

Pages Missing

DERBY PLUG

Smoking Tobacco,
5c., 10c. and 20c. Plugs.

OLD CHUM CUT

Smokes Cool and Sweet.
TRY IT.

THE CANADIAN

Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

VOL. IX.
No. 23.

MONTREAL, DEC. 1, 1894.

Subscription \$2.00 Yearly.
Single Copies 10 cents.

THE CANADIAN

MILITARY GAZETTE,

(Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.)
ESTABLISHED 1885.

PUBLISHED AT MONTREAL

ON THE

1st and 15th of each Month.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE
MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

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

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

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

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

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

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

All communications and remittances should be addressed to the editor, P. O. Box 1071, Montreal.

MONTREAL, DEC. 1, 1894.

Notes and Comments

The reports which we have gathered from riflemen throughout the country who have been testing the new Martini-Metford go to show that while this arm has many good qualities it has also many defects. Against the rifle is its weight and uneven balance, the extreme weight of the barrel making it decidedly top heavy. The extraordinary sighting of the rifle, which requires in most cases an allowance of three feet off the bull at five hundred yards, is a decided handicap.

In its favour may be allowed its very low trajectory, which makes it an excellent target rifle, at least if it were properly sighted. It is hard

to realize the why and wherefore of the wrong sighting.

A minister in Montreal created rather a sensation some weeks ago by accusing the Militia officers of encouraging drink among their men by "treating" them after drill, etc., and stated that several young men he knew, had taken their first drink on such occasions.

While there is no doubt some exaggeration in the statements of the reverend gentleman, yet there is no doubt that there is sufficient in them to warrant our drawing attention to them.

Especially in the large cities this treating of companies is apt to lead to bad results, and particularly when a company is brought into a saloon by its officers or sergeants.

Treat the men to milk drinks, or even beer in the company room, if it be necessary, but do not lead mere lads into the bar-room habit.

It is reported that Frederic Villiers, the well known war correspondent, has been killed by the Chinese. We hope that this is only a rumour and may soon be proved incorrect. Villiers is well known in Canada having lectured in all the principal cities some years ago when he made many friends among the militia officers.

France has entered on her "Madagascar War" with a light heart, and the chambers have cheerfully voted 65,000,000 francs for this expedition, which experts say will cost more than double this amount.

Poor taxpayers. There is something in living in Canada, which has its mother country to undertake any excursion of this nature.

Thanksgiving day field day in Toronto has come and gone. That it has been a valuable educator seems reasonable to suppose, but judging by the tone of our correspondent the "blooming privates" don't all seem to have had "roarin' fun." However, omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs, nor can our militia be trained without much self-sacrifice on their part.

They are universally prepared to undergo hardship, but the lack of encouragement from headquarters, from those who are in the best position even to realize the sacrifices both officers and men have to make to keep up the efficiency of their corps, is what galls and discontents.

We publish elsewhere the first lecture of a series to be given at Montreal Military Institute. We will be glad to receive and publish detailed accounts of the proceedings of the different Canadian military societies.

It seems certain that Port Arthur has fallen into the hands of the Japanese, and that the capital of China can only be saved from attack by the near approach of winter. It appears tolerably sure that the war is not far from its end. English opinion seems to be that international difficulties, in which England and Russia will be involved, are sure to arise in the quarrel for spoils.

That hazing at Kingston College

still forms a lively topic for newspaper discussion. Boys will be boys, and no amount of rules and supervision will prevent occasional horse-play on their part. In this case, however, it seems to have gone beyond ordinary horse-play, and we trust for the sake of the college that a correct account of the unfortunate affair will be given to the press.

The MILITARY GAZETTE is going to considerable expense in the way of securing correspondents in all the principal military centres. When we compare it with other military publications we do not find it far behind the very best. Subscriptions are necessary to enable us to keep up our standard. Kindly, gentle reader, help us along by remitting your \$2. It is not much to you, and means considerable to the management of this paper.

The legislature is now sitting at Quebec. *Now or never* is the time for the officials of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association to bestir themselves if they want to secure a renewal of their grant. Among items provided for in the estimates we find \$1,200 for printing the "Memoirs of the Chevalier de Levis." This is evidently of far greater importance than the military training of the defenders of our country.

A Simple Method of Making Coffee.

Allow one-half ounce or one tablespoonful of ground coffee to each person—to every ounce allow one-half pint of water. The vessel should be clean and the water fresh and clear. Fill the vessel with the necessary quantity of water, and put it over a brisk fire. When it comes to a boil stir in the coffee, previously moistened with warm (not hot) water. Cover closely; let it boil up for two minutes, stirring from the sides and top as it boils up. Exercise great care that it does not boil over. To clear it, remove it from the fire and dash over the surface a cup of cold fresh water, cover closely and set it back to keep warm, but not to boil.

The above is clipped from the American Regulation Army Cookery Book. A much simpler way and one which we recommend to our readers, whether on service or in camp, is to use Lyman's Fluid Coffee, which will with no trouble give a most deliciously fragrant cup of coffee, and at no greater expense than in the old-fashioned troublesome way.

OUR SERVICE CONTEMPORARIES.

A rumour is going the round, and gaining some credence, which we repeat without assuming any responsibility therefor, to the effect that the Duke of Cambridge may soon be expected to retire from the post of commander-in-chief of the army. As parts of the same report, the commandship-in-chief is to be abolished, Lord Wolseley is to become chief of the staff at headquarters, while Lord Roberts is to step into the vacant Irish command thus created.

Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadian's) (100th).—Major Champion has been appointed second in command of the 2nd Batu. (109th) at Malta, vice Major Murphy retired.

The officer who writes the interesting "Naval Notes, News, and Reminiscences" for the Westminster Gazette tells the following story in his last budget:—An English sloop-of-war, under the command of Captain B—, was moored in the river opposite the foreign concession at Shanghai, when one afternoon a large American merchant ship anchored so close to her that when she swung to she next tide it was pretty certain she would make it a "loul berth." The English captain sent an officer with a polite message asking the American captain to "shift" his position, but an answer was returned to this effect: "Tell your captain to keep his hair on, I guess we'll swing clear." A second message was sent later on, but brought an even less civil reply. Shortly before sunset the two ships had half swung to the tide, the American's stern being within a few feet of the other's taffrail, and her captain calmly seated on a long deck-chair, with refreshments on the skylight close behind him. Five minutes to sunset [was reported, when Captain B— came on deck, and said, "I think we will fire a big sunset gun to night. Train the after 68-pounder gun just clear of the Yankee's stern, and load it with a reduced blank charge of 5lb of powder." These orders [were promptly obeyed. Sunset was reported and the order to "fire" given—bang went the 68-pounder as the ensign came down, and a crash was heard on board the American. No sooner had the noise subsided than a hail come from the merchantman—"I guess, I'll move, Cap.; but please send me a glass to finish my grog with, you've broken all my durned crockery!"

Full of interest is the report just issued in Bluebook form, in which Mr. H. H. Johnston describes his three years' experiences as commissioner of the eastern portion of British Central Africa. Discussing the race future of that part of the world, he comes to the conclusion that, excepting certain plateaux which may be suitable for European settlement, there is no hope of permanent colonization over the greater part of the country, unless by a people representing the Negro and Hindoo. At present, or when he compiled his report, the work of civilization is being carried on by 237

Europeans, of whom more than half are Scotch, and it is significant of the high character of these pioneers that only two Mulatto children are to be found in the Protectorate. The idea of relieving the "congested districts" of India at the same time populating Africa, is attractive, to say the least of it.—Naval and Military Record.

The following are some of the naval anniversaries of the week as given by the naval correspondent of the Daily Graphic:—November 6th, 1803, Mr. Edward Henry a' Court, midshipman of the *Blanche*, 36, being sent away for sand in a cutter with eight men, carried a French schooner, having among her passengers a colonel and about thirty soldiers. November 7th, 1798, commencement of Commodore John Thomas Duckworth's operations which resulted in the capture of Minorca. November 8th, 1810, the boat of the *Quebec*, 32, cut out the *Jeune Louise*, 14, from the *Vlie*. November 9th, 1712, Admiral Henry Killigrew, who had commanded in the Mediterranean and flown his flag at the battle of La Hague, died. November 10th, 1890, Commodore Harry Leith Ross with the *Serpent* and nearly all hands lost. November 11th, 1806, the *Sceptre* and *Cornwallis* engaged the French frigate *Sémillante* and batteries in St. Paul's Bay. November 12th, 1797, the *Cerberus*, 32, Captain John Drew, took the French privateer *Epervier*, 16.

The Russian Imperial ukase making it obligatory on an officer in the army, when he, or anyone, considered that he had been insulted, either to fight a duel or to leave the service, has found an unexpected opponent in the person of a young lieutenant. This officer had a slight discussion with a civilian, and the Court of Honour decided that he must send a challenge to a duel. Both parties declared that no insulting language had passed between them. So the lieutenant, rather than fight with a man who had done him no harm, forthwith resigned his commission.

The German Emperor is taking every possible means to secure the mobility of his troops. By the introduction, a few months ago, of aluminium in the manufacture of some of the equipments, the weight carried by the German soldier was greatly reduced, and now his boots are nailed and heeled with that metal. As aluminium is now much more easily worked, and the Cowles process of producing it has made it considerably less expensive than formerly, its gradual reduction into our soldiers' accoutrements is only a matter of time. Aluminium possesses several advantages over steel. It does not rust so quickly; its durability is equal to that of other metal, and its weight being about half that of steel its substitution for many of the heavy steel cavalry and infantry accoutrements would greatly relieve horses and men. In the French army the metal is used for a number of the equipments of the transport corps, and the regimental eagles are

also made of it. The results expected from heeling and nailing the German soldier's boots with aluminium are better and quicker marching, and the arrival of troops at the point of concentration in a less fatigued condition.

It is well known that secret agents play an important part in Russian policy. We have seen numberless instances in the past of the cunningly-devised means by which Russia works towards her ends, but we are too ready to forget or disregard them. British soldiers have never taken kindly to espionage, although it is often absolutely necessary to success, and nearly always places valuable information at the disposal of a commander. The time seems, however, to have arrived when it will be no longer possible to treat this matter in a casual manner, or to exclude it from a place among subjects of systematic study. A Russian staff officer has published a work, in which the science and art of obtaining information secretly are elaborately set forth for the benefit of his brother officers. Espionage is regarded by this author as a legitimate means of increasing the power of an army. It is the development of an intelligence department in the provinces of detection and dissimulation, and if "knowledge is power" there is something to be said in favour of his contention. "The eyes and ears of an army" can thus be materially assisted. What we have to guard against at this moment is the insidious work of Russian agents on and within our frontiers in the East. Whether officers should be put through a course of espionage we will not venture to say positively, but they should certainly learn the sportsman's habit of "marking his country," and of keenly observing and intelligently interpreting all the signs by which they are surrounded.

The new torpedo boat destroyer Ardent, built and engined by Messrs. Thornycroft & Co., underwent a preliminary trial at the mouth of the Thames on Friday last week. She attained a speed, on the mean of two runs with and against tide, of 29.182 knots, and a highest speed on a single run of 30.151 knots—the quickest yet recorded.

It is stated that when the Blake returns to England for repairs her sister ship, the Blenheim, now attached to the Channel Squadron, will replace her as a flagship on the North America and West Indies station. The Blenheim will then be superseded by the Barfleure. The Theseus is shortly to be commissioned for the Mediterranean station, and the Salamander is being prepared to relieve the Watchful as a tender to the Galatea.

The following officers of the New South Wales local military forces, who are shortly expected to arrive in India, will, on arrival, be attached for instruction to the cavalry, infantry, artillery, and general staff of the army:—Lieut.-Colonel H. D. Mackenzie, assistant Adjut.

ant-General and Chief Staff Officer, New South Wales Military Forces; Captain J. W. M. Onslow, Mounted Rifles; Captain H. W. Dangar, New South Wales Artillery; and First Lieut. J. G. Legge, 1st Infantry Regiment.

Chip of the Old Block.

Lieut. Straubenzie, of the Royal Artillery, son of Lt.-Col. Straubenzie, of this city, late D. A. G., of Military district No. 3, is maintaining, in the motherland, the credit of the good old military family from which he is sprung.

At the military tournament held recently at Woolwich, he won the officers' award, from 17 competitors. And he led his battery—the 2nd Depot Field—to victory in the driving competition. Lieut. Straubenzie has also played in all the cricket matches which the Royal Artillery has had with other corps, and has made a very high average in them.

Our Navy.

The extent of Canada's Navy is known to but few of our military men. The following list is taken from the Canadian Almanac of 1895, just to hand, will be of interest to our readers.

FISHERIES PROTECTION AND MARINE SERVICE OF CANADA.

Commander, O. G. V. Spain (retired R.N.)
Secretary, John S. McKay.

ACADIA—Two guns; screw cruiser; 526 tons; 138 horse power; speed, 14 knots; flagship. Fisheries Protection Service. Commander, O. G. V. Spain.

ABERDEEN—Two guns; screw cruiser; speed, 12 knots. Has quadruple expansion engines and is fitted with a powerful search light. Fisheries Protection Service. Captain, C. F. Knowlton.

CONSTANCE—Two guns; screw ram bowed gun-boat; 185 tons; 50 horse power; speed, 10 knots. Revenue Service (River St. Lawrence). Captain, George M. May.

CURLEW—Two guns; screw ram-bowed gun boat; 158 tons; 50 horse power; speed, 10 knots. Fisheries Protection Service (Bay of Fundy). Captain, J. H. Pratt.

KINGFISHER—Two guns; sailing schooner, 107 tons. This schooner is built on the latest design and is extremely fast. Fisheries Protection Service. Captain, W. H. Kent.

LA CANADIENNE—Two guns; screw cruiser; 372 tons; 60 horse power; speed, 9½ knots. Fisheries Protection Service. Captain, S. Belanger.

LANSLOWNE—Screw steamer; 680 tons; 80 horse power; speed, 7 knots. Lighthouse and Buoy Ship. Captain, G. Bissett.

NEWFIELD—Screw steamer; 780 tons; 90 horse power; speed, 9 knots. Lighthouse and Buoy Ship. Captain, J. H. Campbell.

PETRIE—Screw ram bowed gun-boat; 96 tons; 50 horse power; speed, 10 knots. Fisheries Protection Service, etc (Great Lakes). Captain, Edwin Dunn.

QUADRA—Screw steamer; 573 tons; 120 horse power; speed, 12 knots. Fisheries Protection Service, etc. (Pacific Coast). Captain, John S. Wallian.

STANLEY—Two guns; screw cruiser; 914 tons; 300 horse power; speed, 15 knots. Fisheries Protection Service during the season. Employed as the ice-boat between mainland and P. E. I. in winter. Captain, A. Finlayson.

VIGILANT—Two guns; sailing schooner; 100 tons. Fisheries Protection Service. Captain, H. McKenzie.

In the Canadian Almanac will be found much other interesting information, and well worth the purchasing price—20 cents, paper covers; 30 cents, cloth. Copp, Clark Co. Ltd. Publishers.

In Military Attire.

A rather vain young military officer is an admirer of a pretty girl up-town and he father dislikes him so that he has

declared war on him. Not long ago a friend was talking to the father about the young man.

"I suppose that young popinjay still continues to visit your daughter?" he said.

"Um—er—well," replied the old gentleman, "he was up to the house one night last week."

"All booted and spurred, of course?"

"Um—er," hesitated the father, significantly, "I can't say as to the spurred, but he was booted. I happened to be there, and know."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE AULD CURLER'S PRAYER.

I.

I'm bit a puir auld doited carle,
Wi' siller nane to spare,
The auld broon coat is patched an' thin,
The shoon are brusten sair;
There's nane sae plenty coal an' wood,
The shelf is unco bare,
Bit I'm prayin' aye for days
Wi' the frost i' the air.

II.

The wife misca's me tae the folk,
The bairnies say I'm daft;
Bit there's nae nae curlin'
When the weather's warm an' saft.
Of a' the soonds that God has gi'en
There's nane sae sweet tae me
As when the bonny channel-stane
Gangs roaring tae the tee.

III.

Wi' withered airm, an' crookit back,
That ance was streight an' strang,
An' tremlin' limbs, an' blighted een,
I canna bide for lang;
Bit set my foot upo' the ice,
My han' upo' the stane,
An' pairted youth an' I shall meet
For ane short hour again.

IV.

Then gie me bit anither day,
Anither hour tae stan'
Ane mair a blythesome callant
Wi' the besom in his han';
An' when the partin' shot is played
I'll lay me doon and dee,
An' through the narrow port my soul
Shall rest upo' the tee.

—*Outing for December.*

Littell's Living Age for 1895. The success of this sterling periodical is owing to the fact that it enables one, with a small outlay of time and money, to keep pace with the best thought and literature of the day. Hence its importance to every American reader.

It has always stood at the head of its class, both in the quality and quantity of the reading furnished; and in fact it affords, of itself, so thorough and complete a compendium of what is of immediate interest or permanent value in the literary world as to render it an invaluable economizer of time, labor and money. In the multitude of periodicals of the present time,—quarterlies, monthlies and weeklies,—such a publication has become almost a necessity to every person or family desiring to keep well informed in the best literature of the day.

For 1895 an extraordinary offer is made to all new subscribers; and reduced clubbing rates with other periodicals are also given by which a subscriber may at remarkably small cost obtain the cream of both home and foreign literature. Those selecting their periodicals for the new year would do well to examine the prospectus. In no other way that we know of can a subscriber be put in possession of the best which the current literature of the world affords, so cheaply or conveniently.

Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

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.

Kingston.

KINGSTON, Nov. 27th.—Sergt.-Major Morgans R. M. C., and Sergt. Instructor Page, of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, Toronto, met at the Kingston Amateur Athletic Association's tournament here on thanksgiving day in a lance versus bayonet competition. Sergt. Page was mounted and armed with a lance, while Sergt.-Major Morgans, on foot, was armed with the bayonet.

The contest was close and exciting, until the three last bouts, when Page got the better of his opponent. The score, at the close, stood: Page 5, Morgans 3.

Later in the afternoon the same men met in a sword versus bayonet contest, Page on horseback wielding the sword and Morgans on foot being armed with the bayonet. In this event Morgans showed his wonderful skill with the bayonet, and scored four points in quick succession, his opponent failing to reach him. Score: Morgans 4, Page 0.

The clever manner in which Sergt. Page handled his horse was the subject of much admiring comment.

Page and Sergt. Instructor Boutellier, R. M. C., met during the tournament in a bayonet versus bayonet contest (on foot.) Boutellier, who belongs to "B" Battery, R. C. A., but is attached to the staff of the Royal Military College, is one of Sergt.-Major Morgans' pupils, and does credit to his teacher. He proved more expert with the bayonet than the dragoon, and won after a spirited contest with a score of 5 points to Page's 3.

A tug-of-war between the "A" Battery team and that of the 14th Battalion P. W. O. R., was to have been pulled, but owing to the absence of some of their men the latter did not oppose the artillerymen.

However, Rockwood Asylum entered a team against the gunners, but with very poor luck. The artillerymen won in two straight pulls.

Farrier, Sergt. Scott, of "A" Battery, pulled for the first time with the team representing his corps.

The rival teams were composed as follows:—"A" Battery, Sergt. Kelly, Capt. Farrier, Sergt. Scott (anchor), Sergt. Long, McLachlan, Ryder, Fannon, Finch, Huxley, Benson.

Rockwood Asylum: W. Shea, Capt. Kennedy (anchor), Graham, Ross, McCammon, Dehaney, Davidson, Williamson, Shea.

The Balaklava Melee, between sub-divisions Nos. 1, 2 and 3, of "A" Battery, was won by No. 3.

The same three sub-divisions afterwards engaged in a mounted bareback wrestling competition which was won by No. 3.

Bomb. Simons, of the battery, sparred three rounds with D. L. Carey for a silver medal, but proved no match for the professional.

The officers of the 14th Battalion P. W. O. R., have postponed their annual meeting for one week, on account of the absence through illness of Lt.-Col. Smith.

The 14th Club has received its charter of incorporation, and now stands on an equal footing with all other similar clubs in the Dominion.

Mr. A. Cunningham, barrister, will be granted a commission as provisional 2nd lieutenant.

The test of the new Martini-Metford rifles received a short time ago by the 14th Battalion, was completed at the Barriefield ranges, on Saturday, 17th inst. Although the atmospheric conditions under which the shooting was done, were decidedly unfavorable, very good scores were made.

Twenty rounds were fired by each of three members of the testing party, ten at 400 yards and ten at 500 yards. The others fired at one range only.

Following are the scores:—

	400 yds.	500 yds.	Total
Corp. Newman.. . . .	38	33	71
Capt. White.	41	29	70
Pte. Cotton.	34	17	51
Capt. Hora.	36	36	72
Lieut. C. M. Strange.	31	31	62
Pte. Vanalstue.	21	21	42

Pte. Milligan tested one of the new rifles on thanksgiving day at the penitentiary ranges, firing at 200, 300 and 400 yards. He scored 33 points out of 35, at 200 yards, standing, and a possible at each of the other distances, firing from the "prone" position.

The R. M. C. Cadets gave a ball to their friends on the eve of thanksgiving day. The affair was a big success. The officers of each of the city corps were invited and the majority were present.

On thanksgiving day the band of the 14th Battalion gave two concerts in Martin's opera house. The attendance was fair and the musicians netted a fair balance.

Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, accompanied by departmental architect and engineer White, visited the city recently, to inspect some repairs that have been made to old Fort William Henry. He stated in the course of an interview, that there was no possibility of a new drill-shed being built in this city during the coming year, as the sum which would be required for the purpose had not been included in the estimates. At any rate, he said, new barracks for "A" Battery are more urgently needed than is a new drill-shed. He would like to see new quarters for the battery erected in the neighborhood of the old fort.

The "Daily News" is publishing a history of the 14th battalion from its organization in 1863, down to the present day.

VILETTE.

Toronto.

The Toronto Tommy Atkinses are thinking of holding a special Thanksgiving day to commemorate their release from the heavy surfeit of parading and drilling that they have undergone this season. No definite plan of celebration has yet been formed, although some one suggested the idea for all to combine and firstly, get up a manual exercise of about 64 motions; secondly, commit to memory the infantry drill, rifle manual and firing exercise, standing orders of the Guards, and history of the Levis camp, and, thirdly, adopt some scheme whereby five suitable tin trophies be awarded to the five most efficient city corps in No. 2 District, any rules or conditions to govern said trophies to be called the Jimmy-gee-whiski tankards.

There is an old saying that nothing succeeds like success, which is perfectly true, yet some people think that anything will succeed, as long as you drop sufficient of the sensational into it. About the meanest and most despicable action that a notoriously dirty rag of an evening paper has ever been guilty of, was the attack, through its columns, a short time ago, on the secretary of the Ontario Rifle Association.

What enhanced the vileness of the attack was the fact that this officer was confined to a sick bed and at the time unable to take steps to counteract the action of the paper in question.

The charges have by no means been substantiated, nor do any expect that they will, though in order to give people an idea that the information was genuine, the whole of the inner life of the officer in question for the last five years was laid bare to an inquisitive and uninterested public. Some say that the means taken to get some of the information was at least unwarrantable, if it could not be designated by the legal name of trespass.

The testing of the Martini-Metford rifles has just about finished, and not before it was time too. A couple of weeks ago was the last test, and the conditions were anything but favorable. Hardly any of the competitors could get anything like a decent aim through shivering with cold and the dull light of an autumn day by no means counteracted the coldness of the weather. These converted rifles may be very good, certainly one great point in their favor is the absence of recoil, yet that is not everything, and it would not be just to the militia to adopt these rifles on the tests that have been made so late in the season.

The Garrison church parade for the fall of 1894 is now a thing of the past, and despite the bitter cold day the parade was creditable indeed to the corps comprising No. 2 District. The parade was as follows:—

Staff-Col. Otter in command; Major Buchan, Staff Officer; Orderley Officer, Lieut. Laurie; Lieut.-Col. Gravelly, Sur-

geon-Major Strange. Lieut.-Col. Cotton, D.A.G. for No. 2 military district, accompanied Col. Otter.

Royal Canadian Dragoons, Major Lessard in command, 3 officers, 46 rank and file; total, 49.

Governor-General's Body Guard, Col. Dunn in command, 7 officers, 53 men; total, 60.

Toronto Field Battery, Major Meade in command, 2 officers, 38 men; total, 40.

Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, Capt. Cartwright in command, 2 officers, 75 men; total, 77.

Queen's Own Rifles, Col. Hamilton in command, 32 officers, 607 men; total, 639.

Royal Grenadiers, Lieut.-Col. Mason in command, 26 officers, 440 men; total, 466.

48th Highlanders, 22 officers, 317 men; total, 339.

Thirty men joined the Grenadiers ranks after the above official parade state was made up, so that the Grenadiers should be credited with 496 men, and the total strength of the garrison was therefore 1,670.

The route was via Jarvis and Gerrard, returning via Carlton, Yonge and King. The pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens was completely taken up by the different corps, and the service, which was according to the Anglican Church, was conducted by Rev. Canon Dumoulin. Major Kennedy, who seldom if ever misses a parade of any of the corps, occupied a seat on the platform.

—

Nothing but the Q. O. R. being in sections saved the lives of several of the men in its leading company, as just as this company reached the corner of Lombard and Jarvis, without any warning, the hood and ladder truck swung around the corner, and the regiment being in column of sections, just gave sufficient room for it to make its way down Jarvis street.

—

The weather was bitterly cold, and affected the totals of the parade state quite a little. The Highlanders in their kilts looked the coldest of the lot, although the Q. O. R. in their sombre colored uniform and white helmets looked just about as bad. The Grenadiers were the most sensibly dressed ones on parade, and taking everything into consideration looked about the best of the lot, always excepting of course the Dragoons, who easily hold their place at the head of the brigade. The absence of gloves on the men of No. 2 Co. and the 48th was frequently commented on, as was also the excessive swing of the arms cultivated by some of the men in each regiment. I don't think the idea of swinging the arms with sufficient force to sway the whole body was ever intended.

—

Somebody should tell the D. A. G. that the corner of King and Yonge sts., where a change of direction is necessary, is hardly the best place to stand to receive the salute of the brigade, unless a new book is issued teaching the men to look to the right with one eye in salute, whilst the other eye is busily engaged in seeing that the proper position is taken up in the left form.

The Thanksgiving Day programme of this year was a sore disappointment to the greater part of the force engaged, and while the work may have been of the greatest importance, the fact was that the intelligence conveyed was not (according to many) worth the great deal of trouble involved in obtaining it.

Unlike previous years, this year's programme comprised a route march, instruction in brigade attack, and a route march past.

THE FORCES ENGAGED.

The brigade state was as follows:—Lieut.-Col. Otter in command, Major Buchan chief of staff, Major Mead, Major Lessard, Lieut. Laurie and Lieut. Myles gallopers; total in staff, 6; Royal Canadian Dragoons, 27; Royal Canadian Regiment, 80; Queen's Own Rifles, 633; 10th Royal Grenadiers, 425; 13th Battalion, 428; 48th Highlanders, 338; total of all ranks, 1,937.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons were under Lieut. Forrester, and consisted of Sergt.-Major Dingley, Sergt. Widger, Sergt. Hunt, Farrier-Sergt. Simpkins and 19 troopers.

No. 2 Company Royal Canadian Regiment, Capt. Cartwright in command, Lieut. McLean, two staff-sergeants, four sergeants and 63 rank and file. The four sections which in the defence each represented a battalion were commanded by Color-Sergt. Galloway, Sergt. Thompson, Sergt. Campbell and Drill-Sgt. Butcher.

The Queen's Own were under Lt.-Col. Hamilton, the staff consisting of Major Delamere, Major Sankey, Capt. Mercer, Adjutant; Capt. Heakes, Quartermaster; Capt. Lea, Paymaster, and Assistant Surgeon Lesslie, seven in all.

A Company—Capt. Thompson, Lieut. Crooks, Lieut. Ashton, 38th Battalion (attached), four sergeants, 40 men.

B Company—Brevet-Major Pellatt, Lieut. Llywd, Lieut. Palmer, four sergeants, 46 men.

C Company—Capt. Peuchen, Lieut. Higginbotham, four sergeants, 40 men.

D Company—Captain Mason, Lieut. Davidson, Lieut. Mitchell, four sergeants, 52 men.

E Company—Captain Mutton, Lieut. Green, four sergeants, 36 men.

F Company—Major McGee, Lieut. Wadsworth, Lieut. Wyatt, four sergeants, 56 men.

G Company—Capt. Bennett, Lieut. Levesconte, four sergeants, 42 men.

H Company—Capt. Gunther, Lieut. McNeill, Lieut. Gilmour, four sergeants, 58 men.

I Company—Major Murray, Lieut. Crean, Lieut. Royce, four sergeants, 42 men.

K Company—Capt. Rennie, four sergeants, 28 men.

Brass band, Bandmaster Bayley and 35 men.

Bugle band, Bugle-Major Swift and 43 buglers.

Bicycle corps, Color-Sergt. Langton, Bugle-Sergt. Ross and 10 men.

Pioneers, Sergt. Brash and 20 men.

Ambulance corps, Sergt. World and 20 men.

Signal, Sergt. Sampson and 10 men.

The Queen's Own had thus 7 staff and 25 company officers on parade.

THE GRENADIERS.

The 10th Royal Grenadiers were commanded by Lieut.-Col. Mason, Major Hay, Major Bruce, Capt. Irving, Adjutant, and Surgeon Edmund E. King.

A Company—Capt. McLean, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Willis, four sergeants, 28 men.

B Company—Capt. Cameron, Lieut. Boyd, four sergeants, 36 men.

C Company—Captain Caston, Lieut. O'Reilly, five sergeants, 36 men.

D Company—Capt. Stimson, Lieut. Mason, four sergeants, 32 men.

E Company—Capt. Tassie, Capt. Wallace, 36th Battalion, (attached). Lieut. Myers, four sergeants, 36 men.

F Company—Capt. Sweatman, Lieut. Sloan, four sergeants, 24 men.

H Company—Capt. Trotter, Lieut. Pringle, four sergeants, 38 men.

K Company—Capt. Chadwick, Lieut. Craig, four sergeants, 35 men.

Brass band, Bandmaster Waldron and 36 men.

Drums, including fifes and bugles, Staff-Sergt. Bewley and 37 men.

Pioneers, Sergt. Lee and 10 men.

Signal corps, Sergt. Cane and 8 men.

Ambulance corps, Sergt. Taylor, one sergeant and 17 men.

Two companies, G and I, it will be observed, are not in this state. They turned out weak and were broken up and distributed among the other companies. The Grenadiers thus moved as an eight company battalion, like the 13th and the Highlanders. Tactically this is the most convenient form for a battalion, and the Queen's Own were the only battalion manoeuvring with the ten companies, which formed a battalion 30 years ago, when the force was raised. The Grenadiers had 5 staff and 18 company officers.

THE HAMILTON MEN.

Thirteenth Battalion, Major McLaren in command; Capt. Tidswell, acting adjutant; Major Mason, Quartermaster; Dr. Griffin, Surgeon; Dr. Rennie, Assistant Surgeon; Rev. Mr. Forneret, Chaplain.

Parade state, 428.

No. 1 Co., Brevet-Major Stoneman in command; Lieut. Herring and 50 men.

No. 2 Co., Lieut. Powis in command; Lieut. Ross and 46 men.

No. 3 Co., Capt. Zealand in command; Lieut. Lester and 37 men.

No. 4 Co., Capt. Ross in command; 41 men.

No. 5 Co., Capt. Osborne in command; Lieut. Labatt and 50 men.

No. 6 Co., Lieut. Laidlaw in command; Lieut. Waddell and 37 men.

No. 7 Co., Lieut. Logie in command; 46 men.

No. 8 Co., Capt. Moore in command; Lieut. Barker and 38 men.

Band, in command of Bandmaster Robinson, 33 men.

Bugle Band, in command of Bugle-Major Filkin, 27 men.

Ambulance corps, 11 men.

The 13th thus had five staff officers and thirteen company officers on parade.

THE HIGHLANDERS.

48th Highlanders, Lieut.-Col. Davidson in command. Staff-Major Crosby, Major Macdonald; Capt. McGillivray, Adjutant; Dr. Stewart, Surgeon; Dr. Dame, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Adams, Quartermaster.

Parade state, 340.

No. 1 Co., Capt. Robertson in command; Lieut. C. H. McLean and 32 men.

No. 2 Co., Capt. Donald in command; Lieut. H. C. McLean, second; R. Hamilton and 32 men.

No. 3 Co., Capt. Currie in command; Lieut. Campbell and 42 men.

No. 4 Co., Capt. Michie in command; Lieut. Cosby, second; Lieut. Catto and 36 men.

No. 5 Co., Capt. Orchard in command; Lieut. Mitchell and 34 men.

No. 6 Co., Capt. Hendrie in command; Lieut. Rainsbottom and 57 men.

No. 7 Co., Capt. Ramsay in command; Lieut. Thompson, second; Lieut. Scott and 40 men.

No. 8 Co., Capt. and Brevet-Major Henderson in command; Lieut. Perry and 44 men.

Band, in command of Bandmaster Griffin, 27 men.

Buglers, under command of Bugle-Major Robertson, 22 men.

Pipes, in command of Pipe-Major Ireland, 15 men.

Ambulance, Sergt. D. Ross in command; 13 men.

Pioneers, Sergt. Wright and 8 men.

The Highlanders thus have seven staff and nineteen company officers on parade.

The Q. O. R. and Grenadiers paraded at 8.30 at the Armory and proceeded along Adelaide to Simcoe, where the 48th joined the column. The route was continued along to Spadina, where, after a few minutes' halt, the 13th Batt. of Hamilton joined the parade, and in this order the force moved off to the head of Spadina Road. Here disposition of the force was made for the attack, the ground being the high ground north of Davenport Road and forming an oblong half a mile wide by a mile and a quarter in length. No. 2 Co., R. C. R. I., under Capt. Cartwright and Lieut. McLean, of the 43rd, together with about 20 Dragoons under Lieut. Forrester, represented the evening.

The attack commenced about eleven o'clock and continued until about two, with unceasing indifference on the part of the force engaged and with deep disgust on the part of the spectators, who were disappointed at the slowness of what they termed a sham fight.

After the ground had been thoroughly gone over and the greater part of the men thoroughly mystified and awed by the awful possibilities of a brigade attack an adjournment was held for luncheon which seemed the most satisfactory and appreciated part of the day.

After luncheon the brigade reformed and marched home via St. George, College, Yonge and King, the saluting point being on St. George street, near Bernard avenue.

The Military Institute party, in a well appointed drag and accompanied by an artillery trumpeter, seemed to be everywhere and the rapidity with which they took up a fresh position kept everyone on the alert.

During a portion of the attack the Dragoons charged, from the shelter of a large house, upon the unsuspecting company of the 48th, commanded by Capt. Currie. Quite a few thought it a rather clever ruse, and while it was certainly a very pretty piece of work, and one that whilst meaning a heavy sacrifice to those engaged, would have proved well worth it in real war, was entirely out of place on the field of instruction. The officers and men were given to understand that this was an instruction parade pure and simple, and as Lt. Col. Otter himself, at the lecture in the Q. O. R. sergeants mess room, stated that there would be no flank attacks, it is hard to understand the action of Lieut. Forrester, or of those

who think a smart trick was accomplished at the expense of the Highlanders.

Fortunately the Highlanders are not likely to harbor any ill-feeling against this crack little corps, but the fact that some people were on the look-out for a little "surprise" (?) showed that the trick was premeditated.

Nevertheless, the charge was a pretty one, and without exception the prettiest piece of work by far of the dullest and most unsatisfactory Thanksgiving Day put in by Tommy Atkins for many moons.

Col. Darby Bergin, M. D., the Surgeon-General, spent a day at Stanley Barracks this week inspecting the hospital and medical stores.

Surgeon-Major Strange was, as might be expected, complimented on the fine appearance of affairs generally.

Mr. J. E. Secretan, who will be remembered as the popular transport officer attached to General Middleton's column, was a caller at the Military Institute last week.

Halifax.

The annual inspection of the 66th Regt. P. L.F. took place on the evening of Nov. 19th, 20th and 21st.

Lt.-Col. I. D. Irving, D.A.G., accompanied by Major F. A. Oxley, H.G.A., notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather conducted his inspection in the most thorough and painstaking manner, and Lt.-Col. Humphrey and the officers of the Regiment are to be congratulated upon the really good showing, both in point of numbers and efficiency which the companies made, more especially as it was quite late in the season before the strength of the Regiment was increased, and later still before the necessary uniforms and accoutrements were received.

Although perhaps in the skirmishing exercises, their rivals the 63rd Batt. may have shown more proficiency, yet it will be a matter of surprise, if after all of the points are allowed the 66th Regt. does not take first place, and as well a very high place in the general efficiency returns for the year.

Sgt. Instructor Grimshaw of the King's Regt. has been the chief instructor for the season and has reason to be proud of the results.

The officers of the Regiment dine together at the Halifax Hotel on the evening of the 27th.

Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, writing to the Times advocates the use of smooth-bore barrels of soft steel for the Maxim gun at manoeuvres. Hundreds of thousands of rounds could be fired, as the wear to the barrel amounts to practically nothing. Black powder could be used to show when the gun was fired. For actual warfare he recommends a special cartridge, with a heavier bullet than that used in the ordinary rifle, which would allow the gun to deliver a destructive fire on Infantry out of range of the military rifle. Though soldiers, he says, can never carry a shield, the Maxim might.

Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24, 1894.

No Parade.

The "field day," which was to have been held on Thanksgiving day, did not materialize. The idea was taken up at too late a date to make it a success, and rather than not have a success the prime movers in the scheme decided to let the matter drop for the present year, with the understanding that arrangements will be made during the coming winter that will ensure our citizen soldiers one day, at east, of practical field work; it is, perhaps, too soon to fix a definite date, but rumor says that it will be the Queen's Birthday, and that some Montreal and Toronto corps will be asked to join their Ottawa comrades in the manoeuvres.

A Military Attack.

The members of the military committee of our winter carnival have commenced work in earnest. Major-General Herbert is chairman, Major Bliss, secretary, and the following officers form the committee: Capt. Spain, R.N., Capt. Gourdeau, Lieut. Brown, P.L.D.G., Capt. G. Shepherd Bowie, O.F.B., Major Hodgins, Capt. Jarvis, Capt. P. B. Taylor, G.G.F.G., Lieut.-Col. Wright, Major Sherwood and Major Parker, 43rd Batt. With such an energetic and capable committee the military display, whatever form it takes, should be one of the most attractive features of the carnival programme.

The New Rifle.

Shooting men will be interested in the measurements of the Martini-Metford rifle. They are as follows: Length, 30.02 inches; calibre, 0.03 inches. The rifling consists of seven grooves, each 0.004 inches deep with a spiral twist of one complete turn in ten inches.

Sergeants Entertain.

A smoking concert given on Wednesday evening last by the sergeants of the G.G.F.G. was a decided success. The sergeants mess room was prettily decorated for the occasion. Sergt.-Major Davis was in the chair and amongst those present were Major W. E. Hodgins and Lieut. Taylor, G.G.F.G., Sergt.-Major Powell, P.L.D.G., Sergt.-Major Ingram, O.F.B., and Sergt.-Major Mahoney, 43rd Batt. The non-commissioned officers who had the concert in hand were Sergts. Bloxam, Ward and Pegg, and they deserve credit.

Military Snowshoes.

The 43rd Batt. re-organized their Snowshoe Club on Wednesday evening. The election of officers resulted as follows: Patron, Lieut.-Col. Hon. M. Aylmer; president, Lieut.-Col. Wright; 1st vice-president, Major Sherwood; 2nd vice-president, Capt. Rogers; captain, Lieut. de la Ronde; secretary-treasurer, Col.-Sergt. Hurcomb; committee, Lieut. Benville, Col.-Sergt. Blakeney, Sergt. Short and Corp. Gourlay. There is every prospect of a successful season for this club, as it has a large and enthusiastic membership.

Militia List.

Early in the new year we will have a militia list completed up to the 31st December, 1894. This will be a welcome addition to the "force" in general as the one at present in use is very incomplete, many changes having taken place since its issue. Major Bliss, of the Militia Department, has this work in hand, he having succeeded the late Major Wainwright in the Adjutant-General's office.

Yours very truly, "LANCE."

The military museum in the Drill Hall has just been enriched by three valuable souvenirs of the late Col. Dunn and of the 100th Royal Canadian Regiment, which have been received from England by Captain Brown-Wallis, who was one of the original officers when the regiment was raised in Canada in 1858. The first of these is the camp-stool which was used by Colonel (then Lieutenant) Dunn during the whole of the Crimean campaign. The stool, which is in an excellent state of preservation, but shows signs of long usage, bears the following inscription, which attests its genuineness :

**A MEMORIAL
OF A
GRAVE SON OF CANADA.
THIS CAMP STOOL
WAS THE PROPERTY OF
LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER ROBERTS DUNN,
V.C.,**

Of the 11th Hussars, afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel 100th Royal Canadians, a native of Toronto, and was used by him during the Crimean campaign, 1854-1855. It was afterwards given by him to his Sergeant-M. J. R. Geo. Loy-Smith, whose widow sends it to this Museum.

The initials A.D. were cut by Lieut. Dunn himself.

E. D. DAVIES,
Late 100th Royal Canadian Regiment.
Sydenham, S.E., 20th September, 1894.

Mr. Davies, who obtained the stool for Captain Wallis, was in the 100th at the time it was commanded by Col. Dunn, and is now publisher of the *Sydenham Gazette* and other papers. Capt. Wallis, who is writing a history of the 100 Regiment, informs me that the last time Col. Dunn visited Canada was in August, 1862, when, in company with Lieutenants Theodore Duchesnay and Brown-Wallis, both gentlemen being original officers of the 100th Regiment, he arrived in Quebec, per steamship "Bohemian," on leave of absence from Gibraltar. It will be remembered that the Hon. John Henry Dunn, Col. Dunn's father, married Miss Duchesnay, of Beauce, sister of the above-named officer, who is now Deputy Adjutant General at Quebec.

The second souvenir sent by Mr. Davies is an engraving from the oil painting by Chevalier Desanges, in the Victoria Cross gallery in the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and shows Lieut. Dunn in the act of cutting down the Russian Lancers who were attacking Sergt.-Major Bentley, of the 11th Hussars, during the world renowned "Charge of the Light Brigade" at Balaclava on 25th October, 1854, for which act of bravery Lieut. Dunn was decorated personally with the Victoria Cross by Her Majesty the Queen, on the 26th June, 1857, in Hyde Park. The

third souvenir is of the regiment, and is an excellent water color sketch by Mr. Harry Payne, a well-known artist in military subjects, showing a sergeant of the 100th in the uniform worn in 1863. In a letter to Captain Wallis, Mr. Davies says: "As I am sending to the military museum, in Ottawa, the camp stool used by Lieutenant Alexander Roberts Dunn, V.C., in the Crimea, who afterwards commanded the Royal Canadian, I thought it would be nice to send over this pretty picture to brighten up the walls of the museum, and remind the youth of Canada that they have a heritage in one of the finest regiments in the British army, raised with extraordinary celerity at a time when Great Britain's power and prestige in the East were in such peril by the mutiny of 1858."—*Montreal Gazette*.

Quebec.

Since the departure of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry who were concentrated at St. Joseph de Levis, matters in a military way have been very quiet. The time for the annual training of the Local Militia Corps will soon be at hand and already some action is being taken in the way of preparation.

The 8th Royal Rifles and the 9th Battalion have issued orders calling in the rifles in the possession of their respective Corps.

Captain Ouellet, the Adjutant of the latter Corps will commence a class of instruction on the 1st prox., which will doubtless be well attended as it will serve to benefit those who will take advantage of the opportunity presented to them. Last year the 8th Royal Rifles were instructed in a similar manner under Captain Ed. Montizambert, their Adjutant, who having left this city, his services will be lost to that Corps.

At the opening of the Fourth Session of the Eighth Parliament of this Province, which took place on the 20th Nov. His Honour the Lieut.-Governor, was attended by Major H. C. Sheppard and Mr. H. A. Panet, the latter of the Royal Canadian Artillery, his official secretaries. The escort was furnished by the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, under the command of Mr. Sutton. The Guard of Honour was supplied by the Royal Canadian Artillery under command of Lieut.-Colonel Wilson and Captain T. Benson and Mr. H. Cyril Thacker.

As expected the guard looked well. Among others on the staff were the following: Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D. A.G.; Lieut.-Col. Forest, D.P.M.; Lieut.-Col. F. Turnbull, R.C.D.; Major J. Secretan Dunbar, 8th R.R.; Major Laurin, 87th Battalion; Captains E. Trudel, J. Ouellet, 9th Battalion, Mr. Benyon, R.C.A., etc., etc.

Mr. Allard, of Levis, has succeeded in making a small twelve inch cannon out of aluminum and which he has tested satisfactorily. He is engaged upon making a gun three feet long to weigh about 6½ lbs. and when finished is prepared to

have the same tested by the Royal Canadian Artillery.

The writer having been favoured with a photo of Toronto's Drill Hall, cannot but congratulate the Corps which will have the use of the same, and from a description which was sent, it will doubtless prove satisfactory in every detail. Quebec is not so fortunate. Her drill hall is too small for the requirements of the Local Corps and when it is made use of as a gun shed as at present, the coming annual training of the two Rifle Regiments will not be as successful at it would be and should be. The placing of two pieces of heavy ordinance has completely blocked one end of the hall, and as the full length would barely suffice to take a six company Battalion drawn up in line, and when the eight Co. Battalion has to place two companies at right angles to the alignment or adopt some other formation inconsistent with the object in view, one can imagine the suitability of the hall for the present season. It would be well if the authorities would look into the matter and either construct a gun shed for Artillery purposes or increase the building now used as a riding school.

The condition of the floor of the hall is also in want of looking after. The unpleasantness which has been experienced in the past, due to the dust, is not desirable to be continued. It is to be hoped that energetic action will be taken immediately to remove the existing defects and place our active militia on a proper footing for doing good work.

PATROL.

Montreal.

On the evening of the 24th, the Royal Scots paraded for the distribution of prizes won at the annual rifle matches of the battalion.

A number of distinguished visitors were present among them being: Sir Donald A. Smith, Mrs. Strathy, Lieut.-Col. Caverhill and Mrs. Caverhill, Rev. J. Edgar Hill, the chaplain of the regiment; Mr. Richard White, Mrs. Major Ibbotson and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Paton. The five band of the regiment, under Bandmaster Cooke, played a number of selections.

Lieut.-Col. Strathy opened the proceedings by thanking the ladies and also Sir Donald A. Smith for being present.

After other remarks, Lt.-Col. Strathy, introduced Sir Donald Smith, who was greeted with hearty cheers and applause. He referred to the creditable career of the regiment, and the pride that the Scotch citizens all over the Dominion took in it. With such men in the volunteers Canada, which had no standing army, or very little, really did not need one. He referred to the old days, when he was in the Northwest in 1871, and made a few remarks eulogistic of Lord Wolseley, who was in that country then. But he did not know anything about soldiering. Once he was something—he was not sure what—either a corporal or a brigadier. This was during the trouble

in the Northwest. Fifty good troopers were mustered, but there were no officers, and Sir Donald gave an amusing account of how he took command and appointed other officers. "So you see I have been in the service myself," he said. Sir Donald, in continuing, referred to the competition for the challenge trophy he had given to be competed for, and was glad to hear that it had done good. If the Scots won it next year he would put another little cup inside of it for themselves to keep. That brought forth more cheers. In conclusion he wished the regiment all the prosperity that was possible and was sure that Lieut.-Col. Strathy was working hard to secure it, and they had the heartiest support of the citizens of Montreal, especially those of their own race. He resumed his seat after more applause and three times three.

At the colonel's request Sir Donald then commenced to give out the prizes to the lucky winners, some fifty in all.

After the prizes for the annual matches had been given, Mr. Richard White was called upon to present the *Gazette* cup to Private A. Elliot. Mr. White said he was very pleased to perform this task, for from what he had heard from the commanding officers of the different corps the cups had been the means of bringing a number of new shots to the ranges. He was glad that he had accepted the idea suggested to him. There was no part of the work in volunteering so necessary as to be able to know how to shoot, and he hoped in the future something would always be done to encourage young shots, for it would not do to see the same prize winners coming up year after year. To the winner he said: "The cup will remind you that your first year's work was well done; let those that follow be even better, if possible." He resumed his seat amidst applause.

Lt.-Col. Caverhill presented the two aggregate medals that he gives yearly to his old corps, after which Rev. Edgar Hill was called upon to present the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association bronze medal. He was astonished and somewhat grieved, he said, when he read in a paper the report of a sermon which contained something like a charge against Montreal's volunteers. He was quite sure that the clergyman who made them did it with the best of intentions, but in this case if he had not exaggerated, he had not, so to speak, spoken by the book. Some of our greatest philanthropists unconsciously exaggerated, even with the best intentions, and the result was that they did a great deal of harm, where perhaps it was not intended. "Those that know the volunteers as I do," he said, "will say far differently to the rev. gentleman, but it is to those that do not know them that I speak thus, and am very glad to have an opportunity to do so the first time that I have met the regiment since the remarks were made."

The Victoria Rifles Reserves held their first camp fire of this season on Thursday evening the 29th

The Military School.

The commanding officers of the city corps are not letting the matter rest in regard to a military school in this city, and as this looks a little far off at the present, they have made a new move, suggested in this column months ago. Last Saturday evening at a meeting they decided to ask the Hon. Minister of Militia to station a company of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry in this city for the present winter in barracks in the drill hall, the present Victoria Rifles armory to be used as a barracks and the old Engineers quarters as officers quarters. If this is granted it will be a great benefit to the force, even more than the local one, the result of which will be palpable to all at the next annual inspections. At the same time, however, it is worth noting that there is another move on hand in regard to the quarters mentioned, and that is to place the superintendent in the upper part of the old quarters of the Vics, while the Engineers' old quarters are to be turned over to the 85th Battalion. This, however, is still in embryo yet.—*Montreal Gazette*.

The picked detachments which are to compete at the Queen's Theatre in the performance of the Free Coal Fund, are hard at work, and it would be hard just now to pick out the winners.

The Kilties say that they have a surprise in store for the boys.

Annual Meeting of the Montreal Amalgamated Rifle Association.

There was a very large attendance of members at the fourth annual meeting of the Montreal Amalgamated Rifle Association, which was held in the Garrison Artillery armory, Nov. 28. Lt.-Col. Butler occupied the chair. The secretary, Mr. Arthur Ware, submitted the annual report, which went minutely into the doings of the association for the past year. It showed that the impetus given to shooting had been wonderful. The attendance at the ranges, both on Saturdays and Wednesdays, was double that of the previous year, making about 150 in all. According to figures supplied by Mr. D. McNicoll, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, a decided increase was shown in the attendance. The figures are: 1892, 1806; 1893, 2,912, and 1894, 3,643. It is computed that about 500 more went out by the morning trains. The past season has been the most prosperous in the history of the association. Hon. J. C. Patterson, minister of militia, and Mr. Fred. White, visited the ranges with a view of finding out what changes were necessary to put the ranges in a more efficient state. The secretary wrote to the Brigade office asking for certain improvements, but they have not as yet been forthcoming, nor the letter answered. Mr. R. W. Allan is thanked for the efficient services he rendered during the past season. On August 24th the association had as its guests some of the members of Her Majesty's navy. The

Montreal Rifle association, through its president, Lieut.-Col. Massey, donated \$20 for team prizes.

The financial statement showed the cost of running the ranges to be \$842, showing a balance on the wrong side. The reports were discussed, as also the programme for next season. Nothing definite will be done until the election of officers takes place in March next.—*Gazette*.

That Long Service Medal.

Lack of official words of wisdom re the long service medal is keeping the ball rolling as to its award to our Canadian Militia. The following has been forwarded to us for publication.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH:—

SIR: I noticed a telegram from Ottawa in the Sun a few days ago, which stated that Major General Herbert had decided that the Canadian militia are not eligible for the long service medal, as they are militia and not volunteers. I therefore quote you the following taken from the Broad Arrow, an official military paper. "The war office has decided to issue medals for long service, meritorious service, and distinguished conduct, to members of the colonial forces throughout the empire, including India, and the Dominion of Canada. The period of service necessary to qualify for the distinction will not be relaxed in the case of colonial troops, the length of service required being the same as for soldiers of the Imperial army. Colonial volunteers not included in the colonial forces will be eligible for the volunteer long service medal. You will see from this that "colonial forces" must mean militia, and also that there is another medal which is granted to volunteers only. Perhaps the general does not know this. However, I trust that the militia department will now make application for this decoration for the Canadian militia. The general's suggestion that the city corps should be changed to volunteers will not be accepted by any corps, as that will make them junior to country corps, which will still rank as militia. In England the latter force enjoy many privileges which the volunteers do not and the same rule would no doubt be applied in Canada.

Yours truly,

VETERAN.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 17th, 1894.

The letter from Veteran, which we publish elsewhere, shows that it will not be necessary, as General Herbert suggests, for our city militia to become volunteers to be entitled to the long service medal. It appears that our militia are entitled to the same long service medal as soldiers of the imperial army, and that there is another long service medal for volunteers to which colonial volunteers are eligible. It would be the height of folly for our city militia corps to give up their standing as a part of the army of Canada and become volunteers for the sake of any medal, especially as it would be 20 years before any of the new volunteer force would be in a position to receive it. It is satisfactory, however, to know that no distinction has been made with respect to the long service medal between the imperial forces and those of Canada. The English militia are a part of the imperial army, each territorial infantry regiment having one or more battalions of militia included as part of it. Usually there are two battalions of mili-

tia in a territorial regiment, but in several cases there are three, while the Irish Rifles have four militia battalions, and the Rifle Regiment and Rifle Brigade five militia battalions each. The Canadian militia stand upon precisely the same footing as the English militia. They are a part of the army of Canada, liable to be called upon at any time to serve in the field. Their position is an honorable one, and their record is without a stain. No change should be made either in their standing or their title.—*The Sun, St. John, N. B.*

New Volunteer Musketry Regulations.

To meet the requirements of the metropolitan Volunteer corps which began their musketry course on Thursday, the first day of the Volunteer year, Lord Methuen approved the immediate announcement of the new scheme of musketry training, which shows many important changes from that which it is to supersede, but which, with the other revised Volunteer regulations, will not be ready for issue till later. The full capitation grant of 35s is paid only for those Infantry Volunteers who pass out of the third or lowest musketry class in each year, and the conditions of this class will now vary considerably from the former terms. The target, reduced in height by 2 feet, is now to be only 4 feet square, the bull's-eye diameter remaining 1 foot, but the centre ring being 2 feet instead of 3. The value of shots in the three divisions is to remain as before; but instead of firing at three ranges (from 100 to 300 yards), 200 yards will be the only range in the class, at which men will fire seven shots standing, seven kneeling, and seven lying down. With the twenty-one shots 84 points may be made, and Volunteers who score 30 and upwards will pass out of the third into the second class, and, so far as musketry goes, will have earned the capitation grant. Those failing to do so much fire the class again, and even a third time on a second failure. In the second class the target is to be left as before, but the 400 yards range will no longer be used, the practice being seven rounds at 500 yards kneeling and at 600 in any military position. Of the possible 56 a man must make at least 30 to pass out of the class. The first class targets are also unaltered, but at each of the ranges (700 and 800 yards) seven shots instead of five have to be fired, and men making 30 out of the 56 will be marksmen, the others remaining first-class shots. To complete the "trained Volunteers" course the scheme provides for volley firing at 500 yards and combined volley and independent firing at 300; but these distances may be changed to 300 and 200 where ranges do not extend to 500 yards. The recruits are to go through an extensive course of preliminary rifle drill and miniature target practice before going to the ranges, where they will fire seven rounds standing and seven kneeling at 100 yards, and the same at 200, using third-class targets at both distances; also seven kneeling and seven lying down at 500 with first-class targets. Those who with the forty-two shots make 80 points out of the possible 168 will be reckoned first-class recruits: 45 and less than 80, second-class; and less than 45, third-class. Should a range not admit of 500 yards firing, fourteen shots must be fired at 300 yards at a second-class target.

The War Between China and Japan.

The Naval Battle on the Yalu.

At the latest accounts the victorious Japanese army was advancing on Peking and apparently it is hopeless for the disorderly armies of China to resist the splendidly drilled and resolute forces of Japan.

The Japanese have shown themselves to be soldiers in every sense of the word; but the wretched Chinese act like cowards, and seem to have little idea of the modern notions of fighting. They appear to have made little or no progress in military affairs during the last quarter of a century, but still hold to the idea of frightening away the enemy by means of noises and dragon-headed shields.

The *New York World* gives an account of the great naval battle of Yalu, as detailed to its correspondent Mr. James Creelman by Admiral Ito, the commander during the battle. We make the following abstracts:

The result of the battle is the loss of five Chinese men-of-war.

The two fleets met Sept. 17, and the fighting lasted almost five hours. Early in the morning a Japanese fleet of eleven warships and the armed transport steamer Saikio Maru arrived on the west side of Haiyun Island, the first of the islands in the Yellow Sea stretching out from Port Arthur.

This was the order of the fleet:

VAN SQUADRON.

Flagship Yoshimo (Rear Admiral Tsuboi)
Takachiho
Akitsushima,
Naniwa.

MAIN SQUADRON.

Flagship Matsushima (Admiral Ito),
Chiyoda,
Itsukushima, Agaki,
Hashidate, Saikio Maru
(Vice-Admiral Kabayama),
Hiyei,
Fuso.

At about 11.30 o'clock the van signalled smoke in sight on the starboard bow, and a few minutes later a Chinese fleet of fourteen vessels was in full view, spread out in a single line of battle and sailing abreast on a northwest course. There was a good breeze blowing from the north but the sea was not rough.

Admiral Ito signalled to the van to attack the enemy on the right, while he instructed the main squadron to attack the left. At the same time he ordered the Akagi and the Saikio Maru to get on the port side of the main squadron for safety. The presence of two large ironclads in the Chinese fleet convinced the admiral that he would have no manoeuvre under full steam and, by attacking the Chinese on their flanks, break their formation and throw them into confusion.

So the two Japanese squadrons swept on toward the enemy at full speed and the Chinese advanced slowly to meet them. When about three miles away the Chinese opened

fire, and each of the Japanese squadrons changed its course, the van wheeling to the southeast and the main squadron turning south. The plan was to make two circles in opposite directions around the Chinese formation, and so prevent the big ironclads from getting any opportunity to close in and bring their heavy guns to bear.

As the Japanese were advancing on the flanks, it was impossible for the great line of ships to deliver effective volleys. All the shots fell short. The great speed of the Japanese made it impossible for the slower vessels of the enemy to change their line of battle in time. No reply was made to the Chinese fire until the attacking squadrons were within three thousand yards. Then Admiral Ito's squadron opened fire and the van squadron also joined the fight.

As the fleets drew closer together their guns roared from one end of the great battlefield to the other. The ocean shook with the tremendous shock, as the iron storm swept through whirling smoke and flame.

No men could be seen on the upper decks of the Chinese line. The crews were crowded below in true Mongol style. Nor was there any trace of boats on the davits of the Chinese ships. I have heard since that the fleet left all its small boats behind to prevent the men from deserting in the face of the enemy.

At first the Chinese gunnery was fairly accurate, but the wheeling movement of the Japanese on the right and left flanks, combined with the terrific effect of the rapid-fire guns, seemed to throw the line into disorder and demoralize the gunners.

When the rear of the main Japanese squadron was turning the left of the Chinese, the Hiyei was so close to the enemy that to avoid receiving their fire full broadside she left the main squadron and steamed straight at the Chinese line, passing between two large ironclads, the Tangyuen and Laiyuen, or the Kingyuen and Chingyuen.

RIGHT THROUGH THE FIERY GAP

she went, with commander Sakurai on the bridge and all her guns at work, while her heroic crew cheered as two torpedoes, launched a hundred yards away, hissed through the waves and missed her. The enormous batteries of the two ironclads thundered away, and the Hiyei's decks were strewn with dead and dying men as she fled through the dense smoke between the floating iron forts.

She had passed half way through when a shell from one of the battle ships penetrated her side three feet above the water line, shattered the mizzenmast, killed the paymaster, two surgeons, all the medical attendants, spare helmsmen and machine gun ammunition carriers and destroyed the ward room. In a moment the Hiyei was on fire, and as the ship broke through the line and passed to the safety side of the Japanese main squadron her daring captain signaled that

the flames would compel him to leave the regular formation.

Admiral Ito did not see the signal through the billows of cannon smoke rolling over the water and made no reply, so when the Hiyei had transferred her wounded to the transport ship she extinguished the fire and returned to her place in the squadron. She was almost a wreck, but managed to keep her guns going till the end of the battle.

The van squadron of the Japanese fleet, after attacking the right of the Chinese line, turned about and fought its way back toward the northwest, while the main squadron continued on in a circle, the Chinese formation being destroyed and the ships bunched together in confusion. The two ironclads stuck close together, fighting with great spirit.

Just as the flagship Matsushima, at the head of the main squadron, was abreast of the Chinese ironclads a shell from one of the big guns struck her main deck, dismounting her heaviest gun and damaging the whole port battery. The shell struck the ammunition massed on the deck and exploded it. A sheet of fire seemed to sweep up to the sky and the flagship rolled heavily as her riven sides yielded to the terrific shock and her plates were bent outward.

Dead men were blown into the sea, a part of the upper deck was blasted and the officers' quarters were destroyed. A lieutenant, a sub-lieutenant, a midshipman and twelve of the crew were instantly killed. Wounded men were scattered about in the bloody wreckage. The ship was on fire.

Admiral Ito kept his course until he found that the stiff wind on the port bow was spreading the flames, and to save the ship he turned about, followed by the rest of the squadron. From his place on the bridge the admiral could see that one of the Chinese ironclads was also on fire, and he decided to return to the attack, using his starboard battery while the fire on the port side was being extinguished.

Meanwhile the little Akagi and the transport Saikio Maru were separated from the main squadron, being unable to keep up with its swift movements. The Akagi was attacked on all sides by the enemy, but fought bravely. Her mainmast was shot away and her captain, Commander Sakamoto, was killed on the bridge. The navigating officer then took command, but a few moments later fell to the deck wounded in the face and arm. He was succeeded by the third lieutenant, who directed the fighting until the navigating officer's wounds were dressed and he returned to the bridge.

As the Akagi's mainmast crashed down over the side a lieutenant and gun crew in the fighting top were killed. The Chinese poured volley after volley into the battered ship, but the wounded lieutenant kept his place on the bridge and refused to surrender. After three hours of hard fighting he succeeded in withdrawing from the battlefield and getting under cover of the main squadron.

But the Saikio Maru! Hemmed in

by the Chinese ships, the transport was a general target. Her upper works were riddled by the rapid-fire guns of the enemy, but she managed to escape the shots of the heavier batteries. By this time the Chinese fleet was disorganized and the gunnery was wild.

A torpedo was launched at the transport, but it exploded before reaching her. Another torpedo was sent from a ship not fifty yards away.

A THRILL OF TERROR

ran through the Saikio's crew as the huge projectile plunged into the sea, headed straight for the vessel. But the distance was not great enough for the style of attack and before the torpedo could rise to the surface it had passed under the Saikio's hull, and her astonished officers and men saw it come up on the other side and dart away toward the horizon.

A sudden burst of speed carried the transport to the shelter of the main squadron.

As the Chinese line was doubled up the van squadron, under rear Admiral Tsuboi, attacked the bewildered commanders, who seemed to have lost all thought of fleet formation, and were fighting at random. The main Chinese force had gradually drawn away from the protection of the ironclads, and each ship was acting on its own account.

At about 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon the Chihyuen began to sink, bow first. As she went down the Japanese guns pierced her again and again. Her crew jumped into the sea, and her stern rose in the air, the propeller wheel going at full speed.

For a few minutes she was completely hidden by clouds of smoke and steam. Just before she disappeared her propeller reached the water again, and she whirled around in the sea with mighty swirls, drowning men engulfed at every quivering sweep of the sinking ship. Then with a final shudder and lurch she plunged under the surface and was seen no more.

The Chinese ships tried to withdraw from the action, but were pursued by the van squadron. The Laiyuen or the King Yuen suddenly keeled over on her port side and went down sideways. She was sunk by a stern shot, although it is almost certain that she was seriously injured before she attempted to break away.

The wind lulled and the ocean was wrapped in smoke, through which shone the dull glare of a conflagration. The Tshaoyong was in flames, and the Japanese batteries were concentrating their fire upon her. Down went the cruiser with her shrieking crew, and a great cloud hid the spot where she disappeared in the distance, leaving a trail of dying men in the waves.

By this time the two Japanese squadrons were five miles apart, with the Chinese main force between them. The squadrons were in perfect line, the main squadron advancing on the two ironclads, and the van squadron chasing two or three fugitives headed toward Port Arthur.

It was now a few minutes past 5 o'clock. Admiral Ito feared that the two squadrons might be separated in the darkness, and, not daring to risk a fight at night with the ironclads and the Chinese torpedo boats, he signaled the van to join him and withdrew to westward of the Chinese.

At the same time the Chinese fleet reformed and shaped its course southeast. The Japanese squadrons took a parallel course, but kept at a sufficient distance to avoid an attack by torpedoes. The van squadron followed Admiral Ito and reported that the Chinese cruiser Yangwai was on fire and had started for Talu Island, probably to beach herself.

Ito was satisfied that the Chinese fleet intended to take refuge behind the forts of Weihaiwei. He felt confident that with the superior speed and discipline of his squadrons he could afford to renew the battle at daybreak, and he proceeded at full speed to the neighborhood of Weihaiwei. But in the morning there was no sign of the enemy to be seen.

THE CHINESE HAD FLED

to Port Arthur. Ito steamed straightway to Talu Island. As he approached he saw smoke in the distance, but it vanished on the horizon without a trace of its origin being discovered. The Japanese believe that a fast torpedo boat was in the vicinity.

The van squadron discovered the Yangwai aground and abandoned on the south shore of Talu Island. She was promptly blown up with gun cotton. The Japanese fleet then returned to the new naval rendezvous at the mouth of the Tatong River and the Akagi, Matsushima, Hiyei and Saikio Maru were sent to Japan for repairs, Admiral Ito's flag being transferred to the Hashidate.

While the fleet was lying in the Tatong inlet, the Naniwa and Akitsushima were sent across the Yellow Sea by Admiral Ito, in consequence of a report that one of the Chinese warships had got aground while retreating from the battle. On September 23 they discovered the Kuangki ashore off Talienwhan Bay, near Port Arthur. When the Japanese men-of-war drew near the stranded ship, they saw her blown to pieces by her officers.

This was the fifth warship lost by the Chinese since the opening of the battle.

Not a single Japanese ship was lost.

Twelve Japanese officers and ninety-eight men were killed, while thirteen officers and 170 men were wounded.

The Chinese loss I am unable to give, but it must be nearly two thousand. Probably the exact figures will never be made public. I know from the accounts of a dozen eye witnesses that the sea was full of drowning Chinamen and that few were saved during the fighting, for the reason that the Chinese had no small boats.

"To what do you chiefly attribute the success of the Japanese fleet?" I

asked, as the admiral talked over the details of the battle.

"Largely to Providence," he answered. "The escape of the Saikio Maru from the torpedoes, for instance, was a miracle."

"Why did you not use torpedoes against the ironclads? I thought that was the fundamental principle of an attack on armored battleships by weaker vessels."

The admiral winced and hesitated. I had hit him in a tender spot.

"The distance was too great," he said.

Notwithstanding this statement of Admiral Ito, I have already learned on unimpeachable authority that there was not a torpedo in the Japanese fleet. I cannot say who was responsible for this grave omission. It is

THE ONE SERIOUS BLUNDER

made by the Japanese since the beginning of the war. Had the fleet been provided with torpedoes, it is reasonably certain that one or both of the Chinese ironclads would have been destroyed. The absence of torpedoes is all the more surprising considering the magnificent equipment of the two squadrons in other respects and the admirable way in which they were handled.

The only new idea in modern naval warfare which was thoroughly tested in this engagement was the rapid-fire gun. Admiral Ito said that it played a most important part in the battle.

"Our fleet carried forty-six twelve centimeter rapid fire guns and four fifteen centimeter rapid-fire guns," he said. "Each gun fired about forty shots during the fight, which makes 2,000 shots for the combined batteries, not counting the other guns. The rapid-fire cannon is a splendid weapon, and we were able to embarrass the enemy's gunners. When I learn something of the Chinese killed and wounded, I will compare the figures with the number of shots we fired. The result ought to be very interesting."

"Nothing but our speed enabled us to keep our formation," "The Chinese were slow, and we kept our squadrons moving so swiftly on the right and left of their line, that they could keep no order of battle. I am convinced that speed is the first thing to be looked for in a warship. I thought so before the battle, and I am now more thoroughly convinced. For squadrons fighting, ironclads are vital. The part played by the two Chinese battleships saved a great part of the enemy's fleet."

The admiral laughed when I asked him what he thought of the Chinese as sea fighters.

"They are very brave men," he said. "Not a ship hoisted the white flag, and their gunners kept at work all the time, although their aim was not very good toward the end. Yes; the Chinese fought courageously. No man can deny it. While they preserved their fleet formation they showed wisdom in their fighting, but after we broke up the lines each captain seemed to be acting independently. But

the two ironclads were well handled. I must say that."

And so ends the first real trial of strength on the sea between the forces of civilization and barbarism in Asia.

PENETRATION OF MODERN RIFLES.

A report has been issued by the Small Arms Penetration Committee, under the presidency of Colonel T. Fraser, C. B., C. M. G., R. E., which deals with the penetration of the Lee-Metford, Mannlicher, and Martini-Henry rifles. The Lee-Metford has a 0.303 in. bore, with a bullet weighing 215 grains, sectional density 0.3346, specific gravity 10.484, and a muzzle velocity of 1,975 to 2,000 foot seconds. The bore of the Mannlicher is 0.256 in., with a bullet of 160 grains, sectional density 0.3488, specific gravity 10.405, and a muzzle velocity of 2,300 to 2,400 foot seconds. The Martini-Henry bore is 0.450 in., the weight of bullet 480 grains, sectional density 0.3386, specific gravity 10.916, and a muzzle velocity of 1,270 to 1,300 foot seconds. Cordite was used throughout the trials, the muzzle velocities showing a difference of as much as 100 foot seconds. The most remarkable difference in this respect is that recorded of the Mannlicher gun, the velocities of which fell off very considerably during the firing of 1,000 rounds, owing to the erosion of the barrel. Our own service weapon was not affected after firing as many as 3,000 rounds. The bulk of 150 rounds of Lee-Metford and Mannlicher ammunition were about the same, but the weights were 9 lb. and 7 lb. respectively. The report states that the main advantage of the Mannlicher is the greater flatness of its trajectory and consequently its greater margin of effect at decisive ranges. Thus the 6 ft. margins at 1,000 yards are for the Mannlicher 168 ft. for the Lee-Metford 156 ft., and for the Martini-Henry 8 ft. Remarking upon this, the committee state that so long as the very small bullet now in use is effective against troops the importance of this length of margin outweighs all other considerations. As regards accuracy of fire, when once the sighting was obtained, the Mannlicher was very good, and was rather better at 1,000 yards than the Lee-Metford. The recorded effects of the fire of the rifle named against definite objectives are very curious. The small bore rifles easily penetrated a 9 in brick wall, with 1½ in. boards at the joints, though the bricks themselves resisted the bullets. At 100 yards some of the bullets penetrated the joints of the wall and two ¾ in. deal board. At 600 yards the bullets passed through the joints of a 4½ in. wall and 7¾ in. boards beyond, and at 400 yards bullets passed through the joints of a 14 in. wall and two ¾ in. boards. At 200 yards 200 rounds breached a 9 in. wall so that a man could get through a hole which, on measurement, proved to be 24 in. by 15 in. At the same range it took 1,028

rounds, mostly in volleys of 50. to make a smaller breach in a 14 in. wall. A wall with ¾ in. joints of hard mortar was found to be practically impervious to the new small-bore bullets. Hence brick walls for defenses should be 9 in. thick with five joints set in cement. Sun-dried brick walls, as used in India, 18 in. thick, were found to be bullet proof, except after continued firing. A singular fact is that in such walls the mean penetration increases gradually from 5 in., at a range of 3 yards, to 15 in., at 400 yards and then slowly decreases. Fresh or green mud walls require to be at least 4 ft. in thickness to stop bullets at any ranges. With screens of mild steel or wrought iron, a thickness of 7-16 of an inch is required for safety, but at 60 yards a plate of hardened steel, weighing 8.75 lb. per square foot, will stop a Lee-Metford bullet. Against a Mannlicher a quarter inch plate of hardened steel is required at short distances. At 500 yards a plate of hardened steel, less than 1-10 of an inch thick, weighing only 3 lb. 10 oz. per square foot, resisted all the small-bore bullets. The committee recommend this plate for field artillery shields against musketry, if such be ever adopted, as artillery are not likely to engage infantry at ranges under 500 yards. The new small-bore rifles, with their steel coated bullets, were found to have much greater penetration than the Martini-Henry with its unsheathed bullet at 1,500 yards. The statement is made in the report that with the new rifles timber is no longer of any use as cover at short ranges, owing to the great thickness required. And no longer will growing timber give the protection it has hitherto. On the other hand, a much smaller quantity of timber in the form of boards, made into troughs or wooden boxes, or hurdle troughs with shingle or sand between, will completely stop the new bullets. In the absence of shingle, a few inches of the macadam of roads will supply the necessary core. As regards times of flight, the new arms are very superior to the Martini-Henry.—Arms and Explosives.

The Best of Them All.

An English General, in reviewing a corps of cavalry, suddenly stopped before a splendid-looking fellow, and asked abruptly, "Which is the best horse in the regiment?" "No. 40, sir." "What makes you think it is the best horse?" "He walks, trots and gallops well, is a good jumper, has no vice, no blemish, carries his head well, is in his prime." "And who is the best soldier in the regiment?" "Tom Jones, sir." "Why?" "Because he is an honorable man, is obedient, tidy, takes good care of his equipment and horse, and does his duty well." "And who is the rider of the best horse?" "Tom Jones, sir." "And who is Tom Jones?" "I am, sir." The General could not help laughing. He gave a sovereign to his informant, who received it without moving a muscle.

A General Checkmated.

General H. Frey, inspector of the French troops in Madagascar, must be realizing the bitterness of that condition which Americans picturesquely describe as "feeling cheap." He has been caught red-handed in the act of conveying to Paris an historic stone upon which the inhabitants of the Seychelles have set their affections. There is a tinge of romance, as well as of meanness, about the story which comes from Mahé. The Seychelles, as everybody knows, are a group of 30 islands in the Indian Ocean, and are under the control of the Governor of Mauritius. Originally discovered by the Portuguese, who, according to their wont, neglected to make a beneficent use of their possession, the Seychelles were occupied by the French in 1742. About half a century later they were captured by a British ship, and, finally, at the peace of 1814, were assigned to Great Britain. The memory of this French occupation has, it seems, been preserved by a curious monument, consisting of a square of granite, upon which are carved a turtle, some *fleurs de-lis* and the word "Seychelles." To the French creoles of the islands this stone was an object of historic veneration, while to the inhabitants generally it served the purpose of that sacred stone chair upon which our monarchs are crowned in Westminster, and around which tradition has spun so many fairy webs. Imagine, then, the consternation in which the whole thirty islands awoke one morning to learn that the stone was missing. In a less practical age the people of these delightful islands might have soothed themselves with some supernatural explanation flattering to their national vanity. The brutality of facts, however, destroyed all mystery concerning the Palladium. Like our immortal friend Mr. Pickwick, the eye of General Frey fell upon the stone, and, in his enthusiasm for antiquarian fame, he determined that the treasure must be at once deposited where it could be thoroughly investigated and understood. The Museum in Paris would no doubt have been its ultimate abiding place had not the General been betrayed by his accomplice. Having neither the honesty nor the courage of Mr. Pickwick, this modern French Ulysses persuaded the proprietor of the adjoining property to carry off the *pierrre de possession* in the night. Amid the salutes of an English admiral's flagship, the General sneaked off with his prize, but retribution overtook him the moment he reached Marseilles, and the Colonial Palladium will soon be restored to its anxious admirers in the far-off isles of the Indian Ocean.

Marching in Austria.

In his last letter on the Austro-Hungarian manœuvres the military correspondent of the *Times* says: "I may perhaps be permitted, in concluding this series of letters, to reply certain inquiries which

they have elicited. The long marches accomplished by the infantry without straggling or with a very small percentage of casualties seem to have attracted attention. In answer to the question, 'How is it done?' I can only repeat my former statement that the root of the whole matter is in systematic training. The quality and make of the men's boots, as well as the fit of their valise equipment are certainly of importance, but it must be remembered that there were armies who could march just as well as the Austro-Hungarians of to-day, if not better, in days when the men were badly shod, laden with clumsy knapsack, and half strangled by a leather stock. To take some instances from the Peninsular campaigns. The Light Brigade is said by Napier to have made 62 miles in 26 hours on the march to Talavera, and later, in pursuit of Soult, the same battalions marched 40 miles in 19 hours over mountain roads, though here 'many men fell and died, convulsed, and frothing at the mouth.' The historian also records that before Salamanca Marmont's army covered 50 miles in 48 hours, and there are many other almost as remarkable achievements credited to both the English and the French. Nor do later wars show any falling off in this respect. In America, for instance, Sherman's army marched 190 miles in seven days, an average of over 27 miles a day, and Stonewall Jackson's army corps once did 60 miles in 40 hours. In 1866 the Prussian infantry traversed 25 miles a day for several days in succession, and marches of even greater length were by no means uncommon in 1870. I cannot help thinking, if a march of 20 miles in heavy marching order has come to be considered a remarkable feat, that the standard of endurance demanded

from the troops is much lower than heretofore. But this is by no means generally true. In France and Germany, as well as in Austro-Hungary, a march of 20 miles (32 kilomètres) is nothing abnormal, and a battalion that could not cover this distance for several days in succession would hardly be considered fit for service. Generals who are aware that 'battles are won by the legs' would scarcely be likely to report favorably on such a drag on all manœuvring. I may add that the boot worn by the Austro-Hungarian infantry seems in no respect superior to our own, and is probably not so good. The only good point I know about their method of fitting the men is that the lace-holes are not pierced before issue, and the soldier can thus fit his boot to his instep. The light boot with canvas uppers, which each man carries, is, however, a distinct advantage. It was much worn in the manœuvres, and very possibly many men who would otherwise have fallen out were enabled by this change of foot-gear to keep their places in the ranks. The pack, too, is certainly heavier than our own equipment, but it rides well, and does not appear to cause any unnecessary discomfort to the soldier."

The following letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Cyprus Company, Limited, fully bears out the statement we made months ago, when we intimated what the intention of the government was with regard to the garrison of Cyprus: "Downing street, September 10. Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and to inform you that Her Majesty's government, for reasons of military convenience, contemplate withdrawing for the present the troops in Cyprus. Lord Ripon has, however, consulted the High Commissioner, and does not apprehend that there is any reason for anxiety in consequence of this action, and I am to add that you may rest assured that the step is entirely without political significance.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, R. H. MEADE."—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE

1844

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE OF

Foreign : Periodical : Literature.

1895

Giving 3300 Double-Column Octavo Pages of Matter Unequaled in Quality and Quantity.

The Ablest Minds of the Age

Contribute to make this periodical

Encyclopedic in Scope, Character, Completeness & Comprehensiveness.

Ablest Essays and Reviews, Biography, Poetry,
Latest Results of Scientific Research, Stories of Travel and Exploration,
Every Phase of Culture and Progress in the European World.

To each **NEW** subscriber remitting \$8.00 for 1895 will be sent

==== **ABSOLUTELY FREE** =====

The Thirteen Weekly Issues
of **THE LIVING AGE**

(Oct., Nov., Dec., 1894), forming an octavo
volume of 824 pages, and a **Year's Subscription**
to any one of the following publications:

THE COSMOPOLITAN, OUR DAY,
DOMESTIC MONTHLY, CHRISTIAN NATION,
MCCLEURE'S MAGAZINE, S. S. TIMES,
MIDLAND MONTHLY, GOLDEN RULE,
GODFREY'S MAGAZINE, THE PULPIT,
or a 6 months subscription to SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

A **New Series** was begun January 1st, 1894. To any **NEW** subscriber desiring to have this Series complete, the (104) numbers for the

TWO YEARS, 1894 and 1895,

will be sent, postpaid, for only **\$10.00.**

THIS OFFER IS UNPARALLELED.

No other publication in the United States today presents its equivalent. It makes **THE LIVING AGE** absolutely the cheapest magazine published.

New Subscribers may avail themselves of either of the above offers.

Published Weekly at \$8.00 a year, free of postage. Rates for clubbing with other periodicals sent on application. Sample copies, 15 cts. each. Address **LITTELL & CO., 31 Bedford Street, Boston.**