

Vol. X.
No. 19

MONTREAL, SEPT. 15, 1895.

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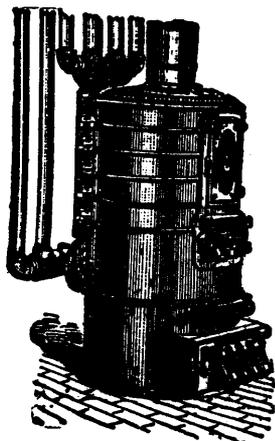
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Nine of the first twenty on the Bisley Team for 1895 shot Jeffery's by Mitchell.

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The Minister of Militia's prize of \$50.00 was won by T. Burns with a Jeffery.

Staff-Sergt. Harp made the record aggregate score of 437 points with a Jeffery by Mitchell.

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Staff-Sergt Harp won the Minister of Militia's cup, value \$150.00, for the highest aggregate in the League at Ottawa, being the record score for this match.

Multitudes of other scores could be given, but these are sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced mind that the Jeffery Rifles supplied by Mitchell are UNSURPASSED.

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and

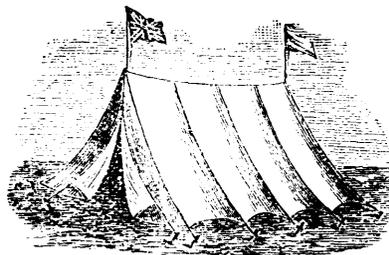
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:o:

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Do not forget to have a good supply of

**LYMAN'S
Fluid Coffee**

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AVAILABLE ANYWHERE.

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MONTREAL REGISTERED

**VERNIS
Militaire****and Accoutrements,**

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THE CANADIAN

Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

VOL. X. No. 19. MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 15, 1895. Subscription \$2.00 Yearly. Single Copies 10 cents.

THE CANADIAN
MILITARY GAZETTE,
(Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.)
ESTABLISHED 1835.
PUBLISHED AT MONTREAL
ON THE
1st and 15th of each Month.
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
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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 2179, Montreal.

MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 15, 1895.

Notes and Comments

It may not be long before the question of a Canadian contribution towards the maintenance of the Royal Navy will be a matter of practical politics in Canada. On the very day that the London papers were announcing that Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was anxious for a scheme of Imperial defence with a provision for colonial contribution towards the maintenance of the navy, Vice Admiral Erskine, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian squadron, was pointing out to the mayor and aldermen of Montreal the remarkable conditions which give to Canada the protection of the most

powerful navy in the world, and—for nothing. Naval and civil authorities in Britain agree that all the colonies should, like Australia, contribute towards the support of the Royal Navy, and the people of Canada cannot but acknowledge that the present arrangement is unfair.

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Great Britain is annually increasing the strength of the fleet specially charged with the protection of Canada's eastern seaboard, and some very important reinforcements are announced for the near future. But should we be able to count upon adequate naval protection in the event of the Mother Country being involved in a great war? Powerful and admirable as is the Royal Navy in every way, is it so powerful as to be able to leave a fleet of sufficient strength in Canadian waters for the protection of the great seaports of the Dominion and of our coastwise trade routes? With Britain's many possessions and enormous interests afloat and ashore in every quarter of the world, the resources of the navy would be subjected to the severest strain, and of course, as is only fair, the ships of the navy would be sent to protect the interests of those who pay for their maintenance. An annual grant by Canada towards the maintenance of the Royal Navy would, however, be something more than a Dominion insurance investment; it would be a step towards the strengthening of the Empire itself as well as of the bonds which bind Canada to the Mother Country. If Canada finds it advantageous to remain a portion of the British

Empire, Canadians should feel themselves just as much interested in the maintenance of the armed forces of the Empire as are their kinsmen over the sea, for without adequate defences the Empire must fall to pieces.

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Notwithstanding the constant cry of immigration agents that Canada has need of every man in the country for the development of her latent natural wealth, we are firmly of the opinion that the Dominion should be willing to devote more of her sons as well as of her means towards the armed forces of the Crown. There are plenty of lads and young men in our cities and towns who will not engage in farming, and for whom the army and navy offers equal inducements with the other paths of life open to them. The writer personally knows of half a dozen Canadian lads who have in a few years joined the United States navy, and even more Canadian men who have enlisted in the United States army. Probably most people living in Canada know of as many others who have gone into the service of Uncle Sam because there was no other means at hand to gratify the natural Anglo Saxon desire for a life of adventure. Were there a training ship and a recruiting depot for the army in Canada, Uncle Sam would immediately find his supply of recruits from this side of the lines cut off. Her Majesty's ships *Magicienne* and *Canada* have been lying at Montreal for some weeks and daily applications have been received from lads and men of the most desirable class who were desirous of joining the navy or

enlisting in the Royal Marine. It is the same thing every year; many of the applicants coming from distant lake and river points in both Quebec and Ontario.

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In view of the valuable educational influence of naval and military experience, particularly in Her Majesty's service, a period in the army or navy would be of great practical utility in after life to the average young Canadian, and would certainly improve his natural equipment, and make him a much more valuable citizen of the Dominion. Canada would benefit in many ways if her sons were given the same opportunities for entering the armed services of the empire as are possessed by the youth of the tight little island itself. Moreover, we appreciate the loyalty, the physique, the courage and the natural intelligence of Young Canada sufficiently to add that the empire would be a distinct gainer were young Canadians given a fair chance to enter the imperial service.

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It is to be hoped that we shall soon have the Royal Naval Reserve extended to Canada, or else have naval militia corps organized here. With our long shore lines, our vast system of inland navigation, and with a comparatively narrow waterway dividing the most populous portion of the Dominion from the adjacent republic, it is safe to predict that in the event of Canada ever being the scene of warfare, much of the fighting will have to be done on water. Canada is the fourth largest mercantile marine power in the world, and it should surely be worth while to give our merchant sailors such a training in gunnery, etc., as would establish under the Canadian ensign a partially trained reserve for the Royal Navy. Local conditions exist in our waters, too, particularly on the great lakes, which make it especially desirable that our seamen should be able, at short notice, to take their places in the defense of their country, in their proper element. There should be a magnificent nucleus for a naval reserve in the memberships of our lake and river yacht clubs, not to speak of the thousands of splendid sailors down by the sounding sea.

The war of 1812 demonstrated perfectly the overwhelming importance of naval supremacy on the great lakes. Treaties prevent the maintenance of fleets there in peace time, but a declaration of war would soon see hostile squadrons afloat. Uncle Sam would be able to draw upon the naval militia of the lake ports for trained seamen gunners. Where would Canada get hers? The Royal Navy would not be able to spare men.

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What are you doing to take advantage of the very best season of the year for the military training of your corps? We admit that there has been so much discouragement lately that the corps that put in their annual drills this spring may reasonably feel little inclination to do any more training yet awhile; but officers of the Canadian militia have undertaken duties of too responsible a character to be easily discouraged by official shabbiness. It is the Dominion and the Empire that they are serving and not the miserable cliques of paltry politicians who insist upon starving the militia for the sake of the noble order of hungry contractors. The heart of the country is with the militia as shown by the mighty outburst of national enthusiasm over Private Hayhurst's great victory at Bisley, and the Canadian people are not going to stand by and see the national defensive force discouraged out of existence, so long as the force continues true to itself and does its duty.

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The autumn is the very best season of the year for serious work in the militia. The evenings are drawing in, and young men often find the time hanging heavily on their hands. The winter's social entertainments have not begun and if our young citizen soldiers had a chance to attend drills in the cool evenings they would take advantage of it. Then the crops are disappearing from the fertile fields, and the country everywhere offers golden opportunities for field-work. It is field-work that we are most in need of in our force. Manœuvres of troops of the different arms are much needed, but if it is impossible to arrange for the assembling of large bodies of troops, do the next best thing. All ranks in a bat-

talion or even a single company will learn more real soldiering in an afternoon's well-thought-out field-work than they acquired in a whole season of drill in their armory, and it will be a real and healthy enjoyment for the men.

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Groups of officers, too, if only two or three in number, can find profitable amusement by studying the military features of the country they pass over in their autumn rambles, and by arguing over tactical and strategical problems which may occur to their minds in connection with the location visited. But, above everything, try and get out for a day's or an afternoon's military work in the fields, if only with your own company.

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The English service papers announce that Col. Ivor Herbert, C.B., formerly in command of the Canadian militia, has been detailed temporarily to the Third Battalion of the Grenadier Guards as second in command of the battalion of his old regiment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Commendable Suggestion.

Detachments and Teams from the Dominion Forces for Competition and Display at the Royal Military Tournaments in London and Dublin in 1896.

LONDON, Eng., Aug., 1895.

TO THE EDITOR OF CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE:

The magnificent victory of Canada at the recent Bisley Rifle Meeting has shown us in the British Isles what she can do, and Canadians throughout the world are long since aware of the unanimous and right hearty congratulations bestowed upon her by old England. Now, sir, *cannot something further be accomplished?* Would it not be possible for some of the splendid fighting material who comprise the mounted and dismounted portions of the Dominion forces to come over and compete with their brothers-in-arms on this side of the water, and give a display at the Royal Military tournaments in London and Dublin? A most interesting and novel sight to us would be to see one of your detachments attired and fully equipped exactly as when out on service in the far West in the depths of a Canadian winter, or a section might be put through certain drill movements wearing snow shoes. If the Danish and Egyptian armies can send detachments to these big tournaments, *then most assuredly Canada with her superb bone and muscle*

will not fail to do likewise. May her brave sons come ever forward and win fresh laurels. May the Old Countree re-echo with the shout of bravissimo to the loyal land of the Maple Leaf in 1896 as she has so gladly and proudly done in the year of '95. I am, sir,

Yours, etc., etc.,
UNION JACK.

It Speaks for Itself.

We cannot resist the temptation of reproducing a letter received from one of our subscribers, a colonel of one of the leading western battalions. It speaks for itself.

Sept., 1895.

To the Editor of CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE:

Please find inclosed \$2.00 P.O.O. to pay my year's subscription to your excellent paper, which I always receive with pleasure, and must congratulate you on the very excellent criticism contained therein. I feel that you are doing a good work for the Force, and trust you will continue to hammer away at the authorities till they come to appreciate the proper standing of the militia, as truthfully depicted by you.

Yours faithfully,
X. X. X.

The New Sword Exercise.

It is astonishing how few officers in Canada hitherto have paid any attention to the study of swordsmanship. The New Sword Exercise, just to hand, gives a very clear idea of the best principles of swordsmanship, and while its study will offer a most pleasant recreation for a winter's evening, we cannot do better, to illustrate the importance which the English military authorities lay on the necessity of officers acquiring a good knowledge of the use of the sword, than to reprint the preface by which Adjt.-Genl. Sir Redvers Buller introduces the work to the imperial forces:

"His Royal Highness, the commander-in-chief, having approved of the revised edition of "The Infantry Sword Exercise," directs its use in Her Majesty's service. The system of swordsmanship is that of Il Cavaliere Ferdinando Masiello, of Florence, and the following pages contain the essence of his teaching. The illustrations are designed to show not only the position of the body, but the action of the muscles and joints in the various exercises. In promulgating this edition His Royal Highness desires to impress upon all armed with the sword that it is their duty to acquire facility and skill in the use of that weapon. General and other officers commanding are held responsible that all so armed take steps to render themselves efficient as possible.

By command,
REDVERS BULLER, A.G.

This work can be obtained from T. C. Elliott, 430 Craig St., Montreal. Price 40c, post free.

Pte. Hayhurst, G. M., of the 13th Batt., Hamilton, winner of the Queen's prize, has received from Lord Dufferin an engraved silver medal, in recognition of his skill as a marksman. A letter of congratulation accompanied the medal.

News of the Service.

NOTE.—Our readers are respectfully requested to contribute to this department all items of Military News affecting their own corps, districts or friends, coming under their notice. Without we are assisted in this way we cannot make this department as complete as we would desire. Remember that all the doings of every corps are of general interest throughout the entire militia force. You can mail a large package of manuscript, so long as not enclosed in an envelope, for one cent. At any rate, forward copies of your local papers with all references to your corps and your comrades. Address.

EDITOR, CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE
P.O. Box, 387, Montreal, Que.

Halifax N. S.

On Sunday 1st inst., the H. G. A. and the 66th G. L. F. held their annual church parade which was attended by 300 of the H. G. A. and about the same number of the 66th. The Protestants went to St. Georges, and the Roman Catholics to St. Patricks church where special services and sermons were kindly given by the pastors in charge. Both corps looked remarkably clean and smart, and their steadiness was favourably commented on by the large number of spectators, both military and civil, who were present. The infantry are taking it easy just now, but the artillery are pegging away for all they are worth, they are to be seen five evenings each week at gun drill all "as busy as nailers."

The 66th battalion, Princess Louise fusiliers, held their annual target practice on Bedford range on the 29th ult., and everything passed off most successfully. The shooting was good, and the men turned out very strong, there being nearly four hundred competitors for the prizes. This is the largest number that has ever been on the range in the battalion's history.

Besides the large number of men on the range, there were also many women and children, the wives and families of the men, who always accompany them and have a good day's outing.

The team from Capt. Chipman's company E. won the silver bugle and \$10, with a score of 616 points, and Capt. Davidson's company came next with 597 points in the company team competition. Private H. Boyce, of H company, won the general competition, with 69 points out of a possible 80.

The scores in the general competition are as follows:

GENERAL COMPETITION.

Prize.	Points.
\$8—Pte H Boyce, H Co.	69
7—Sgt Brown, B Co.	69
6—Bds Caldwell	69
5—Pte Hartland, A Co.	69
5—Pte G Rolfe, E Co.	68
5—Bds Kingswood	66
4—Pte Ellott, G Co.	66
4—Bds Coupe	66
4—Pte Mudge, G Co.	66
3—Corp Gabriel, B Co.	65
3—Pte Edmonds, H Co.	65
3—Sgt Hart, E Co.	65
3—Pte Lambe, E Co.	65
3—Pte J Smith, E Co.	64
2.50—Pte S Rutherford, E Co.	64
2.50—Corp Fitzgerald, D Co.	64
2.50—Pte Harvey, G Co.	64
2.50—Col Sgt Malcolm, B Co.	64
2.50—Lc Corp Wooley, C Co.	63

2—Corp Leahy, E Co.	63
2—Sgt Ridgeway, A Co.	63
2—Pte W Killen, D Co.	63
2—Sgt Graves, E Co.	63
2—Pte W McKinlay, E Co.	63
1.50—Sgt P McAvoy, E Co.	63
1.50—Corp Shefter, E Co.	63
1.50—Pte Evans, G Co.	63
1.50—Sgt Marsden, A Co.	63
1.50—Pte Johnson, B Co.	62
1.50—Pte Coltman, H Co.	62
1.50—Corp Howard, D Co.	62
1.50—Drummer Bliss	62
1.50—Pte Johnson, H Co.	62
1.50—Pte Fox, H Co.	62
1—Sgt Branch, G Co.	62
1—Corp Power, E Co.	61
1—Bds Meade	61
1—Sgt Williams, A Co.	61
1—Corp Asprey, H Co.	61
1—Corp H McGormack, E Co.	60
1—Pte Roberts, H Co.	60
1—Col Sgt McDowell, G Co.	60
1—Sgt Lowrie, G Co.	59
1—Pte Cox, E Co.	59
1—Bds Horton	59
1—Pte Bennis, E Co.	58
1—Pte Harrigan, E Co.	58
1—Bds House	58
1—Pte Taft, G Co.	58
1—Corp Adams, G Co.	57
1—Sgt Latter, H Co.	57
1—Pte Vincent, B Co.	57
1—Pte Cooley, G Co.	57
1—Pte Coles, F Co.	57
1—Pte S Hiltz, C Co.	57
1—Sgt Dean, A Co.	56
1—Pte Simpson, C Co.	56
1—Pte Wilson, H Co.	56
1—Sgt Harrison, H Co.	55
1—Pte Wagstaff, E Co.	55
1—Pte Fader, A Co.	55
1—Pte White, E Co.	55
1—Pte Newell, B Co.	55
1—Bds Doyle, B Co.	55
1—Pte Toole, H Co.	55
1—Bds Covey, B Co.	54
1—Pte Whiteway, C Co.	54
1—Pte Ogilvie, H Co.	53
1—Pvt Burgess, G Co.	54
1—Lc Corp B Co.	54
1—Sgt Payne, F Co.	53
1—Bds Rogers, B Co.	53
1—Corp Thompson, B Co.	52
1—Sgt McLennan, E Co.	52
1—Pte Kinsman, E Co.	52
1—Sgt J Ryder	52
1—Bds Taylor, B Co.	52
1—Pte Andrews, G Co.	51
1—Pte J Safford, G Co.	51
1—Bds J Kay, B Co.	51
1—Pte T Rowe, E Co.	51
1—Sgt R Tobey, G Co.	51
1—Drum Major D Taafe	51
1—Pte Newell, C Co.	50

GRAVEL CRUSHER.

St. Johns, P.Q.

—Last year Surgeon Major Campbell, of Montreal, presented Private Etienne, of the R.R.C.I., St. Johns, with a handsome silver cup on which was the following inscription: "Presented by Surgeon Major Campbell to Private Louis Etienne, Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry Cricket Club for the highest number of runs, season of 1893." On Saturday last Surgeon Major Campbell gave Mr. Etienne choice of another silver cup (similar to that of last year) or a silver cruet stand and he chose the latter. This present was for average number of runs made this season. Mr. Etienne is one of the best cricket players of the Standard Drain Pipe Co. club and naturally is highly pleased with the handsome presents which he has earned.

—Sergeant Cotton of the Military School received from the Garrison Cricket Club a cricket ball for the best average bowling for years 1892, 1893 and 1894, three years in succession.—St. Johns News.

Toronto.

No regulations have yet been issued governing an efficiency competition in this district, and some incline to the belief that no such competition as that which has furnished such food for complaint and growling in the past four years, will be undertaken this year. Some say that the lateness of the arrival of the new Major-General will prevent any rules applicable to the fall drills from being applied.

The various city regiments have completed arrangements for their regimental matches on the Long Branch Rifle Ranges.

The 48th Highlanders hold theirs on September 21st, the Grenadiers on September 28th, and the Queen's Own Rifles on October 5th.

With the exception of a few of the companies, who will hold company matches for the Saturday or two following, this will complete the shooting for the season of 1895.

The best feature of the special daily attractions that take place in front of the grand stand at the Toronto Exhibition is undoubtedly the Musical Ride of the Royal Canadian Dragoons. An evening paper commented on the fact that there was objection from a certain quarter in Ottawa to this display being made by the Dragoons, and criticised such objection very strongly. In the opinion of many, the fact of the Dragoons or any part of the Permanent Corps taking such prominent places is looked at with a great deal of favor, believing, as they do, that the force and militia at large is benefitted to a large degree by showing, as certainly the Dragoons have shown, what our force is capable of, and the material of which it is composed.

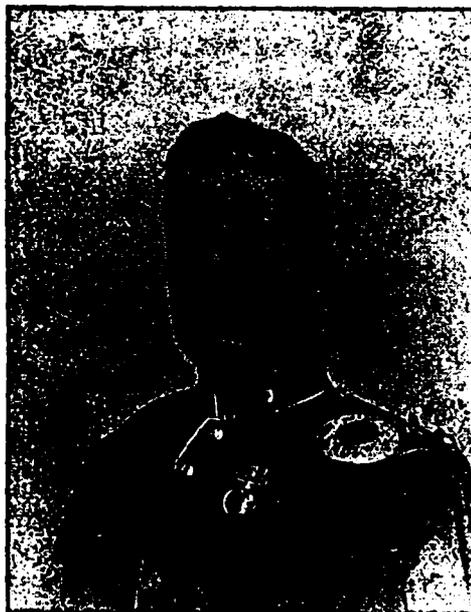
To visitors from all parts of Canada and the States, and especially from the States, the work of the Dragoons is a revelation, and their respect for things on this side of the line is invariably increased as they carry away with them the impression of the manner in which Canadian cavalry perform their work. To the farmers and horse breeders the appearance of the horses of the troops furnishes an object lesson as to the kind of animals they require to raise to make Canada the favored selecting ground for the remounts required by the British army; and lastly, but by no means the least, the favorable impression these displays make on the minds of Young Canada, and really if any such display awakens or fosters in each young breast a stronger sentiment towards his Canadian home and those who have sworn to defend it, the objections from any quarter should count for little, and should be treated with the slight consideration it deserves.

The reception given to Staff-Sergt. Harp by his brother sergeants of the 48th on his return from the Dominion Rifle Association Matches at Ottawa was exceedingly well deserved, and that it may prove a happy augury of his return from the Bisley meeting of 1896 is the best wish of his many friends in his own regiment and throughout the service. Such shooting as he made has never been equalled in Canada, and Staff-Sergt. Harp has made a record that bids fair to stand for a long time to come.

The number of shots fired in the matches was 149, made up as follows: 86 bulls eyes, 43 inners, 12 magpies, 8 outers, which gave him a score of 654 points, or 58 points over Inners.

Following is the detail of the different matches:

HAMILTON POWDER CO.		
S. S.		Total.
500 yds.....5.....5 5 5 5 5 4 4.....		33
MACDOUGALL.		
400 yds.....5.....3 4 5 5 5.....		22
600 "3.....4 4 5 5 2.....		20—42



STAFF SERGT. HARP.

48TH HIGHLANDERS, TORONTO.

Winner of the Grand Aggregate, Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Prize Meeting, 1895. Score, 395. Highest possible, 415.

DOMINION OF CANADA.		
200 yds....5....4 4 4 4 5 5.....		30
500 " ...2...5 5 5 5 4 4.....		33
600 "5...5 5 3 5 4 3.....		32—95
MINISTER OF MILITIA.		
500 yds...5...4 5 4 5 4 5.....		32
600 " ...4...4 5 5 5 5 3.....		34—66
HENSHAW MATCH.		
200 yds...4...4 3 5 4 3 4 5.....		28
600 " ...4...5 2 5 5 4 5 3 4 4.....		42—70
KIRKPATRICK MATCH.		
500 yds...3...5 5 5 5 5 5 5.....		50
600 " ...5...5 5 5 4 5 3 2 2 5.....		41—91
GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MATCH.		
200 yds...4...4 5 4 5 4 4.....		31
500 " ...4...4 2 5 5 5 5.....		31
600 " ...5...5 5 2 4 5 3 4.....		28
LONDON MERCHANTS CUP.		
200 yds...5...4 4 5 4 5 4.....		31
500 " ...5...5 5 2 4 5 3 4.....		30
600 " ...4...4 5 4 2 3 3 5.....		29—90

The sergeants' messes of the city corps intend giving a combined band concert in the new armoury on Monday

evening, the 30th instant. A choice programme has been prepared, and it is expected that the massed bands, making about 150 performers, will provide quite a treat to the music loving public. The proceeds of the concert goes towards the furnishing of the different sergeants' mess in their new quarters.

It has been suggested that a Brigade Athletic Association could easily be formed now that the fall drill season has begun and the three regiments are settled under one roof. There is no doubt that some good results would follow such an organization, and with the ground around the armoury at their disposal, they should get ample scope for hockey, football, or any other sport.

The Legion of Honor.

But it is not difficult to understand the popularity of a measure, passed at about the same time, for establishing the now well-known Legion of Honor. It is certainly true that the desire for social inequality—that is, for personal distinction—is the strongest single force in calling out human energy. The passion for pins, badges, ribbons, and personal decorations of every sort is well-nigh universal. It gratifies the sense of achievement among men who are able, and flatters the vanity of those who are not. To this passion, in itself not necessarily ignoble, the First Consul determined to appeal for further support. Every new institution of importance so far created by him might, with no great ingenuity, be turned into a prop of autocratic government. Priests and emigrants were now alike natural allies of Bonaparte, the constitution had been virtually superseded, the troublesome senators, tribunes, and legislators either dismissed or else warned and called to order, while the surrounding nations—one of them a kingdom—were, in relation to France, like the sheaves bowing to Joseph's sheaf.

The foundation of the Legion of Honor was a measure easily manageable in the interest of any government which might control it. Roederer declared in its support that the great deeds of the nation made it essential to revive the sentiment of honor. An article of the constitution guaranteed, in the name of the French people, a recompense to its armies. This simple phrase was the sanction chosen for the erection of a corporation which, like the orders of absolutism, might intermediate between the people and their magistrate in order to lend the same mystery which ever surrounds any monarch who is the "fountain of honor." The republicans saw the trap, and resisted sturdily, even in the Council of State, but to no purpose.

The law was passed on May 19, 1802; the ranks were constituted, and the decorative badges determined. Every member swore to resist any attempt to restore feudalism in all its attributes, and consciences were thus quieted. Right and left the men of science, of art, and of literature appeared with their ribbons and rosettes; the nation applauded, and Bonaparte's opinion was justified. "You call these toys! Well, you manage men with toys," he declared while the project was under discussion. He proved to be right. In all monarchical Europe no decoration is more eagerly sought, to this day, than is that of the Legion of Honor in republican France.—*Century Magazine*.

Kingston.

KINGSTON, Sept. 12th.—The Kingston Field Battery, Major Drennan in command, went into camp on Tuesday last, 9th inst., for eight days' training. The strength of the corps is 79 officers, non-coms. and men, and 29 horses.

No appointment has yet been made to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Wilmot, and Lieut. Moore, of Pittsburg, is acting Captain. The other officers are: 2nd Lieut. Canes, Lieut. Cockburn of the 3rd Dragoons (attached), Surgeon-Major Saunders, Veterinary Surgeon W. J. Morgan. Lieut. Cockburn is Adjutant of his own corps, and is a popular and efficient officer. He passed a creditable examination last summer after a long course at the Royal Military College here, and is now taking a long course at the Artillery School at Tete du Pont Barracks.

The Battery was organized in 1856, and upon the occasion of the Prince of Wales visit to Canada the corps fired the salutes in his honor at Port Hope and Cobourg.

Major Drennan has commanded the corps for the past thirteen years, and was gazetted Major in 1887. He expects his next step in 1896.

The corps is handicapped by the lack of gun drill during the year. Both gunners and drivers are recruited, for the greater part in the surrounding rural districts, and the gunners would not think of spending any time at drill through the year. Let Major Drennan once try the experiment of recruiting his gunners from among the youth of the city, and the trial will prove so successful that the practice will become permanent, and the Battery will take rank among the best in the Dominion, as it should, for more reasons than one.

The Battery will be inspected by Lieut.-Col. Cotton, D.A.G., on the 16th and 17th inst., and will parade to divine service on Sunday next, the 15th inst.

The annual rifle matches of the 14th P.W.O.R. will be held on Friday next, 13th inst., over the Barriefield ranges. Besides the usual matches there will, this year, be a Nursery Aggregate match, and the regimental band will be allowed to compete as a company. The prizes, consisting of medals, money, etc., are more numerous than ever, and a keen competition is looked for.

The Cadets have arrived at the Royal Military College here for the autumn term.

Senior Major L. W. Shannon, of the 14th Battalion P.W.G.R., has removed to Ottawa where he has taken charge of the business department of the Ottawa Citizen. He retains his rank in the 14th.

At a picnic held in Lake Ontario Park, in this city, a few days ago, by the Patrons of Industry, Lockie Wilson, of Glengarry, attacked the Militia Department fiercely, and argued in favor of the abolition of the Royal Military College, which, he said, is a useless institution, at which only the "sons of gentlemen" are educated, and

these, he continued, either enter the British service or go to the United States.

Lieut.-Col. George Hunter, of the 47th Battalion, who presided at the picnic, and who is President of the County Association of Patrons, rose at the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's address and took exception to the statements made against the Royal Military College. "Those of us who know what we are talking about know that the college is doing a world of good—doing a noble work," said Lieut.-Col. Hunter, and he proceeded to call Mr. Lockie Wilson down most effectively for his charges regarding the college.

VEDETTTE.

Quebec.

SEPT. 7th.—H. M. S. Crescent, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral Erskine, arrived in port on the evening of the 23rd of August and anchored between H. M. S. Canada and Magicienne. The latter left for Montreal on the 2nd inst.

Once a week the Marines and Blue-jackets proceed to the Plains of Abraham for drill purposes. Their presence in the city is a welcome sight. On the 29th of August the men of the ships landed and proceeded to the plains, accompanied by the band of the Crescent. For about an hour they went through several parade movements, etc., and were viewed by a large number of the citizens. Their appearance was most creditable.

The Field Division of the Royal Canadian Artillery had a march out on the morning of the 28th of August, under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. P. Wilson. The men and horses made a most creditable turn-out.

The Quebec Field Battery, owing to the limited time allowed for their annual training, did not enter for the Gzowski competition. When in camp they had the advantage of the services of Capt. Hudon, R.C.A., and of Sergeant O'Grady, R.C.A., both of whom having undergone a course in England with the Royal Artillery, were enabled to render efficient service. The officers in camp were: Major Boulanger, Capt. Laliberte, Lieuts. Samson and Roy, Surgeon Turcot and Vet. Surgeon Couture.

The result of the season's aggregate of the 8th Royal Rifles is as follows:

	Total.
Lieut. R. J. Davidson.....	729
Corporal A. E. Swift.....	729
Lieut. W. H. Davidson.....	720
Lieut. E. R. Hale.....	695
Private Douglas.....	690
Sergeant Norton.....	686
Private McKean.....	671
Sergeant Hay.....	666

Eight matches were fired, Martini-Henry rifle; ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards.

The D.R.A. medal was won by Lieut. R. J. Davidson, who tied with Corporal A. E. Swift, the former winning the tie. The latter won the O.R.A. medal; Lieut. W. H. Davidson the D.R.A. medal; Lieut. E. R. Hale the P.Q.R.A. medal.

The following is the result of the annual matches of the 8th Royal Rifles:

NURSERY MATCH—400 YARDS.

	Points.	
1st. Private Argue.....	22	\$4 00
2nd. Private Hay.....	21	3 00
3rd. Private Norton.....	20	2 00
4th. Private Sutherland....	17	2 00
5th. Private Morritt.....	16	1 00
6th. Private Young.....	16	1 00

WALKER MATCH,

for teams of five officers and men from the staff and captains of companies and an individual prize valued at \$25, for the highest individual score. Ranges 200, 400 and 500 yards. Won by letter "F" company, composed of:

	oints.
Lieut. T. W. S. Dunn.....	64
Sergt. Hartley.....	87
Sergt. Hay.....	83
Private Hay.....	85
Private Morritt.....	80
Total.....	399

The score of letter "D" company, who had but four men entered, was 340 points. Lieut. W. H. Davidson won the individual prize with 97 points.

REGIMENTAL MATCH.

	Points.	
1. Lieut W Champion.....	83	\$6 00
and Gilmour Cup.		
2. Corp A E Swift.....	83	5 00
3. Sergt Hartley.....	82	4 00
4. Pte Douglas.....	82	3 00
5. Lieut R J Davidson.....	81	3 00
6. Pte Hay.....	80	2 00
7. Pte Pugh.....	80	2 00
8. Pte Campbell.....	80	2 00
9. Pte Goudie.....	77	1 00
10. Lieut Davidson.....	76	1 00

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

1. Lieut W H Davidson....	63	\$7 00
and Billingsley Cup.		
2. Sergt Norton.....	56	6 00
3. Pte Douglas.....	56	5 00
4. Sergt Hartley.....	53	4 00
5. Corp Swift.....	52	3 00
6. Sergt Hull.....	51	3 00
7. Capt O B C Richardson..	51	2 00
8. Pte Pugh.....	51	2 00
9. Lieut E R Hale.....	50	1 00
10. Lieut Champion.....	49	1 00

OPEN MATCH.

1. Sergt Norton.....	61	\$10 00
2. Bomb Pugh, R.C.A.....	56	8 00
3. Sergt Ray.....	54	6 00
4. Sergt Bridgeford, R.C.A.	53	5 00
5. Lieut Davidson.....	52	4 00
6. Sergt Douglas.....	52	3 00
7. Corp Swift.....	49	3 00
8. Pte Pugh.....	49	2 00
9. Capt O Richardson.....	47	2 00
10. Pte Norton.....	47	1 00
11. Pte Hay.....	45	1 00
12. Lieut Champion.....	44	1 00

Grand aggregate of scores in the Regimental, Walker, Association and Open matches for the following prizes presented by the Hon. Attorney-General Casgram:

	Points.	
1. Lieut W H Davidson....	279	\$5 00
2. Private Douglas.....	277	4 00
3. Lieut R J Davidson....	277	3 00
4. Corp A E Swift.....	268	2 00
5. Sergt Hartley.....	265	1 00

Aggregate at 500 yards for the Lieut.-Col. G. R. White Cup, Private Douglas, 115 points.

Metropolitan Cup. Open to teams of eight men. Won by the eighth first team composed as follows:

	Points.
Lieut R J Davidson	52
Private Douglas	52
Corporal Swift	49
Private Goudie	45
Lieut W Champion	44
Sergeant Hartley	43
Lieut E R Hale	43
Lieut W H Davidson	43
<hr/>	
Total	371

PRIZES IN KIND, 500 YARDS.

1. Private Hugh,
2. Lieutenant Davidson,
3. Private Douglas,
4. Corporal Swift,
5. Sergeant Norton,
6. Private Goudie,
7. Private Hay,
8. Lieutenant Champion,
9. Private McKean,
10. Sergeant Hay,
11. Private Campbell,
12. Lieutenant W. H. Davidson,
13. Sergeant Dewfall,
14. Sergeant Hartley,
15. Sergeant Hull.

PRIZES IN KIND, 600 YARDS.

1. Lieutenant Davidson,
2. Private Goudie,
3. Private Hay,
4. Private Campbell,
5. Private Hugh,
6. Corporal A. E. Swift,
7. Sergeant Norton,
8. Sergeant Hull,
9. Sergeant Hay,
10. Captain O. B. C. Richardson,
11. Private McKean,
12. Lieutenant Champion,
13. Private Stobo,
14. Private Stevenson,
15. Sergeant Hartley.

Lieut.-Colonel T. J. Duchesnay, D. A. G., 7th Military District, has returned to the city after an absence of a few weeks. The popular colonel is looking exceedingly well.

In connection with the death of Lieut. Somerled Lorn Patterson, of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who died of fracture of the skull, the result of a fall at Polo, in Quetta, India, the following order was issued by Major G. A. Mills, commanding 2nd Battalion, 25th July, 1895:

Lieutenant Somerled Lorn Patterson having died this day is struck off the strength of the battalion accordingly.

E company, bands and drums, under Captain Sheppard, will parade at the Hospital Station at 5:45 p.m. to day for the funeral of the late Lieutenant S. L. Patterson.

The commanding officer directs that all officers and warrant officers wear mourning for one month from this date as a token of respect to the late Lieut. Patterson.

Mr. Patterson was a graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada of the year 1891.

Mr. R. W. Brigstocke, unattached list, is spending a few days in the city. He formed one of the party sent out by the Government to make a reconnaissance during the months of July and August, and will shortly proceed to Kingston to complete the maps.

Captain H. P. du P. Casgrain, R.E., arrived here on a short leave a few days since. His friends were much pleased to meet him again.

Captain F. M. Gaudet, R.C.A., Kingston, spent the week in Quebec, and was stopping at the Garrison Club.

PATROL.

Montreal.

But for the visit of two of the smart cruisers of the North American Squadrons, Her Majesty's ships Canada and Magicienne, and the drills of the 6th Fusiliers, there would be very little doing in military circles in Montreal. We have not yet followed the example of the Toronto force and gone in for autumn drills and a Thanksgiving Day sham fight. It is to be much regretted that we have not.

It appears that the proposed visit of the First Regiment of the Maine National Guard to Montreal this autumn has fallen through. At any rate we have heard nothing about it for some time.

By the very sad death of Captain Alton F. Clerk, No. 1 Troop of the Duke of Connaughts Own Canadian Hussars loses an earnest and conscientious if not a brilliant captain. As a matter of fact it leaves our local cavalry corps without a single commissioned officer. The troop is in first-class shape, however, and it is hoped that before long the three vacancies in the commissioned ranks will be filled.

The 6th Fusiliers are hard at work preparing for their annual inspection next month. Some very promising new officers have been appointed, and there is a distinct improvement in the parades on drill nights. Two drills a week are now in order, and Lieut.-Col. Burland's command will doubtless make a good showing.

Lieut.-Col. Burland has returned from his trip to Europe, looking very much improved in health. He ordered, while in England, a splendid challenge cup for competition at drill between the different companies of the regiments.

It is the unanimous wish of the members of the Montreal force that Lieut.-Col. Starke may secure the command of the next Bisley team. He is as much admired in the other corps for his genial and decided military qualities as he is beloved in his own corps, the Victoria Rifles, which owes much of its present efficient state to his personal and indefatigable efforts.

H. M. S. Magicienne arrived in port on Monday, Sept. 2nd, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral James E. Erskine, the new commander-in-chief of this station. The following Tuesday H. M. S. Canada arrived. While here the crews of both cruisers have received many hospitalities from the local militia, courtesies which have been thoroughly reciprocated. The sailors and marines gave several exhibitions of drill at the Provincial Exhibition, and were the drawing card at the naval and military tournament at the Victoria Rink under the auspices of Lieut. Col. Burland and the officers of the 6th Fusiliers.

Captain Clarke, commanding H. M. S. Magicienne, is a brother of Major-General Clarke, Equerry to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

At the Butts.

Saturday, the 31st August, was devoted principally to putting in Government target practice, a number of Victoria riflemen and Royal Scots being on hand to complete the training.

On Saturday, the 7th Sept., matters were more lively, and the range officer, Capt. Pope, had his hands full looking after the competitors in the matches of the Montreal Rifle Association.

Three competitions were started.

The "Parkins" match for a handsome cup, donated by Mr. F. F. Parkins, manager for Canada of the Travellers Insurance Co., open to those who had not previous to May, '95, made 85 points or over at Queen's ranges.

The following are the prize winners:

	Points.
W A Smith (cup)	89
J Hepworth	88
A D Noble	84
W Mills	83
J McLennan	80
J W Bangs	78
S J Matheson	78
P Gorman	77
D Aspinall	76
J A Finlayson	74

The G. H. Matthews cup are for the aggregate of the 200, 500 and 600 yards scores, and those at 800 and 900, which will be fired on the 13th.

The highest scorer at Queen's ranges wins the handsome plate, presented by Messrs. Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., the well-known silversmiths.

The following were the highest scores:

		200	500	600	
Name.	Class.	yds.	yds.	yds.	T'l
John Drysdale.....	1	28	34	33	95
T. Sharpe.....	1	28	30	34	92
E. H. Brown.....	1	29	31	31	91
J. J. Bell.....	1	26	33	32	91
S. D. McNab.....	1	30	30	31	91
John Currie.....	1	26	35	29	90
C. L. McAdam.....	1	31	33	25	89
M. Pope.....	1	28	33	28	89
W. A. Smith.....	1 G & P	28	27	34	89
J. Hepworth.....	G & P	29	28	31	88
J. W. Marks.....	1	28	30	29	87
K. Matthews.....	2	27	31	29	87
John Hood.....	1	27	30	30	87
J. Y. Clarke.....	1	26	32	28	86
J. Broadhurst.....	1	25	33	28	86
E. Pratt.....	1	29	31	25	85
J. Kambery.....	1	30	32	23	85
A. D. Noble.....	G & P	29	29	26	84
G. Lavers.....	1	25	32	27	84
J. Riddle.....	1	27	32	25	84
W. Mills.....	1 G & P	27	29	27	83
E. B. Busted.....	1	28	27	27	82
W. M. Andrews.....	1	26	25	30	81
J. W. McLennan.....	1 G & P	23	27	30	80
S. J. Matheson.....	1 & P	25	27	26	78
J. Ward.....	1	23	28	27	78
J. W. Bangs.....	G & P	20	28	30	78
P. Blimmore.....	1	26	28	24	78
P. Gorman.....	1 & P	28	27	22	77
D. Aspinall.....	G & P	24	24	28	76
A. Ferguson.....	1	22	29	24	75
J. A. Finlayson.....	1 & P	23	27	24	74
J. A. Riddle, jr.....	1 G & P	24	26	29	73
J. T. Wilson.....	G & P	25	28	20	73
C. Morrice.....	G & P	21	27	20	71
H. Desharats.....	G & P	16	24	28	68
R. B. Hutcheson.....	G & P	22	24	20	66
Geo. Cameron.....	G & P	21	28	15	64
J. Sutherland.....	G & P	19	20	22	61
J. A. Wright.....	G & P	29	28	4	61
R. Kough.....	1	25	22	13	60
A. Brown.....	G & P	10	13	10	33

The annual matches of D company, Royal Scots, Captain Geo. S. Cantlie, were held on Saturday at Cote St. Luc. The following are the best scores made:

	Points.
Pte J Hart	80
Sergt H W Harbeson	69
Pte T Byrnes	62
Pte R Todd	60
O R Sergt J Kingan	54
Pte F Brown	52
Pte C Stephens	49
Sergt W Gilmour	46
Pte R Stewart	44

THE CAPTURE OF BROHEMIE

Niger Coast Protectorate, West Africa.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CLUB OF CANADA, MARCH 1, 1895,

BY

LIEUT. KENNETH J. R. CAMPBELL,
6TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

Before entering upon the subject of this paper, it would be well to give a rough sketch of how the Niger Coast Protectorate came into existence.

Prior to the 1st of July, 1891, there was no form of government established over a large tract of land then known as the Oil Rivers District. This very interesting country is situated in the Bights of Benin and Biafra and lies between the British Colony of Lagos and the German Colony of the Cameroons. The names of the rivers are the Old Calabar, Opobo, New Calabar, Bonny, Brass, Warri, and Benin. These run through the district, some of them are outlets to the Niger, and others have their sources in the Hinterland in places not yet visited by the white man.

It was about the middle of the last decade that European nations awoke to the importance of Africa and the large field that could be opened up as a market for the disposal of goods of European manufacture.

An epidemic of "land-grabbing" set in and it was a race between the nations as to who could hoist their flag the first on still unclaimed soil. The Germans forestalled us by a few days in grabbing the Cameroons, the French Dahomey; and ourselves, of course, true to British instincts, annexed the Oil Rivers, the largest and best share of that part of West Africa, but with a feeling that we should have had *all*, and "what do these foreigners mean by taking any at all?"

In 1891 the home government decided to form a local government over this region. A commissioner was appointed by Lord Salisbury (then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), and told by the foreign office to go and form an administration. He was authorized to appoint six deputy commissioners and vice-consuls to administer locally at different places and have jurisdiction over certain districts. In addition, powers were given him to levy taxes on certain articles so as to defray the cost of the administration. These taxes assumed the form of duties on spirits, tobacco, salt, guns and gunpowder imported into the Oil Rivers District. The district was then declared a British protectorate, and courts of law established under the African order in council, 1889, called "Consular Courts." In 1893 Lord Roseberry decided to change the name of the protectorate from Oil Rivers Protectorate to Niger Coast Protectorate on account of its proximity to the River Niger. His minute on the subject was rather amusing. It ran as follows: "I wish, by the by, that Sir Claude would invent a name for his protectorate; Oleomargerine or Cod-liveria would be preferable to a designation that suggests greasy floods oozing to the sea."

The origin of the name Oil Rivers is to be accounted for by the produce which is exported from these rivers. Palm oil is shipped to Europe annually to the tune of some million pounds sterling in value. This oil is extracted from a nut which grows in bunches on the oil palm, the latter growing in forests on the banks of the rivers and in the Hinterland. From

palm oil, soaps and lubricants for axles of railway carriages are made, besides many other useful commodities to every day life.

In a paper such as this, it would not serve any object in discussing the advantages and disadvantages or differences between forms of government under which crown colonies and protectorates are administered. Suffice it to say that the multiplicity of detail and minutiae entailed in working the complicated machinery of the former together with its costliness are not involved in the latter to anything like the same extent. A protectorate government may aptly be described as a rough and ready form of administration and admirably adapted for opening up a large district with a small executive staff, teaching the native the first rudiments of how to become a good citizen, and otherwise preparing the foundation of what British trade, energy and bull-dog perseverance may convert into another jewel for the imperial crown.

Of course, as might have been expected, the work of opening up a large district, inhabited by savage tribes who had been in the habit of practising all sorts of atrocities and fearful fetish rites for generations past, was not to be accomplished without some opposition from the more powerful chiefs who held sway over large tracts and kept the monopoly of trade for themselves.

I shall only say a few words more regarding the administration before passing on to the subject of this article. That the Administration is a success is proved by results. Since the establishment of a proper form of Government, Consular Courts and Tribunals to which appeals can be made by the natives to have long-out-standing grievances redressed, trade has more than doubled since 1891. The surest proof that the natives themselves have confidence in the Administration is to be found in the fact that appeals from the native Councils to the Consular Courts are of frequent occurrence and also the fact that no case has yet arisen in which a decision of a Consular Court has been appealed against and taken to the Supreme Court. The black man, who is a keen trader, is quick to recognize that the security of life and property and immunity from danger in taking his wares to the Oil Markets and returning with the produce to sell to the white merchants, is the secret which now makes him grow happy and prosperous.

The subject of this article which has been touched upon is the recent operations at Brohemie in the Benin District, against a very powerful chief named Alluma. That the policy of the Niger Trust Protectorate Government was one of long suffering may be judged by the following extract from a speech at Liverpool made by H. M.'s Commissioner and Consul-General, Sir Claude MacDonald at a banquet given in his honor on 2nd November, 1892. In speaking of the West African native he says:

"Remember, that practices which to us are abhorrent and repulsive are, and have been to him closely bound up with his customs and religion, and that of his forefathers before him. Be gentle, be just, and firm, and above all let him feel that if he does wrong there is an iron hand of justice backed up by the law and power of England but tempered by its mercy, from which in the long run there is no escape."

Nanna was not satisfied with being told that this iron hand existed. Nothing would convince him but to feel its weight. He was one of the chiefs, who had signed a treaty with the Government and accepted an annual subsidy in lieu of certain trading rights. He still wished, however to tyrannize and levy blackmail on the

small traders. He ignored the fact that, the waterways had been declared open and free to all and in addition to the practice of atrocities, used to make slave raids upon a neighboring tribe called the Sobos. It was on account of these misdemeanors that he was summoned to attend a "Palaver" and answer to the Government for his deeds. Requested to come down and meet the Government representative, he declined; summoned to attend the Consular Court, he refused flatly; and when an ultimatum was sent to him that operations would be taken against his town, Brohemie, unless he complied, he replied to the effect that if the Government wanted him they might come and fetch him.

The Town of Brohemie was situated on the left bank of the Benin River and about seven miles from its mouth. It was built in the heart of the Mangrove Swamp at about a mile and a half from the River and concealed from view by the bushes.

The approach to the town is by a small creek, dug out by slave labour and so narrow that oars have to be unshipped and paddles used when coming up or down it in a ship's boat. The swamp on either side is composed of disagreeably smelling mud in which one sinks middle deep, unless careful to step on fallen branches of trees. It was in this town, strongly armed and stockaded and with no approach by land and only a small creek by water and invisible from the River that Nanna had ensconced himself and defied the forces at the disposal of the the Protectorate Government. The mouth of the Brohemie Creek was obstructed by iron gates, these gates let down into the water and when closed, effectually prevented any craft from entering the creek. There was a small village like a lodge or guard house on either side of the gates. This position being near the river Benin was soon carried by a party of Blue Jackets landed from H. M. S. "Alecto" and the stockade and gates blown up by gun cotton.

Active operations began about August last and it was on the 25th of that month that a serious disaster occurred to our troops which cast a gloom over the aspect of affairs. A steam cutter from the "Alecto" was told off to proceed and find out if the Brohemie Creek was clear of obstacles which would prevent an attack being made on the town by way of it. I cannot do better than quote Commander Heugh's official despatch, reporting this affair. The extract is as follows:

"At a distance of about 380 yards (rough survey,) hearing voices, I deemed it necessary to turn the boat (being in a place where there was sufficient room to do so,) and had virtually done so, when an exceedingly heavy fire from a large battery of guns was opened upon us; the boat was pierced through the stern in several places between wind and water, by shot averaging 7 and 9 lbs. I deeply regret to say that the Coxswain, James Jury, A. B., was mortally wounded, dying on board the ship at 1:45 p.m., Charles Chick, A. B., (serving Nordenfelt gun) virtually mortally wounded, Major Copland Crawford, Captain Lalor, and Joseph Perkins, Leading Stoker, all three very severely wounded. One projectile completely disabled the Nordenfelt gun and the shield and armour protection of the boat was wrecked. I at once took the helm, the fire being still very severe. I gave an order to go ahead, this was not at once complied with, but a few seconds afterwards, Joseph Perkins, Leading Stoker, First Class, already mentioned, got up from where he had been shot (his foot was hanging by shreds, and I am proud to say that this man, Joseph Perkins, Leading Stoker, First Class, engineered the boat back to the ship under a heavy fire, fainting from a tremendous loss of blood just as we got alongside the the "Alecto," the boat from the time when fired upon gradually

making water, and arriving alongside in a sinking condition. Whilst regretting this loss of life, I cannot help mentioning the noble and devoted manner in which every individual performed his duty. Major Copland Crawford, though severely wounded, managed to fire two shots from his rifle at the enemy."

Captain Lawlor died of his wounds soon after.

It subsequently transpired that at the point where the "Alecto's" steam cutter was fired upon with such disastrous results, Nanna had put an advanced position in the form of a stockade about twenty yards from and parallel to the creek. The bush at this point is so thick that it is impossible to see anything and had Commander Heugh not heard the voices and got his pinnace turned in time, it is more than probable that not a soul of that boat's crew would have lived to tell the tale. The stockade was about 300 yards long and pierced for 50 guns although 23 only were mounted. These guns were muzzle loading smooth bores firing projectiles of 7 to 9 lb. weight.

This stockade was carried a few days later by a party of Hausas (Niger Coast Protectorate troops) and men from H. M. ships "Alecto" and "Phoebe." The plan of operations having been to land the troops at the place where the iron gates had stood and cut a road up to the stockade at some little distance from the creek thus taking the stockade in flank. As the bushes and trees were cut down they were laid crosswise in the mud in somewhat similar a manner to a Canadian corduroy road, thus giving a certain amount of bouyancy and foothold. Should, however, the luckless pedestrian miss the logs and put his foot in the liquid mud, it was ten to one that he would have to be dragged out by his comrades. Mangrove mud is not pleasant. It soaks through everything and smells horribly. It is said that our army in Flanders swore deeply. I do not think they could have had half the inducement to do so as had the members of the Benin expedition of 1894. But then, of course, sailors do not swear, it is only troopers who are allowed to give vent to their feelings in this manner. After capturing the stockade, the force pushed on towards the town but found it impossible to take it by this route, on account of the number of small creeks to cross and want of firm ground on which to place the guns. A retirement on the ships "Phoebe" and "Alecto" was deemed necessary. Owing to the difficulty of dragging the guns back the command was given to spike the 7 pr. Phoebe's gun and throw it into the creek. The 7 pr. gun, gun-carriage and Maxim gun carriage were thus disposed of and a retirement in excellent order covered by a rear guard of Phoebe's men was successfully carried out, the whole force being embarked by half past seven the same evening. As a result of this day's work, it was found that the force available was insufficient to cope with Nanna and dislodge him from a position, offering by natural obstacles and isolated situation so many difficulties to the besieger. Captain Powell, commanding H. M. S. "Phoebe" reported to the Commander-in-Chief as follows:

"There can be no question but that Nanna's position is a very strong one; his town is up a creek, or rather ditch, at least a mile long, which, as Lieutenant-Commander Heugh experienced, is obstructed and defended by ordnance of at least 7-pounder calibre commanding the waterway. The ditch itself only holds enough water to float one of our boats manned and armed for about two hours before and after high water, and is so narrow that a steamboat could not turn round nor a pulling boat use oars."

More ships were telegraphed for and

on the 18th of September the Commander-in-Chief of the West African squadron (Rear-Admiral F. G. D. Bedford, C. B.,) arrived in H. M. S. "Philomel" and assumed the conduct of affairs. The total force at his disposal consisted of about one hundred Hausa troops (Niger Coast Protectorate force) and the men of the "Philomel", "Phoebe", "Alecto" and "Widgeon." The British sailor is a wonderfully clever fellow and invariably rises to the occasion. To get the direction of the town from the anchorage in the Benin River was most important. The Phoebe's rigged up a spar in prolongation of their fore top mast placed a man with a compass and spy-glass in a "crow's nest" and thus we, being enabled to see the roofs of the houses in Brohemie over the tops of the Mangrove trees, gave the compass bearing to those on deck and by means of instruments the guns were laid on the town of Brohemie. Shelling by the ships guns was carried on for several days and did considerable execution. It was reported by deserters from Nanna's people that the fire was so accurate that the shells were dropping into the town and "making huge ponds." We afterwards saw the truth of this, a shell falling into the soft earth and exploding on impact would make a large excavation which filled with water when it rained. The natives description about the ponds was a very good one. There were many incidents connected with the shelling, one of which happened to a party of cardplayers assembled in a Chief's house in Brohemie. During the game a shell came through the roof and bursting is reported to have killed 13 of the enemy. Traces of this incident afterwards proved that the story was not a "fairytale." In conducting operations of war in West Africa, one of the greatest difficulties is to obtain accurate information. The native by nature is given to exaggeration and mendacity. This shelling had a great effect on Nanna. It must be remembered that the ships were anchored about 3,000 yards from the town and invisible owing to the bushes. It was past his comprehension how explosives could be lopped down on his head from such a distance and from vessels out of sight. In order to stimulate his people to fight, the savage mind had recourse to unpardonable atrocities. When a black man is drowned and soaked for sometime in salt water he turns a sickly yellowish white. He treated six slaves captured from Sobos in this manner, cut off their heads placed them on long spears and had them carried round the town, saying, "See the heads of the white men that I have killed in the fight." Our horror can be imagined when we came upon the headless bodies, swollen to an abnormally disgusting size, floating down the creek and rendering the already unhealthy air more putrid and deadly. The enemy being so demoralized owing to the shelling, it was determined to attack and rush the town. On the 23rd of September having organized a party of woodcutters, these were brought up in boats and landed at the stockade which was now in our possession and defended from re-capture by a party of the Philomel's Blue Jackets who had erected a gun epaulement at the end nearest the town. The plan of operations was to cut a road striking into the Mangrove Swamp from the back of the stockade and bending gradually to the North so as to come out on the East side of the town and on the hard ground which was reported to be there. Each woodcutter was provided with a machete, a description of cutlass useful both as a means of defence and also an article for cutting

bush and under-growth. To protect the woodcutters a party of Housas was sent about 100 yards in advance and extended as skirmishers.

On Sunday morning the work began and was continued for some hours until the enemy becoming aware that we were in the vicinity opened a heavy fire from his battery with smooth bores, rifles and a machine gun. The projectiles flew about merrily for sometime, but fortunately the shooting was wild as he could not determine our exact position. It was deemed advisable, however, to withdraw for the day so as not to excite suspicion as to our movements. The skirmishers had strict orders not to fire unless attacked and to conceal our movements as much as possible. The next day, Monday, was a repetition of the tactics. From information furnished by the scouting party, it was found that only about half an hour's cutting work remained to be done to enable us to debouch into the open and make the final attack.

At 5:30 a.m., on the morning of the 25th of September, the force told off for the attack by the road through the swamp, was landed. This force consisted of Hausas, and Blue Jackets and Marines from the four Men-of-War, in all about 300 men. A party of the Philomel's men under Captain Campbell, R. N. was left to hold the stockade while the remainder of the force marched up the road. Admiral Bedford describes the march as follows, in his official dispatch to the Admiralty:

"The march along the track was a most arduous and fatiguing one, especially for men equipped. When freshly cut down the thin layer of trees and roots gave some kind of footing, but even with this help you sank at every step half-way to the knee. On this occasion, however, most of the road had been cut for two days; it had been trampled down by the passage to and fro of large numbers of men. Rain had fallen heavily at short intervals, and to go down over the knees in the evil smelling mud was a constant occurrence; but the men trudged on quietly and persistently and not being hampered by any field guns, made fairly good progress."

On reaching the open (the remainder of the cutting having been completed and the wood-cutters fallen back) we were well rewarded for the trouble of cutting the road by finding ourselves on the flank and in such a position as to enfilade the enemy's battery, which defended the entrance to the town from the creek. The Hausas, who had acted as skirmishers up to this point, soon captured these defences and spiked the guns. (The guns were afterwards destroyed by a charge of gun cotton.) The formation then altered itself so as to place the Marines in front with the Rocket party and Maxim Gun. Upon taking up our position on the hard ground and gaining a clear view it was soon evident that the enemy's position was untenable. We were in rear of his principal defences and so placed that our fire on the town would make things too warm for him.

Firing was opened on us from a house in the Northern part of Brohemie which was placed in a state of defence for the purpose. The enemy were soon dislodged from this however by heavy volleys from the Marines and a hail of lead "pumped" on them from our Maxim guns, together with rockets discharged into the town from the Rocket party. The West African has a horror of war rockets. He cannot understand how the hideous hissing machine flies through the air, shrieking as it goes. It falls to the ground, only to get up again and play havoc with anything it encounters in scuttling about the place, and then as a finale, bursts. The enemy could now be seen leaving their guns and running into the bush at the back of the

town, volleys being fired at they went. The creek was then crossed in safety and by 9 a.m. we were in complete possession of the town.

In bringing this article to a close, I take the liberty of again quoting from Admiral Bedford's interesting dispatches, published in the London Gazette of 21st December, 1894. He says:

"In concluding, I venture to express the belief that the downfall of this powerful chief will have a very far-reaching and beneficial effect. For a long time he has terrorized the country round for a radius of a hundred miles or more. By force of arms he has compelled almost the entire trade of this District to pass through his hands without a shadow of right. He has owned a vast number of slaves, and regularly recruited them by cruel slave-raiding; he has, after entering into the treaty obligations with this country, repudiated them whenever it suited his convenience, and defied us to enforce them; and all the time he has been preparing for the fight he knew must come sooner or later, and which he deliberately provoked at last, though given time and many opportunities of retreating from the position he had taken up. Perhaps the more extraordinary part of it is that he so carefully prevented visitors from seeing any but the trading quarters of his stronghold, Brohemie, that no reliable information could be obtained about the defences or resources of the place; and so it gradually came about that in a town so little known that it was actually not indicated on the chart, the largest store of munitions of war ever possessed by any native chief was accumulated, and the approaches by the usual route defended so strongly that direct attack would have been a most risky operation."

I feel sure that it gave much pleasure to all others who had the honor of serving under this gallant officer, as it did to myself personally to see that he was deservedly rewarded by his Queen by being made a Knight Commander of the Bath, "in recognition of his services in recent operations against Chief Nanna of Brohemie in the Benin River."

Very little remains to be said. The Town of Brohemie has ceased to exist. After looking to the safety of the inhabitants, it was fired and so effectually razed to the ground that not a stick remains standing. The rebel Nanna is now confined at Old Calubard during Her Majesty's pleasure. Half measures are of no avail in dealing with the West African. If obliged to strike, hit hard.

KENNETH CAMPBELL.

Lieut. 6th Dragoon Guards and H. M. Deputy Commissioner and Vice-Consul, Niger Coast Protectorate.

Thornhill, Quebec, January 25th, 1895. The following extract explains itself: List of Ordnance and other Stores found in Brohemie, 25th September, 1894, to 3rd October, 1894.

Enclosure in Commander-in-Chief's Letter of 3rd October, 1894

Cannon, mounted and unmounted.....	6"	2
		5 1/2"
Destroyed subsequently, either by guncotton or thrown into the river.....	5"	2
	4"	24
	3 1/2"	14
	3"	22
	2 3/4"	16
	2 1/2"	17
	2"	8
Total.....		106

ORDNANCE STORES

Gunpowder, 14 tons. Heavy blunderbuss-shaped guns, with swivels for mounting on war canoes. The diameter of the bore of most of them, excluding the slightly bell-shaped mouth, was 1 1/2 inches. About 100 of these new, with iron barrels; a large proportion of the rest had brass barrels, and were found loaded with about 30 iron bullets in each, 445 tons.

- Long flint lock guns (new,) 640.
- Short flint lock guns (more than half these new,) 906.
- Flint and cap guns (found in various places in remains of burnt thatched houses,) 245.
- Short swords, 17 cases.
- Long knives (Macheti,) 231 cases.
- Case shot made up in zinc cylinders and filled with iron balls and broken-up iron, between 500 and 600.
- Bamboo cases of various calibres filled as above, and many cases ready for filling, about 500.
- Gatling feeders (some of these empty,) 7 cases.
- Gatling ammunition, 2,500 rounds.
- Snider ammunition, 2 cases.
- Revolver ammunition (Eley's,) 300 rounds.
- Friction tubes, 2 boxes.

A very large quantity of round shot of various sizes, barrels of iron bullets, broken-up scrap iron, &c.

NOTE.—The Gatling gun feeders and ammunition were found in the bush near the creek where the war canoes were abandoned. The gun itself had not been found when I left, the search having been interrupted by heavy rain, but in all probability it will be, and I expect many more arms.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES

Large stores of cloth (estimated value between £3,000 and £4,000.)

- Hardware, &c.
- Gin (cases containing 12 bottles in each,) 8,300.
- The store containing the cloth was burnt by accident on the morning of 2nd of October.

The Lee-Metford Bullet.

One of the most interesting problems yet to be solved, says the *Pioneer* of Allahabad, is whether the Lee-Metford bullet, the "lead pencil" as it has been termed, will stop a fanatic in full charge. It is long, thin, and light, and leaves the muzzle with a very high initial velocity. If it strikes a big bone it is supposed not only to smash it to pieces, but to splinter it for several inches up and down. Thus a man struck on the hip or knee joint or on the point of the shoulder would be terribly damaged. He should be dropped in his tracks if the bullet really performs its work according to theory. This is just what the military authorities desire to ascertain, for stories are afloat of a hole having been simply drilled through a large bone without any splintering at all. These cannot be accepted without most trustworthy evidence; they are opposed to reports of experiments carried out on animals both in India and Europe with small-bore rifles. There does, however, seem good reason to believe that the Lee-Metford bullet passes through the thinner bones of the human body, such as the shoulder-blade, ribs, and the breastbone, without having any smashing effect. It does drill a small hole, and the shock is consequently trifling. Similarly, when striking muscles or soft tissues, it does not tear and break up the flesh like the old Snider bullet—which was practically a shell—or make a fairly big hole on exit like the Martini.

From this it will be argued that the stopping-power of the Lee-Metford is

limited, for a ghazi takes small account of a wound which does not instantly cripple him. At the Malakand and Khar there were no rushes of desperate fanatics in large numbers such as occurred at Ahmad Khel in the Afghan War, at Kotkai in one of the Black Mountain expeditions, and more recently at Wano. Had there been, the magazine attachment to the rifle would have been resorted to as the charge was driven home, and the advancing tribesmen would have literally had a sheet of lead to face. Some of them might have got through to the bayonets, but we cannot yet believe that the charge as a whole would have been made good. Unfortunately, from the musketry point of view, this practical test of magazine-fire never took place. It would have been most valuable (if the apparent inhumanity of the remark will be forgiven), for cordite was being used and there was no smoke to obscure the scene and give the attacking party a cover. At the fight beyond the Panjkora rushes were made on the Guides, but these were met with admirable coolness, and though individual tribesmen got as close as 20 yards or less, they were invariably shot down, or turned and fled. The Guides, however, were armed with the Martini and used black-powder ammunition, and in the Soudan and South Africa experience was gained years ago as to what this rifle can do. It was admittedly not equal to the Snider, as was proved at McNeill's zareeba, where the 15th Sikhs with the latter rifle did tremendous execution; but still the Martini proved itself very effective. Had its weak extractors never caused it to jam there would have been small reason to find fault with its action.

The Lee-Metford can claim among its advantages that one bullet may hit two or even more men. The pellet, with its drilling action through the human body where no large bones obstruct its course, travels onwards with considerable velocity, and thus may kill or wound men in rear of the first man struck. This, of course, can occur only at comparatively short ranges. At longer distances, curiously enough, the bullet is said to give a much greater shock when it reaches its human billet. When it ricochets the wound it inflicts is likely to be most severe, as the cupro-nickel envelope gets torn by impact with the ground. Those of our readers who are interested in the subject must not be misled by reports of the splendid results obtained with the Lee-Metford against large game. The sportsmen who use the rifle slit the thin metal covering over the leaden pellet, which thus acts as a shell. It is then equivalent to an "express" bullet, owing to its high initial velocity, and it undoubtedly gives most satisfactory results. In warfare this device of slitting up the covering is not permissible; it is barred by the terms of the Geneva Convention. We have then to trust to the bullet as we know it in the Service cartridge, and to ascertain exactly what its behaviour has

been in the present campaign. The British Army is not alone in its search for knowledge, for the small-bore rifle has been widely adopted on the continent. There is another source of information, other than the Chitral Relief Force, which should be tapped. The Japanese have been using a rifle of much the same bore as the Lee-Metford, and they can say what the effect of its bullet has been. There should be no difficulty in ascertaining the opinion they have formed on this point, as British officers have been attached to their army in the field. The whole subject is extremely interesting and deserves the closest attention.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Plots Against Napoleon.

A remnant of Jacobins, terrorists, and anarchists had formed a conspiracy to assassinate the man whom they so heartily feared. Their doings, however, were all betrayed to the agents of Fouché, who watched them in such a way that their organization, though not broken up, was reduced to impotence. Many persons, Bonaparte among the number, believed at a later day that the wily minister of police was playing a double game, and holding the pack in hand for his own purposes.

The royalists had long negotiated with Bonaparte while yet a rising soldier. He had now reached the summit of power, and alone could open or bar the way to the restoration of Louis XVIII. He had from the first toyed with their offers, and it is even claimed that he gave the pretender to understand that his own highest ambition was an Italian principality. Hopes, thus awakened, had strengthened the royalist party; but as its ranks grew in number dissension kept equal pace, until, while one faction, the strongest, standing on the strictest legitimacy, remained true to the so-called king, who was now living in Warsaw, another, under the leadership of the Comte d'Artois, was scheming in England for that prince, and a third, weary of the petulant and quarrelsome feebleness of both the others, favored the young Duc d'Enghien, and grew daily stronger in Paris by desertions from the other two.

The members of the Enghien faction were indefatigable, and at last from among their Vendean supporters was formed a secret junta which, on the evening of December 24, 1800, placed an infernal machine in front of the First Consul's carriage as he drove to the opera through the narrow street of St. Nicaise. His coachman, catching sight of the strange obstacle in time, turned aside and drove swiftly past, barely saving his passengers from the effects of the terrific explosion which occurred the moment after, killing outright several innocent persons, wounding sixty more, and destroying more than forty houses.—*Century Magazine.*

The Stability of "Rifleite."

The number of years Rifleite has been in use in America, India, the colonies, and other parts of the world, have furnished the company with ample evidence of the possession by Rifleite of this indispensable quality, and the following reproduction of a paragraph which appeared lately in the *United Service Gazette* will interest our readers, especially in view of the probable armament of the Canadian forces with the Lee-Metford rifle.

"Experiments have just been carried out in Roumania with the English Smokeless Powder Rifleite, which had been kept in the arsenal there for eighteen months. The committee was much astonished at finding it shoot perfectly in the 6.5 m.-m (.256) Roumanian rifle, showing stability of the highest order, and to an extent which was virtually a surprise when compared with their experience of other powders."

Another interesting test is thus reported in the *Asian*, of Calcutta:—

"I am more than satisfied with the powder. In January, 1894, I was supplied with 400,303 cartridges loaded with Rifleite and hollow-pointed bullets. Since that time I have used them steadily in all weathers, and have just come to the end of them. . . . I have carried the cartridges in my rifle and in my coat all day in the hottest weather in the Bellery district. . . . I will not inflict any of my yarns of long shots on you; I can only say I have never felt so certain of a shot as I am now."

The Field of August 3rd, 1895, contains a most convincing letter, signed "Clean Kill," in a similar strain, but too long to quote here. It gives in detail the perfect shooting obtained in a .303 rifle in India with Rifleite.

Joined to the high scoring made at long ranges at Bisley with Rifleite, such reports as these should have weight in determining what powder should be used, should a smokeless composition be decided on.

Our Exchanges.

In an automatic machine gun, recently patented in England by M. Yamanouchi, of the Japanese Navy, the fluid surrounding the barrel is made use of to take up the recoil and operate the gun.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Major H. Streatfield, Grenadier Guards has been appointed Military Secretary to Field-Marshal Lord Roberts in Ireland. Major Streatfield was A. D. C. to Lord Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, 1883-85; Military Secretary to his lordship, 1886-88; A. D. C. to Lord Lansdowne in India, 1888-91; and A. D. C. to the Viceroy of Ireland, 1892-94.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The recent manœuvres of the Italian Army are held to have demonstrated the superiority of the Italian over the smokeless powder of other nations, its use being free from any inconveniences elsewhere noticed.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Concerning the recent Atlantic passage of the U.S.S. *Columbia*, a correspondent, signing himself "Vice-Admiral," writes to the *London Times* as follows: "Are we practically standing still as far as speed is concerned in the majority of our new ships, and are others doing so also? In our case we may draw our own conclusions by comparison, as, for instance, in

the Magnificent—building—we have put 12,000 indicative horse-powers to drive a hull of 14,900 tons, as against 13,000 indicative horse-power to drive the 14,150 tons in Royal Sovereign, N. D. A. type; and again in the Doris class we find 9600 indicated horse-power propelling 5,600 tons, as against Magicienne, 2,950 tons—built ten years ago—and driven by 9,000 indicative horse-power. On the other hand, we may quote Elswick vessels built for foreign governments as continually advancing in speed, and the same may be said of other foreign nations. Are we, therefore, alone to stand still in placid contentment with battleships of 17 knots and cruisers of 20, or should not some attempt be made to go 'one better' in each succeeding type?"

An officer of the Argentine Republic has invented a revolver which carries, in addition to the ordinary cylinder, a magazine holding five cartridges and which can be filled with a packet of five cartridges by a single motion of the hand. "Arms and Explosives" says: "The empty cases are thrown out immediately on being fired. These results are obtained without any appreciable departure from the ordinary functions of a revolver, the mechanism being equally easy to operate, the only difference being that a reserve of ten cartridges is secured in place of the five or six which previously represented its capacity. It is arranged that the magazine may be cut off, so as to be ready in case of an emergency, firing proceeding in the mean time on the same lines as that now in general use. Another feature in the weapon lies in the measures adopted to prevent the escape of gas between the cylinder and the breech end of the barrel. With it excellent results ballistically are obtained with comparatively small charges of powder. The revolver is loaded by holding it in the right hand, and pushing a clip containing five cartridges into the magazine with the left hand. Once introduced, they are held in such a position that the top one is always opposite the chamber next to and on the left hand side of the one facing the barrel. The movement of a small lever pushes them one at a time into the chambers of the revolver each time the latter is actuated. The cartridge of the revolver is formed with the case extending beyond the bullet, the extending part being cone-shaped, so that when the bullet is projected forward at the time of firing, it will force the contracted mouth forward and outward till it covers the gap between the cylinder and barrel.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

The German celebration of the victories of the years 1870-71 gives a certain amount of interest to the present position of the European Powers in the matter of armaments. The conscription is now so general in Europe that Great Britain stands somewhat at a disadvantage in a comparison of the kind. But in this matter her geographical position and her other defences place her in a situation so entirely apart from the great Continental Powers that the same arguments do not apply. As might be expected, Russia stands at the head of all the European Powers with an army of 858,000 men in peace times, or a percentage of 9 soldiers to every 1,000 inhabitants. Germany and France follow, the former with an effective strength of 580,000 men, which works out at 13 per 1,000. France is somewhat behind, with 512,000 men, or 14 per 1,000. In Austria-Hungary there is a considerable falling off, as the effective is only 380,000 and the percentage 10 per 1,000. Italy comes next with an effective of 300,000, and 1 per 1,000; while

England is credited with a total effective of 230,000 and a percentage of 6 per 1000. The Republic of Switzerland has a force of 131,000, but this requires a levy of 45 per 1,000 of the inhabitants; Spain with her 100,000 effectives falls to 6 per 1,000; and Belgium for her 31,000 men rises to 8 per 1,000. There has been so much talk of the Franco-Russian Alliance that it is interesting to know that the combined force of the two countries in times of peace is 1,400,000 men, and in time of war 9,700,000. On the other hand, the Triple Alliance has available on a peace footing 1,192,000 soldiers, and on a war footing 7,700,000.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

HOW GOLD LACE THREAD IS MADE.

The thread of which gold lace is made consists of a deep yellow or orange colored silk, gilded in such a manner that it retains sufficient flexibility to undergo the operation of weaving. This is effected by a process called "fibre plating," carried out in the following manner: A rod of silver is gilded by simply pressing and burnishing leaves of gold upon it. This gilded silver is then drawn through a series of holes of decreasing diameter into a wire so fine that one ounce is extended the length of 1,500 yards. It is then flattened between polished steel rollers and further extended, so that a mile and a quarter weighs but one ounce. For this last drawing the wire is passed through ruby dies. The film of gold upon the flattened wire is much thinner than beaten gold leaf and has frequently been quoted as an example of the divisibility of matter, one inch of the wire containing but the eighty-millionth part of an ounce of gold, while one ounce of gold covers more than 100 miles of wire. This flattened gilded wire is then wound over the silk so as to enclose it completely and produce an apparently golden thread. It is estimated that 250,000 ounces of gold thread are annually made in Great Britain.

New Article of Food.

A South Carolina physician has discovered a new use for cottonseed meal. He says that it is a valuable article of human food, and it is not by any means bad eating. His first idea of using this meal as an article of diet was suggested by his young nephew, who after looking at the feeding of the cows took to eating the cottonseed meal from the feed bins. No restriction was laid upon the youngster, who for two years thrived well on this singular food.

This led to experiments being tried in the kitchen, and one-third of the cottonseed meal was mixed with two-thirds white flour or cornmeal, and baked or fried either as batter or dough. The mixture cooked well, and possessed a rich nutty flavor very pleasant to the palate. Cottonseed meal is very rich in albuminoids, or the nitrogenous elements (flesh and blood formers), as compared with the starch and fat elements (heat producers), possessing a nutritive ratio of one to one, i. e., one of the former to one of the latter, while that of the wheat is one to six. It is well known that graham flour, which contains all parts of the wheat, is almost a perfect food, more nearly meeting all the requirements of the human body than does any other natural product. The mixture of cottonseed meal with corn meal and white flour gives a combination almost identical in composition and nutritive ratio to wheat.

In many states cottonseed meal is produced in such quantities as to sell for one cent per pound. The same states will buy annually millions of dollars' worth of meal and flour at an average of one and a half cents per pound. The economic advantages of the use of cottonseed meal as human food are obvious.

The Managing Director of the Grand Trunk.

(Montreal Correspondence ST. JOHNS NEWS.)

The delicate and the robust; the light insouciance of the one and the strong directness of the other; the languor of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson—and the leonine strength of Mr. Seargeant. The other day, when Sir Charles met the employes of the Grand Trunk face to face in a pleasant talk, it seemed to me that the two men could not be in more perfect contrast. Sir Charles is dainty all the way from crown to finely pointed toe; he has a languid air; there is a certain drawl when he speaks. (Parenthetically, I would say that speaking is not his strength; the man's genius is for the multiplication table.) Mr. Seargeant, on the other hand is, physically, of splendid mould; that leonine head, strongly marked features, flashing eyes, and the immense shock of hair, remind me of Mirabeau. It is not Mr. Seargeant's business to make speeches, but from the specimen he gave us the other day, I would say that if he had devoted himself to oratory he could have rendered good account of himself. As manager of the Grand Trunk he has brought to the business a long experience, a clear brain, and an immense practical knowledge gained in every department. He is a man of judgment; above the sudden flurry of the small mind; finely self-centred. He will not fret or fume at difficulty; he will quietly plan to surmount it, if that be humanly possible. He does his work quietly, shunning notoriety; firm, calm, and tolerant. I like this last quality. Mr. Seargeant is a humanist. He will have good work done; but he is not inexorable. There is generosity in the man; there is pity for weakness; you see it in every lineament of a face moulded for magnanimity. And a great injustice is done public men by that thoughtless judgment which sets the hard working man down as an irredeemable philistine. Mr. Seargeant is a man of culture. He loves books. His conversation betrays the literary instinct. He has, too, a fine sense of humor, which is a saving quality. A man lacking this sense is not wholesome. He is fit for stratagems. He scowls upon little children on the street. He casts a shadow upon the path of life. Mr. Seargeant has a laugh which it would do you good to hear. He tells a story with a delicious relish. He is so alive to the ludicrous that he plucks laughter from the brow of the earnest.

An able man, one of the humanists without whom the world would be a wilderness. Kind to those under him, he expects duty, and, what is more, the soul of duty, which is something other than eye service; but he is loved by the thousands over whom he is placed in supreme control, for a kindliness of disposition which will never wittingly commit or suffer a wrong or cruelty.

I was talking with Mr. Seargeant once about the different systems of baggage checking. "I suppose you know," he

said, "that the baggage is alphabetically classified in England. The bishop of London once rushed up to a porter and said: 'Where is my luggage?' 'What is your name, sir?' 'The Bishop of London.' 'London,' said the porter, 'then go to L.' The bishop of London, concluding from the sound that the porter, whose aspirates were rather uncertain, could only intend one meaning, had the fellow arrested and brought before the magistrate. 'Repeat exactly what you said,' ordered the latter to the prisoner. 'I said, go to L, your honor—the letter L, in coorse.' 'Of course,' said Mr. Seargeant, laughing heartily, "you could not print that." I venture to do so in this column, feeling that the Grand Trunk will not be jeopardized thereby.

BYSTANDER.

Wholesome Food.

Amongst the most successful philanthropic undertakings of this century must be ranked the People's Kitchen of Vienna, by which wholesome food has been brought within the reach of even the worst paid of wage earners, and thousands who would otherwise have gone half starved have now as much as they can eat every day of their lives. The first of these institutions was started by Dr. Joseph Kuhu in 1875, and provides breakfasts, dinners and suppers, besides special meals for poor children, and there are at the present time in Vienna thirteen People's Kitchens, eight under the direction of the first association, and five belonging to allied associations, all founded on the same principle, worked on the same lines, and self-supporting. Their supplies are bought by the thousand tons, their soup is made by the thousand gallons, and sometimes as many as 2,100 persons a day dine in one kitchen. When we say they are self-supporting, it must be understood that this is the case so far as the food supply is concerned. The amount paid for a breakfast, dinner or supper represents the bare cost of the meals without any condition for profits, expenses of management, or interest on capital. All that is required is that the receipts of the kitchens taken collectively shall balance the expenditure and leave a trifle in hand against an evil day.

Premising that a "kreutzer" is equivalent to two-fifths of a cent, some notion of the cheapness of the meals provided and of their quality may be gathered from the following: Breakfast, which is served till 8 a.m., consists of soup, bread and tea; a portion of soup or tea costs 3 kreutzers, a white roll 2, and a slice of brown bread one, and as most of the workmen are content with soup and brown bread, they pay a little more than a cent and a half for an ample breakfast. After eight o'clock, preparations are made for the dinner which commences at noon, and the menu of which is written on a big slate hanging near the door. The menu is never twice the same in one week, and the lady superintendent and matron in deciding on it have a list to choose from comprising 15 kinds of soups, eighteen vegetables, meat of one sort or another dressed in twenty-one different fashions, twenty-nine sweets,

and six salads, besides entrees. The following are fair samples of a couple of days: groat soup, or clear soup, respectively 3 kreutzers; peas or spinach 4 kreutzers, beef with peas or with spinach 8 kreutzers, venison with macaroni or pork cutlets with potato salad 8 kreutzers, raisin, or fruit pudding 8 kreutzers. All the ingredients are of the best quality and cooked by highly trained professionals. The kitchen is scrupulously clean, the white china plates and dishes are spotless, the knives and forks brightly polished.

The first guests to arrive are the school children who are received on special terms, and are admitted from 11 to a quarter to twelve. Some are very thinly clad, and others are evidently children of well to do artisans and small shopkeepers, but all have their tickets in their hands, for the People's Kitchen is not a charitable but a business concern, and there are no free meals. The price of the ticket is five kreutzers, or two cents, and for this the child gets a large white roll, and a plate of milk pudding, peasoup, cabbage, or sour kraut of dimensions as large as an ordinary child can eat. When the children are gone the general public arrives, and it composes besides the great mass of workers, carpenters, masons, postmen, seamstresses, shop girls &c., poor students, faded actresses, unsuccessful artists, widows of professional men, shoe-blacks, crossing sweepers and even beggars. Every dinner is paid for, and the varied crowd is on the same terms as in any other restaurant, the only difference being that they are treated with greater courtesy, and the honorary officials are there to see that no guest is neglected or treated with incivility. A rough word is rarely heard, and the most comfortable seats are yielded to the old and feeble. Two detectives are present during the meal, but it is a most unusual thing for them to be called on. At two, the kitchen is closed and reopened from 6 to 9 for supper, when tea, soup, ham, cold beef salad, hot vegetables and the warmed up

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remains of the dinner are served. The average cost of a supper is four cents.

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away as uneatable, and every dish is of the best quality.

Such is a brief description of the Viennese People's Kitchens, and we think our readers will agree with us in our estimate of them with which we introduced them.

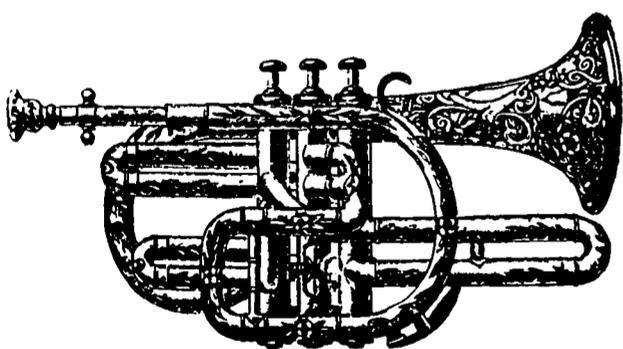
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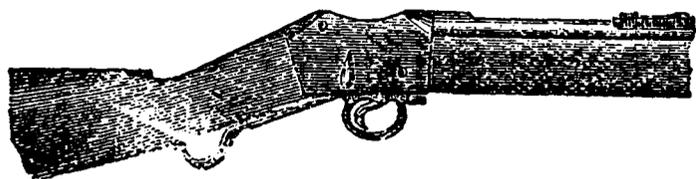
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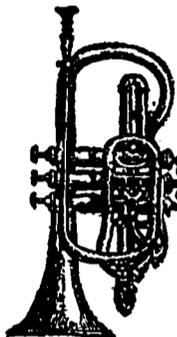
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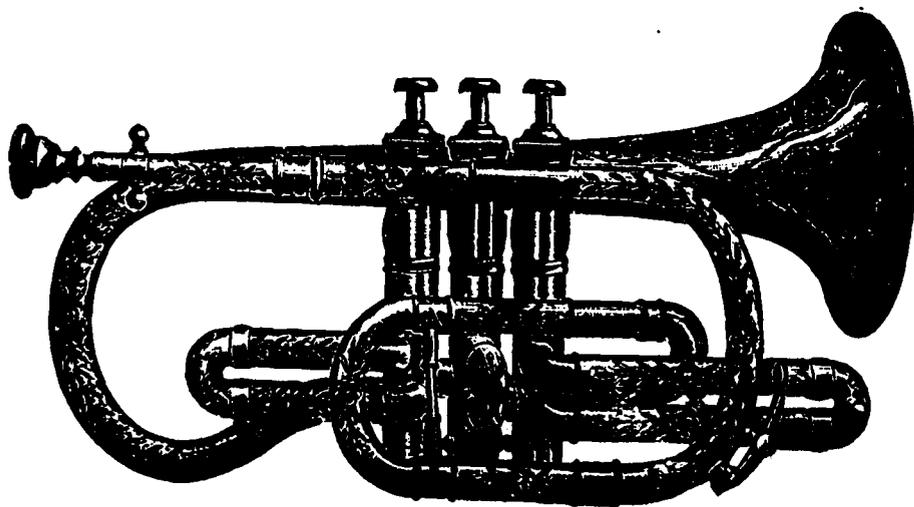
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