

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

(SUCCESSOR TO THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE.)

VOL. VIII.
No. 1.

MONTREAL 1st JANUARY, 1893.

Subscription \$2.00 Yearly.
Single Copies 10 Cents.

THE GUARDS IN CANADA.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER IN LONDON.

A few days ago an interesting anniversary was kept at the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, London, by the non-commissioned officers and men of the Brigades of Guards which served in Canada. Several dinners of the kind have been given and it is hoped that the anniversary may become an annual affair and be graced by the attendance of the Canadian High Commissioner, who in writing to congratulate the gathering expressed the hope that he would be able to attend on a future occasion. Every effort was made by Mr. Colmer, the secretary to the High Commissioner, who was communicated with on the subject, to find a Canadian officer now in London who knew the Guards when in Canada. The time however was too short to permit of this being done, and Lieut.-Col. J. Elton Prower, commanding the 8th Battalion of Quebec, a comparatively young officer, accepted the invitation to represent the Canadian forces. The old warriors present were:—

Grenadier Guards—Quartermaster-Sergts., G. Boulton, J. Upton and H. Pike; Armourer Sergt., W. Collins; Colour-Sergt., Gibson; Sergt. T. Sullivan; Colour-Sergts., J. Hervey and Geo. Meads, (2nd Batt).

Scots (Fusilier) Guards—Quartermaster-Sergts., P. Hawthorn and J. Wade; Sergt.-Major J. Phillips; Colour-Sergts., E. Carlyon, H. Viendall, G. Mair, W. Taylor; Drum-Major, R. Ball; Sergts., T. Ball, J. Davie, J. Ewing, W. Birth and G. Groom.

As the men who had served in Canada had generally left the service some time ago, several of the members now in the Brigade were present as guests, enlivening the room with their red coats. Among these guests were Sergt.-Major Fowler, of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards, Drill-Sergt. Stewart, of the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, and Staff-Sergt. Riley, of the Grenadiers.

Mr. Boulton, late of the Grenadier Guards, occupied the chair as President, and Mr. Peter Hawthorn, late of the Scots Guards, was Vice-President.

At the conclusion of the dinner the Queen was toasted with musical honours, and then the Prince of Wales; after which the president proposed the officers of the brigade, saying, that he hoped that they were the same sort now in the Brigade that they were in his day, in which case no more could be said in their favour.

The Vice-President, in toasting Canada, was eloquent over the recollections of Canadian hospitality, and gave many pleasing anecdotes of the Dominion and the Canadian people. The good work which the Guards did in Canada and the general character of their respective corps, was placed far and away beyond any oral tribute by the parchment copies of letters which were received by each regiment from the Mayor and Corporation of Montreal on leaving that city for home in 1864.

Colonel Prower, responding for Canada, regretted for their sakes that it had not been possible to find an officer who was serving in Canada when the Guards were there. As he was

not able to "paint the lily" he was not able to say anything of the Queen's Guards in their military capacity, but of the individuals in Canada he would speak. The Governor-General, an ex-Guardsman, was, like the Queen, above criticism, but his staff and that of former Governors-General were nearly all Guardsmen, and were much liked in Canada, and had always set the good example which was expected of them. Some members of the Canadian Militia, hearing that one of the "Queen's Curled Darlings" was to take command, thought it meant a very easy time with so great a swell but they had never had such a hard worker before, and those officers and men who expected a picnic were disappointed. (The mention of General Herbert's name elicited great applause.) As for the non-coms and men, they were scattered all over the Dominion, wherever steady men were wanted, and to some extent they formed the stiffening of a somewhat juvenile Militia. All Canadians, and especially the fair sex, would welcome the Guards back to Canada again; and that, personally, he would be delighted to see a battalion of the *corps d'elite* doing their first drill on snowshoes.

The evening was enlivened by music and songs by Drill-Sergt. Riley, Mr. Pond, and Mr. Hawthorn and his two sons, and the gathering was spoken of as most pleasant and encouraging.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.

When the Royal Canadian rifle regiment was disbanded, wiped off the British army roll in the policy for abandoning imperial garrison service, nearly thirty years ago, there were many regrets in Kingston, where the headquarters were last located. The men of the corps were all veterans joining after a full ten years service in other regiments, and therefore were fully devoted to army life, and as a rule well behaved. It was a sort of retreat for men whose taste for civilian life was spoiled by their army experience, and their steadiness and discipline did good service for England in Canada, the desertions from regiments of young men being numerous. The disbandment was near at hand, and the *Whig* announced that the colors would be trooped the following morning, when the fine band, the delight of every citizen, would also parade, as did the regiment, for the last time. As the hour drew near, so did the citizens in great numbers to see this very impressive ceremony and among the spectators were several militia colonels, majors and captains, not to speak of subalterns and full privates. But the barracks wore their usual quiet, only the gate sentry was in parade dress; and so one by one the crowd dispersed after some had whispered that it was one of the *Whig's* jokes, then quite frequent and effective. The militia officers afterwards wanted to go to some lonely dell and kick themselves for being so flat as to forget that rifle regiments did not carry colors, this being the first article of their creed.—*Kingston Whig*.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

QUEBEC.

Lieut. W. Forester of the Regiment of Canadian Dragoons, "A" Troop, and Lieut. W. E. Cooke of "B" Battery, Regiment Canadian Artillery, have returned to the city after an absence of a few days in the Maritime Provinces.

Capt. A. G. G. Würtele, U.L., and Gentleman Cadet Farley of the Royal Military College, Kingston, have been spending the Christmas holidays in this city.

Capt. F. M. Gaudet and Lieut. H. E. Burstall of "A" Battery, R.C.A., took advantage of the holiday season to pay a visit to the Ancient Capital and have returned to Kingston.

The resignation of Lieut.-Col. J. Elton Prower of the 8th Royal Rifles, although in a measure expected, is nevertheless a matter to be regretted, as he proved himself a very popular commanding officer and was well liked by all ranks. The gallant Colonel's decision to permanently reside in England is the cause of his severing his connection with the regiment.

Another loss the regiment sustains is in the person of Sergt.-Major T. P. Ross, who has found it necessary to resign his position as the senior non-commissioned officer of the corps, on account of his business requiring his absence from the city during the greater part of the annual training of the corps. He will be replaced by Colour-Sergt. Wilkinson, who has been connected with the regiment for some twenty years or more and who no doubt will give entire satisfaction in his new office.

The selection of Major H. C. Sheppard by his Honour Lieut.-Governor Chapleau, as his Aide-de-Camp, is a decided compliment to that officer, marking as it does the appreciation of his services in a similar position with the present Lieut.-Governor's predecessors in office. The public can congratulate themselves upon his appointment as he has at all times proved himself a most capable and courteous officer.

Capt. F. L. Lessard of "A" Troop, Regiment Canadian Dragoons, was offered and accepted the position of Extra Aide-de-Camp on His Honour's Staff, the position he filled under the administration of the late Governor. This appointment also meets with the approval of the general public.

The writer's thanks are due to Lieut. W. E. Cooke of "B" Battery for a very prettily designed Christmas Card issued by the corps to which he belongs. The appearance of the card reflects most creditably upon the designers, Captains Rutherford and Imlah, and forms a most pleasing souvenir of the festive season. The centre of the card consists of two circles, within the one is given a photograph of the "Father of the Battery" (Major-General Strange) and the other shows a view of the First Gun Detachment. The upper part of the card is devoted to the Mounted Division, and the lower part to the Garrison Division, all of course characteristic of the winter season. The bottom of the card contains a scroll upon which appears the following: "'B' Battery's Christmas Greeting 1892." The card in question forms a good companion to the one issued a year ago and which was also designed by the same officers.

The Gzowski Cup which was won by the Quebec Field Battery, for general efficiency, was exhibited in Capt. C. E. Holiwell's windows for several days and attracted much attention. This Battery is commanded by Major Crawford Lindsay and is composed chiefly of French Canadians.

On the 23rd December, a Hockey Match was played between teams of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars and 8th Royal Rifles, resulting in the favor of the latter by 5 games to 2. By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Forsyth, the band of the Q. O. C. H. performed during the evening. The teams were afterwards treated to an oyster supper by Capt.

Walter J. Ray, of the 8th R. R., and Lieut. W. Baldwin, of the Q. O. C. H., on behalf of the Quebec Amateur Athletic Association.

On the evening of the 22nd December, Bandmaster Hutchison, of the 8th Royal Rifles, was the recipient of a fine ebony baton, which was presented to him by the members of the band which he has organized in connection with the regiment. Needless to state, this mark of appreciation of his services speaks well for the future of the band. The baton is solid ebony with two beautiful sterling silver bands and a fine sterling silver top piece. On this top is the crest of the 8th R. R. beautifully executed and the following inscription: "Bandmaster E. Hutchinson, from 8th R. R. Band, Xmas, 1892.

The Lieut.-Governor's reception was well attended on New Year's day. There was a very representative staff consisting of members of the Regiment Canadian Dragoons, "B" Battery, R. C. A., District Staff, Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, Quebec Field Battery and Garrison Artillery, 8th Royal Rifles, 9th Battalion, 87th Battalion, etc., etc.

The *Quebec Daily Telegraph* has been advocating the holding of combined naval and military operations during the course of the present year, a matter which is well worthy of consideration and encouragement. The question has already received some attention in the press and Montreal has been suggested by one writer as the place for holding the same. Although that city is in a position of being able to furnish a large number of corps, nevertheless, this cannot overcome the fact that the Gibraltar of America is the proper place for a demonstration of the kind under consideration, Quebec with its citadel, fortifications and the forts on the opposite side of the river, all afford the best possible ground for the operations of the naval and military forces. The Government, by a liberal grant, could add very materially to the success of such an undertaking, by permitting corps from the East and West to take a part with their brothers in arms in this city. The city would also be expected to contribute to the expenditure which would be incurred as well as the merchants, who would receive ample return by the large number of strangers that would visit the city and the money that would be left in consequence.

As such an undertaking requires considerable time to arrange, in order to carry it to a successful issue, immediate steps should be taken to decide upon the advisability of holding it. Perhaps the popular D. A. G., of the 7th Military District, will take the initiative and call a meeting of the commandants of the different corps, both permanent and militia and discuss the question. Their deliberations would no doubt prove interesting and be the means of putting into actual practice what is now merely placed before the public as a desirable move, with the object of its being finally carried out.

R. M. C., No. 47.

KINGSTON.

Sergt. Buck, of "A" Battery, spent his Christmas holidays in Hamilton.

* * *

Veterinary Surgeon Massie, of the Battery, has purchased two fine teams of horses, which will be used by the field section at the barracks. They have been for some months under strength in the matter of horses. This purchase will therefore put them on a good footing again.

* * *

The sergeants mess of "A" Battery hold their annual ball on January the 4th. Great preparations have been made for the event. The rooms are decorated and other ornamental work done; a first class caterer will supply the banquet, which will be an elaborate affair. Great numbers of invitations have been sent to friends in the different permanent schools at London, Toronto, Quebec, Fredericton, St. Johns, Victoria, Winnipeg, and a fine time is ensured.

The bugle band of the Rifles started practice on the first of the year, in their rooms in the Artillery park. Mr. Alfred Dean has been appointed instructor and under his teaching the "boys" hope to turn out with a first-class selection of new marches at next drill season.

* * *

Each of the Garrison and Field sections at the Tête de Pont Barracks have decorated a room with flags, flowers, ensigns, evergreens and bunting of all kinds. They were used as reception rooms for the friends of the Battery who visited them on Christmas Day, which was celebrated in this city on Monday, December 26th. Refreshments and other delicacies were provided, after which, dancing and songs was the order of the day. The reception terminated after three or four hours hearty enjoyment by all. The entertainment will be repeated on New Years Day.

* * *

I see by the *Gazette* that Lieutenant E. M. Walker, of No. 1 Company, 47th Battalion, is retiring from the service. By his doing so the "Frontenac Infantry" lose one of its most efficient officers, for "A" Company, when he was attached to it, could not be excelled for drill and manœuvre by any in the whole ten companies of the battalion. The genial young officer will be greatly missed in camp next year.

* * *

The electric light company of this city has about completed their contract for the lighting of the R. M. C. buildings and grounds. Only a few more incandescent lamps have to be put in place and it is expected that everything will be in full running order by the time the cadets return from their Christmas holidays.

* * *

"A" Battery, Lieut.-Colonel Cotton in command, had a route march last month through the city and suburbs. The different detachments appeared in full winter uniform, everything looking clean and bright. The band supplied excellent music during the intervals of the march. The garrison section of the battery are now armed with the Martini-Henry rifle. The three-cornered bayonet looks rather out of place on them as Artillerymen, especially as members of all ranks below staff-sergeants wear the same. I suppose it is intended to issue a better side-arm of the sword bayonet pattern that will attach itself to the new rifles to be worn by sergeants as a distinguishing badge of rank. Sergeant W. Bramah has been appointed Provost Sergeant at the Barracks.

* * *

Six members of the Rifles will attend the Infantry Schools this winter, two others will take a course in equitation at the Cavalry School, Quebec. If all the above obtain certificates it will give about two qualified non-commissioned officers to each company.

* * *

The Hockey season here opened on Christmas (Monday) at the Kingston Skating Rink by a match between two teams from "C" and "F" Companies of the 14th Battalion. The play was very even in the first half, neither side scoring until after twenty minutes play, Pte. Thompson of "F" Co. secured goal for his side; there was no more scoring in this half. In the second half, Col.-Sergt. Cunningham, after ten minutes play secured a goal for "C" Company. No more goals were taken in this half, so the teams played five minutes each way. Just as the second five minutes was up, Col.-Sergt. Cunningham again scored for "C" Co., thus giving it the game by two goals to one. It is probable that the remaining companies of the battalion will also form teams this winter and a series of good matches may be looked for. I hear that the battery will organize clubs in both the Field and Garrison sections; this with the R. M. C. Club would form a good Military Hockey League. A challenge cup might be put up by the officers of the different corps to be held by the club winning the most games for one year, this would furnish us with good sport all winter.

* * *

The cadets are well fixed for ice to practice on, as Mr. Dix, of this city, has just completed a large open air skating rink which is situated on the football campus in front of the gymnasium.

* * *

In the death of Charles Oliver, a bright young volunteer has passed away. He was only 26 years of age, and had

been lying at the threshold of death for many weeks. Christmas morning he entered into rest. He was a sufferer from consumption. Deceased was very popular among the young men of the city and was fond of outdoor amusements. He was an efficient member of the 14th Battalion, having belonged to "D" Company for a number of years. He also took a short course at the Infantry School, Toronto, four years ago.

* * *

Several of the city volunteers have spoken to me about the military snobbery that exists in one of the companies of the 14th Battalion. If any entertainment, special drill or parade is to be held, the members of this particular company, sergeants, corporals, even to the privates in the rear rank hold themselves aloof. It matters not to them if the parade is to furnish the firing party at the funeral of some deceased member of one of the other companies, this *compagnie de elite* never have a member present! Their sergeants are particularly conspicuous by their absence at mess meetings, not one of them being in attendance for over six months; at the "non-coms." class this absence is likewise noticeable.

* * *

The Royal Military College closed for the Christmas holidays on Dec. 16th. The cadets will have an extra week to themselves this year, the time having been lengthened on account of so many of them living a great distance away, had hardly time to get home before they would have to be on their way back again. They will not have to return until the first week in January.

* * *

Owing to winter setting in so soon the spoon competition at the College have been discontinued. There were to have been four sets fired, but as yet only one has taken place at 200 yards, 5 shots standing and 5 shots kneeling position, in which Corporal Beatty came first with 39, winning a silver cup, and Sergt.-Major Morgan second with 38 points, securing a prize dessert spoon. Both prizes will be suitably engraved. They are presented by the Military College Rifle Club, of which all competitors have to be members. In lieu of the regular matches it is proposed to hold Morris Tube practice in the gymnasium this winter. The scores made to count to count in the aggregate for the original series.

* * *

This year's graduating class held an "At Home," on November the 19th, at which many ladies and gentlemen from the city were present. The ball room was the central attraction, and presented a very beautiful appearance, having been decorated by the cadets in an elaborate manner. The numbers on the programme were announced by an orderly trumpeter in the hall, the whirling scene in the ball room where the redcoats of the cadets and the handsome costume of the ladies, made a spectacle once seen, not soon to be forgotten. Taken in all it was one of the best that has been held in the college up to this time. The music for the occasion was supplied by the 14th orchestra; refreshments were served during the evening in the dining room. The party finished at 11.45 p.m., and all went home well pleased with the evening's enjoyment.

* * *

The final year cadets are at cavalry sword exercise and riding drill for three days each week, in the riding school under Riding Instructor Gimblett, A. Battery, R.C.A.

* * *

Sergt-Major Morgan, who has just recovered from a weeks sickness, returned to his duty a few days ago.

STRAY SHOTS.

A line in a local paper from Chaffey's Locks, says that Joseph Lafortz, a sergeant in the Canadian Voltigeurs, who took part in the engagement at the battle of Chrysler's Farm, received a wound in his leg; for his gallantry he received one of the medals issued.

* * *

The headquarters of No. 10 Company, 47th Battalion, has been changed to Odessa.

* * *

It is probable T. C. Carey, eldest son of the late Mr. Carey, will accept the leadership of the Band of the Rifles.

* * *

Alex. Forbes, 75 years of age, died lately at Belleville, he was a sergeant in the gailant Black Watch. He was severely wounded at Alma, and was left in the field for dead.

* * *

Staff-Sergeant Boutelier, "A" Battery, R.C.A., Sergeant-Major Morgans' R.M.C., and his 13 year old son Ernest, gave an exhibition at Campbellford on the 20th December, under the auspices of the Foresters.

* * *

Sergeant-Major Morgans has been appointed instructor in calisthenics and exercises at the Young Ladies College, Kingston.

STIENSALES.

TORONTO.

In reviewing the work of the past one cannot but help acknowledging that Toronto is fast becoming the military centre of the Dominion, and it is doubtful if as much interest is taken in military matters in any of the districts as that evinced in District No. 2.

Of one thing there is a certainty, and that is that there is no city in the Dominion that maintains three stronger or more efficient regiments, and especially in the face of such poor encouragement as is annually meted out to them. The spirit of rivalry was, no doubt, quickened by the formation of the 48th Highlanders, and no doubt it is in a measure due to their organization that more drill was performed this year than ever before, and while little or no battalion drill of any consequence was taken up by any of the regiments, I venture to say that the officers and non-commissioned officers are better grounded in squad and company drill than ever before.

I intend in this letter to endeavour, as well as possible, to give a review of the season of 1892, and the first subject will be the organizing and formation of the 48th Highlanders.

Nearly two years ago a few Scotchmen conceived the idea of trying to form a Scotch regiment, and the more it was discussed the easier the task seemed to be. Steps were at once taken, and the little hall near the corner of Sullivan and Huron Sts. became the rendezvous of the Kilties to be. The small band of enthusiasts soon grew and even the most sanguine were surprised at the number who had agreed to cast in their lot with the proposed regiment. Permission once granted from Ottawa no time was lost, and at a meeting held in St. Andrew's Hall the first official steps were taken in forming the new regiment by Lt.-Col. Otter D. A. G. and Capt. Macdougall, who had been appointed adjutant pro tem. Capt. Davidson, late of the Grenadiers, was selected as the lucky commander and soon the Kilties to be were Kilties in reality, striving with might and main to fit themselves for an early appearance. Squads of men were sworn in every drill night by Lt.-Col. Davidson, and at once placed in charge of Capt. Macdougall and an efficient staff of instructors from No. 2 Co., R. S. I., under whom rapid progress was made. By the time the clothing arrived from the old country the regiment was in fairly good shape and their first appearance was awaited with considerable curiosity by the people of Toronto, the majority of whom always take considerable interest, one way and another, in their citizen soldiers; and when the day at length arrived when their first church parade was held, the appearance of the streets reminded one of the return of the troops from the North-West. The regiment paraded in the Queen's Park, and, headed by the band of the Queen's Own and Grenadiers, as well as their own pipers and drummers, marched via College, Yonge and King streets to St. Andrew's Church, where their Chaplain, the Rev. J. Macdonell, awaited them and from whom they had their first sermon. Their next appearance was on the 22nd May, when they again attended Divine Service in St. Andrews, this time wearing the bonnets for the first time, and on the morning of the 24 May they paraded to receive their colours at the hands of His Excellency the Governor-General. On this occasion they were joined by the 13th Batt. of Hamilton, who visited Toronto to assist at the ceremony, and in the review which followed the Kilties carried out their part very creditably.

Drill was carried on by most of the companies and the non-commissioned officers during the summer and at the end of this year's drill the commanding officer had reason to feel satisfied at the progress made. Close on 400 men answered at roll-call, and on this occasion the brass band

paraded for the first time. The brass and bugle bands as well as the pipers and drummers are in a very efficient state and both Ambulance and Signal Corps have been started. The regiment has some good rifle shots among its members, notably Major Macdonald, Adjutant of Bisley Team, 1892, Capt. W. Macdonald, Lieut. Orchard and Staff-Sergeant Harp, besides many who will be well to the front at the close of the season of 1893.

The first guard of honour supplied by the the regiment was on the occasion of the visit of Lord Stanley to St. Andrew's Ball, the guard being commanded by Capt. Robertson, Lieuts. Donald, Ramsay and McLean.

For the present the Regiment occupies the old Upper Canada College and will no doubt use these buildings until the new Drill Hall is ready.

The Officers are already in possession of the choicest mess rooms in the city and last 'Hallow E'en gave a very successful smoking party to the officers of the city regiments. They have decided to hold two mess nights a month during the winter season.

The 24th of May trips, this year, of both the Queen's Own and Grenadiers could hardly be called successful, rain spoiling the greater part of the programme arranged.

The Queen's Own Rifles visited Owen Sound and the Grenadiers, Windsor, it being the day on which this latter thriving place changed its name from town to city. The receptions given to both regiments were most cordial and nothing occurred at either of the places to mar the enjoyment of the trip or to wear out the welcome of a future visit.

The District Camp at Niagara was from all points the most successful of any yet held there. The weather was all that could be desired and the cases of sickness very few. Major-General Herbert visited the camp shortly after its formation and remained almost until the end, making as the result, a rigid inspection of everything, and in some cases, sending home those who did not satisfy him as to physique and stamina.

Shooting, this season, has had a decided impetus and it was a cause for great regret that owing to the action of the City Hall officials, the latter part of the season was marked by inactivity among rifle shots.

Fortunately the League Matches were finished, but only just in time, and at the expense of the competitors, who were time and time again called on to put up with discomforts and delays caused by the parties engaged in dismantling the old range and building for the race track for the Exhibition Grounds.

The Queen's Own head the League for twenty, thirty, and forty men teams and come near the front for ten men. The Grenadiers made a very poor showing in the League this season, but redeemed themselves by their grand work at Montreal, where they carried off the Carslake Trophy from all comers. They were considerably weakened during the League competitions by the absence of Staff-Sergeant Dent and Corpl. Windatt, who were with the team at Bisley, as were also Lieut. Mitchell and Staff-Sergt. Simpson of the 12th Battalion. The delay in getting up the new range was responsible for not holding the annual meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association, and this was no doubt the cause of the poor showing made by many of the Toronto shots at the Dominion Rifle Association, as, for a full month previous to the meeting they were unable to fire a shot and had to compete entirely without practice.

The Lake Shore Ranges, will when finished, be the most complete in the Dominion, and the arrangement is of such a nature that a great number of competitors can be rushed through in a comparatively short time.

The distance from the city is to a certain extent a great drawback, but with a fairly efficient train service this ought to be easily remedied. The long distance ranges will be a great boon to many and I really hope and think that the day is not far off when more attention will be paid to the 800 and 900 yards shooting and less to the 200 and 400 yards. The arming of the permanent corps is, let us hope, but the initial step towards arming the whole force, or at least the city battalions with the Martini and to gauge from the opinions

so freely expressed at the D. R. A. this year as well as the experience of many with the obsolete Snider, the time seems fast approaching when the Snider aggregate will be a thing of the past, and our representatives at Bisley will go there better versed and with more acquaintance with the Martini than (owing to the different regulations requiring the competitions conducted with both rifles) they have had in the past.

After what seemed to be an unending time the walls of the new Drill Hall are making their appearance and rapid progress has been made for the past few months. The contractor is sanguine of having the roof on by the fall of 1893 and if ever a fervent hope existed in the bosoms of the volunteers, that hope is that the shed will be habitable before another winter makes its appearance.

Considerable discussion has been going on in the military columns of the *Empire* over the formation of a Bicycle Corps in the city, but as such permission has been refused it is altogether probable that sections will be formed and attached to the different regiments after the manner in which they were utilised, or intended to be, but for the postponement of the sham fight on Thanksgiving day by the Queen's Own Rifles. They have had a couple of parades this last season and it is altogether likely that by the spring they will be placed on a permanent basis and added to the strength of the regiment. The chief interest this fall has been centred in the Gzowski competition between the city regiments of this district, and in the main it has had beneficial results. So far the verdict is not known, but to judge from the *Mail* correspondent of Hamilton it seems to be a foregone conclusion that all is over except the shouting, and that the 13th Battalion are the winners. A critical examination has been given each company. Officers have been called on for detail and subalterns and sergeants have been exercised in pushing their companies through the manual and firing exercises, besides these questions were asked of each of the officers. Restricted to this, and the decision given to the most efficient regiment, no doubt the competition would have accomplished the object of the donor; but if, on the other hand the conditions of armouries and the amount of burnishing which the brasswork on rifles and bayonets possesses decide which is the most efficient regiment, then the competition cannot promote that efficiency to which a regiment should aspire; nor can it result in anything else but a sacrifice of drill and all matters which go to fit a regiment for service and the encouragement of such things as bringing down two or three buffing machines and half a hundred mechanics to work on the brasswork of rifles and sidearms, which when completed were placed in the different armouries with one idea, that of making the best possible display.

Surely no competition was ever started with such object in view, and while it is no person's business as to the amount of money such work must have cost, it seems a pity that it could not have been spent in a way that would prove more beneficial to a regiment.

BRECH-BLOCK.

Christmas Day was quietly and decorously observed at New Fort Barracks. A church parade of No. 2 Company, C.R.I., was held on Christmas morning, the men, headed by the band, marching to St. John's church, Stewart street, where the service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Williams. On Monday the Christmas dinner was enjoyed, and Lieut.-Col. Otter and officers of the company visited the men at their mess room. A brief address was delivered by Col. Otter. On behalf of the company a deputation, consisting of Sergt. Holmes, Sergt. Butcher, and Corp. Campbell, called at the officers' quarters to tender the compliments of the season.

On 31st December there passed away in this city John Bailey, late private in the 13th Hussars. It will be remembered by those who are interested in military matters that the 13th was part of the "noble six hundred" who earned deathless glory during the Crimean war. The deceased, who was just out of hospital, was put on outlying picket that day, and was an eye-witness of the charge and believed that every man was killed. He and his wife were through the whole of the campaign, sleeping in tents, caves, or anywhere they could find to lay their heads. Mr. Bailey was twelve

years in the service. His discharge was given by Lieut.-Col. Tremayne, and marked "very good." He had two medals with one clasp for Sebastopol.

Referring to the rumoured expulsion of Capt. Greville-Harston from the membership of the Canadian Military Institute, the following letter from that gentleman appeared in a recent issue of the *Toronto World* :—

Editor World,—It is not correct that the committee have expelled me from the Canadian Institute. However, I am informed by the secretary that I am suspended without reason, excepting the insinuations that letters in *Empire* on Nov. 12 and 26, attributed to me, were construed as personal by some of the members, and therefore objectionable to some of the members. In everything I have done my intentions have been to further the interests of an institution which should be beneficial to the militia of the Dominion. And I am quite satisfied that unless what was wilfully misconstrued or having some ulterior object in view such letters could not be read in any other light, as I am quite satisfied the result of any inquiries that may be made will redound to my credit, and I hope will enable me to discover the busy bodies who have for some time been interesting themselves at my disadvantage.

So long as I have the sympathy of my colonel and brother officers and such men as Colonels Grasett, Denison, John I. Davidson, Majors Hay, Mayne, and most of the prominent officers living outside and in Toronto, I can await the result with calmness, and their opinion ought to be valued by the public, both military and civil.

C GREVILLE HARSTON.

Capt. R. G.

MANITOBA.

Lieuts. Hosmer and the Hon. Elphinstone of the Virden Troop of Cavalry are taking a course of cavalry at the barracks, Winnipeg.

* * *

The prizes won by "B" Troop, Regiment Canadian Dragoons, at their annual sports last October, were presented by His Honour Lieut.-Governor Shultz on the 16th inst. After presenting the prizes, which were numerous and of a varied character, His Honour addressing the men, complimented them on the skill shown by every competitor; the great improvement on the previous year and above all on the admirable conduct of the men when visiting town, which the people of Winnipeg greatly appreciated. His Honour also remarked on the superior class of recruits now enlisting and believes that the future would still further bring credit to the men and gain the appreciation of the people of Winnipeg. Lieut.-Governor Schultz presented his cup, to be known as "The Schultz Trophy," to the successful winner in the "Victoria Cross Competition," Sergt. Skinner, which trophy is to be competed for annually. Sergt.-Instructor Hobkirk won the "officers cup" for the highest number of points in the mounted events.

* * *

The new buildings at Fort Osborne are a credit to the country, and many military men have expressed their opinion that they are by long odds the finest barrack buildings in Canada.

* * *

The Dragoons and Winnipeggs play their first championship match of the year on Saturday the 24th inst. Both teams are very strong this year and a good game is expected.

* * *

The drill shed at Winnipeg is rather deserted now at nights as most of the city corps have given up the evening drills for the next three months.

* * *

Two more companies are to be added to the 90th Rifles, which will make that battalion eight companies strong.

* * *

Lieut.-Col. Villiers, D. A. G., was present at the presentation of prizes at the cavalry barracks on the 16th inst.

* * *

The new issue of uniform, of the Dragoon pattern, has been made to "B" Troop, Regiment Canadian Dragoons.

The yellow stripe and yellow bag are a decided improvement upon the scarlet and make the uniform look much smarter. The carbines and swords we understand have not yet arrived.

VICTORIA, B. C.

The annual inspection of the B. C. B. G. A. was brought to a close on 12th Dec., when No. 4 battery, Capt. Smallfield's was inspected. No. 4 was "the last but not the least" as it won with 27 marks to the good. "C" detachment of that battery, under command of Sergt. Holland took the highest number of marks in standing gun drill.

The "non-coms" were afterwards inspected and took full marks for both gun drill and questions. Col. Holmes D.A.G., was present, with Capt. Benson R.C.A., as aide-de-camp.

This completes the annual inspection of this corps for the year, and it is satisfactory to know that the position won by the B.C.B.G.A. is second only to one brigade, viz., the New Brunswick Garrison Artillery, in the Dominion, which famous brigade obtained this year the average of 196 out of a possible 260, while the British Columbia brigade reached the very creditable average average of 186; Halifax ranking 3rd with an average of 168.

The result of the inspection was as follows, the possible marks being 260:

No. 1, Westminster, Capt. Townley.....	183
No. 2, Victoria, Lieut. Sargison.....	164
No. 3, Victoria, Capt. Quinlan.....	186
No. 4, Victoria, Capt. Smallfield.....	211

The competition for the cups (a prize offered for gun drill between the batteries) resulted as follows:

Battery.	Detachment "A."	"B."	"C."	"D."	Total
No. 1	17	18	11	3	49
No. 2	18	14	12	4	48
No. 3	13	11	18	1	43
No. 4	19	20	21		60

"C" detachment of No. 4 battery, which won the cups, consists of Sergeant Holland (in command), Corporal Twiss, Gunners Grant, P. H. Johnston, D. S. McRae, P. D. Johnston, Geo. Brimston, T. Wilders and A. Bostock.

Victorians may well be proud of their defenders, and Capt. Smallfield, who was deservedly complimented by the Deputy Adjutant General as having the best battery, permanent corps or volunteers, he (the D.A.G.) had ever seen, may well be proud of winning not only the cups but also the general efficiency prize for 1892.

The B.C.G.A. mean to give the Eastern Brigade a "razzle dazzle" for first place next year.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The annual inspection of No. 1 Battery, B. C. B. G. A., on Saturday afternoon, 10th December, passed off very successfully. The battery paraded 33 strong, under command of Capt. Townley, who was the only commissioned officer on parade. Accompanying Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D. A. G., were Lieut.-Col. Prior, B. C. G. A., Capt. Jones, District-paymaster, and Lieut. Pierce, R.C.A. The battery was first put through company drill, under Capt. Townley, and the movements were very creditably performed, under direction of Sergt.-Major Davison, three squads being practiced, and all performed the work in splendid style. The questioning of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers on their duties brought the inspection to a close. The questions were all correctly answered, and Lieut.-Col. Holmes expressed himself as highly pleased.

OTTAWA.

Following were the spoons won by members of the Ottawa Rifle club, season 1892:

First Class—Lieut. J. E. Hutcheson 7, J. H. Ellis 6, Lieut.-Col. Wright 6, C. S. Scott 5, T. McJanet 5, J. A. Armstrong 3, Dr. Hutchison 3, G. A. Mailleue 3, Capt. E. D. Sutherland 2, Capt. S. M. Rogers 2, Lieut.-Col. Anderson 2, Lieut.

W. A. Jamieson 1, R. Moodie 1, J. D. Taylor 1, F. Newby 1, F. W. Smith 1, T. C. Boville 1, T. P. Carroll 1.

Second Class—F. G. Blatch 3, D. McMartin 3, H. LeB. Ross 1, J. G. Lyon 1, R. N. Slater 1.

Third Class—J. Moodie 8, J. H. Dewar 7, Lieut. R. A. Helmer 6, Lieut. H. Watters 3, W. H. Timbers 2, Major B. Billings 2, W. A. Bangs 1, F. W. Dawson 1.

The aggregates won were:

Grand aggregate—1st Class: 1 C. S. Scott, 2 Lieut.-Col. Wright. 2nd Class: 1 J. G. Lyon, 2 G. L. Blatch. 3rd Class: 1 J. H. Dewar, 2 J. Moodie.

Snider aggregate, 5 scores at Queen's ranges—1st Class, C. S. Scott; 2nd Class, J. G. Lyon; 3rd Class, J. Moodie.

Martini aggregate, 8 scores at Queen's ranges—1st Class, Thos. McJanet; 2nd Class, J. G. Lyon; 3rd Class, J. H. Dewar.

In the Martini series of eight scores Mr. McJanet, Lieut.-Col. Wright and Mr. C. S. Scott averaged 87 points.

FORT ERIE.

Workmen while preparing the old post-office store, which has been closed for 20 years or more, for the use of the Ladies' Guild of St. Paul's church, found a Fenian outfit, consisting of a full uniform, musket, cartridge box and belt and a haversack, also a pair of spurs, showing their antiquity in the quantity of rust with which they were covered. It is said that the store was used by the Fenians as a hospital for their wounded during the raid of 1866. It is supposed that the articles found were the belongings of a deceased Fenian. Not knowing that they were valuable relics, one of the men burnt the uniform with the rest of the rubbish there in a bonfire. Some boys ran away with the haversack and the belt and the musket. The only remaining relic is now in the possession of the owner of the building.

ST. JOHN'S, P.Q.

Christmas was celebrated by the Infantry School Corps of St. John's on Monday. Instead of having their Christmas dinner together for the men in one room as on former occasions, the feast was served in the several main rooms of the barracks, twelve in number, in addition to the sergeant's mess. All were most attractively decorated for the occasion. The repast was similar in character in the different quarters and was of a character to tempt the appetite of a connoisseur. The traditional roast beef and plum pudding of Old England were of course standing dishes, but they were supplemented by a profuse array of fowls, vegetables, pastry and fruit. Beer was also included in the menu. The Commandant of the School, Lt.-Col. Count d'Orsonnens, and the other officers, viz., Capts. Young, Chinic, Frenette, and Lt. McMahon, accompanied by Mesdames Young and Frenette, visited successively the various dining halls, and it is needless to say were in each place received with unbounded unbounded enthusiasm. The Commandant and others of the party had a few pleasant words to say in each place. At the Sergeant's mess a more *recherché* banquet was served and the room and all its appointments presented an air of refinement which did credit to Sergt.-Maj. Phillips and his subordinate companions in arms (Sergts. Duplessis, Roberts, Cope-man, Cotton, Doxtrader, Gilmour, Lamontagne and Ringuette) who had this little bijou all to themselves. The health of Her Majesty the Queen was loyally drunk as heartily received. The proceedings throughout were characterized by good feeling and merriment and nothing disagreeable occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. *Near.*

MONTREAL.

On 18th December the hockey team of the Victoria Rifles defeated the M. A. A. team by 205 points. Team totals were respectively 3,256 and 3,051.

Morris tube shooting is going on briskly at the Royal Scots' Armoury, and excellent results will no doubt be seen next summer at Cote St. Luc.

(Continued on page 8.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

LONG COURSE CERTIFICATES.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE :

SIR,—The cause of such a small number of officers obtaining "Long Course Certificates" is a matter which should engage the attention of the Militia Department. To obtain this certificate it is necessary that officers should spend three months attending the Royal Military College, Kingston, in addition to the three or six months required in the school of the arm of the service to which they belong. When it is considered that but some half a dozen per annum take the course, it is doubtful if the result is commensurate with the expense, and the Department should devise some means of making the "Long Course Certificate" more attractive, as the staff at the Royal Military College could as easily lecture to twenty officers as to six without additional cost to the country. This could easily be done by the Militia Department amending the regulations, so that captains and subalterns holding "Long Course Certificates" would rank senior to other officers of the same rank who do not hold it.

At present there is no object in officers going to the expense of spending six or nine months in obtaining a "Long Course Certificate" which is considered of so little value, that the holders have not even the letters L. C. after their names in the Militia List, although all other lower classes of certificates are mentioned. The Regulations now say that officers must hold "Long Course Certificates" before being recommended for employment on the staff, but at Brigade camps and field days, the practice seems to be to select officers for temporary staff employment regardless of the class of certificate they hold, if any. It seems but right that officers who go to the expense of spending an additional six or nine months acquiring higher military attainments should receive some consideration. If this inducement were held out a greater number of officers would no doubt avail themselves of it, and no injustice would be done to the other officers, as they would readily acknowledge special military attainments.

Yours, etc.,

LONG COURSE CERTIFICATE.

Montreal, 26th December, 1892.

BOOTS.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE :

SIR,—In a recent editorial in your paper you remarked upon the absence of, and the necessity for, a good serviceable boot of a uniform pattern for the active militia. The Military Editor of the *Empire* in commenting upon your article shortly after its appearance, expressed a regret that you had not suggested some means by which the deficiency might be supplied; mentioning at the same time that the chief difficulty in the way was that such boots would be worn in plain clothes by the men to whom they were issued.

Any officer commanding a battalion (I am speaking of city corps) if he really wanted to, could have his battalion turned out in uniform boots by simply making a contract with some good shoemaker to supply his regiment with a neat serviceable article (not "brogans") of an approved pattern and at a price considerably below the ordinary retail figure. Each N. C. O. and men should then be required to purchase a pair and to wear them on all parades.

There may be obstacles in the way of this plan but they are not apparent to me. The voice of the inevitable "kicker" would no doubt be heard in the corps but, I fancy, not to any great extent; for, unfortunately, all men have to buy boots whether or no, and in this practical age there are few who would not jump at the chance of getting a \$5 pair for \$4. And further, the fact that militiamen would wear their regimental boots with plain clothes, instead of being a stumbling block, would be the very thing to facilitate matters; because one would not be asking a man to spend money on an article that would only be of use to him for a few days in the year.

This scheme means a little trouble and diligence on the part of the officers but it also means supplying a marching regiment with feet. D.

27th December, 1892.

A TALK TO OFFICERS.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE :

SIR,—The "Military Notes" column of the *Metropolitan's* first issue, referring to a recent inspection, contains an expression used in a sense not quite so defined in Webster. Whence is the derivation of this meaning which seems attached to the word *rattled*. Peradventure from that nervous fear which seizes an individual on hearing the ominous rattle of a rattlesnake. To illustrate which, I recall an incident that, I am told, happened at a camp of the N. W. M. Police, near the Milk river, N. W. T., a notorious place it seems for rattlesnakes. The tent was full of troops, when a joker in the party surreptitiously drew his revolver, and passing his hand quickly over the chambers, spun them around, thereby emitting a peculiar clicking rattle. That tent was empty in a second, each man thinking a rattlesnake was doing "visiting rounds" in it.

Using the word in the above sense, which it appears is that intended; an officer, who knows and understands his duty and drill, should never be *rattled* at an inspection, and it is unsoldier-like and the veriest child's talk to speculate "What is to be the programme for the annual inspections next year?" Do the students of McGill expect pointers as to what may happen at their next exams? I trow not.

The Government certainly gives a minimum of encouragement to the force, and serving in the commissioned ranks never was and never will be a paying investment; but a gentleman taking H. M. commission in that service, does so with his eyes open and must know that he does not receive that honor for the simple right of wearing a handsome uniform, although he has to purchase it. But he agrees to serve his country in a military capacity and to enable him to do so he must make himself an officer in the true sense of the word, both to learn and understand thoroughly his duty and drill, also to be able to teach the men under his command all things pertaining thereto, from "setting up drill" upwards; moreover he must know how to use a rifle and make his men good shots. An officer who thus knows his duty and does it, is looked up to by his men, his company is well drilled and without fear of being *rattled* at any time. There are too many uniformed figureheads in this service, and these are they who let out their duties to drill instructors and therefore get *rattled* when the General requires them to perform that intricate movement *Form Single Rank*.

General Herbert is a good soldier and has the efficiency of the militia at heart, and will improve it by finding its deficiencies and enforcing their correction.

Inefficient corps should certainly be disbanded and the funds thus unused go towards aiding the rest, but as things go at present, perhaps the politicals might be heard from on this disbanding question and kick.

OLD 95.

If ever a man loved soldiering and fighting for fighting's sake it was Nikolai Kotschekoff, a Russian military pensioner, who lately died at Riga, in the attributed age of 107 years! He is said to have left his home to try the chances of war in 1811, and took part in many of the battles that ended in the disastrous retreat of the French army from Moscow. After a service of 40 years, he became well entitled to a honorable retirement, but the Crimean War reviving his bellicose temperament, he volunteered into the army of General Luders, which met with the discomfiture of Inkerman, and having rejoined the army, he remained with his corps, when, after much solicitation, he was allowed to march with the expedition to Central Asia in 1870.

Four years later he still carried his musket across the deserts of Samarcand, with General Kauffman, and lastly the Russo-Turkish war of 1876 found him engaged as a volunteer in the Servian army, to again re-enter the services of the Russian flag. He took an active part in all the arduous operations of the Schipka Pass, and at the conclusion of peace between Russia and Turkey gave up soldiering for good. In his senile garrulity he would speak of the Turkish campaign as the hardest experience of a military career he had ever encountered, and recount many of his own past exploits, to which 23 medals on his breast bore testimony.—*Volunteer Record*.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

(Continued from page 6.)

Lieut.-Col. Burland, who has succeeded Lieut.-Col. Massey in the command of the Sixth Fusiliers, is a well-known and popular officer. He is thirty-one years of age— young for the command of a battalion like the Sixth—but having ample means and time there is no reason why he should not fully maintain the high standing of his regiment. He is a graduate of the Science department of McGill University and has done much for the University since receiving his degree. His military career has been comparatively short, his first commission dating in 1882; since then he has risen step by step to the rank he now holds. We have no doubt but that he will prove to be a capable and efficient commanding officer.

Major W. B. Macaulay, 6th Fusiliers, was married on 27th Dec., to Miss Eugenie, daughter of W. P. Christie, of Toronto. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. V. E. Mitchell—of the same regiment as the groom—acting as best man. Major and Mrs. Macaulay left for a trip through the Eastern States.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Amalgamated Rifle Associations was held in the Mess Rooms of the Prince of Wales Rifles on the 17th inst. Lieut.-Col. Butler, P. W. R., presided, and there was a large attendance of the shooting men of the various city corps.

An interesting discussion was held on various matters connected with the Cote St. Luc ranges, and shooting generally, and the interest generally displayed cannot fail to have a good effect next season. The semi-annual meeting will be held in March.

The annual dinner of the members of the Victoria Rifles Reserve Association was held in the Armoury hall on Friday evening, 16th Dec., the anniversary of the birthday of the regiment. Lieut.-Col. Henshaw, president of the Association, presided and there was a large attendance of veterans and guests, although quite a number of the former who had given in their names to the secretary, failed to turn up. The Brigade Staff, and the commanding officers of the various Montreal corps were present as guests of the Association, while around the table could be seen the faces of not a few of the men who had stood in the ranks at the first drills of the corps in December, 1861, when war with the Americans was daily expected, and companies and battalions were "mustered in hot haste" in all parts of Canada. After the inner man had been well attended to, Her Majesty's health was duly observed, after which a number of miscellaneous toasts were proposed and duly responded to. These were interspersed with excellent songs and recitations by members of the Association and friends; the wine was good and there was plenty of it, and the whole evening was one of unmarred pleasure; the singing of the National Anthem brought the affair to a close about one o'clock. Among those who contributed to the evening's enjoyment may be mentioned Mr. Ware, with a series of excellent sleight-of-hand tricks; Mr. Millar and Mr. Bowden with songs, and Mr. Ross with recitations.

4TH BATTALION

A few days ago we were favored with the results of the annual rifle matches of the Association in connection with this corp. As these were fired on 14th October their publication so long after would form rather stale news, and we trust that the results of next matches will be sent in more promptly. The first and second aggregates were won respectively by Capt. G. A. McMicking and Lieut. P. Margetts. The programme was a good one, and the meeting no doubt was very successful.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association was held in the officers' room of the 65th Batt., Drill Hall, on 21st Dec. The attendance was, as usual, very small, and we think that next year the experiment should be

tried of holding the meeting in the evening instead of during business hours. Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., presided, and other officers present were Lieut.-Cols. Fraser, Miller, Hood, Cole and Starke; Majors Blaiklock (Secretary) and Radiger (Treasurer); Capt. T. L. Brown. After routine, the annual report of the Secretary was read, and, after discussion, adopted. It is practically a history of the doings of the Association in 1892, and is very thorough and complete; space forbids our giving it in full, but it may be summarized as follows:—

Matches of 1892.—Individual entries 1,756, team 43. In 1891, these were respectively 1,636 and 28, and in 1890, 2,021 and 47. Weather was exceptionally unfavorable, and stopped many entries for extra series, thus decreasing revenue. It is suggested that next year matches be arranged to occupy three days instead of four. Propositions—(1) that entries be restricted to men from this Province to a greater extent than at present; (2) that matches be held in July instead of August,—are not recommended. No luncheon was supplied at expense of Association, nor was there any public presentation of prizes.

Ranges.—These are in good order. Two first-class targets were opened, and a telephone line from there to the butt was put in. A house for the caretaker, and an armory for competitors is still wanting.

Membership.—There are 49 individual members and 19 affiliated associations.

Finances.—There is a balance of \$40.87 on hand, with a few small accounts still to pay, and a debt of \$400.10 due to members of the Executive Committee. Collections were poor, and the continuous wet weather interfered seriously with entries in the matches. The grant of \$300 expected from the Provincial Government did not materialize, having been omitted from the estimates.

The arrangement of the programme for the 1893 matches was left over to the Council meeting to be held on 24th January, when the election of officers for the year will also take place.

NOVA SCOTIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The 39th annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Provincial Rifle Association was held at the Halifax hotel on the evening of 20th inst. There was a good attendance of members. Lieut.-Col. McDonald, president, presided.

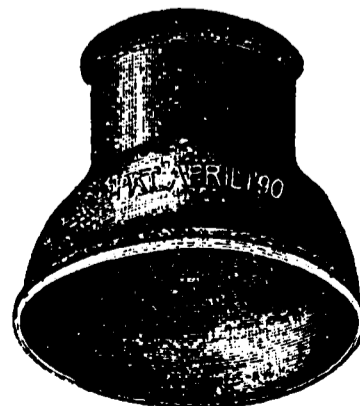
The report of the council spoke of the work done by the Association during the past year and gave a detailed statement of the different competitions held.

It was decided to adopt the Martini-Henry rifle, providing the Dominion Association does so.

The council was elected as follows:—

Capt. Harris, Lieut. Taylor, Major Crane, Major Bishop, Col. Curren, Col. McDonald, Capt. Adams, Major Maxwell, Major Weston, Capt. Cunningham, Col. Murray, Lieut. Dixon, Major Garrison, Major Barnhill, Sergt.-Major Gibson.

Messrs. W. Kenny, M.P., Mills, M.P., and Colonel McDonald were appointed representatives to the Dominion Rifle Association council.



CARVER'S

flexible rubber shade; will fit any Venier sight cup. Prevents the glare of sunlight from disturbing the aim. Effectively protects the eye from injury by recoil. It also takes lense of all powers, for persons of defective vision. An orange colored lens furnished that will give uniform elevations in all conditions of light. State number of eye glass

used when ordering. Price, with two lenses, \$1.50. Send for catalogue.

CARVER MANUFACTURING CO.

Manufacturers of the Largest Assortment of Hunting and Target Sights and Tools in the United States.

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, N. Y.

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

(Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.)

[ESTABLISHED 1885.]

Published at Montreal on the 1st and 15th of each month.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA

SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada and the United States,	Per annum \$2.00
Great Britain, Ireland, and Postal Union Countries,	" 10s. 6d. stg.
Single copies,	10 cents.

Subscriptions are in every instance payable in advance, and the publishers request the favour of prompt remittance.

Unpaid accounts are subject to sight draft.

Remittances should be made by post-office order or registered letter. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct.

The date when the subscription expires is on the Address Label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the GAZETTE.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Editor, P.O. Box 387, Montreal.

VOL. VIII. MONTREAL, 1ST JAN., 1893. No. 1.

A Review of the Year.

It is not particularly pleasant to note that the end of 1892 sees little apparent advance made in military matters during the year. The usual competitions—both small-arm and artillery—have been held, but have not shown any extraordinary results; while in practical military operations on a scale approximating to what active service would bring absolutely nothing has been done. This latter, however, is due chiefly to bad weather, as both Montreal and Toronto sham-fights had to be abandoned for that reason solely. It is pleasing to know that no lack of zeal or energy exists on the part of the officer commanding the militia, and that shortcomings in the work of the force during the year are due chiefly to political exigencies, and smallness of the amount voted for defence by our worthy representatives in Parliament. It has been a re-echo of the old cry "No money for the Militia," and the force had to jog along as best it can, making little progress, and at the cost of no small amount of self-sacrifice on the part of very many officers and men. We have still the same antiquated weapons—the same obsolete accoutrements—the same smooth-bore heavy guns—that we had twenty years ago; there is, no doubt, considerably less powder and ammunition available for an emergency. Magazine rifles and smokeless powder—two things now considered absolutely essential in every country but Canada—are not even dreamed of here. If any serious troubles should suddenly arise, what scurrying to and fro would there be in the Department—what cabling for arms, ammunition and supplies—what sudden despatch of our best and bravest men, half armed and wretchedly equipped, to a frontier, with the details of which no pains whatever had been taken to make the officers familiar. It is sincerely to be hoped that the beginning of 1894 will find the Canadian Militia in a better state than it is to-day. It is well for each member of the force to bear in mind that all the deficiencies that exist in its arms equipment and training, are due solely to the lack of support and encouragement given it by the Government and by Parliament. Before this year's session begins, every member should have the wants of the force so impressed on him by

the militia officers in his constituency, that he will go to Ottawa prepared to do his best to see that the force get fair play and fair treatment.

The Gzowski Competition.

Our Toronto correspondent calls attention to the mechanical assistance called in from outside by certain corps (whom he does not specify) to clean up the arms prior to the inspection of armouries as part of this competition. There is much to be said pro and con in this step, but it would seem to us far more soldierlike if all cleaning were done solely by the members of each corps and its armourer sergeant, although in many cases too much is left by the men to that official. The soldier who personally sees that his arms and accoutrements are kept clean and neat is usually a better all-round man than he who flings his rifle and bayonet in the rack, rushes off and never gives them another thought until next parade. Officers commanding companies are responsible for a good deal of the neglect and misuse of arms that results from such action on the part of their men.

Long-distance Marching.

There is no reason why a competition in this line should not be arranged to take place next May, in each of our larger cities. Montreal has six battalions that could furnish strong teams, Toronto four, and Halifax four, provided the Imperial regiment then on the station would compete. In each of these centres, most interesting competitions could be held; it would be quite unnecessary to go in for the long distances which our brothers in England have in some cases seen fit to undertake, but a march of 15 or 20 miles would be ample to test the marching ability of the best men in our service. Such a competition, with an annual series of military games, could not fail to do good to the forces; it would draw much attention from outsiders, and help to bring in a good class of recruits. There is also no reason why a military tournament—on the lines of that held in London—should not be made a yearly feature of military life here, and held alternately in Montreal and Toronto, as the two most central points; it could be devoted to practical military athletics, and might extend over several days; if well handled it would undoubtedly do much good to all concerned, and should prove a decided "hit," financially and otherwise. At present we merely make the suggestion, and ask the especial attention of officers of our permanent corps to the subject.

We have to thank Capt. Imlah, B. Battery, R.C.A., for one of the very attractive Christmas cards issued by that corps. It is a photograph on which four scenes are artistically arranged, representing—a mounted detachment with field-gun on sleigh carriage—a party giving a salute from the Citadel—a portrait of Col. Strange, "The Father of the Battery"—and group of the first gun detachment. The card reflects much credit on its designers.

The British Volunteers, formed a little more than 30 years ago, now number 263,956, a truly formidable force for defensive purposes, of which 215,966 are claimed as efficient for active service and receive a capitation grant. The Militia number 127,673, and the Militia Reserve 30,000. The Yeomanry Cavalry number 14,095. This makes a total of 435,000 men for home service, in addition to a Army Reserve which now numbers 78,480 men, and a regular force of 110,900 men in the United Kingdom. This is a pretty showing for a nation that does not profess to be a great military power.

Historical Records of the Canadian Militia.

III. THE NEW BRUNSWICK BRIGADE OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.



LIEUT-COL. J. R. ARMSTRONG.

Commanding New Brunswick Brigade G. A. 1892.

THE history of the New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery, though it contains no chapters of brilliant military achievements, is yet of the greatest interest to that province whose name it bears. Its inception was an event almost contemporaneous with the erection of that province and its muster rolls of a century bear many names distinguished for ability and fidelity in the patriotic service of their country. The volunteer militia of the province was at first composed of men who had left their country and their possessions in the hope of perpetuating in a wilderness and upon an inhospitable shore, those institutions which for centuries have been the glory of the British crown and the admiration of the British people. The descendants of these pioneers have kept faith with their fathers, and, with the wider vision of late years have made their province a part of that great federation which forms the bulwark of our empire in the northern portion of the continent. The generations which have succeeded the loyalists of 1783 have in no way shown their devotion to the principles of their fore-fathers more than by the interest which they have taken in the military organizations of their home. And though the call to arms has been but seldom heard, yet the response in times of need has been so ready and the enthusiasm so intense that "the trumpet call throughout the land" has never needed repetition.

To deal with the history of our Artillery in detail would require more space than can possibly be allotted to this sketch, but a few of the more important events in its progress may be rapidly reviewed. The first muster roll of the artillery bears date 4th May, 1793 or only about seventy seven years after the regular formation of that splendid regiment on which our own is modelled. This important branch of the militia service at that time consisted of one company which was recruited in the City of Saint John, N.B., and was attached to the county battalion. The following are the names which appeared on the roll :—

John Colville, Captain,
Thomas Gilbert, 1st Lieutenant,
John Ward, 2nd Lieutenant,
Oliver Bourdette, John Chubb, Sergeants.

PRIVATES :—Alex. McPherson, Timothy Perry, Lewis De Blois, Timothy Thomson, Lawrence Robinson, John McLeod, Josiah Butler, James Hoyt, James Gaynor, William Barlow, Ezekiel Barlow, John Waterbury, Henry Anthony, Thos. Clapp, Aaron Moses Beek, Thos. Lawton, Wm. Roden, Andrew Crookshank, Wm. Margeston, Samuel Miley, Humphrey Peel, Lawrence Hartwick, James Gregor, Robert Alden, John Morrill, George Younghusband, Joseph Canby, Thomas Smith, Nathaniel Worrell, Anthony Reece, Samuel Stephen, Archibald McNeill, James Kavanaugh, Robert Reid, Charles Thomas, Jr., William Pagan, Bradford Gilbert, Thomas Hanford, George Smith, Samuel Smiler, Arthur Dingwall, John Mills, William Thompson, William Olive, Robert Andrews, Thomas Jennings, Captain Watt, John Garrison, Benjamin Burgess, Simeon Parker, Nicholas Lake, John Shaw, Bartholomew Coxetter, Stephen Potter, Beach Sealy, Daniel Belding, Thomas Robson, Daniel Leavitt, Wm. Chappell, George Symers (Stymest?), Samuel Whitney, Stephen Bourdett, Asa Cutler, Robert Laidley, Daniel DeVoe, Joseph Forrester, Jacob Pearson, Jonathan Leavitt, Wm. Young, Samuel Mason, Wm. Donald, John Beryea, Thomas Green, Robert E. Boyd, John Darragh, Henry Finch, Aquilla Rich, Richard Longmuir, Robert Patulla, Thomas Reid, Benjamin Stanton, Samuel Boyer, Charles Thomas, sr., Joseph Goram, Thomas Thomas, Wm. Harper, James Hume, Peter Boura, Robert Green.

Many of these names appear in the early history of the city of St. John. John Colville, the first captain, was a loyalist from the State of New York. By the charter of the city he was appointed assistant to the alderman for King's ward, a position which gave him a seat at the common council. The residence of Capt. Colville is probably the oldest house in St. John. It is situated on the eastern side of Prince William street, opposite the Bank of British North American. The structure is one-and-a-half stories in height and all the material of which it is constructed was brought from New York in numbered pieces, all ready for setting up. Capt. Colville is buried in the Church of England burying ground at St. John. He died Nov. 7, 1808, in the 71st year of his age. He was the founder of a large business, which was in after years carried on under the name of Crookshank & Johnston.

On the 18th June, 1794, the artillery company turned out, and, with others, lined Prince William street, on the occasion of the landing of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, the father of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Prince Edward was greeted with a royal salute fired by the artillery company and the armed brig "Union," and proceeded through the lines of militia and inhabitants to the house of Hon. Ward Chipman, which had been prepared for his reception. This house is still standing and from the height on which it is situated may be seen the site of old Fort La Tour, memorable for its gallant defence by the heroic French lady of that name; Fort Howe, in the garrison of which Cobbett was a private soldier; and the gray old Martello Tower on Carleton Heights which stands a lonely sentinel of the historic past.

The old Chipman house was, more than half a century later, destined to receive H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on his visit to the Provinces. Still in a good state of preservation, the old house may often again welcome royalty within its walls.

Upon the death of Capt. Colville, in 1808, Andrew Crookshank, his son-in-law, succeeded to the command of the battery and in 1812 William Donald and David Waterbury became the lieutenants. The only information which is obtainable as to this period, is derived from old almanacs, the militia records of the province being very incomplete. At

the time of confederation most of the State papers of New Brunswick were transmitted to Ottawa while bushels of documents were thrown out or burned at a later period. The writer has not been able to ascertain whether any portion of the militia records are in the archives at Ottawa and, down to 1830 has had to rely on very fragmentary data. From that date, however, a complete record is in the possession of Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G., which he has kindly placed at the disposal of the brigade. Capt. Crookshank having died Feb. 13, 1815, Capt. James Potter, of the Sea Fencibles, was transferred to the command of the artillery company on Aug. 10, 1816.

In 1821 David Waterbury appears as captain with Thomas Barlow, lieutenant. During the year a change took place for in 1822, John C. Waterbury appears in the list as captain; Thomas T. Hanford as first, and George Waterbury as second lieutenant. In 1827 Thomas Barlow succeeded to the captaincy and in 1833 another battery was formed under Capt. Thomas L. Nicholson who was the father of Lady Ritchie, widow of the late Chief Justice of Canada. In the next year a third battery was enrolled with William Parker Ranney as captain, and both these batteries drilled until the passing of the militia act of 1862 under which they did not re-enroll. The old battery of 1793, however, continued in existence and has a legitimate successor at the present day. It is not possible at present to give details of the organizations at Fredericton, York County, or Woodstock, but batteries were in existence at both places for many years prior to the regimental organization in 1838. There are also traces to be found of artillery companies in Westmoreland and Charlotte Counties, but the former had completely died out before the regiment was established and the latter was reorganized at that date. The names of officers and many other particulars regarding the artillery outside of the City of Saint John must be reserved for some more elaborate compilation than can be made from the materials at present at the writer's command.

On 28th February, 1838, the following general order was issued:

"His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief considering it important to render the Militia Artillery of the Province efficient and available with as little delay as possible has been pleased to appoint Capt. Richard Hayne, on the half pay of the Royal Staff Corps, and formerly of the Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the said Militia Artillery.

"His Excellency has been further pleased to direct that this arm of the service be increased to ten companies and formed into a Regiment entitled "The New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery," the distribution of which to be as follows, viz. :—

"At Fredericton.....	2 Companies
"At Saint John.....	2 "
"At Saint Andrews.....	1 Company
"At Saint Stephen.....	1 "
"County of Westmorland.....	1 "
"County of Northumberland.....	1 "
"County of Kent (Richibucto).....	1 "
"County of Carleton (Woodstock).....	1 "

Total..... 10 Companies

"Each company to consist of one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, four non-commissioned officers and thirty two privates.

"The uniform of the corps to be Blue, with Red facings, and similar to that now worn by the Royal Artillery. The Buttons to be struck with Three Guns, surmounted by a Crown, and encircled by the words "New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery."

Capt. Hayne, R. A., the first Lieut.-Col. of the regiment, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1804, and was educated at the Royal Academy, Woolwich. In 1820, as 2nd lieutenant R. A., he went with Sir Hudson Lowe to St. Helena, where Napoleon was at that time confined, and remained there until the ex-Emperor's death. In 1831 he came to Canada with Col. By, having been appointed to the Royal Staff Corps, and was there employed on the Rideau Canal and other engineering works. He went to England in 1830 and came to New Brunswick in the following year as Commissioner to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company. He returned to England in 1870 and died at Dittesham, Devonshire, in 1874.

On the 8th May, 1838, John C. Allen was appointed second lieutenant in the regiment, and on 17th March, 1840, he became adjutant, vice E. B. Pick, deceased. This gentleman is now Sir John C. Allen, K.C.M.G., the honored Chief Justice of his native province.

In March, 1839, a portion of the artillery was called out and proceeded to Woodstock, on the occasion known as the "Aroostook War," which arose out of the dispute as to the boundary between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick. The Governor of the State of Maine, Fairfield, having withdrawn his troops, Sir John Harvey, the Governor of New Brunswick, issued a proclamation thanking the militia for their services. At this time the artillery served under Major Stow, R.A.

In 1851 Col. Hayne became Adjutant-General of New Brunswick, but it was not until 29th March, 1865, that Stephen Kent Foster was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. He had obtained the brevet rank Dec. 6, 1859. On 22nd March, 1865, Col. Hayne was appointed colonel commandant, which rank he retained during his connection with the militia of the province.

In 1859 and 1860 a partial reorganization took place and several new batteries were formed. From this period the present Nos. 1, 2 and 3 date their existence. The former was mustered by James Mount, late of the Royal Artillery and afterwards adjutant of the corps. He was succeeded by Capt. George H. Pick in 1860, and during Capt. Pick's time, by special permission of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the battery obtained the title which it has since borne of "Prince of Wales No. 1." Many years of hard work, done by this battery, have made a record of which its present members are proud and scores of old artillerymen recall with pride the days when "Pick's battery" was a synonym for alertness and precision. In 1860 another splendid battery was organized under Capt. B. Lester Peters, in which he and the citizens of St. John took a mutual pride until its disbandment about the time of Confederation. Capt. Peters is now Judge of the St. John County Court and speaks with fond regard of the days when he commanded the "kid glove" battery. No. 2 battery organized under Capt. Josiah Adams, had its headquarters in Carleton on the western side of St. John harbor, where it still maintains a vigorous existence. No. 3, the Portland battery, owes its existence to Capt. Hurd Peters, the present city engineer of St. John. It is still to the front and has a good record. Another battery was organized in Carleton at this time under Capt. MacLachlan, but it has long since ceased to exist. Captains Mount and Pick both became regimental majors, and they and Capt. B. L. Peters retired with the rank of brevet Lieut.-Colonel.

In 1860, during the Trent affair, the royal troops having been withdrawn from the city, the regiment was called out to garrison the fortifications at the harbor of St. John. The coast for some distance down the bay was patrolled by No. 2 Battery by day and night. There were then seven batteries at St. John, and one each at Fredericton, Gagetown, Woodstock and Chatham. The batteries called out in August of this year were under command of Capt. Berton, Fredericton; Capts. Durant, Pick, Peters, MacLachlan, and Adams, St. John; and Capt. Travis at Gagetown.

On the 18th December, 1861, a set of handsome silk colors, the gift of the ladies of St. John, was presented to the regiment in the Mechanic's Institute of that city. The building was crowded, and many were unable to obtain admittance. The colors were escorted to the platform by Capt. Rankine's battery, the city band playing "British Grenadiers," after which the colors were unfurled, the band playing "Rule Britannia." The colors were then consecrated by the late Rev. J. W. D. Gray, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, and the address of presentation made by Lieut.-Col. John H. Gray, afterwards well known in this Dominion as the Hon. Mr. Justice Gray of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, lately deceased. A suitable reply was made by Lieut.-Col. Foster on behalf of the regiment and the colors were handed by Miss Gray to the junior lieutenants Roger Hunter and Martin Hunter Peters. Miss Gray afterwards became the wife of Col. Hallows, who has served in India. Lieut. Peters, who died a few years ago, was for a short time in command of the brigade and Lieut. Hunter is still living in St. John. The colors had been imported from England by Lieut. W. F. Deacon. One, the "Queen's color," is a Union Jack with the crown worked

in floss and 1793 beneath, worked in figures of gold. The other, the Regimental color, is a blue ensign. The words "New Brunswick" in the centre are encircled by a wreath and surmounted by a crown, all worked in floss, with "1793" in figures of gold beneath. Four years afterwards the regiment had an opportunity of proving their devotion to these colors which they had promised "faithfully, manfully and fearlessly to preserve." Owing to the threatened Fenian invasion, a portion of the artillery was called out on 21st March and 4th April, 1866, and placed under command of Bt.-Col. John Amber Cole of H. M. 15th Regiment, then commanding H. M. troops in N. B. Lieut.-Col. Miller Clifford, R. A., also served on the frontier with the militia. Though no fighting was done yet the situation near the border was, for a time, very serious and required constant vigilance. On 20th June, 1866, by a general order, Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, the governor of the province, acknowledged in a special manner the services rendered by the batteries of the N. B. G. A. The order stated that the officers and men of this branch of the militia had shown remarkable aptitude for acquiring a knowledge of their more difficult duties, and had called forth marked commendation of the major-general commanding in the lower provinces, and His Excellency had received the most satisfactory reports as to their general good conduct and efficiency.

The administration of the artillery remained under provincial control until 28th May, 1869, when a general order was issued from the present head-quarters authorizing the formation of a brigade of garrison artillery to be designated as the "New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery" and composed of ten batteries. Previous to this, by general order of 6th February, 1869, the regiment had been recognized as continuing in service, and after the brigade was organized brevet rank was granted and promotions made according to the previous regimental service. The following were the batteries which composed the brigade:—

No. 1	Battery, St. John.
" 2	" Carleton
" 3	" Portland.
" 4	" St. Andrews.
" 5	" Woodstock.
" 6	" St. George.
" 7	" Chatham.
" 8	" St. Stephen.
" 9	" St. George.
" 10	" St. John.

Lieut.-Col. Foster was then appointed to the command; Bt. Lieut.-Col. Charles J. Melick and Major J. Mount to be majors; Capt. S. Kent Foster, Jr., to be paymaster; Capt. J. D. Underhill to be adjutant; quarter-master, W. A. Lockhart to that position, and Dr. John Berryman to be surgeon.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 batteries still have their headquarters at St. John and retain these numbers. No. 10 in 1885 became No. 4, and despite the changes of designation which it has undergone, can show clear historical continuity with the old battery of 1793 formed under Capt. John Colville. No. 4 at St. Andrews has dropped out of existence and in 1874 No. 5 was changed to the "Woodstock Field Battery." No. 7 was removed from the list in 1884 while the exact time of dissolution of Nos. 6, 8 and 9 has not been ascertained.

In 1876 the brigade was under arms on the 12th July in anticipation of trouble from the Orange demonstration of that year but, happily, there was no occasion for military intervention. June 20th of the following year witnessed the most disastrous fire in the history of St. John, and for some time after its occurrence the militia of the city was required for the preservation of order and protection of property.

In 1878 a battery was formed in Fairville, on the outskirts of the city, designated as No. 9 which in 1885 was changed to No. 5.

Lieut.-Col. Foster retired with rank on 21st December 1883 after half a century of service in the militia of St. John, all but a few months of which was in the artillery to which he was devotedly attached. This officer, well remembered by the citizens of the community in which he formed so prominent a figure, was born 8th March 1811. His first commission was that of second lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion St. John City Militia, which he received on the 12th November 1833. His first commission in the artillery was dated 25th April, 1834, when he was attached as lieutenant to Capt. W. P. Ranney's battery, of which mention has previously been made. Lieut. Foster succeeded to the captaincy

of this battery 31st March, 1841, and on the 10th August, 1848, obtained his majority, vice major Thos. L. Nicholson, deceased. Lieut.-Col. Hayne having been appointed adjutant-general of the province, Major Foster was, on the 6th December, 1859, appointed lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, a position which he held with honor and profit to the corps for nearly twenty-four years. Should another century pass over the brigade it is safe to predict that the record of this officer will still survive. His life closed on 20th December, 1887, in the 77th year of his age, leaving the record of a good soldier and an honorable citizen. At the annual regimental meeting held on 17th March, 1888, suitable resolutions were passed and forwarded to the family of the deceased.

On the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Foster the command of the corps devolved upon Bt.-Lieut.-Col. Martin Hunter Peters, one of the juniors, who in 1861 had received the colors at the presentation in the Institute. He had joined No. 2 Battery (Carleton) on September 2, 1861, as second lieutenant, and when in 1862 the battery re-enrolled under the new militia act he succeeded to the captaincy, his commission being dated 11th July, 1862. On 30th January, 1867, he received the brevet rank of major and on 7th December, 1871, succeeded to the majority vice Major Mount, who retired with rank. He obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Col. 30th January, 1882. Having been born in 1820 he was above the age for promotion to the command at the time of Lieut.-Col. Foster's retirement, but the corps remained in his charge until 9th January, 1885, when the present commanding officer was appointed. Bt. Lieut.-Col. Peters retired with rank on 20th March, 1885, after twenty-four years service as an officer. In the month of January, 1887, Lieut.-Col. Peters met with a severe injury to his head while at a fire assisting to remove some property of a neighbor to a place of safety. He lingered for a few days and died shortly before the regimental meeting of that year, at which a suitable entry was made upon the minutes of the corps.

On 9th January, 1885, the vacancy caused by the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Foster was filled by the appointment of the present commanding officer, then Major John Russell Armstrong of the 8th cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Armstrong obtained his first knowledge of artillery work in Capt. B. Lester Peters' celebrated battery. Some years afterwards he joined the cavalry, now the "Princess Louise New Brunswick Regiment." On the 22nd December, 1885, he was appointed extra aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Leonard Tilley, of New Brunswick, and on the 28th December, 1888, he received a similar appointment on the staff of the Governor-General, Lord Stanley of Preston. In 1886 Lieut.-Col. Armstrong was selected as the commanding officer of the Shoeburyness team, the splendid record of which is fresh in the recollection of every artilleryman.

It will be seen that, since the formation of the regiment, there have been but three commanding officers, a circumstance which has contributed much to the efficient administration of the corps and the continuity of its progress. During the past seven years much good work has been done in the establishment of a thorough system of administration of the affairs of the corps, financial and otherwise. The officers have during this time devoted their drill pay to the purposes of the brigade, and among the more noticeable evidences of the progress which has been made are two fine drill sheds each 40 x 80 feet, erected for No. 2 and 3 batteries in Carleton and Portland. To these buildings, which cost about \$1,200 each, the Government contributed towards each the sum of \$250. The Carleton shed is built upon land given by the city of St. John, while the one in Portland stands upon the hill known as Fort Howe, which is owned by the Government. Besides this expenditure the brigade has equipped an efficient band, which to-day under the able leadership of Bugle Major Horseman yields the palm to none in the Maritime Provinces.

The corps always performs its drills at the city of Saint John, where its headquarters are located, and the average number of drills is about twenty-four each year besides special parades. In this connection mention must be made of the Jubilee celebration which was held in the city in 1887 and in which all the local militia took part. The exercises were carried out in a very pleasing and creditable manner, and probably no portion of the programme on that occasion excited more interest or won more applause than that in which the volunteer corps took part. To facilitate the acquirement of drill and theoretical knowledge the brigade, a few years

ago, issued a manual of some seventy pages, which has proved quite serviceable and worth the cost of preparation.

There is nothing to be said about the rifle shooting of this corps. Though practice is regularly carried out with small arms yet the brigade relies more upon the contests with the proper weapons of artillery. The batteries always send the prescribed detachments either to local headquarters or to the place selected for the general competition by the Artillery association, and have been fairly successful in winning prizes.

The establishment is, at present, nearly complete, and the officers, with few exceptions, have obtained qualifying certificates of the Royal School of Artillery at Quebec. There is one blank, however, in the roll of officers which can not be easily filled. It is that left by the untimely and regretted death of Major George B. Seely, which occurred on 21st March, 1890, within a few months after he had received his promotion. As a private volunteer at the time of the Fenian invasion, as an officer in the brigade, as a member of the legal profession, and as a fellow citizen, he left an honourable record and a life worthy of imitation. While under his command No. 1 Battery, in 1888, won the second prize in the general efficiency competition.

Though none of the batteries have since that time been fortunate enough to win either of the general efficiency prizes yet it is not to be inferred that the corps as a whole is inferior in efficiency to any other brigade of artillery. On the contrary the N. B. Brigade has the highest average of the garrison corps of the Dominion for the year 1892, the total number of points won, divided by five, (the number of batteries in the brigade), giving 196 as against 168.3 for the next brigade. The averages of all the brigades for 1891 were higher than last year but the N. B. Brigade was then at the head leading the next in order by nearly 16 points. This has been increased to nearly 28 points in the present year, as will be seen by the figures given above.

The uniform of the corps is of the pattern issued to all Canadian artillery. The brigade has adopted the busby as the head dress and at its own expense supplied the corps. No distinctive badges are worn, though the approaching centenary of the organization may well warrant some commemorative distinction by way of ornament. Under the old provincial organization the regiment had, by special permission, the right to wear gold facings instead of those, at that time, usually worn by colonial corps.

Thus, at the end of the century, in the city of the loyalists, their descendants of to-day are perpetuating the interest and zeal which their brave and devoted ancestors felt in the military organization of their country. It is the hope of the brigade that the bright days of another century may shine upon the colours of '60 and the records of '93.

The roll of officers is now as follows:—

Lieut.-Colonel—John Russell Armstrong, A D C (r s a 1st, c c 2nd, m s 2nd), 22 Nov. '85.

Major—John J. Gordon, (r s a 1st), 16th Dec. '92.

No. 1 Battery, St. John (Prince of Wales)—Captain, Stanley Douglas Crawford (g s), 3 June, '87; Lieutenant, Walter Woodworth White (r s a 1st), 29 Nov. '89; 2nd Lieutenant, Herbert Chipman Tilley (r s a 2nd), 18 May, '92.

No. 2 Battery, Carleton—Captain, John B. M. Baxter (r s a 1st), 16 Dec. '92; 2nd Lieutenant, Arthur Drake Wetmore (prov), 28 August, '91.

No. 3 Battery, St. John, N. W.—Captain, Charles Frederick Harrison (r s a 1st), 22 Jan. '92; Lieutenant, Robert Huntley Gordon (r s a 1st), 22nd July, '92; 2nd Lieutenant, Walter Edward Foster (r s a 1st), 4 Oct. '92.

No. 4 Battery, St. John—Captain, George West Jones (r s a 1st), 22 Oct. '86; Lieutenant, Thomas Edward Grindon Armstrong (r s a 2nd), 28 Aug. '91; 2nd Lieutenant, Frederick Caverhill Jones (prov), 28 Aug. '91.

No. 5 Battery, Fairville—Captain, James Albert Edward Steeves (r s a 1st), 29 Nov. '89; Lieutenant, Frederick Landon Temple (r s a 1st), 4 Oct. '92; 2nd Lieutenant, Robert Patterson Foster (prov), 20 June, '90.

Paymaster, George Frederick Smith, 27 Feb. '85.

Adjutant, Geo. Kerr McLeod (r s a 1st), 22 Jan. '92, Capt. 31 May, '89.

Quarter-Master, Richard Farmer, 12 July, '72 (m 27 Feb. '67).

Surgeon, John Waterhouse Daniel, M. D., (r s a 1st), 11 Aug. '76.

Assistant-Surgeon, Joseph Andrews, M. D., 14 Sept. '83.

Should any reader of this brief outline either possess, or have access to, any newspapers, letters or other documents relating in any way to the history of the corps, or have a personal recollection of any event in connection therewith, he would confer a great favour upon the Brigade by communicating with the writer, Capt. J. B. M. Baxter, P. O. box 242 St. John, N. B.



CREST OF THE BRIGADE.

REGIMENTAL COLOURS.

The decision that was made some years ago, that colours should no longer be taken into battle, was perhaps a wise one. It certainly was not arrived at without much consultation with those most capable of giving an opinion. But when the then Secretary for War announced in the House of Commons, on July 29, 1891, that, in consequence of the altered formation of attack, and the extended range of fire, the colours should not in future be taken with the battalion on active service, but be left at the depot, an era in regimental life passed away which can never be revived. The names on the old colours of all regiments who served the Queen are emblazoned on the new flags, and their memory will not die. But the old personal devotion, stronger than death, sacred as honour, must enter upon a new phase. The state of things described by Venn in his "Military Observations," quoted by Grose, has passed away forever:—"There is an ancient president but fresh in memory, that in great defeats when armies have been overthrown, scattered, and dispersed. . . . Even then the ensign-bearer, being wounded and desperate of all relief, hath stripped his ensign from the staff, and wrapped or folded it about his body, and so perished with it. This ensign cannot be said to be lost, because the honour thereof was carried with his freed soul to Heaven to the possession of the Eternal Fort for ever; Now, in this particular the enemy cannot boast of any triumph then purchased more than any sexton may do when he robs the dead of his winding-sheet." Such a *president* did Lieutenants Coghill and Melvill follow in their desperate attempt to save the colours after the battle of Isandhlwana. It may be well for a country to forbid such sacrifices; it must be better for the individual to have made them.

A chivalrous instance of deference to this sentiment for the colours is recorded of the British troops after the gallant defence of Pondicherry made by the French under M. Bellacombe. The first deed of the conquerors on entering the town was to restore their colours to the garrison. In the retreat from Moscow the French officers in many instances burnt their eagles and drank the ashes, and there are various examples of the English getting rid of their colours (in a less melodramatic, though equally effectual way), and thus depriving the victorious enemy of their well-earned trophies of triumph. But these times are past. One noticeable feature in the colours, which also may be subjected to change before long, is the Union wreath. After the Act of Union, new colours, in which the shamrock was inwoven with the rose and the thistle, had to be presented to all the regiments in the service. If Mr. Gladstone passes his Home Rule Bill, will new colours have to be issued once more to the army of a dismembered nation?—*Exchange*.

MILITARY BALLADS.

VII.

THE LADS IN RED.

THE Sergeant met me on the road ;
Said he, "My lad," to me,
"The war's begun ; and now's the time
For lads of six-foot three !
A smarter regiment you'll not find,
Tho' you may travel far,
Or truer comrades round the world,
In friendship, love, or war.

Here they come,
Fife and drum !
Gaily led,
The lads in red—
Not one eye
Will be dry

When the regiment marches by !
Your fortune's made if you will come
With the lads in red, with the fife and drum.

"We've only just come from Japan ;—
It's yonder o'er the sea—
The language is not quite the same
As spoke by you and me.
But soldiers are the boys to learn ;
And when on shore we ran,
We heard each little maiden whisper
Softly to her fan—

'Here they come,
Fife and drum !
Gaily led,
The lads in red—

All our hearts have gone astray
Since these lads have come this way !
It's worth a score of years to come
To have seen Japan with the fife and drum."

I took the Sergeant by the hand,
I served for thirty year—
Till now, a tottering veteran, I
On one leg wander here.
But when the music passes by
I throw my crutch aside,
And murmur in the Sergeant's ear
With all the old glad pride—

"Here they come,
Fife and drum !
Gaily led,
The lads in red.
Now I say,
Old and grey,

If this life had but one day—
I'd give it twenty times to come
To be back once more with the Fife and Drum !"

J. L. MOLLOY.

—Temple Bar.

British News.

The 18th Middlesex is not the only regiment that has organized an inter-company marching competition. A contest on much the same lines takes place in connection with the 2nd V.B. West Riding Regiment at Huddersfield. As we gave our readers last week the details of the arrangements made for the march of the Paddington regiment, we need not repeat them. Regarding the Huddersfield battalion, it is open to company teams of eight men and an officer or non-commissioned officer. Any number of teams may compete from any company.

Three prizes are offered ; one each of £6, £4 and £2 ; if less than seven teams compete only two prizes will be given. The teams will be despatched in pairs between mid-day and 3 p.m., and march by separate routes on the circular tour principle back to the starting place. Undress uniform to be worn, with great coat rolled and carried over the left shoulder, two pouches, leggings, rifle and bayonet, water-bottle and haversack. As no mention is made either of valise or ammunition, it may be presumed that the Huddersfield men will have much less to carry in the way of impedimenta than their metropolitan brethren, whose total burden per man will be about 37 pounds.—*Volunteer Record*.

The goat, a fine animal of its kind, presented a few weeks ago to the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers by Her Majesty the Queen, to take the place of the goat that was accidentally killed in Wales while the battalion was *en route* to Aldershot through the Principality about five weeks since, has (according to the *Daily News*) shown highly insubordinate conduct. At its first parade, it refused to accompany the band, butted the drum-major, and charged the "goat-major" so effectually as to lay that official sprawling on the parade ground. Seeing the mutinous conduct of "Billy," an officer ordered his goatship to be placed in solitary confinement in the stables until he becomes more amenable to military discipline.

The death has been reported from Dublin of General James Maurice Primrose, C.S.I., who had an important share in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and commanded the Candahar garrison during its investment by Ayoob Khan until relieved on August 31, 1880. The gallant officer joined the army in 1837, became lieutenant-general in 1880, was placed on the retired list with the honorary rank of general in 1882, and died at Dublin on November 25, aged 73. His first war service was against the Kaffirs in 1851-53, including the battle of Berea. During the Indian Mutiny he was at the surrender of Kirwee, the action of Sahow, and the attack on the heights of Gopulpore, and in Afghanistan he first commanded the first division of the Candahar field force in the campaign of 1879, and then the whole of that force in 1880, including the engagement near Ghirishk. After the relief of Candahar he took part in the battle of September 1.

The introduction of the search light, without which no modern war ship or torpedo boat would be considered complete, dates from 1876, and the first vessel in the navy fitted with a search light apparatus was the "Minotaur." The dynamo employed was one of the alternating-current type with thirty-two magnets, and it was driven at about 400 revolutions by a belt from an auxiliary pumping engine. The projector was of a primitive type, and pedestals were fixed in three different places, from any of which the same projector could be used. It was fitted with a parabolic reflector and with dioptric and diverging lenses. A diaphragm was also provided for enabling flashing signals to be made. The "Temeraire" in the same year was next fitted in a similar manner, with the exception that a Mangin projector was introduced, fitted with Wilde's lamp, lens, etc. In the next year, 1877, the "Dreadnaught," "Neptune," and several other vessels were fitted with the same class of apparatus.—*Electrical World*.

Captain Pinney, of the Royal Fusiliers, was bitten in the face by a dog the other day at Quetta, while giving it medicine. The dog afterwards proved to be mad, and Captain Pinney is now on his way to Paris for treatment at the Pasteur Institute.

Pages Missing