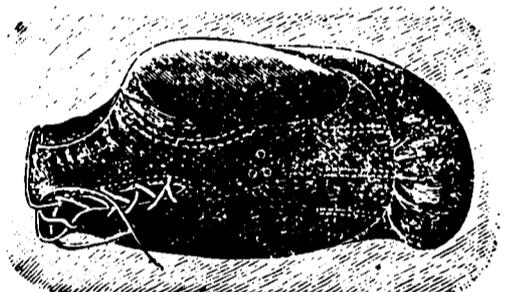
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THE SERGEANT'S STORY

By MAXWELL DREW.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

Concerning the North-west Rebellion.

1885.

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(CONTINUED FROM ISSUE OF JULY 15TH, 1895.)

A NIGHT OF PICKET DUTY.

The rebels sneaked off to the east as soon as it got dark, an' we wuz ordered to retire back to the river bank, where a corral wuz formed about 600 yards or so from the ravine, Captin Caston coverin' the retirement wid No. 1 Company. As soon as we got to where the camp wuz the Granideers had to go right on picquet an' in a pourin' rain storm, too, an' we didn't have no great-coats, nayther, Ye see, sor, we'd sor, come over the river in a mighty big hurry an' we didn't have no toime fer to bring our Sunday close wid us. We stayed out, on duty till early mornin' whin we wuz relieved by the 90th. Thin we rolled ourselves up in our blankets an' went to sleep, an' we didn't nade no rockin' ayther, fer we'd bin on our fate fer 24 hours, an' hustlin' most ov the toime, too. We put in an awful noight that noight, I'm tellin' ye, sor, standin' out on the river picquet all noight in in the pourin' rain, but the few bottles of "Paddy's eye water," that Major Dawson sint over the river to us out ov the medical stores made things koind ov more aisy loike. As soon as the Gineril tuck stock ov things, he found that our stringth an' the rebels' wuz just about equal, about 300 on aich soide—10 ov our fellows wuz killed, mostly all belongin' to the 90th, an' 40 wounded. The rebels lost 11 an' carried off 18 that got wounded. This wuz found out whin Riel's papers wuz captured at Batoche. Gabriel Dumont, the buffalo hunter an' Injin fighter, was in command, an' a dam smart gineril he wuz, too, an' jist as brave as any wan in the outfit. Riel stayed at Batoche, lookin' after his health I'm thinkin'. There's tactics fer ye. Sure an' a place where bullets an' shrapnels is flyin' about isn't healthy anyhow an mebbe he thought discretion wuz the better part of valour. The Injins always spoke ov Dumont as the "Fightin' Chief" an' Riel as the "Talkin' Chief." Chin music an' palaver don't go wid thim Injins whin wanst they go out on the "war-path," an' they ain't no fools whin it comes to sizin' a fellow up.

The next day, the 25th, we buried the dead, poor souls, an' cudn't help wonderin' whose turn it wud be to stop a bullet next. The Gineril read the burial service himself so he did, an' done it as good as any priest in Toronto cud do it. He wound up wid sayin', "Men," sez he, "your comrades have done their duty an' done it well, they have nothin' to regret." Before we lift Fish Creek about a hundred waggon loads ov big stones wuz hauled up to the camp an' a cairn built up. Thin a big wooden cross wuz put up on top ov it fer to mark the last restin' place ov them brave lads who had fought so well an' give up their lives fer their country, God rest their sowl. The same day the rest ov the West Division crossed over to the east soide ov the river an' the byes were ov coorse very anxious fer to hear all the "ins" an'

"outs" ov the engagement, ye may be sure, sor.

On the 26th Lord Melgund wuz gon' the rounds ov the piket late at noight whin an Englishman named Moss who wuz doin' "sentry go" calls out.

"Halt," sez he, "whoes there?"

"Rounds," sez Lord Melgund.

"What rounds," sez Moss.

"Grand Rounds," sez Lord Melgund.

"Stand Grand Rounds," sez Moss, "an' trun up yer hands," getting a bead on him at the same time.

"Come to the port, sor," sez Melgund.

"I said Grand Rounds."

"Port nothin'," sez Moss, cockin' his rifle.

"Stand jist where ye are an' hold up yer hands till the sargint comes, or by the Lord Harry, I'll let the moon shine through," he sez.

An' wud ye believe it, sor. Lord Melgund had to stand there wid his hands struck up in the air till Sargint Lane put in an appearance an' put things right. Poor Moss expected to be coort martialled fer it the next day, but he niver heard no more about it, exceptin' by way ov a joke.

BETWEEN THE BATTLES.

The next day Bill Urquhart comes over into our tint munchin' away at some jump sugar, wid a smoile on his good lookin' face that lit up the whole tint. Now, sor, ye can take me word for it, that if there's anythin' that'll make a divil's mouth water that's bin livin' on tay an' hard tack, it's lump sugar.

"Hello, Bill," sez Mac, "an' where the divil did ye git that?"

"Oh, aisy enough," sez Bill, "ye know thim 'medical comforts' that is piled up in the ambulance tint. Well," sez he, "I jist crawls over there last night an' I lifts up the curtau ov the tint an' I puts me arm in an' I was swipes two or three handfulls out ov the the box."

"An' did no wan hear ye," sez Mac, his oies bulgin' out at the soight ov the stuff.

"Divil a wan," sez Bill, "barrin' the Hospital Sargint, he wakes up jist as oi got me fist in the box, an' he calls out. 'Whose there?' sez he, an' oi kapes as quiet as a mouse. 'What's that?' sez he agin, an' I niver said nothin'. Then he yawns an' sez to himself kind ov out loud like, 'Oh, pshaw, it's thim dam 'gophers' ov the Surgeon's,' an' off he goes to s'ape agan'."

Ye see, sor, Dr. Ryerson had foive or six "gophers" nailed up in a box, an' he used to kape thim in the ambulance tint. "Good for ye, Bill," sez Mac, "I'll have some ov that sugar to-night," sez he, "or me name's not McManus." An' sure enough about midnight out he snakes an' goes over to the ambulance tint. He lifts up the curtin, shoves in his fist jist loike Bill did, an' wuz groupin' around tryin' fer to foind the box, whin up wakes "Bob" Hazleton, the sargint, an' calls out:

"Who's there?" sez he.

Mac he niver let on.

"Who's that?" sez Bob agin, koind ov loud loike.

"Whist, Sargint," sez Mac, drawing' out his arm, "go to slape. I'm wan ov thim dam gophers that woke ye up last noight."

Nothin' ov much importance happened durin' the 28th or 29th or the 30th. Ye see, sor, we wuz jist waitin' there fer orders to go on to Batoche an' give Riel a dressin' down.

THE GATTLING GUN ARRIVES.

On the first ov May the wounded were sint off to Saskatoon by trail, where a Field Hospital had bin established, an' that evenin' the Ninetieth band played fer the first toime since the foight. The next mornin' Mac comes rushin' into the tint jist after breakfast, an' sez, "Boys," sez he, "did ve hear the joke on the band?" sez he. Ov coorse ivery wan sez "No." "Well," sez he, "after the band got through playin' in front ov the officers' quarters last noight a deputation, consistin' ov a knock-kneed corporal an' a cross-eyed clarinet player, goes up to the Gineril's tint an' asks fer to see him. The cheek ov thim, d'ye moind."

"Well, an' what do yez want?" sez the Gineril.

"We wuz playin' fer 'mess' to night, sor," sez the Corporal.

"Yes, oi know," sez the Gineril, "oi heard yez."

"Well, sor," sez the Corporal, "we wuz thinkin' praps yez might want fer to treat the min, sor."

"God bless me sowl," sez the Gineril, "an' is thot what yez come fer. Oi heard yez playin', but pon me sowl I thought ye'd come over here fer to apologize." Moind ye, sor, oi don't say the story's true, sor, only that's what Mac said, sor, an' Mac had a foine ear fer music.

On the 5th ov May Kurnel Straubenzie arroived at Fish Creek on board the steamer Northcote wid wan hundred min ov the Midland Battalion an' a Gatlin' gun in charge ov Captin Howard. The "gat" is a nice, pleasant koind ov a gun somethin' loike a hordy gurdy, only the music is kind ov different loike an' it spits out about 1,500 bullets a minnit, an' pon me sowl, sor, Captin Howard cud talk jist about as fast. The same day word has brought into camp that Kurnel Otter bad bin havin' a scrap wid Mister Poundmaker at Cut Knife Hill an' had lost 8 men an' there wuz 14 wounded. Things wuz gettin' serious loike, ye see, sor, an' the Gineril made up his mind to git a move on an' on the 6th ov May the Northcote wuz converted into a warship by barricadin' it wid bags ov grain an' wood an' all that sorr ov thing so it cud float down the rivdr an' take a hand in the attack on Batoche that the Gineril proposed makin'.

We struck camp on the 7th ov May an' marched to Gabriel's Crossin'—named after Gabriel Dumont—where we camped for the noight. Early in the mornin' ov the the 8th we left the crossin' an' marched to a spot about eight moiles to the east an' jist a little south ov Batoche, an' we camped there fer the noight. This wuz a little trick ov the Gineril's, this marchin' out acrost the prary a bit an' thin comin' in from the other way fer to give some bad places on the regular trail the "go by," an' not give the rebels a chance fer to catch us in ambush like. See sor?

Some ov the "know alls" thought the Gineril wuz lost an' didn't know what he wuz doin', but he jist kept his ideas under his cap an' came out on top in the end. Oh, he wuz an' old campaigner, he wuz, an' always had cards up his sleeve loike, whin he needed thim.

GETTING READY FOR BATOCHÉ.

That noight, the 8th ov May, wuz wan that o'll niver fergit as long as I live, sor. Ov coorse we knew that we were within a few hours ov the rebel stronghold, an' that before long we would agin be in the thick ov it, an' the min looked at wan another an' wondered—well! jist wondered things, that's all. Kurnel Grasett he calls all the officers into the Quartermaster's tint, an' sez.

"Gintlemen," sez he, "things has come to head at last," he sez, "in a short time we will have met the inimy in foorce, an' there's no knowin' what the ind ov it all will be. We must bate thim," he sez, "becase we have no place fer to fall on an' no place fer to retreat to—an' we will lick thim I know but, gintlemen," sez he, "we musn't lose soight ov the fact that some ov us who are here to-night won't be here at the finish, whin the 'Cease Fire' sounds an' the day is won! I merely wish to remind yez ov this, gintlemen, so that if any ov yez have any matters to arrange or any letters yez want fer to wroite—well, gintlemen—yez understand oim sure. That will do, gintlemen," sez he, an' out ov the tint they came.

Now wusn't that jist loike him, sor, an' you know him, too, ivery inch a soldier, an' not only a soldier, but a man as well.

A little whoile after that wan ov the listinints who wuz passin' a lunch ov nin heard them discussin' somethin' about a man in Number 4 Company who wuz readin' his Bible, not makin' fun ov him, sor, only jist discussin' it loike. One ov the min, oi won't tell ye his name, sor, fer hear he moight be a relation ov yours an' that wud be koind ov uncomfortable loike. "Oh, pshaw," sez he, "oi don't take no stock in that sort ov rot," sez he. "Oim an infidel," he sez, "that's easy." The listinint stops an' sez "me man," sez he, "did ye ever hear the story ov the Riverend Mister Spurgeon an' the man that sez he wuz an infidel?"

"No, sor," sez this man.

"Well, thim," sez the Listinint, "I'll tell it to yez, it may do yez some good. It wuz jist loike this: Mister Spurgeon wuz walkin' around among the men who had stayed behoind at one ov his enquiry meetings an' he goes up to wan fellow an' he sez, "An' you me friend," he sez, puttin' his hand on the man's shoulder. "I'm not yer friend," sez the man, "I'm an infidel. I'm only here wid a chum ov moine." "Yer a what?" sez the Mister Spurgeon. "I'm an infidel, so I am," sez the man. "So an' yer an infidel," sez Mister Spurgeon. "An' how's that? Have ye read the Old Testament?" "Yes, some ov it." "Ever read the New Testament?" "No, not all ov it." "Ever read Paley's Evidences ov Christianity?" "No, never heard ov it," sez the man. "Oh, my friend," sez Mister Spurgeon, lookin' as solemn as an owl, "you're mistaken." "How's that?" sez the man. "Why," sez Mister Spurgeon, "you're not an infidel, you're a hass."

"Now look here," sez the Listinint, "I don't believe you're an infidel at all, you're nothin' but a dam fool," an' off he walks. Some toime after whin Rev. Mister Whitcombe joined us as chaplin I puts him on to the dam fool ov an "infidel" an' he tuck him in hand an' it wuz more than amusin' fer to see him at the first church parade we had at Fort Pitt singin' louder an' makin' more noise over the responses than any two "beleevers" in the whole outfit

THE FIGHTING ALL DAYS SUNDAY

Well, sor, nixt mornin', that wuz the 9th, d'ye moind, revally sounded at four o'clock, an' ivery mother's son ov us wuz on the jump on no toime. We wuz each

served out wid 100 rounds ov ball cartridges an' we knew dam well we'd he pumpin' it into some wan befoore long. We lift the camp standin' an' pushed on to Batoche, feelin' our way along kind ov cautious loike. A few shots now an' thim comin' acrost the river kind ov stirred us up a bit an' made us anxious fer to take a hand in. About a moile an' a half from the village we heard heavy foirin' an' the whistle on the Northcote blowin' to beat the band an' we suspicioned that things had gone wrong. A little further on "A" battery sint a shrapnel plum through a house jist ahead ov us an' out comes some halfbreeds an' skeddaddles off through a ravine that wuz jist behoind it; about 300 yards further on wuz a church an' a school house. The "hurdy-gurdy," that is the Gatlin' I mean, sor, wuz brung up to about 100 yards from the church an' wuz jist goin' to let fly whin out comes a priest an' waves his handkerchief around. Thim the Gineril he roides up fer to see what wuz wantin' an' sure an' there wuz five priests an' some other folks thad had taken refuge loike in the church. The Gineril promised the priest that they wudn't be hurted, an' thim the frin' goes on. One ov the guns begins shellin' a house a bit further on whin out runs about a dozen wimin an' childer, frightened out ov their sivin senses loike. Our min stopped foirin' an' were standin' there watchin' the poor divils gettin' away whin BANG! BANG! goes the rebel roifles right in front ov us, an befoore ye cud say Jack Robinson the fight wuz goin' on in dead earnest. The Injins and halfbreeds had let fly at us from a row ov roifle pits fixed up in a bluff right in front ov us. The roifle pits began about 300 yards east ov the church an' ran zigzag loike from east to north 30 or 40 rows ov thim, an' from 15 to 25 pits in each row. We were koind ov surprised loike, but we giv thim divils as good we got, an' Howard, "the man wid the Gatlin' gun," as he wuz called, turns his hurdy-gurdy on thim. The cute divils laid low loike an' sez nothin' for a few minits, but they were soon at it agin, shootin', yellin', cheerin', an' ki-yi-yin' loike the very devil, an' in the foineest cover they cud wish fer—Roifle Pits—an' we cudn't. Oi tell ye, sor, thim divils wuz "out ov soight," an' no mistake. This wuz our first taste ov the Gatlin' gun, an' as soon as "Cap" Howard begins workin' the handle fer all the world loike a hurdy-gurdy, Mac turns to me an' he sez "Oirish," sez he, "Did ye iver see the bate ov that fer quick foirin'." Sure an' that man Howard's the quickest devil oi iver seen wid a trigger." Trigger be damned, sez oi, that foirin's bein' done by a crank, sez oi. "Oi don't give a dam if he is a crank," sez Mac, "he's a moighty handy man whin it comes to foirin' a gun." The ignorance ov him, d'ye moind.

(To be continued.)

Thirteen Hussars Condemned

VIENNA, Monday Night.

A sensational court-martial was concluded this evening at Rzesow, in Galicia, and resulted in thirteen Hussars being condemned to be shot, while ten other men of the same regiment were sentenced to penal servitude for life. Some weeks ago a sergeant, who was said to have made himself obnoxious, was found dead, and his body almost riddled with bullets. Inquiry revealed an extensive plot to kill the sergeant, and the 23 soldiers now tried were arrested.—Naval Military Record.

Seige of Quebec by the French in 1760.

JOURNAL OF WHAT OCCURRED LAST WINTER, ETC., AT QUEBEC, AND IN ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD; BEING AN EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE ROYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT.

(Reprinted from a Contemporaneous Magazine.)

QUEBEC, May 24th, 1760.

SIR,—Ten battalions, two companies of the artillery, one company of rangers, all harassed by one of the most fatiguing and difficult campaigns, many of them afflicted with the scurvy, in all, 7,000 men, made up our army. The city of Quebec that was to be our winter quarters, was by no means secure against a coup de main. Six bastions with their curtains, that formed a chain from the scarp of Cape Diamant to that of St. Roch, was then our whole defence; no foot-bank to the curtains, no embrasures made, no covered way, nor any out-works; and, finally, the caannon on the flanks so laid that they were quite useless. It would be impossible to describe the miserable state of the city; near one third of the houses were reduced to ashes; and what remained were so shattered by the caannon, during our besieging it, that very few were fit to be inhabited.

The French army consisted of five battalions of old troops, 30 companies of marines, two companies of light horse, 1,200 savages, and about 8,000 Canadians, being in all about 13,000 men, all in good health, and who had not undergone a tenth part of the fatigues our troops had been exposed to.

That army had many advantages over us: First, the men were healthy; secondly, they were perfectly acquainted with the country; thirdly, they had fresh provisions in abundance, having under their dominion, all the south coast from Quebec downward; lastly, none of our motions could escape them, by the uncommon situation of the town. Such was the army we had to contend with. It may, perhaps, be thought we have been blockaded all winter; but this was not our case. We stay'd within our walls no longer than was necessary to repair our houses and render them habitable, and secure our ramparts against a coup de main.

The repairing of nearly 500 houses, building eight redoubts of wood out of the city, making foot banks along the ramparts, opening embrasures, placing our caannon, blocking all the avenues of the suburbs with a stockade, carrying eleven months' provisions into the highest part of the city, and forming a magazine of 4,000 fascines, were only the forerunners of the toils and fatigues still reserved for us. The enemy's patroles, during all this time carried off our cattle often under the caannon of the place though not always with impunity.

As soon as we had taken all the precautions human prudence could dictate, for our own preservation, we took the field. Six hundred men marched out in

two columns. The one, of 200 men, went to St. Foix; the other, of 400, to Lorette. We took post at both places; and, so soon as they were secured, a corps of 700 men marched to St. Augustin, brought off the enemy's advance guard, with many cattle, and disarmed the inhabitants. These two posts were of the greatest importance. First, they gave us an opportunity of watching the enemy's motions, while they covered ours; secondly, they put, under our dominion eleven parishes, which greatly contributed to furnish us with fresh provisions during the winter, and whatever was necessary for subsistence; and at the same time relieved the garrison in the works they were carrying on. Lastly, by furnishing us with wood; an article of the utmost consequence, and which deserves a particular consideration. When the flee left us, we had, at most firing for 15 or 20 days only. Winter came on with hasty strides. The forest of St. Foix was the nearest to the town. We wanted nearly 16,000 cords of wood for the hospitals, guards, and quarters; and we had, at the time, but very little felled in the island of Orleans. The transporting it was extremely slow and difficult, as the river was then covered with floating ice. Very few days after we had secured the posts of Lorette and St. Foix, we set 200 fellers at work, and made a sufficient number of hand sledges.

Towards the latter end of November we began to distribute firing. The several regiments sent out all the men of duty with these sledges, and they brought as much wood to the garrison as they could drag. It is to be observed that this work was carried on during three months, at a season of the year which, for its severity may be said to be unknown to European climates. This alone may be put in parallel with the most fatiguing campaigns that ever were made in the Northern parts.

Our affairs then wearing a good aspect, and finding ourselves secured against any sudden attack, a detachment of 200 men was sent beyond the river St. Lawrence. They disarmed the inhabitants, and made them take the oath of allegiance. This step made us masters of all the southern coast, and supplied us with great quantity of fresh provisions. Some time before the French army had taken up their winter quarters, their advanced posts were at Point-aux-Trembles, St. Augustin, and Le Calvaire. The remainder of their army was between Les Trois-Rivieres and Jacques-Cartier.

The French generals being informed that our garrison diminished daily, by the constant and unavoidable hardships we were exposed to, resolved to carry the place by main force in the depth of winter.

In pursuance of that scheme they made all the necessary preparations. Rackets, or snowshoes, were distributed to the soldiers; and great numbers of scaling ladders were made. They even exercised their men to fix and mount their scaling ladders. The attack was to have been made towards the middle of February; and notwithstanding all their precautions to conceal their design, by cutting off all communication with Jacques-Cartier, which hitherto had been open to the Canadians, we were apprized of their intentions. The enemy, who had never lost sight of their project, sent a detachment to Point Levis, to take post there, to gather together the inhabitants of the Southern coast and strengthen their army therewith, and to form a magazine of provisions. The posts of Le Calvaire and St. Augustin were also reinforced by some companies of grenadiers. The enemy had been about eight days in possession of Point Levis, busied in heaping up a great quantity of flour, and killing 400 oxen for the subsistence of their army during

the expedition, when our light infantry, with a detachment of 200 men, dislodged them (we could not attempt it sooner, the river not being frozen over.) Their retreat being very precipitate, they left but few men. One officer and eleven private men only were made prisoners. But we became masters of the greatest part of their provisions. We took post in St. Joseph's Church until we had built two wooden redoubts, and mounted cannon on one of them.

A few days after the enemy came with a greater force to recover the said post; but having timely notice of it, some battalions were ordered to march over the ice to cut them off; others, with the light infantry, to attack them while they were besieging the church. The enemy finding themselves surrounded on all sides, thought of a retreat, which was so precipitate, that, notwithstanding our troops marched with all possible diligence, they only overtook part of the rear. After this retreat, we finished our redoubts, filled many trees, and secured our post from the danger of any fresh insult. The same detachment, that had attempted to force us, went, some days after, and took post at St. Michael, below Point Levis. We did not think proper to molest them, considering the great distance they were from us. It seemed now probable the French had altered their views; that they would postpone any further attack till the spring, and then form a regular siege: At least, all their preparations seemed to indicate it. They began rigging their ships, repairing their barks and boats, building galleys, casting balls and bombs, and making a prodigious quantity of fascines and gabious; in short, prepared everything that was necessary for a siege. We, on the other hand, made a great number of fascines, palisades and stakes to intrench ourselves on the heights of Abraham as soon as the season would permit. Whilst these preparations were making on both sides, part of our light infantry, with a detachment from the army, went and surprised the enemy's advanced posts at St. Augustin, Maison-Brulee, and Le Calvaire; and notwithstanding their alertness in retreating, we took 90 prisoners. Some time after, they hoped to take their revenge, attempting to carry off our wood cutters and rangers that covered Lorette and St. Foix; but they were repulsed.

Our circumstances became daily more critical: There was a great probability the French army and ships would fall down the river as soon as it opened, and (the ground being yet frozen) that we should not have time to form our intrenchments. These considerations obliged us to send the light infantry to Cape Rouge, with orders to fortify that post, as well to prevent the enemy's landing there, as to be nearer at hand to observe their motions: The works were hardly begun when the frost broke up. The enemy's ships fell down and landed their army at St. Augustin, and marched directly towards Lorette, in order to surprise that post, and cut off those of Cape Rouge and St. Foix. We prevented their success. The detachment at Lorette fell back upon St. Foix, and part of the garrison marched out and covered the retreat from these posts, with the loss of two men only. The night between the 27th and 28th of April, the whole French army was at St. Foix, and their advanced posts within musket shot of the town. On the 28th in the morning, our light infantry and volunteers marched out, drove off the enemy's van, and obliged them to keep at a greater distance. At nine our whole army marched out of the town with 20 pieces of cannon, and all necessary tools and implements to intrench themselves upon the heights of Abraham. We had just reached the ground when we discovered the enemy's van on the small eminences at the entrance of Siller

wood, and their main army marching along the road of St. Foix. As fast as they advanced they took shelter in the wood, and formed there. This was deemed the decisive moment to attack the enemy, in order to reap all the advantages that could be expected over an army not yet formed. In consequence of this resolution our men advanced. Eight battalions made up our first line, and two the second line; the light infantry and two companies of grenadiers covered our right flank; our volunteers, the rangers, and a detachment of 100 men, covered the left. As soon as we came within musket shot, our light infantry attacked the enemy's grenadiers on the left and repulsed them briskly. At the same instant the volunteers and rangers attacked their right (which also gave way) and made themselves masters of a redoubt the enemy had taken possession of. The center advanced posts fled without a blow. Whilst we thus obliged the van to fly, the body of the enemy's army advanced with great strides, and formed in columns. As soon as formed, one of their columns came to sustain the Grenadiers, pursued by our light infantry. They directly wheeled round the rising grounds, and took our right wing in flank. At the same time another column, headed by the chevalier de Levy, wheeled round our left flank. The battalions of the second line immediately made a movement to the right and left, to cover and protect our flanks. This was the critical moment; we were in danger of having all the forces of Canada to cope with, and our communications cut off. These considerations obliged us to retreat, finding ourselves not strong enough to resist, and not having been able to prevent their forming. We were compelled to leave our cannon behind us, the wreaths of snow and bad roads rendering it impossible to bring them off. We had 300 men killed, or taken prisoners in the action, and 700 wounded. The French lost according to their own confession, 2,500 men. The French army consisted of ten complete battalions (having been completed by picked men from the Canadians), 400 savages, and 7,600 Canadians, being in all 13,000 men. Our army, before the battle, was 3,111 men.

The French order of battle was, ten companies of grenadiers, two of volunteers, 400 savages for the van; eight battalions drawn up in four columns, with some corps of Canadians in the intervals; for the main body; two battalions, and some corps of Canadians on the flanks, for the rear; lastly 2,000 Canadians for a reserve. Such were their order and intentions, if we had given them time to form. The French opened their trenches in the night between the 28th and 29th. Their ships anchored at Foulon, below their camp. For several days they were busy in landing their cannon, mortars, and other ammunition. They worked incessantly at perfecting their trenches, and in raising batteries; and on the 11th of May they opened three batteries of cannon, and one bomb-battery. We made the necessary dispositions to defend the place to the last extremity. We planted cannon on every bastion, and even on the curtains. We raised two cavaliers, and made outworks. The enemy cannonaded us briskly the first day; but our artillery (which had already obliged them to change their attack) soon silenced them, and their fire slackened daily. Before they opened their batteries we had 132 pieces of cannon placed on our ramparts, mostly dragged there by the soldiery. Notwithstanding this formidable artillery, we were so circumstanced, that, had a French fleet appeared first in the river, the place must inevitably have fallen, though we had resolved to make, and should certainly have made, the most vigorous and obstinate resistance. The 9th of May one of our frigates anchored in the basin, and

brought us the joyful news of our ships being in the river; the 15th in the evening, a ship of the line and a frigate anchored also before the town; and early on the 16th our two frigates set sail, ran above the town, and attacked the French squadron, which immediately weighed anchor; but they were so closely followed, and so briskly attacked, that their whole fleet, consisting of six ships ran aground in different places. Their commodore was taken and afterwards destroyed. This was like a thunder-bolt to the French. They went off the same evening, and raised the siege with such precipitation, that they abandoned 34 cannon, six mortars, all their field equipage, their provisions, and, finally, an immense quantity of every implement necessary for a siege. Our light infantry and grenadiers pursued the enemy as far as Cape Rouge, and took many prisoners. The remains of their army is now at Jacques Cartier; and what their further intentions are, cannot at present be known to us.

By recapitulating all that has been mentioned, and adding, that 1,000 men have died during the winter, and nearly 2,000 have been alternately in the hospitals, it will appear that 4,000 men or thereabouts, have accomplished all the work, and sustained incredible fatigues for eight months together, and at a season designed in other countries for the relief and refreshment of troops. Let it further be observed, that it was impossible to receive any pay during the whole winter; yet nobody ever grumbled (a circumstance very extraordinary among common soldiers.) Thus have we equalled, if not surpassed, our forefathers in many things."

Resignation of the Duke of Cambridge.

"The Duke of Cambridge has resigned. Such was the startling announcement which went through the Lobby yesterday afternoon on the House going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates. Up to the time Mr. Campbell-Bannerman rose to make his statement not one word had been whispered to lead to the supposition that any such step was in contemplation on the part of His Royal Highness. Our readers this week must excuse our giving only a report of the proceedings in Parliament, and re-echoing, as we can most conscientiously do, the high eulogiums passed upon the Duke of Cambridge by the Secretary of State for War. The announcement of the retirement of His Royal Highness, whether on account of age, and of his infirmities (of which no trace is visible to mark any decline within the last year) or of *outside* pressure, will be heard by the Army with great regret, not unmingled with surprise, for there was no indication in any of His Royal Highness's recent speeches in public that such a measure was in immediate contemplation.

On the vote of £227,000 for the War Office, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said he had to make to the Committee an announcement of great importance and interest. He had to state that on October 1 next (a date which was regarded as marking the close of the military year) His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge would relinquish the position he had so long held of Commander-in-Chief of the Army. It would hardly be possible for anyone who had followed the history of the Army for many years, still less for one engaged as he (the right hon. gentleman)

had been in the work of the civil administration of the Army to make that announcement without emotion. His Royal Highness had been at the head of the Army for the unexampled period of thirty-nine years. During all that time he had devoted all his energies and abilities to the Service. He had become identified with the Army. The Army in all its ranks had seen in him a true friend and, as he liked to be considered, a faithful servant. It had recognised in him some of the most characteristic qualities of our countrymen, and in an ever-increasing degree the Army was proud of the Duke and fond of the Duke, and when the time came when his active career should cease he would be followed in his retirement with a universal sentiment of gratitude, sympathy, and regret. Happily the time had not arrived for any general eulogy on His Royal Highness's public career, but it impossible not to express one's appreciation of the high qualities he had shown in the discharge of his duties in the important and responsible position he has so long filled. He need say nothing of the Duke's extraordinary familiarity with all the details of the military profession, especially with the traditions, duties, practices and requirements of our Army, a familiarity in which probably no officer in the whole Service could equal him. He would say nothing of the Duke's industry, of the energy he continued to display, even at his advanced age. He wished rather to speak of the qualities which His Royal Highness brought to bear on the service of his country, and which especially appealed to members of Parliament. If the time had now come for the retirement of His Royal Highness, and if some of them were looking forward to what would happen on the occurrence of that event to a most efficient machinery of administration, they could all with perfect consistency look back with admiration and gratitude to the long career of the distinguished commander who was now retiring. They could look to the constant zeal and devotion which had marked his career, and to the marvellous development and improvement in that Army which it had been the Duke of Cambridge's pride to command, and whose interests it was his highest desire to serve. This retirement would impose on the Government, and on the Secretary of State, a serious and difficult task. The present Commander-in-Chief could not be succeeded by an officer with such large powers, but the administration of the Army ought to be adapted to the latest ideas of efficiency. There was no lack of advice, but the most authoritative pronouncement was that of the Commission presided over by the present Duke of Devonshire. He was prepared to say that the Government would accept in the main the suggestion by the Hartington Commission. That was to say, they would avoid any excessive centralisation of the powers of the Commander-in-Chief, and in the next place they would provide for the consultative as distinguished from the executive administration of the duties of the War Department. The Government would recognise that the responsibility to Parliament rested with the Secretary of State and they would provide for the consultative as distinguished from the administrative or executive function by associating with the Minister a council of the five chiefs of the various departments. They did not propose to create a new office of Chief of the Staff; but a general officer would be in command, and he the chief military adviser of the Secretary of State. With him would be associated the general officers, who were directly responsible to the Secretary of State as

heads of departments. These were the Adjutant-General, who was responsible for the discipline of the Army; the Quartermaster-General, who was responsible for the supplies; the Director of Artillery, who dealt with the materials of Fortifications, as he was now called, who would deal with works. These five general officers would form an advisory council, by whom the Secretary of State would be guided and advised. He desired to deprecate any too sanguine anticipation of the result to accrue from a mere redistribution of the Headquarters Staff. They must look in the future as they had in the past to that moving force which had never never failed, and would never fail—namely, that attention and intelligent devotion to duty was so conspicuous in all ranks of the Army itself.

Mr. Balfour, premising that the changes foreshadowed in the interesting speech of the Secretary for War must be the subject of anxious discussion in the future, preferred for the moment to turn to the past. They must all feel that the severance of the long connection of the Commander-in-Chief with the Army was a matter which moved them and would move the country when it became known to the exclusion of all other considerations. The Commander-in-Chief had served his Queen and country for forty years, and he had the privilege of all public men of being criticised with tolerable freedom for all that time. But during all that time he had been a bright example of single-minded devotion to the public service, and he had shown a power of continuous and strenuous work of which they could hardly find an example in the public service of the country. As a result of that he had been able to keep abreast of all the changes which had been made.

Sir H. Fletcher, as an old soldier in the House, thanked the Secretary of State for the kind words he had used regarding the Commander-in-Chief, which would be echoed by all ranks in the service.

Sir C. Dilke, while associating himself with all that had been said about the Commander-in-Chief, deprecated in the new arrangements of the War Office the setting up of anything in the nature of a council.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

It is announced in the Gazette that the Albert Medal has been conferred on Sub-Lieutenant Charles Wood Robinson, of the Royal Naval Reserve, third officer of the Teutonic, for the following plucky act: "While the Teutonic was steaming at the rate of about 21 knots an hour in St. George's Channel, on April 17, 1895, at 6:30 a.m., when few people were about the deck, Mr. Robinson noticed a passenger climbing on to the rail of the ship with the evident intention of jumping overboard. He made an ineffectual attempt to prevent him; and then, without divesting himself of any of his clothing, immediately dived after the man from a height of 25 feet above the water, and only about 30 feet forward of the propellers of the vessel. Mr. Robinson reached the man and did his utmost to rescue him, but his efforts were met with violent resistance, and in the end the man succeeded in drowning himself. Mr. Robinson ran great risk of being drawn under the propellers, and when picked up was in a very exhausted condition." We are particularly glad to notice this prompt recognition of gallant conduct, for it is by such acts of bravery the Royal Naval Reserve officers are demonstrating to the nation that if the time should ever arrive when their country requires their services for more important duty, they will be ready for the call.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

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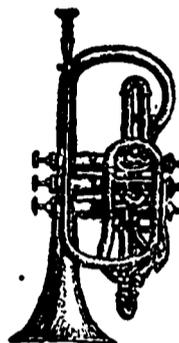
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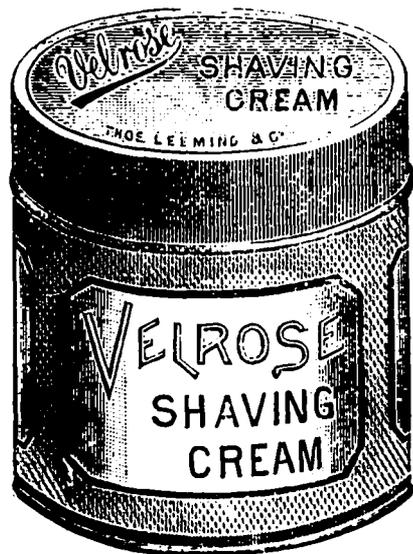
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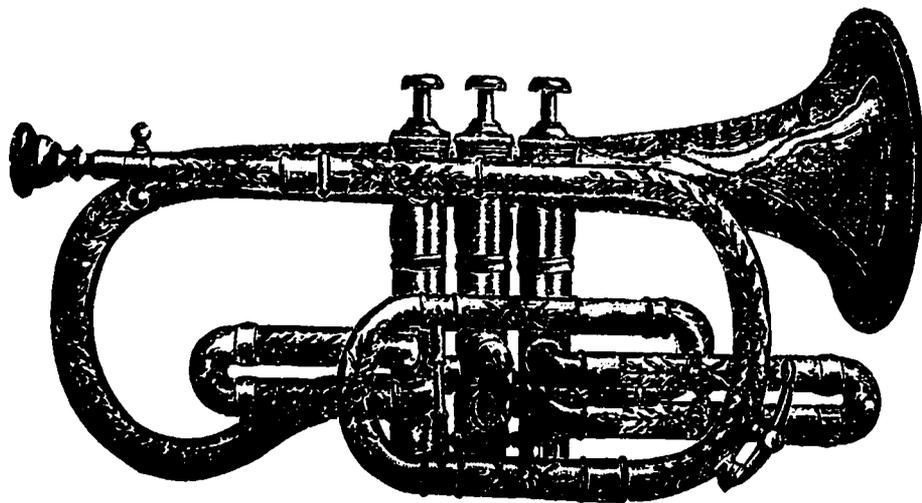
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