

# MILITARY TOPICS



ON THE VELDT.

THE JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

Vol. I.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1900.

No. 1.

Published Monthly by the Military Publishing Co., Toronto, Canada.



HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA.

# MILITARY TOPICS

JUNE, 1900.



## CONTENTS.

	Page.
Publishers' Announcement .....	1
Editor's Announcement .....	2
British Defence .....	5
Our Navy and its Work .....	7
Miscellaneous :—	
Volunteer Army .....	11
Field Training .....	12
The Cycle .....	13
16-inch Gun .....	15
Mistakes of the Boers .....	16
Armoured Trains .....	17
Colonial Forces .....	18
Mounted Infantry .....	19
Gunnery in Education .....	20
Why Boers can Shoot .....	20
Rifles for India .....	21
The Soldier's Widow .....	21
Candy .....	22
France's Need .....	23
Militia Field Artillery .....	24
Note and Comment :	
People Willing .....	26
Bad System .....	27
Those Commissions .....	28
Law Insufficient .....	30
Higher Rank .....	32
The Petrified Eye .....	35
Off Parade :	
Quaint Orders .....	41
Letters to a Recruit .....	42
Military and Naval World :	
Austria-Hungary .....	45
Germany .....	47
France .....	48
Russia .....	49
Switzerland .....	50
Educational :	
Organization .....	52
Administration .....	52
Duties .....	53
Military Law .....	53
Drill-Cavalry .....	54
Drill-Infantry .....	54
Maxims of Napoleon .....	56
General Orders .....	58



iii.

# King Quality



## Shoes

are built

to fit

the human

foot

and mark the Highest Excellence in Stock and Workmanship that can be produced, combining Style, Durability and Comfort, only attained by the most Scientific Methods.

★★★★

SOLD FOR

Ladies' \$3.00, \$4.00

Men's \$4.50

MANUFACTURED BY

## The J. D. King Co.,

LIMITED

Found with all Progressive Shoe Men  
If your Dealer does not have them write for Catalogue

TORONTO

# MINERAL WOOL

FOR



Insulation of  
Heat, Cold and  
Sound, in

**FIRE PROOF AND  
VERMIN PROOF.**



Hospitals, Colleges,  
Public Buildings,  
Schools and  
Private Residences.

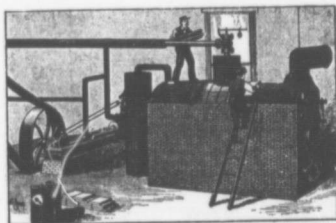
## MINERAL WOOL

Sectional Pipe and  
Boiler Coverings

Are specified by DOMINION and PROVINCIAL  
GOVERNMENT and all LEADING ARCHI-  
TECTS.

Light, Clean, Neat, Durable.

**GREATEST FUEL SAVER** therefore  
**THE CHEAPEST COVERING.**



**EUREKA MINERAL WOOL & ASBESTOS CO.,**  
**TORONTO.**

TELEPHONE 1964.



RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

FROM MAKER TO WEARER.

## Not to Order But to Fit.

Time was when a man who had any ideas of dress at all wouldn't consider Ready-Made Clothing for a minute, but "TIGER BRAND" has changed the standard and made it possible for a man to dress as stylishly, wear just as good quality and have just as perfect a fit as the highest-priced "to order" man can furnish him at half the cost.

For proof of it see our big range of Stylish Suits at \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00.

In our Men's Hat Department expect always to find the Newest Blocks in fine English and American made.

Fine Leather Goods and fine furnishings.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT.

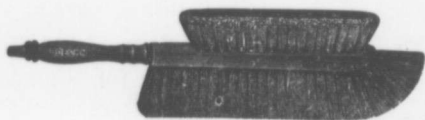
\*\*\*\*\*

**E. BOISSEAU & CO.**  
**TEMPERANCE AND YONGE.**

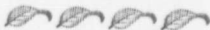
# Heavy Housework



is not only unpleasant, but very tiring. Why not take the easy way by using . . .



## BOECKH'S .... HOUSEHOLD .... BRUSHES

By using brushes specially adapted to your work, you will find it much easier, and you will require less time to do it in. 



80 YORK STREET, TORONTO



# Saunders



# & Rowan



# Military Tailors

121 KING STREET WEST,

TORONTO

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* SAM BROWN BELTS \*  
 \* " SCABBARDS \*  
 \* KARKI SERGE OUTFITS \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*



# Sporting Rifles and Guns

WE CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK  
IN THE FOLLOWING MAKES: . . .

*REMINGTON*

*CLABROUGH & JOHNSTONE*

*STEVENS*

*WINCHESTER*

*PLUBERT*

*SAVAGE*

\*\*\*\*\*

MAUSER

*ALSO, . . .*

Merwin, Hulbert & Co.

Iver Johnson

Smith & Wesson

and New Departure

*. . . MAKES*

REPEATING

REVOLVERS

\*\*\*\*\*

**Rice Lewis & Son**  
Limited,  
Toronto



# Military Topics.

THE JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

---

---

VOL. I.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1900.

NO. 1.

---

---

## PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

In submitting this first number of "Military Topics" for public approval, the publishers desire to say that their purpose is to meet a much felt—a much complained of—want. Up to the present the Militia have not had an organ; there has not been a publication really devoted to their interests, ready to champion their cause and to urge their claims on the community and on the Government. Canada has never had a Journal in which its citizen soldiers could find reliable information regarding military affairs in general, or militia matters in particular, one to which they could appeal with confidence in cases of doubt, one which they could respect as a safe instructor and guide. That is true no longer. "Military Topics" is, and will continue to be, emphatically the Journal of the militia; not of the Militia Department, nor of any party, clique, or man. Its constant aim will be the building up of our local military forces on the basis of real efficiency. And, the "Topics" will be an informer, an educator, an elevator. To ensure this it was necessary to get a competent editor. This has been done. The publishers have been fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman whose knowledge of the Canadian militia and of military subjects is unsurpassed. More than that, he is full of military zeal, is the soldier's friend, and is able to present the soldier's case with an intelligence and a directness which few possess. On him our patrons may rely with the utmost confidence.

In design, typography, and finish, this journal shall always be of the best. Our desire is to have it reach, and be read by, the militia at large, and not merely the few. With that object we have taken up the task, confident that all, rank and file as well as officers, will assist to make this, what we intend it to be, the Soldier's Journal.

## EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

## COUNTRY MUST PAY.

It is proper for me to state at the out-set what the policy of this journal is to be so long as I have its editorial direction. The main thought is, and always shall be, that the military forces of Canada must be placed on a reliable footing. At present those forces, if forces they can be called, are in the most unsatisfactory state possible. A due regard for the country's welfare demands that there shall be a change. There will always be honest differences of opinion as to what that change should be, and as to how it may best be brought about; on one point, however, there can be no reasonable room for disagreement, and that is:—*the country must pay.* The officers and men who compose the active militia give their time, their talents, and their energies, to this great public service; most of them do infinitely more, they give largely of their means. That they should pay as well as labour, while their neighbours, sitting at home in comfort, contribute a mere pittance to the general defence, is one of those insane ideas which should never have been permitted to take root in the land. It has taken root, and it is now looked upon as a matter of course. That idea must be removed. The community must be educated; it must be made to feel that the duty of defence lies on all alike, and that the citizen who is unable or unwilling to shoulder arms, must duly share in the cost of having the service done by another. To rouse the country, and to impress it with the correct sense of its obligation in this regard, shall be my constant purpose.

## CRITICISM.

In dealing with a military organization so defective as ours, and especially in reviewing its administration, there must necessarily be criticism. Without that these pages would be little worth. It will indeed be a grievous disappointment to me should I find that on any occasion my criticism had forgotten to be fearless, or that it had failed to be searching. It may incline to severity; but it shall always be just, it shall never be partizan; its sole object shall be militia improvement. Not the components of the militia shall be found fault with, but the system and its administration. For the system the Government is responsible, and for its administration, mainly the Minister of Militia. Against the Minister and the Government, then, shall my strictures be directed. No officer, non-commissioned officer or man, whether of high or of low rank,

whether of the staff, the permanent corps, or the general militia, is responsible to the people. Each is accountable to the Government, through the proper channel, and the Government must answer to the country for all. It would be wrong, then, for me to hold up either officer or man for public disapproval. Both, indeed, may always rely on my support, the officer, in maintenance of his authority, and the man, in the proper assertion of his rights. And, it is my duty to say that the Government also shall be given unstinted credit whenever its action deserves it. It is pleasanter to praise than to blame. My desire is to see Militia affairs so conducted that nothing but commendation will be called for.

## THE GENERAL.

Of late much has been said about the advisability of employing a Canadian militia officer for the chief military command: the Minister indeed has gone so far as to give notice of a statutory amendment which will enable this to be done. To that change I offer the most strenuous opposition. I have looked at the subject from every point of view, and am satisfied that the carrying out of the proposal will, more than anything else, bar the road to progress. Some deprecate it on the ground that is likely to bring a less efficient professional service. Yes, the possibility is that the service by an officer selected from the militia, selected under a system unlimited and unguarded, will in some cases be little more than a farce. Worse, however, than his possible professional weakness, will probably be the officer's lack of personal independence. True, any one in military command, whether the army or the militia has supplied him, must always be subordinate to the Minister. But, there is subordination and subordination. There is subordination with purpose, with honesty of intention, with anxiety for the morrow, with zeal, and with a proper regard to the duty which a soldier owes his sovereign apart altogether from her advisers. On the other hand, there is the subordination of the subordinate pure and simple, the subordinate without initiative, the subordinate who shuns responsibility, the subordinate who prays to be let alone, and who religiously lets the Minister alone. The latter kind of subordination is the one which in nine cases out of ten we shall have if the Government be insane enough to decide upon a "militia" general. Under a regular army officer there is some chance that selections for office will be made according to merit, some probability that the schemes of the nepotist, the contractor and the local grabber will be

foiled; but, with a militia officer in military command, good bye all hope. He who advocates such a change may try to make himself believe that he is a friend of the militia, a friend of Canada: in my opinion, he is, unconsciously no doubt, the enemy of both.

#### THE STAFF.

On the other hand, though unalterably opposed to the employment of a militiaman as the military head, I am as strongly set against bringing regular army men to serve on the staff. The late Government made a grievous mistake when it imported an officer as quartermaster-general: and its successor, in following suit, equally committed a blunder. Colonel Lake, a most excellent man, came in 1893; he stayed his five years; then he was gone, and with him went all the local knowledge that he had acquired. He was succeeded by the present quartermaster-general, also an excellent man, but he too is here to-day, to be away to-morrow or soon afterwards. In 1893 there were several officers of the staff and the permanent corps who would have filled the post of quartermaster-general exceedingly well. Had one of them been appointed we should have him now, and with him the local experience acquired during his tenure of office. In choosing such a one the Government would have encouraged a capable and deserving man; and, dear knows, the capable and deserving men of the staff and the permanent corps need all the encouragement that can be given them. Some say that there are not any local officers suitable for the places of adjutant-general and quartermaster-general. If that were true then indeed would our toil and expenditure have been in vain, and as to further effort, we might well ask:—What good? But, it is not true, we have capable men, and my advocacy will be their recognition and their employment in the best positions under that of the general officer commanding.

#### EDUCATION.

“Military education” will be a prominent feature of this Journal. By “education” I do not mean the removal of that vast mass of ignorance respecting military affairs which exists among the people at large, but the informing of militia officers and men on those more technical subjects a knowledge of which is necessary to their efficiency as soldiers. The time and the opportunities at their disposal for acquiring that knowledge are very limited; and, with regret be it said, the Government fails in its duty to render them proper assistance. “Schools” have

been established, but the Departmental policy, whether under Conservative or Reform Rule, has been indifference as respects attendance. There has been no stimulus, no encouragement. The authorities, indeed, seem always to have proceeded on the idea that the instruction given is for the benefit solely of the individual receiving it, that the individual is in fact the person favoured, and not a person who is making large sacrifices in preparing for the country's defence. In short, the tendency of the Administration has been to discourage rather than to encourage. It has done little or nothing in the way of spreading information essential to military success.

My aim, so far as my humble abilities permit, will be to assist those who desire to learn, those who are anxious to discharge their military duties with credit to themselves and with profit to their country. In this number a commencement is made by submitting a number of questions on various military subjects. Doubtless the *learned* will regard this "feature" with little favour, but even *they* may occasionally meet with a problem the solving of which will cost them some thought, for, I promise them that the "work" will not always be so easy as it appears to-day. My military readers, however, do not all profess to be *learned*, many are eager for knowledge and are willing to be taught. To such these questions, and other information that is to follow, will, I trust, be profitable. The catechism plan has been used advisedly. I might at once give the information which the questions call for, but, I wish to stimulate research, and, not only research, but enquiry. If a learner has doubts upon any point he has but to write to this journal, and an effort will be made to set him right.

---

## BRITISH DEFENCE.

### ITS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

Sir John Colomb, M.P., last week read a paper at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on "British Defence, 1800-1900." Admiral Sir Anthony H. Hoskins occupied the chair. Sir John Colomb, in the course of an able discourse, reviewed the course of events so far as regards the naval and military defence of the Empire during the past century. The scope of the subject was, he pointed out, greatly enlarged by the necessity of considering the growth and development of what Britain had to defend. The century now ending had added more than 8,000 miles to the Empire's

frontiers, and more than a hemisphere of water which it had to guard and patrol. In a similar way, whereas only one Britisher in forty lived overseas a century ago, it was safe to say that now one-sixth of the British race had their permanent homes away from those islands. And again, whereas a hundred years ago all the lines of British commerce radiated from England, they now formed a vast network of routes, with scores of points of issue and destination. A comparison of naval and military conditions under the head of mere numbers was not very instructive, but, referring to this point broadly, Sir John Colomb pointed out that in this year the number of men appropriated to the service of the fleet was 30,000 more than the number in the year of Trafalgar, while the number of British troops in South Africa to-day was about ten times the number employed in the campaign of Waterloo. But one great difference makes these figures valueless, and that difference was the much greater speed with which in these days armies and fleets could be created. A point of resemblance, on the other hand, was that in 1800 the general defensive policy was fundamentally maritime, not military. "It was, in effect, to throw the whole national energy into the application of naval power, to reject passive defence as a principle, and to adopt offensive defence as a practice. In other words, to seek out and eliminate or paralyse, the fleets of the enemy in preference to using our naval power to directly guard our shores." With an interesting comparison of the fleet of these days to a shield which was to enable our Continental allies to use the "spear" of an army against Napoleon—when that failed at Austerlitz we had to set about making a "spear" for ourselves in the shape of the Peninsular Army—Sir John Colomb passed on to the consideration of the needs of naval defence as taught by the lessons of the series of naval wars which began with that between Chili and Peru and ended with the Spanish-American conflict. Among these needs he ranked high the necessity of a gradual devolution and distribution of bases of supply, reserve, and manufacture of ships, armaments and appliances of war among our possessions. Lastly, he pointed to the lessons of the present war as an example of his theory. Did any one suppose that 200,000 men, with tens of thousands of animals and millions of tons of stores, could have been landed in South Africa in the time, if the points of collection and embarkation had been limited to half a dozen ports in the United Kingdom. And, parenthetically, did anybody believe that with our incomparable facilities we could have despatched such a force to land in a "concentrated form on a foreign beach—to



face an opposed landing" in the same period of six months or less? Sir John Colomb remarked that the only people who could believe such a thing were those who imagined that a completely organized invading army of 150,000 men could quite casually drop in upon ourselves to breakfast some fine morning. It was necessary for us, therefore, not to base our schemes of defence on too ready assumptions that foreign Powers can swoop down on us and invade our shores.—United Service Gazette.

---

### OUR NAVY AND ITS WORK.

BY CAPTAIN S. EARDLEY-WILMOT, R.N.

**T**O give a general idea of our Navy and its work, and to realize what these are at the present time, it will be necessary to briefly describe the origin and growth of our Naval power.

Nothing in our early history indicated that we should become a great maritime State, and it was not until the defeat of the Spanish Armada that Europe perceived this country must be taken into consideration in European affairs.

But though this great victory came as a surprise to the world, we had been forming a hardy race of seamen in the Channel for centuries, beside those who had gone abroad for adventure and riches.

It was Alfred the Great who first established an efficient system of coast defence by attacking raiders before they reached our shores instead of waiting until after they had landed. His galleys, like the immense war canoes of savages even at the present time, were only row boats, but of a large size and containing perhaps sixty men. But a fishing industry had been gradually growing up on the coast, especially in the south of England. It was carried on in open boats, like the smacks of to-day, with a single mast, from the harbours of Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney and Hythe.

Edward the Confessor formed the idea of making a State Navy of this force, and by giving the members certain privileges he could call upon their services, when required, to defend the Channel against raids or expeditions from the other side of the water. Pay was given whilst so employed.

Very little was required to prepare these boats for war. A wooden box or tower was placed at each end which held a few men armed chiefly with the cross bow, whilst the rest of the crew had axes or short swords. You will observe that the towers at the ends were continued long afterwards in the high ends of the fighting ships.

These fishing fleets formed the well-known Cinque Ports flotilla, and for many reigns protected our country. In addition, larger vessels traded to France, bringing over wine in considerable quantities, and these ships were used for fighting purposes in a similar manner. Their size was estimated by the number of tuns of wine they could carry. Hence the word tonnage. Then came the introduction of gunpowder and cannon. Guns were at first of very small size and pointed over the side of a ship. The side was called the gun wall, and hence the term gunwhale of a boat as denoting the top of the side. As ships increased in size, two and three masts were introduced, but up to the time of Henry VII. the vessels were not larger than a small sailing merchant vessel of the present day. Their guns were all on the upper deck. Then the idea was formed of cutting a hole through the side for the gun to point through, called a port, and when this came about it naturally followed that guns could be mounted between decks. This led to the construction of a larger ship with a double tier of guns, below the upper deck, which was called a two-decker. This became the most powerful type of fighting ship until three-deckers were built, but the latter cost more, did not sail so well, and drew more water, so the two-deckers were found more generally useful. At the same time the ships with a single tier of guns, though not nearly so powerful, sailed better than the two-deckers, and gradually under the name of frigates were used for scouting and protecting commerce.

All vessels being built of wood with sails of canvas, they were very susceptible to fire and burnt quickly. Hence came the introduction of fire-ships—craft filled with combustibles and set on fire when near the enemy. Allowed to drift before the wind their flames set on fire any vessel they passed near. As war vessels then sailed in a mass without order, it was difficult for all to avoid a fire-ship without running into each other. To prevent this, ships gradually got to sail in line, one ahead of the other. So if a fire-ship came towards the fleet, the nearest vessel to her hauled out of the line and got out of the way of the fire-ship, which passed harmlessly through.

The result was the gradual disappearance of the fire-ship and the adoption of sailing in line. This then became the formation for fight-



FIELD-MARSHAL H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.T., ETC.  
*Hon. Col. "Prince of Wales' Regiment Fusiliers," Montreal.*

ing, or the line of battle, and the ships that formed it were called line-of-battle ships. The ship of the line was one powerful enough to be in the line for which single-decked ships, or frigates, were not considered fit; hence the distinction between them. We have now shortened the term and speak of battle-ships, but the meaning is the same.

During all this time (and included in the foregoing is the progress of several centuries), though ships had increased so much in size, their power in gun fire had been rather obtained by increasing the number of guns than adding to their individual size, and this continued until within fifty years ago. From perhaps a dozen guns or so in the early frigates, we had gone to 120 guns in the three-deckers at the beginning of, and well on into, the present century. These guns were smooth bore, throwing round solid shot, which, when they crashed through the sides of a wooden vessel, sent large splinters flying about, which added to the casualties the shot itself inflicted. These were the vessels that fought in the old wars and took part in bombardments up to our war with Russia in 1854.

Then came the age of steam. At first in the form of small paddle-wheel steamers, then in the adoption of the screw propeller, which does not seem likely to be superseded.

In 1850 we began to apply steam and the screw to our sailing two and three-deckers. At first it was considered likely to be only an auxiliary to propel ships in a calm, or help them to a particular position for fighting. It took many years before steam was frankly recognized as the principal motive power for fighting ships. We had just begun to re-constitute our wooden fleet and give steam to all our ships when ironclads came in. Their creation was due to the destructive effect of shell fire upon wooden vessels. A shell is a hollow shot filled with gunpowder or other explosive, which is made to explode and burst the shell into numerous fragments after penetrating the side. It not only spreads death around, but is liable to set fire to the ship. In November, 1853, a powerful Russian squadron attacked some Turkish frigates and almost entirely destroyed them in a short time by shell fire, the Turks having only solid shot. On the other hand, two French floating batteries, covered with iron plates, sustained the fire of Russian forts in the Crimean war with hardly any injury. It was evident that a complete change in the construction of warships had become necessary. Thus in 1859 we built the *Warrior* and *Black Prince*, which were similar in appearance to former wooden frigates, but had on the outside of the hull, for a considerable portion of their length, iron plates  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick bolted on to a wood

backing or foundation. The thickness of plate was based on the power of the gun then in use. As the gun began to increase in power, due to rifling and improvements in gunpowder, enabling its projectiles to pass through these plates, the latter were made thicker, so a race began between the two until we reached guns 110 tons in weight, throwing a shot of 1,800 lb., and we put iron plates on a ship, 24 in. thick. Of course there came a reaction, and improvements being made in guns and plates, we can now do the same work, and are satisfied, with guns weighing 50 tons, throwing a shot of 800 lb., while by the use of hardened steel plates 9 in. thick we can keep out the most destructive projectiles by causing the shell to burst harmlessly outside.

*(To be continued.)*

---

## Miscellaneous.



### VOLUNTEER ARMY.

I venture to affirm that the task of creating a field army out of the Volunteer force is not only possible but is not by any means difficult. Organization is what is necessary, and to determine the details of a sound scheme it may be well to state categorically what are the objects to be achieved by organization. They are:—

1. The co-operation of all arms.
2. Mutual confidence.
3. Mobility.
4. Supply and distribution.

A careful study of the first item in the catalogue is an educating process for the officer by itself. The co-operation of the three arms on the battle-field is called tactics, on which subject there is ample literature; but however well officers may know their books, they are likely to fail in practice unless they are accustomed to work in the field, which makes them familiar with the actual conditions of which they read. Hence an organization is necessary which should constantly bring together in the field for manœuvres artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

The organization to effect this must be permanent, so that it associates together time after time the same units. With the haphazard system indulged in even in the Regular Army, when units are brought from all quarters without any organic association, there may be scientific combination, but there will not be that mutual confidence which is begotten of comradeship, and which on the battle-field gives a strength and a sense of security to everyone engaged.

It is the habit of some critics to sneer at Continental systems, but it was the permanent association and constant peace practice of the details forming the several army corps of the Germans that gave them the mastery over the French in 1870. The generals in each corps knew each other, they knew the personal equation of their subordinate commanders, the regiments, squadrons, and batteries were accustomed to act together, and knew what to expect of each other; this engendered in the brigade, the division, and the army corps that mutual confidence amongst the

battalions, batteries, and squadrons, that existing amongst the men in a battalion gives it its immense superiority over an armed mob.

Mobility at once on the call to arms cannot be insured without permanent organization. Our difficulties in every campaign are invariably that the forces brought together lack mobility, and while general officers (who are not always equal to the task) are seeking to invest their force with this indispensable qualification, valuable time is lost, reverses are not unknown, a bad beginning is made, the situation has to be saved by the heroic devotion of the soldier, many lives are lost, and nothing is left but to "muddle through." All this could be avoided if organization were permanently established in time of peace, and immediate mobility provided for on the outbreak of war.—"Organization of Volunteer Force," by Col. Cave.

---

#### FIELD TRAINING.

I have still one or two remarks to make on points which have recently evoked some discussion and difference of opinion. I am no advocate of the revival of light companies, nor am I disposed to make too much of musketry training. When H. E. the late Commander-in-Chief in India issued his Farewell Order to the Indian Army, he did not find fault with the shooting, but with the insufficient training of our infantry in the theory and practice of hill-warfare. In the first place whatever extra training we propose to give our troops in mountain-warfare and in musketry, I think that we shall all agree with Sir Wm. Gatacre, when he says that our soldiers cannot be called upon to undertake additional exercises. There is work enough already. Therefore, the desired training in hill-fighting and musketry must be obtained by introducing modifications of the existing parades and practices, more especially in the company and field training, and in the collective and field practices of musketry. Now, marksmanship is only one of the virtues that go to make a good hill-fighter. We want strength, wind, activity, and condition as well. I am in favour of modifying the existing system of musketry, which seems to me to unduly favour figures of merit and pot-hunting. Many of those men who are such steady shots at a target would be of little use on a hill-side. Many of the regiments who have beautiful figures of merit would waste a little fortune in ammunition on the frontier. We want more musketry training in the "shikar" line, more marching and climbing

and shooting combined. Now, as regards the proposal that we should form either light companies or light sections in each company, I am in favour of neither; I think that we want our infantry to be all, as far as possible, trained up to the same standard. Of course, some men will be better shots, some men stronger, some more enduring, some more active than others; and when special work has to be done captains will select from their companies the men best qualified to do it. An earnest endeavour, however, must be made to train all the men up to a certain standard of physical excellence and of skill in shooting. Many a man who makes bull's-eye after bull's-eye on a rifle range makes poor shooting on service. It is a question of condition and nerve; and the nerve that makes "possible" on a range is not always the nerve that checkmates the Pathan. Therefore I contend that the idea of taking the two hundred marksmen (as at present tested) of a battalion and forming them into light companies is unsound. These marksmen may be mere target-shots, without nerve, wind, endurance, or activity. My idea is, to take men all round as you find them, and make the best of the average. If any special little bit of work has to be done, certainly pick your men for it. As for musketry prizes, my own experience is that, with the exception of the purely "pot-hunting class," men shoot their level best from personal pride and for the honour of shooting well. We want more ammunition to spend and fewer musketry returns, and no figures of merit. Let the inspecting officers decide, by what they see themselves, on the musketry proficiency of a corps.—"Sixty years of Frontier Warfare," by Major A. C. Yate.

---

#### THE CYCLE.

Italy commenced experiments as to the practicability of the wheel for military purposes so far back as 1889—earlier than most other European countries—and, the opposite to the German attitude, paid special attention from the very beginning to the question of folding bicycles. Subsequent progress was, however, so slow and deliberate that only about a year ago the Ministry finally decided to establish an independent cycle detachment, to be attached to the Infantry School of Musketry at Parma. Captain Natali, of the 11th Bersaglieri, for years a champion of the new arm, obtained command; and, after ten weeks' training with 88 men, furnished by the twelve Bersaglieri regiments, he was so far advanced as to be able to undertake a four days' continuous



exercise in the very difficult stretch of Apennine country between Fivizzano and Castelnuovo, south of Parma, during which the hills ascended included one of 1,041, another of 1,261 metres elevation. Another series of exercises opened with a ride of 120 kilometres as the first day's work. The tactical and technical experiences gained in the course of these preliminary exercises were subsequently of considerable value to the company which was formed for the cavalry exercises and the grand autumn manœuvres, and was raised to an establishment of six officers and 120 men. Four captains were attached as spectators; also a doctor, a paymaster, and a machinist. Four of the officers acted as section leaders, whilst a fifth closed the rear of the company, and was also responsible, with the assistance of the machinist and four artificers, for the immediate repair of all damages, so as to keep up the strength of the company, so far as possible, to 120 effective wheelmen. The men were dressed in manœuvre order, and equipped with a new pattern light pouch; mess-tin and cloak were attached to the machine. The latter had no bell, and only one lamp was carried at the rear of the company; the component parts of three reserve machines were distributed over the company. The 1st and 2nd Sections were supplied with folding machines of the "Carraro" and "Costa" patterns; the 3rd and 4th Sections had rigid machines of the pattern supplied to engineer troops.

We will quote the substance of that part of an exhaustive article in the "Esercito" on the work of the company during the grand manœuvres which refers to a specified day, viz., 1st September. Being then attached to the cavalry division, the company first of all prepared a crossing for the guns over a ditch, and then covered the batteries whilst getting into action against swarms of hostile cavalry. Next it made timely discovery of an impending flank attack by the latter, and during the ensuing cavalry combat opened effective fire against a hostile regiment formed up in reserve.

The operations of 4th September pointed to the imperative necessity of the unconditional adoption of a folding machine. The half of the company equipped with it was enabled to retire through a dense thicket before a threatened attack by superior numbers, whilst the other half, their clumsy machines tying them to the open, was put out of action.

## 16-INCH GUN.

What is necessary to the making of a "Great Gun," and what the United States Government is doing in that direction may be seen by the following, taken from the Army and Navy Journal of New York.

The successful shrinking of the jacket on the new 16-inch breech-loading rifle at the Watervliet Arsenal last week reflects great credit on Col. J. P. Farley, the commandant, and his assistants, Capt. J. W. Benet, son of the late Chief of Ordnance; Capt. F. E. Hobbs, Lieut. J. W. Joyes and Lieut. D. M. King. All of these officers are West Point graduates and are of the Ordnance Corps. The shrinking was a most delicate operation. The gun, without jacket, weighs 102,000 pounds, the jacket 76,000, and the difference between outside radius of the gun itself and inside radius of the jacket after it has been heated is only six-one-hundredths of an inch. To lift the 34-ton mass of hot steel out of the furnace, swing it up over the gun and lower it safely into position was not an operation to be attempted by novices. Any inequality in heating, an error of the merest fraction of an inch in measurement, or the least variation of alignment between the axis of the hot jacket and the tube in the pit during the operation of assembling, would have ruined the result of months of preparation.

The 16-inch gun consists of a forged steel tube, 49 feet 6 inches long, on which are first shrunk what are known as the "C" hoops, hollow steel cylinders extending from the muzzle nearly back to the trunnions. Back of the "C" hoops comes the jacket, on the forward end of which is placed the locking ring or "D" hoop. Back of this on the jacket are placed the "A" and "B" hoops. Thus the rear third of the gun is of four thicknesses, the middle of three and the muzzle end of two.

The total weight of the Watervliet gun is 126 tons, its length 49 feet 6 inches, the diameter of the breech 6 feet 2 inches, the bore 16 inches, and the theoretical range 20.76 miles. To attain this range the highest point of its parabolic flight is 5 miles. The total weight of forgings for the gun as received from the steel works was 358,000 pounds. Finished the gun will weigh about 282,000 pounds, leaving 76,000 pounds of steel, which is removed from different parts during manufacture.

The projectile for the gun will be 64 inches long, and require a powder charge of 1,060 pounds. The cost of one round for the gun is

\$865. A pressure of 36,000 pounds to the square inch is developed at discharge. The breech mechanism of the gun, as shown by a completed model, is beautifully simple. A few turns of crank just below the breech on the right side does all the work of withdrawing and swinging back the breech block, although the latter weighs a ton.

If everything progresses satisfactorily the new gun will be completed within the year, and will probably be placed in such position in New York Harbor as to command the entrance to the new channel. This great 16-inch rifle is the first of a series of similar gigantic weapons which will be made for the seacoast defences of the United States. The Endicott Board, which took the whole subject of seacoast defence into consideration a few years ago and drew up recommendations which are now in the main being carried out, came to the conclusion that eighteen of these enormous weapons should be made for the protection of New York. The Endicott Board also recommended that ten 16-inch guns should be mounted at San Francisco, eight at Boston and four at Hampton Roads.

This will be the most powerful piece of ordnance as is shown by the comparison we recently made between it and foreign guns.

It was intended at first to mount this great rifle in a turret of the Gruson type, of chilled steel of about 33-inch thickness, on a concrete foundation. But Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, has now designed a disappearing carriage for this as well as the 12-inch rifles.

---

#### THE MISTAKES OF THE BOERS.

The London "Engineer" says: "We have heard what our own papers have said against our own strategy and in praise of that of the Boers. It has seemed to us throughout that events might easily make it appear that the Boer strategy was fatally wrong. We will frame an imaginary complaint in illustration of this, and suppose that the following is printed in a paper in Pretoria:—'Can anything be more suicidal than the plans of our leaders? They began by alienating foreign sympathy as far as possible by a most dictatorial ultimatum; this they followed up by actually drawing the sword and making irruptions in the British territory, on the plea of raising the Dutch; but they had not the courage of their convictions, for to do this they should only have left the force necessary to secure communications, or, still better, should

have sent forward into Cape Colony well equipped mounted men who could take care of themselves, and subsist on the enemy and use their mobility in such a way as to be as ubiquitous as possible. Instead of this, they knocked their heads against towns which they could not take, and there they sat down and waited for the British forces to collect and come up in succession; they even gave time for men to be formed in corps.

“ ‘The Boer farmer, ready in a few hours, was thus made to squat and wait till not only British troops came from remote parts of the world, but till farmers could be collected and drilled from Gloucester, Yorkshire, and all England, from Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and till London shop assistants could learn how to ride in city riding schools, and be brought out in overpowering numbers. In the meantime the batteries of Pretoria were being dismantled, and the guns drawn with immense labor into British territory, to be exposed to destruction. Our stores of ammunition were being wasted and provisions exhausted. Our men were being killed and worn out by privations and by digging trenches by scores of miles, in order finally to fall back broken and disappointed to begin work which might have been carried out in the beginning with every prospect of success, but has now to be undertaken with depleted stores, diminished forces and guns, and injured prestige.’ We are reminded of the hare in the fable who had mobility, but she went to sleep and let the tortoise creep past her. We have supposed the case to be put strongly, but we think that there is force in it. If our readers refer to our article of October 13, they will see that we there advocate the principle of checking strongly defended positions by establishing earthworks in front of them rather than attacking them, the main force passing on elsewhere; and what is true for us naturally applies to the Boers.”

---

#### ARMOURD TRAINS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Since 1882 most of the military Powers of Europe have been experimenting with armoured trains. Great Britain, as if anxious to sustain her reputation of first having invented the new instrument, has steadfastly kept the lead, and has now probably the most complete and efficient armoured trains in the world. The best that the British Army possesses is the engine and train of the 1st

Sussex Artillery Volunteers, and this is far superior to the hastily-constructed trains that have previously been in service. The model train was made from special designs for war purposes. The protected engine carries a Maxim gun, and the protected cars have heavy field guns operated by machinery, so that any part of the surrounding country can quickly be covered. Arrangements are made to compensate for the recoil, and also to give steadiness and stability to the cars. This latter is accomplished by an arrangement for clamping the truck to the rails by strong screw clips whenever the gun is fired. There are also several steel-plated vans accompanying the train in which horses and soldiers can be safely conveyed. The armoured train, it has been stated, was never intended to be used except in conjunction with cavalry, and it was due to lack of support of mounted troops that several of the disasters to the hastily-constructed trains in South Africa occurred. In co-operation with a strong force of cavalry the armoured train is a formidable weapon, but without the help of mounted troops a small quantity of dynamite might be used to destroy the road-bed in the rear and wreck the train. In spite of the lack of all cavalry support however this type of movable fortress performed notable achievements in South Africa, and in the sorties from Ladysmith and Kimberley it was the chief implement that forced the Boers back. With machine guns and field pieces the moving train becomes a valuable offensive apparatus, being able to move up close to the enemy's lines or retreat to a point beyond the range of small arms. The rapidity with which the train can change its base of action renders it a difficult object for the batteries of an enemy to hit, and almost the only way to defeat its operations is to wreck or derail it; then it becomes a helpless target for long-range guns.—*Cassiers Magazine*.

---

#### COLONIAL FORCES.

Colonial forces have come well to the front during the present war, but it is desirable that some permanent organization should be evolved out of the existing levies. The military material in most of our Colonies is unequalled, but hitherto in many instances it has been sadly lacking in organization and equipment as well as in training. Even the South African Volunteers, which are now rendering such good service, have been starved and stinted in the necessaries of military existence, and have not enjoyed that fostering care for their development which is needed.

Their  
serve  
It is s  
either  
were t  
affairs  
organi  
Coloni  
other  
local d  
a grea

N  
be an  
and n  
other,  
mean  
that t  
often  
origin  
well a  
mand  
Servi  
fear v  
was a  
influe  
moun  
speci  
the c  
prese  
moun  
cann  
the c  
lance  
in g  
is to

Their numbers have been far too few, and the system under which they serve is quite unsuitable to the serious responsibilities which beset them. It is said that prior to the outbreak of hostilities few of them possessed either valises or great-coats, and that the usual guarantees for efficiency were to a great extent lacking. Now we may hope for a better state of affairs in the future, and that proper provision may be made for organised numbers adequate to the position of the South African Colonies and their growing population. The same may be said of the other Colonies, and all should aim at maintaining, after providing for local defence, a mobile field force ready to serve the Empire anywhere in a great war.—Broad Arrow.

---

#### MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Notwithstanding all the lessons of experience there still appears to be an absence of clear ideas as to the respective value and use of cavalry and mounted infantry. The two have really no connection with each other, mounted infantry being simply foot soldiers provided with some means of moving rapidly from point to point. It does not at all follow that those means should be horses, for camels, elephants, and carts have often proved most effective methods of securing rapid locomotion. The original dragoon was simply mounted infantry and carried a bayonet as well as a musket. Owing however to a desire on the part of their commanders to be viewed as part of the senior and showy branch of the Service they degenerated into indifferent cavalry. There is a similar fear with respect to mounted infantry, though the danger is less than it was a couple of centuries ago. There is no doubt that names have a great influence. It would therefore seem to be wise to call this revived force mounted riflemen. Cavalry and mounted infantry have each their special duties and uses in a campaign, and one cannot take the place of the other. Yet the tendency of uninstructed public opinion at the present moment is to substitute in South Africa, as far as possible, mounted infantry for cavalry. Each has work to do which the other cannot do as well. The moral effect of a charge of cavalry on a body of the enemy on open ground is very great, and on several occasions our lancers especially have smitten the Boers with terror. Hence, speaking in general terms, the function of the infantry, whether mounted or not, is to turn the Boers out of a position, while that of the cavalry is to catch

them on the level when in retreat. Mounted infantry are not intended to charge, and are neither mounted nor armed to enable them to do so with effect. Yet the other day, when Cronje was at bay, Colonel Hannay charged the Boer intrenchments at the head of his battalion of mounted infantry. He himself was killed, and many of his men fell with him, no one getting nearer than fifty yards. It is difficult to understand why this charge was made, for Colonel Hannay was as capable as he was gallant, but what he proposed to do was impossible.—Broad Arrow.

---

#### GUNNERY IN ADVANCED EDUCATION.

Shooting should form part of the curriculum of boys who enter high schools, colleges and universities—young men who, on account of their superior education, are qualified for the position of officer. Not idle revolver practice, such as gentlemen affect, but business-like rifle shooting, long range and all, in order that they may be really superior to their men, in that respect at least, on taking the field.

While the municipal authorities are trying to bring up young men who in case of need will be true defenders of their country, the military and militia must shed some of their exclusiveness. Not only must they furnish instructors but rifles, cartridges and shooting alleys.

It is all nonsense to teach by the aid of toy weapons; it is positively dangerous to get the eye used to a short range. The people must learn the art of war, or of defence, if you will have it so, handling the very arms that will be taken into the field. The army and militia drill grounds, then should be open on specified days to youths, on others to Schuetzen and sharpshooters' societies.

---

#### WHY BOERS CAN SHOOT.

Boers, young and old, rival with each other for the possession of the best possible rifle. Such rivalry means health, means life to those engaged in war. In the German-French war of 1870-1871 10,000 died on our side, and even more were wounded, for no other reason than because the French had a better rifle than we. Thus we paid with our blood for the shortsightedness of the Prussian War Office that sent our men into

the field with an inferior gun. True, after the war was over, the mistake was quickly rectified, but those soldier-victims of false economy or shortsightedness sleep on.

Can there be anything less warlike than the getup of a Prussian General or of a Colonel of United States militia, to cite only two of the less frightful examples of the uniform craze?

I venture to predict that after the first decade of the new century the military uniforms and accoutrements now in use will be found nowhere outside of museums and such institutions. They are ridiculous from a practical standpoint, and childish from a spectacular one.—General Von Puttkamer in Pittsburg Dispatch.

---

#### RIFLES FOR INDIA.

“In continuation of our recent note regarding the re-arming of the Native Army, we are glad to be able to state that full provision has been made in the Military Budget of 1900-01 for meeting the cost of magazine rifles required by Native regiments included in the field Army. Still better news is that, in response to representations from the Indian Government, the India Office has just notified that a large number of Lee-Enfields will be sent out at an early date. This number will more than suffice for the Native infantry regiments in the field Army, and the surplus, after due provision has been made for the usual ordnance reserve, will be given to other regiments. Meanwhile it is contemplated to issue a number of magazine rifles from the British Army reserve stock in the arsenals to the battalions about to be re-armed, in order that the Sepoys may be instructed in the use of their new weapon without delay. We congratulate the Government on the manner in which this important matter of re-arming the Native Army has been brought to a successful issue within the last few weeks.”—Pioneer.

---

#### THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW.

In a letter to the Army and Navy Journal an Army officer's wife says:

“We are all delighted that Mrs. Lawton should be so nobly cared for by Congress and friends. Her husband's splendid service called for



some such recognition, particularly as he was by nature an unpretentious man; but there are many other women whose husbands were killed, and who are struggling to-day to get even twelve dollars a month. Is this just? Is not a woman's heart as capable of grief when her husband is subordinate in rank as when he holds high position? Is not a mother's effort to support children—her responsibility and her strength—as greatly taxed when she is the widow of a lieutenant as when her husband dies a colonel? No one begrudged Mrs. Lawton; but when you sift things to fact, is it just?

“If my husband, who is in the Philippines, died to-morrow, would he not be giving his life for his country as much as though he had been shot? In fact, when killed in battle one goes easier than when their days drag on, and life is prolonged by a cursed vitality that only intensifies the sufferings. I tell you, Col. Church, my heart has ached more than once when I have been sitting up with some of the poor fellows who have come home ill from fever and consumption. Then is the time to realize “if killed in battle” is any more foundation for glory than lingering piteously for months, with agony for your only companion.

“As a member of the Red Cross I have had my eyes opened. I am socialist enough to contend that the wife of a private soldier can feel hunger and suffer pain as keenly as the wife of an officer, though I admit there are shades and grades of such, but the result is the same.”

---

#### CANDY.

“The fact that sugar is a food of very considerable value in the dietary of soldiers is shown by elaborate experiments that have been carried out in the German army, and that a diet supplemented by sugar enables the soldier to put forth great exertions for a limited period, acting in this respect more quickly than other foods. Meals consisting chiefly of sugary compounds must, however, be repeated frequently, as there sustaining effect passes off more quickly than is the case with albuminous compounds, such as meat and cheese.

The fifty tons of candy sent to the soldiers in the Philippine Islands by the Commissary Department during the last three months, together with amounts to the soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico, the Medical Journal says, have been sent upon the advice of the medical

as well as line officers of the army, because it is a physiological fact that in the tropics a moderate consumption of confectionery promotes health and satisfies a natural and not unhealthful craving of the stomach. Candy was never furnished to the United States army before, though it is commonly used as a ration by the British and French troops in the tropics. The larger part of the shipment are chocolate creams and lemon or other acidulated drops, which are hermetically sealed in one-pound tins of oval shape to fit the pocket of the soldier's uniform. The candy is manufactured in New York especially for the Commissary Department, and is little more than sugar and lemon and lime juice. It is probable that sugar henceforth will form a part of the soldier's regular ration. So after all, one sees that Queen Victoria's gift of chocolate to her soldiers had much practical common sense as well as sentiment behind it."—Army and Navy Journal.

---

#### FRANCE'S NEED.

"The flotilla of English destroyers, which numbers already more than 100 vessels, of which not one has an equal in any of the rival Navies, constitute the most formidable instruments of combat that England has created of late years, and we have the deep conviction that it is this incomparable flotilla which is the chief strength of England in European waters. . . . If we are not so stupid as to go and offer them battle the English fleets will only show how powerless and vulnerable they are; but a flotilla of destroyers is quite another matter.

"Our official programme gives a place to a flotilla, but what a place! The 11 armour-clad vessels absorb 370,000,000 francs, leaving only 100,000,000 francs for the 166 vessels of the flotilla, the average cost of each one of these is therefore 660,000 francs, whilst that of each armour-clad is 33,500,000 francs, and, moreover, amongst our proposed flotilla there is not one destroyer similar to those possessed by England. . . . With what tactical idea or strategical purpose the 26 submarine boats are provided it will take a clever person to discover, and as for the 112 torpedo-boats, it is well known that they will not augment our flotilla, but only replace an equal number that have become obsolete. . . . The conception of the armoured cruiser has been capable of defence as long as the flotilla remained in the embryonic stage, but the cruiser is properly only a commerce-destroyer, and of late great progress has been made.

The torpedo-boat has been transformed into the submergeable boat of the "Narval" type and the submarine-boat of the "Morse" type, and has become as formidable in daylight as by night; while the torpedo, by recent improvements, has acquired great accuracy in direction, and its explosive force has been increased tenfold. Finally, the trials of the "Drago:ne" have demonstrated that there was nothing Utopian in the idea of the fast gun-boats of light draught throwing heavy, high-explosive shells; the flotilla is, therefore, now complete, since it possesses the two most powerful weapons of the day—the automobile torpedo and the torpedo shell. . . . Furthermore, France, by the geographical situation of her littoral, both in the Mediterranean and the Channel, is in a better position to reap the benefits of a modern flotilla than any other maritime nation in the world.

"France cannot spend on her Navy what she spends on her Army; it is folly, therefore, to build vessels costing more than 30,000,000 francs each, which one torpedo of 25,000 francs can send to the bottom. . . . France has no need for fleets of battle-ships, and as it is not possible to make those she possesses sufficiently numerous they constitute a dead-weight which paralyses.

"To strike England in the vitals, France requires fast cruisers, and to destroy the English fleets and permit our troops to cross the Channel and Straits of Dover she wants shell-firing gun-boats, torpedo-boats, and submarine-boats, as well as a special matériel for rapidly embarking and disembarking several corps d' armées.—La Marine Francaise.

---

#### MILITIA FIELD ARTILLERY.

Militia field artillery is likely to be formed, although some people with insufficient knowledge appear to doubt the ability of the Militia to furnish such an arm. Among the objections made may be mentioned the want of drivers, the absurd statement that Militia officers cannot ride, and that difficulties would arise in providing horses. Such statements may be dismissed without comment. Those who know the Militia artillery feel quite sure that only the order to form batteries and the provision of the required funds are needed to ensure a most satisfactory result in a very short time. The Militia in former years provided both cavalry and artillery, and why not now? The terms of service and the existing law are most suitable to the formation of any arm of the Service,

the  
has  
cent  
sive  
ne”  
the  
ells;  
most  
edo  
a of  
tter  
ime  
  
my;  
nes  
. . .  
e to  
ad-  
  
and  
nel  
and  
and  
  
ple  
a to  
ned  
not  
ate-  
itia  
the  
ory  
oth  
the  
ice,



HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE GILBERT JOHN ELIOT,  
EARL OF MINTO, G. C. M. G., GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

and field gunnery would prove an attraction to a large number of desirable recruits. The wonder is that the experiment has been so long delayed. Several regiments are only waiting for the order to effect a change, and during the ensuing training season at least a start might be made, when a prolonged period of embodiment affords such a good opportunity for field training.

Auxiliary field artillery is practically in sight, and there is little doubt that the Volunteers will be called upon to furnish several batteries. We have already seen what corps like the 3rd Kent, the Monmouthshire, and the Northumberland Artillery can do, but the interesting question now is what will the future terms of service be? Several Volunteer artillery officers already recognise that the ordinary conditions of Volunteer service will not suffice, and consider that a modified form of Militia is most likely to meet the needs of the case. Switzerland has shown what can be done in this connection, and the Swiss system as it becomes better known is growing in favour in this country. It is indeed not unlikely that it will be adopted, for already official inquiries are being made respecting it and its possible assimilation to our Volunteer system. It certainly gives promise of a good and useful future to our citizen army if the Government has only the courage to adopt it fully.—Broad Arrow.

---

# MILITARY TOPICS

THE JOURNAL OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA

PUBLISHED MONTHLY. BY

THE MILITARY PUBLISHING CO.

---

## SUBSCRIPTION :

Canada and United States, per annum	\$1 00
Great Britain and Ireland Postal Union Colonies, per ann.	1 25
Single Copies	10

Subscriptions are payable in advance, and the Publishers desire that same should be promptly remitted.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Order or Registered Letter. The date when Subscription expires is on the label, with address on each copy.

OFFICES : 11 & 12 Toronto Chambers, Toronto, Ont.

In cases of delay or non-receipt of the Journal immediate notice should be given to MILITARY TOPICS.

Address all communications and remittances to THE MANAGER,  
MILITARY TOPICS,

11 & 12 Toronto Chambers, Toronto, Ont.

Correspondence on Military Subjects is specially invited.

---

---

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

### PEOPLE WILLING.

As respects the means necessary to place the militia in a state of efficiency, it is folly to say, as some do, that the people are unwilling and that parliament will not vote the money. The taxpayer has never made the slightest objection to the requirements for this purpose; his representatives have never refused to pass the estimates submitted to them. There is no fear that the people or the Houses will at any time fail in this part of their duty. The fault is, and always has been, with the Executive. No Government has ever risen to the occasion; no Minister has yet solved the problem; no financial proposition has been adequate to the country's military needs. Always we have been trusting to luck. There has been no definite plan, no settled purpose. Worse than all that, the money laid out, ostensibly to improve the militia, has been wasted; has been, for the most part, thrown away. After years of toil on the part of zealous and ill-requited officers, and after millions of expenditure, what is there to show for it all? Practically very little. Regiments are

running down. Officers and non-commissioned officers are deteriorating. Even our Permanent force, which for a long time had standing and prestige in the country, which had the respect of the militia and the confidence of the citizens, has fallen to a sorry state, a state so sorry indeed that now there is

“None so poor as to do it reverence.”

Knowing these facts, and fully impressed with their gravity, I should be worse than unpatriotic if I did not avail myself of every opportunity to call attention to them; and I should sadly fail in duty if I glossed over those defects, as many do, and joined in the shout that the Canadian militia is a thing to be admired.

#### BAD SYSTEM.

I have said:—“A thing to be admired.” Let me not be misunderstood. I speak of the militia as an organization, as a body, and as a whole. The individuals who compose it deserve the highest praise; the country owes them a debt of gratitude. The great surprise is that they do so much on so little encouragement. If the system which they are given to work out were what it ought to be, Canada would have little to complain of. The labours which are now practically fruitless would then bring great results. We must not, however, shut our eyes to facts. Truth, absolute truth, is what we must have when considering our militia problems. One of the worst types of insanity is self-deception. How prone some public writers are to fall into that weakness. If they deceived themselves only, little harm would be done. But in deceiving themselves they misinform their readers, and injure the body-politic. A little while ago a leading newspaper, in referring to the selection of Colonel Hutton to command a brigade of mounted infantry in South Africa, spoke of him as having “done so much to form the defensive forces of both Canada and Australia.” What Colonel Hutton did in Australia I cannot say. That he did much in Canada there is no doubt; that he did much with the purpose of forming our forces is equally true; yet, that there was any real result from his labours I am compelled to deny. The writer’s object evidently was to have people conclude that the Colonel had accomplished something, whereas the painful fact is forced upon me at least, that the militia was no better at his departure than at his arrival. The fault lay not in him, but in the system with which he had to deal. Did I say “system”? That was a mistake. There is not any system. Until one has been found, improvement is hopeless.

## THOSE COMMISSIONS.

There has been no little hostile criticism of the position taken by the Dominion Executive in respect to the extra Army commissions proposed to be conferred on residents of this country; and Ministers have been accused of attempting to make political capital out of the affair. After carefully looking into the matter I am bound to say that in my view their action is perfectly justifiable. Indeed, I fail to see how self-respecting advisers of the Crown, answerable to the people, could act differently. Those who complain say that the Dominion Government is not responsible for officering the British army. Nothing is truer than that: but, so far as I can see, it never sought to do the officering. The initiative was taken by the Home authorities, not by the Canadian. To the Governor-General as head of the Dominion Executive, the Colonial Secretary communicated an offer of certain commissions to "students of the Royal Military College recommended by the commandant," and of certain others to "gentlemen selected by your coming Imperial officer commanding local forces." His Excellency laid that offer before his Ministers with the result that they refused to be subordinated to their subordinates, declined a responsibility unaccompanied with the right to select and recommend.

## GOVERNMENT STAND.

In pursuance of that resolution His Excellency's reply to Mr. Chamberlain was as follows:—

"They (the Ministers) submit, however, for the consideration of the Imperial authorities that the Imperial officer for the time being in command of the militia of Canada is an officer appointed by the Government of Canada, and is, and necessarily must be, subordinate to the Minister of Militia. My Ministers observe that, if it is the desire of the Imperial Government that the Government of Canada should be in any way responsible for the nomination of students of the Royal Military College and gentlemen to these commissions, it is essential that they should be recommended by the Minister at the head of the department. They submit that the Minister would, as in other cases, consult with his military advisers, and be largely guided by their advice, but the responsibility would rest on the Minister, and, therefore, the Minister and not his subordinate should make the recommendations to the Imperial authorities. Even if, however, the Imperial authorities do not desire that the Government of Canada should assume any responsibility with respect to these



nominations, it becomes a matter for serious consideration whether an officer holding the position in the Department of Militia such as that of G.O.C. should have handed over to him the selection of cadets of the Royal Military College and other gentlemen of Canada for commissions in the Imperial army."

## WHAT IS WRONG?

What is wrong with the stand thus taken? Can any fair-minded man say that the arguments put forward are illogical? Neither the commandant of the college, nor the general officer commanding the militia is *quasi* an Imperial officer while here. On accepting the Colonial appointment he ceases to act for, or to represent, the Home authorities. He is then in the employment and in the pay of Canada, is its servant, and is entirely subject to the orders of its approved Managing Directors. Not even the Governor has the right to order, consult, or seek advice from, the general as an official, except through one of these Directors. On April 9th, this answer came from Mr. Chamberlain:--

"The candidates should be recommended by you, after consulting with your Ministers and Imperial officers. You should communicate to your Ministers suggestion in your confidential despatch of the 24th ult. as to board for wise selection of candidates, and lists should be submitted to you through your Ministers with their recommendations, the responsibility for final selection remaining with you."

## NOTHING WRONG.

The Ministers are charged with improper motives. That they were not anxious to control the appointments—not desirous of securing the patronage—is shown in Lord Minto's cable to Mr. Chamberlain on the 14th, when he said:—

"Am forwarding by mail fourteen names of candidates for commissions from Royal Military College, approved by my Government and recommended by commandant. Prime Minister also accepts conditions of your cablegram of April 9th, except that my Government prefers that recommendations should rest entirely with me, as in case of naval cadets, rather than that my Government should recommend subject to final approval by me. Prime Minister promises official reply in above sense. I told Prime Minister I hoped Minister of Militia would agree to consult with me, and that the Department of Militia would assist me, and he agreed."

A further proof that they were not unduly anxious to have "a finger in the pie" may be seen in this other message sent on the following day:—

"If the Imperial Government desire to distribute these commissions on the personal recommendation of the Governor-General, they have no observations to make, but if the advice of the Government of Canada is desired, or they are to be held in any way responsible, my Ministers repeat their strong opinion that the usual rule governing Ministerial responsibility must prevail, and nominations should be made by the Governor-General on the advice of his Council. The proposal that appointments should be made by the board consisting of gentlemen who hold office in the Department of Militia does not meet with their concurrence."

#### AT LAST.

The British Government has the duty of officering its army; it has the right to confer commissions on gentlemen (being British subjects), resident in this country; and it may choose whom it pleases to select and nominate persons for those favours, if favours they can be called. In placing that power of selection and nomination in its representative here it did what I consider the proper thing; but that, unfortunately, it did not do till the 17th. Then Mr. Chamberlain said:—"Inform Government her Majesty's Government desires to appoint on recommendation of Governor-General, but trust that Dominion Government will give assistance and advice.

Had that communication been sent in the first place much unpleasantness would have been avoided, and the Government would have been spared an attack which, in my opinion, was not justified by the facts.

#### LAW INSUFFICIENT.

The law which provides for organizing the people of this country into military bodies, and for utilizing and controlling them as such, is admittedly insufficient. It never was what it should be. Its foundation was laid when Canada's relationship to the Empire was not as at present, and it was built up and from time to time altered by men who paid little attention to correctness in law-making, and who were far from understanding what is needed to give reliability to a military body. Amendment is urgently required. Under the law as it stands the militia cannot

be compelled to train for more than sixteen days a year—a period ridiculously inadequate to the purpose in view. The force may not be called up for service unless it “appears advisable to do so by reason of war, invasion, or insurrection, or danger of any of them”; and there is no authority to use it in guarding public buildings, public works, etc., as was done the other day at the Welland canal. As to the meaning of the words, “war,” “invasion,” and “insurrection”; there cannot very well be two opinions, but men are not agreed as to what war, what invasion, or what insurrection was intended by the legislature. Some contend that war in South Africa, invasion of Britain, or insurrection in the West Indies, would justify the Government in mobilizing the force. Indeed, the war now going on is, I understand, the justification advanced for raising the battalion which is doing garrison duty in Halifax. To my mind such reasoning is grotesquely absurd: the man who puts it forward could not have read the whole law, or could not have considered its scope and purpose. Yet, the opinion is held, and honestly held. Why should there be any doubt on so important a point? Intelligent legislation would make the object plain.

## AMENDMENTS DEMANDED.

According to the statute intended to regulate such matters, the militia may be placed on service “within or without Canada,” to meet any of the possibilities mentioned, viz:—war, invasion, or insurrection. It is difficult to see where parliament found its warrant for making such an enactment. Its jurisdiction is limited. The Dominion is not a sovereign state; it is a subject community. Its right to legislate and its power to execute, are both derivative. It never acquired authority to make laws which could have effect outside its own bounds. In respect to military matters the scope of its authority does not go beyond defence, as the Act of Union clearly shows. The words are:—“Militia, military and naval service and defence.” And, the “Command-in-Chief,” exercised by the Governor-General as Her Majesty’s representative, is qualified by the words “in Canada.” He has no power of command *outside* of Canada. How then is it possible for him to confer such power on another? Under a Canadian commission an officer may not lawfully exercise the powers of a commanding-officer in Cape Colony. Her Majesty (Her Majesty in Canada) has no authority to convene a court-martial in another land. Her ability, then, to confer such authority on another is out of the question. No officer of Her Majesty’s regular army has any warrant to convene a court-martial for the trial of a Canadian

militiaman as such. Can any one say, then, how a Canadian militiaman as such may lawfully be dealt with for a military offence in Africa? Can any one point out the authority for placing the Canadian militia under the orders of an Imperial officer outside of Canada? No, there is none. Before there can be there must be legislation. These are but a few of the many weaknesses in the law. Of others I may speak again.

#### HIGHER RANK.

On the 1st instant there was a debate in the House of Commons in respect to the second reading of a bill to amend the Militia Act, and I must say that the amount of ignorance displayed by members on both sides regarding the sections then in question, left very little to hope for in the way of improved legislation. The proposal is to amend the 45th and 47th sections, so as to substitute the word "colonel" for the word "lieutenant-colonel" in each. That is the sum of the whole matter. The change, if made, will not give the Government a new power; it will simply enlarge a present power—the power of making, or of promoting, officers—to the extent of one step in rank. If to-day it has the right to make John Brown, gentleman, a lieutenant-colonel, it will, on the passage of this amendment, be in the position to give him the rank of colonel. But, if it has not the right to make the man a lieutenant-colonel, the bill which had its second reading the other day will not assist it to the extent of one iota.

#### POWER TO APPOINT.

In the mind of a person who can read English, and who has read the Militia Act, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the Crown in Canada has the power to appoint officers of *militia*; but, it may not appoint *any* one it pleases. Before appointment, the favoured one (or compelled one, if necessary), must have certain qualities, otherwise he may not be created, or compelled to serve as, an officer. The appointee must be a male, not a female: must be an *inhabitant of Canada*, not an inhabitant of *Britain, France, or Germany*: must be a *British subject*, not a subject of the *United States or Holland*: and, must not be under eighteen, nor over sixty years of age. To use one of the Premier's expressions, the person appointed may not be "a little baby"; nor may he be a tottering old man, "sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."

## IGNORANCE.

After reading the preceding paragraph some "other fellow" will say that the editor of *Military Topics* is crazy. Yes, there is little doubt that we all are more or less insane, but, on this particular point the editor is all right: and the "other fellow" is the one who is "troubled." His trouble is that he has not read the Militia Act with a view to finding out what is *not* in it. He, like so many others, takes things for granted. He presumes that what is done, and, no doubt, very properly done, in England, may, as a matter of course, be done here. In that he presumes too much. One of the most difficult jobs that I know of is to get the military people of this country, yes, and members of parliament also, to understand that so far as regards the militia, the Crown's power in Canada (excepting command in chief) is purely derivative—derivative from the Dominion parliament. Until a man has realized that fact he cannot understand the rights and the wrongs of this question.

An example of this misconception was given in the debate referred to. A member, otherwise well informed, reasoned the matter thus:—"I do not know whether this bill would cover the case, but I am perfectly satisfied—whatever we may think of the wisdom of making the appointments—that the government have the power to do so. All you have to do is to go back and reason the thing up. The Sovereign can declare war, and she is the only power that can. The Sovereign is the only power that can declare war; and on declaration of war, if Her Majesty sees fit, she can claim the position of generalissimo." What Sovereign was the honourable gentleman thinking of? Of the Sovereign in Canada? Surely not. He knows very well that the Sovereign in Canada has no power to declare war. Yet, the discussion related to the Sovereign in Canada, to the power of the Crown in Canada, to the power of the Crown in respect to organizing the people of this country into a military force.

## MISCONCEPTION.

No, he was thinking of the Executive prerogative as it is exercised in the United Kingdom. As respects that, he was quite right in saying that "the Sovereign can declare war." He did not seem to know, however, that though in England the right to declare war has for centuries been in the Crown apart from parliament, yet, the *militia* of that kingdom, and, since the Union, the militia of the United Kingdom,

was not officered by appointees of the Crown until 1871. Down to that time the enrolling, officering, and commanding, of the militia was exercised by the lieutenants of counties under authority conferred by parliament.

The member went on to say:—"So the authority in this matter lies in the Crown. The Government, the Crown, has perfect authority, without any act of parliament, to create any position in the army." And, on being asked:—"Who exercises these prerogatives in Canada?" he said:—"I take it that the Governor-General, being Her Majesty's deputy here, is in the same position as Her Majesty, so far as that is concerned." Now, here we have a highly intelligent gentleman, for a long time honoured with a seat in parliament, who yet has the haziest kind of notion respecting the Royal prerogative in this country, and respecting the power and supremacy of the body of which he is a member. Had he known his country's constitution, he could not have spoken as he did. Had he known it, he would be aware that every right, and power, and control, in and over the military force of this land (except the chief command) is vested in parliament, that in that respect parliament is supreme, and that the authority of the Executive is limited, and strictly limited, to those functions which parliament has been pleased to delegate.

#### MILITARY QUALIFICATION.

I have said that the Executive may appoint persons to commissioned offices in the *militia*, provided those persons possess certain qualities. When it comes to the *Active militia*, however, something more is required. In that case, according to the order of parliament, the appointee, in addition to possessing the qualities mentioned, must hold a certificate of *military* qualification. So, according to law, the Crown may not do quite as it likes in the way of officering the militia.

#### REGRET.

I have to express my sincere regret that this measure for giving higher rank has not been framed with a view to meeting the real needs of the force, and still more am I grieved to see the Minister's announcement that "the use of the power will be limited to the creation of honorary colonels." The aim of the Government seems to be the making of "show" colonels, rather than the conferring of rank on those to whom rank is a necessity. As a matter of fact, the officer in command

of the militia should be one of the best men obtainable, and he should have the rank of lieutenant-general. The adjutant-general and the quartermaster-general should each have the rank of major-general; each district officer commanding should be a colonel with the temporary rank of brigadier-general; and there should be well organized brigades with colonels as commanders. Let us have the real thing, the necessary thing, the thing built on common sense, and there will then be no need to resort to any merely titular device to bolster up a most unsatisfactory system.

---

### THE PETRIFIED EYE

AND ITS BEARING UPON THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF THE  
LATE MR. WILLIAM SHEMINANT, R.N.

BY CAPTAIN W. P. DRURY, R.M.L.I.

WHEN joining the service some fifteen years ago, I received from the solicitors of my late grandfather (in accordance with directions left in his will) a thick, square packet that had been sealed by his own hand. It was endorsed—'*November, 1855. Not to be opened till forty years have elapsed from this date.*' The time for doing so having now arrived, I have broken the seal and read the extraordinary contents of that packet. No reason is assigned therein for the stipulated delay of four decades: but, judging from the exceedingly fanciful nature of the narrative, I can only suppose that my grandfather—a curiously sensitive man—preferred a descendant to risk that derision which he himself feared to incur. Accredited by tradition though we Marines are with minds peculiarly receptive for tales of the marvellous, yet, in publishing for the first time the following story, I trust that my comrades will acquit me of all responsibility in the matter. I am but carrying out the express wish of a gallant predecessor in the Regiment: while to visit the 'tales of a grandfather' upon a child of the third generation would be manifestly unfair.

"On the morning of November 4th, 1855," begins the narrative (after a few introductory remarks which it is unnecessary to reproduce), "the Royal Charlotte, line-of-battleship, had anchored in the roadstead off the harbour of Rhodes—an island in the extreme south eastern corner of the Greek Archipelago. The ship's company had been piped on

deck to hoist out the big launch, and the evolution was being performed with the noise and bustle inseparable from such a job—though reduced by discipline to a minimum. The great mainyard was groaning, the tackle and snatch blocks creaking under the enormous strain: the bare feet of the tars and the ammunition boots of the marines shuffled and trampled rhythmically to the hornpipe squeaked out by the ship's fiddler seated upon the capstan: whilst the orders barked by the first lieutenant from the poop were being emphasised by the shrill pipe of the bo'sun's mate. But always dominating this Babel of sounds was the stentorian commentary of the bo'sun himself, who—like some gigantic bumble bee in a garden—hummed from man to man, extracting the quintessence of hauling power from each. Since a hundred or more of my own detachment were on deck, I was watching the evolution myself from the starboard gangway; and the old sea-dog's vein of sarcasm amused me greatly.

"Oh! you blessed angels," he was saying, "if you was only singin' 'ymns in 'eaven, and we 'ad 'alf a dozen seamen yer in your place, we might get them davits swung inboard afore dinner-time; and—what's that swollen 'eaded cherubin tryin' to do with the after fall? If your brains 'adn't slipped into the bight o' your trousers, may-be it 'ud strike you to jump on the nettings and clear it from the ridge rope!"

After the boat had been successfully lowered into the water, ropes coiled down, the watch called, and the rest of the hands sent below, I strolled for'ard to where the bo'sun was moodily staring shorewards through one of the gun-ports.

"Good morning, Mr. Sheminant," I began: "I've just been admiring that wonderful gift of language of yours—for I suppose it is a gift, and not to be acquired. I wonder, though, you're not afraid of the captain overhauling you for it!"

Mr. Sheminant smiled grimly. "'E 'as over'auled me, sir," he returned. "Only yesterday morning 'e says to me, 'Mr. Sheminant,' 'e says, 'you're making my ship a little 'ell—a puffed little 'ell!' 'If I am, sir,' I replies—jest like that, 'I'm making your devils in it work their 'ardest!' With that, 'e faces round to the paint work, an' says 'uskylike, 'Ave a care Mr. Sheminant, 'ave a care, sir!' But, bless you! I could see he was laughin' the 'ole time—for all his back was turned to me."

"Yes, but——"

"No, the fact is, sir, unless I talk to 'em like that, the 'ands don't think I'm in earnest. But when I do, and when they sight my bow



lights bearin' down on 'em, they know that every mother's son 'as got to pull his pound, and that scrimshankers will come off second best!"

At this reference to his bow lights I instinctively glanced at the man's eyes, and found that his metaphor was an apt one. For, like the lamps set in the bows of a moving ship at night, so the bo'sun's eyes burned in their sockets—the right one green, the left red. Nor is this a fanciful touch of the story-maker: for I have observed the same peculiarity—though rarely—in other men. The effect, however, was unpleasant, and I hastily withdrew my glance and looked out of the port.

"That's a fine old city yonder," I remarked, indicating the town of Rhodes.

Mr. Sheminant spat suggestively in the sea before replying. "Fine old graveyard, beggin' your pardon, sir," he returned at length. "They do say as 'ow there's another city o' dead men a fathom or two in the rock more'n twice as big as the one topsides. Ugh! the very sight o' the place sets my back 'air on end!"

This unreasoning repugnance to a spot he had never before visited took all the wind out of my sails; for the weather-stained, war-scarred bo'sun was the stamp of man who commonly fears neither the quick nor the dead. Moreover,—with its white minarets and domes glistening in the morning sunlight: its background of low, purple hills; its canopy of sapphire sky and mirror of turquoise sea; its kaleidoscopic crowd bustling along the walls—it would have been difficult indeed to find a more cheerful scene than the one before us.

"Oh! it's not as bad as all that, you know," I returned. "The Knights of St. John, who held the island for a couple of centuries, were no doubt, as they died, buried in the vaults under their church. But those old johnnies were kicked out of the place by the Turks more than three hundred years ago: and the Mahomedan cemeteries are all outside the town. By the bye, Mr. Sheminant, I suppose you will have a run ashore this afternoon and see the dancing dervishes?"

"Not me, sir, thank you! For one thing, I've seen those spinning devils often enough at Salonica and other places. Besides, between me and you, I've got a most onaccountable 'orror of that therr cussed island; and, as long as we're within 'ail of it, wild 'orses won't drag me out of the ship—and that's straight!"

The bo'sun resolutely turned from the gun-port, and, politely touching his cap to me, went below.

Now, on our arrival in the roadstead that morning, the British consul had considerably sent off word to the skipper that the dervishes would dance in their mosque during the afternoon. This religious exercise of the Faithful was ever hailed as a god-send by our routine-harried souls. It was, therefore, a large party that sailed ashore in the 3 o'clock cutter—past all that remains of the famous colossus (a half-submerged stone)—past the shallow, gaily-painted, taper-yarded feluccas in the harbour—to land presently upon a quay that was for all the world like a stage set for the first act of some comic opera. Elbowing our way through the conventional chorus of idle, picturesque citizens, we climbed what might have been a street painted in perspective on the back cloth. This was the ancient Street of Knights—the counterpart of many a ‘bit’ of Malta, whither the warrior-priests had eventually betaken themselves: and in an alley off the top of this street, on the site of their church of St. John, now stood the minaret and mosque of the dancing dervishes.

The massive wooden doors, set in a deep archway of the court-yard wall, stood wide open to admit the pious crowd: and, mingling with these evil-smelling worshippers, we crossed to the pilgrim-worn steps of the mosque itself. The sunlit court—with its tinkling fountain, its flowers, and the creeper-covered huts of the sainted men—accentuated the religious gloom within: yet the scene was aglow with oriental colour. A circular space in the centre was railed off for the dancing clergy: and outside this barrier—packed to the tinted walls themselves, and played upon by sunbeams from the narrow windows—was the gay patchwork of congregation. The red of Moslem's universal fez ranged from the vermilion of yesterday's purchase to the weather-stained, warm olive, and purple of last year's: the indigos, umbers, and other low toned colours general among the men balanced the rainbow hues of the women's mosque-going draperies: while, here and there upon the walls, in golden characters a yard long, blazed words of wisdom from the Koran.

Presently, from a small gallery near the lattice work, behind which sat the ladies of the Governor's harem, came the minor wail of reed and the tap of dismal drum: and the grovelling, citron-draped priests in the arena began, one by one, to sit back on their heels. Then—after an exasperating half hour or so of muttering, and prostration, and increasingly discordant music from the orchestra—the so-called dance began.

Springing to their feet in rapid succession, and flinging aside their outer garments, these religious enthusiasts spun round upon their heels, till the long, ample petticoats floated at right angles to the bodies, and

the unaccustomed Christian onlookers were sick with dizziness. The wooden flooring of the ring shone with centuries of polishing by stockinged feet: but in the centre I observed that a small circle of the tessellated pavement had been left uncovered. This mosaic struck me as being of peculiar design: yet, because of my position at the back of the crowd, and because the chief dervish stood continually upon the spot, I was unable to get an uninterrupted view of it. Like a human solar system, the dervish planets rotated round the controlling sun in their midst: while the latter, his eyes fixed upon the pavement at his feet, also revolved—though almost imperceptibly—upon his own axis.

Now, little by little my interest began most unaccountably to centre in that small disc of mosaic work. Strive as I would, my eyes were irresistibly drawn from the spinning figures to the spot beneath the chief dervish's feet: and it was a positive relief when the pace of the dancers presently slackened, and—like tops that have lost their momentum—they finally swayed and collapsed upon the glistening floor. Yet, when the motley crowd had trooped through the great mosque door out into the sunset, I found myself—as though drawn by a magnet—approaching the low rail that encircled the now empty dancing place.

By this time the gloom within had considerably deepened: for the day grew to an end, and the shadows of evening were creeping about the building. Yet sufficient light still remained to enable me to discern clearly the picture upon the pavement; and, as I gazed, the feeling of curiosity gave way to vague uneasiness. For the circular space was studded with glass eyes of every colour—so natural, and so cunningly let into the mosaic that, from whichever point of view you observed them, one pair always stared up at your face with a sphinx-like expression suggestive of heaven knows what dead and buried mysteries! Nevertheless, the tale of eyes was incomplete: for presently I remarked that one of a certain red pair was missing, and this imperfection in the design worried me foolishly. The socket in the pavement was choked with the dust of time: and I speedily fell to wondering whether the fiery eye had been picked out by thieving fingers, or whether it had simply worked loose from the surrounding mosaic to be accidentally brushed away into some dark crevice in the mosque floor.

Suddenly I became conscious of a very human pair of eyes scowling at me out of the twilight; and, looking up, I saw before me, wrapped in its drab draperies, the sinister form of the chief dervish. Plainly he was

awaiting my departure to lock up the mosque; yet, before leaving, I burned to know more of that dreadful pattern in the pavement at our feet. Casting about in my mind for a fitting mode of expression, I ended by blurting out the bald question that lay uppermost:

“Why do you pave the floor of your mosque with glass eyes?”

An inscrutable smile flickered for a moment in the shifty orbs and upon the thin lips of the dervish. Then, shaking his head, he gave me to understand that he did not speak English.

Heaving a sigh of impatience I was about to turn away, when a new expression in his face arrested me in the act. With a look of intense surprise combined with devilish cunning, he was staring at some object over my shoulder: and, when at length I turned, it was to find myself face to face with—the bow lights of the bo’sun!

“Great Scott! Mr. Sheminant,” I exclaimed, “I thought you told me this morning that wild horses wouldn’t drag you ashore in this place!”

Mr. Sheminant appeared a trifle foolish. “Wild devils ’ave though,” he retorted. “I’m damned if I can explain it,” he continued petulantly, “but I’ve felt all the afternoon as if I was made fast to this blasted mosque by a steel wire ’awser; and when they began to ’aul taut on it from this end, away I ’ad to come!”

Again that inscrutable smile flitted across the face of the dervish, and I suddenly felt a mad desire to get out of the place with all possible speed.

*To be Continued.*

---



COL. W. D. OTTER,  
*Officer commanding Canadian Contingent South African Field Force.*

## Off Parade.



### QUAINT ORDERS.

In the old order books of any Corps or Garrison possessing such records, there are to be found many quaint orders. In many cases they give one a very good idea of the marvellous difference between the education and general behaviour of our predecessors during the last century, and indeed up to even some fifty years ago, and the present time. Here are a few extracts from the old garrison orders of Gibraltar—

It having been brought to notice that the Provost Sergt. at the Moorish Castle does not inflict upon prisoners the whole of the punishment awarded, it is hereby ordered and directed in future, when any part of the punishment is not inflicted by him, he shall receive the remainder himself.

When any boys are seen firing sqibs or powder, they are to be taken to the nearest Officer's C-d, and whipped by the drummer at the discretion of the Officer.

The General, to his great surprise, met an Officer coming from Spain with a large straw hat, and to add to the burlesque figure, an Officer riding behind him. The General forbids any such indecency, and will not allow port liberty to any Officers dressed in an unseemly manner.

All sentries who do not call "All's well" every half minute shall be punished with 200 lashes.

If any man is drunk when for exercise on the South Parade, he is not to be sent to the black hole, but marched a prisoner over to the parade. The Drum-Major is to take the cat out for exercise.

It is the General's orders that Edmund . . . . ., of the . . . . . Regiment, be put upon the gibbet on the top of the hill, as a mark of ignominy for his abominable wickedness in disobeying the laws of God by putting himself to death.

Sheerness, 24th October, 1795.

Divine service to-morrow, the men are to be very clean.

23rd November, 1795.

The garrison to be ready to parade for the muster at eleven o'clock. The strictest sobriety is expected.

5th February, 1796.

The Lieut.-Governor will not give the garrison any further trouble about that fraudulent, pitiful, pilfering scoundrel, Daniel McGane, Therefore remits the remainder of his corporal punishment; and orders him to be drummed out to-day noon, with a label on his breast expressive of his crime.

The Lieut.-Governor flatters himself there is not another soldier in this garrison tainted with similar dishonest principles; but should there be, he is determined to weed out all such miscreants.

---

## LETTERS TO A RECRUIT.

### NO. I.

Your letter, asking me to give you some points on shooting, was received, and I am delighted at the opportunity of explaining to you all the mysteries that surround the noble art.

Take with you to Creedmoor a can of kerosene, a can of sperm oil, a wooden cleaning rod, waste, rags, screw drivers, a copper hammer, a cold chisel, a pair of pliers, wire, a small flask of whiskey, a bench vice, a piece of rubber tube (hose will answer), a lump of gum camphor, some thick blotting paper, matches, emery cloth, a few sticks of wood, and a hydraulic jack; if you can't get a jack, a jimmy can be made to answer.

It is also just as well to take a rifle.

Take your uniform to the tailor's, and have him pad those parts covering the elbows, wish-bone and knees.

Go down to Creedmoor. When your turn come to shoot, go up to the firing place, spread out your kit, and take your rifle apart. This impresses the scorer, and he will give you the benefit of any doubt that may arise when he sees in what a business-like manner you go about it.

Try not to lose any of the funny little screws, as it takes a long time to find them in the grass, and the scorer may get impatient.

Clean your rifle thoroughly, oil all the working parts, blacken the sights, and put it together again. There is no need of hurrying, for we know it takes at least an hour to clean a rifle.

Having got the rifle together, be careful in the selection of a cartridge.

Look them all over, and pick out one with a large bullet. If you can find one with black specks on it, take it, for those are the best.

Then place it in your rifle (the bullet end goes in first).

Having loaded your piece, you are now ready to begin. Look around and select a target with a large bull's-eye, and tell the scorer you are going to fire at *that* one. He may tell you to fire at some other, but don't be browbeaten; you have some rights in the matter. The regulations compel you to call your target, but do not bind you to the selection of any particular one.

Lie down, adjust your pads, and take a long look at the target; then raise your piece, close both eyes tightly, and pull the trigger for all you are worth. When you hear the report, all is over.

If your shoulder is not too much injured by the recoil, arise and wait for the signal at the target. If nothing happens, the scorer may tell you that you have missed; but in all probability the man down there is asleep.

Argue this at length with the register keeper, and call up the marker. Explain matters to him, and if he refuses to do anything for you, murmur your opinion of him under your breath, and prepare for your next shot.

You are not allowed to swab out the barrel between shots of a string, but take out the rubber tube, insert it in the breech of your rifle and blow for at least five minutes. The harder you blow the better your chance of getting a five next shot.

By following these directions you will be certain to attain prominence at Creedmoor and make yourself known to the shooting world.

—American Guard.



## FROM BISHOP WHIPPLE'S "REMINISCENCES."

An Indian agent, who was a militia colonel, desired to impress the Indians with the magnitude of his dignity. He dressed himself in full uniform, with his sword by his side, and rising in the council told them that one reason why the Great Father had so much trouble with his red children was that he had sent civilians to them. "You are warriors," he said, "and when the Great Father saw me he said: 'I will send this man, who is a great warrior, to my red children, who are warriors, and they will hear his words.'" An old chief arose, and, surveying the speaker from head to foot, said calmly: "Since I was a small boy I have heard that white men have great warriors. I have always wanted to see one. I have looked upon one, and now I am ready to die."

---

## Military and Naval World.



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—The Imperial Manœuvres this year will take place in Galicia, and will be “army manœuvres” carried out by several army corps.

A trial mobilisation of an artillery ammunition column was made on the 30th May last by the artillery regiment belonging to the 5th Army Corps quartered at Presbourg.

The ammunition column consisted of 36 wagons, viz.:—

- 32 battalion ammunition wagons with 4 horses each.
- 1 wagon with accessories with 4 horses.
- 1 baggage wagon with 4 horses.
- 2 ration wagons with 2 horses each.

The experiment consisted of two parts: the first, a march through a difficult country; the second a march supposed to be executed in an enemy's country, in the midst of a hostile population where the column was liable to attack by infantry and cavalry patrols.

The first march included the ascent and descent of Mount Gembenberg, 1,427 feet high, with steep rugged sides, covered with bushy trees, and cut with narrow, badly kept roads. Advice had been given to halt the wagons at the head of the column at the top of the mountain in order to allow the column to close up before commencing the descent.

In the criticism that followed the operation, both the regimental and brigade commanders laid particular stress on the importance and the necessity of fixing in advance, in difficult country, the places where the column should close up, in order that the detachment commander might make himself acquainted with the incidents of the march.

The column was preceded at about 325 yards distance by an advance guard, the necessity for which was made the object of a critical discussion. The rôle of this advance guard consisted in looking out for the best road to follow, to make it practicable, and to clear away obstacles which might delay the march of the column. It was composed of two mounted officers to reconnoitre the road, and a detachment of reserve

gunners provided with pioneer's instruments. It had also a certain number of reserve horses, which were left at the most difficult places to assist the regulation teams.

In the ascent of the mountain all the horses, but in the descent only the leaders, were led.

From the commencement of the ascent the connection between the advanced guard and the main body was lost. It was exceedingly difficult to maintain in a country where the roads had so many windings and off-shoots. It resulted in many wagons becoming involved in impracticable roads, and one of them had its pole broken. The pole of another wagon was also smashed in consequence of the horse falling down. At several places, too, the teams had to be reinforced by the reserve horses of the advanced guard.

The second march was carried out in accordance with the following scheme:

"The column left to its own resources, that is to say, unprovided with a special escort, continues its march from Gensenberg to Blumenau. It should protect itself against possible attempts of the inhabitants of the country and against probable attacks of hostile infantry and cavalry patrols." A detachment of infantry and one of cavalry, each under command of an officer, was sent in advance by different roads with orders to attack the column at the most suitable spots on the road. The commander of the column made the following dispositions: 12 reserve gunners, under the orders of an officer, formed the advance guard, which was preceded by two mounted men as the extreme point. 12 gunners were echeloned down the wagons, making 1 gunner to every 3 wagons; 24 gunners were divided into 3 detachments of 8 men each, one detachment marching at the head of the column, another in the middle, and the third at the end of the column as a rear guard.

Half-way a hostile infantry patrol having been marked down on the outskirts of a farm about 450 yards to the right, the column was halted and the advanced guard, reinforced by the detachment at its head, was sent against the enemy, who immediately fell back. Shortly afterwards a hostile cavalry detachment made its appearance on the left of the column, at the same time that the infantry, that had just been repulsed, opened fire from the outskirts of a wood on the opposite side. The commander halted the column once more, placed the horses under cover, and sent against the cavalry 12 gunners, echeloned down the wagons, the

detachment from the middle of the column, and the rear guard; against the infantry he despatched the advanced guard and the detachment from the head of the column. In the criticism the commander of the column was reproved for recommencing his march after the first attack without having pursued the enemy and without having thrown out a flank guard.—“Bulletin de la Presse et de la Bibliographie Militaires.”

---

GERMANY.—The orders and instructions relative to the execution of the grand manœuvres for this year have been recently published. These will, for the first time, be carried out in accordance with the instructions contained in the new Field Service Regulations. The Guard Corps and the 2nd Army Corps have been selected to take part in the Imperial manœuvres, operating one against the other. They will be each formed, for the time, into 3 infantry divisions. On this account a special brigade, formed from the 8th and 12th Grenadier Regiments of the 3rd Army Corps, will be attached to the 5th Brigade of Guards, which will give a 3rd Infantry Division to that corps, to which will be also attached, as divisional cavalry, a cavalry regiment made up from a squadron of Hussars of the Guard and from the 3rd Uhlans of the Guard, and as artillery it will also have attached a 3rd Guards Artillery Brigade, made up of the first and second groups from the Gunnery School for Field Artillery, and a regiment of Field Artillery from the 3rd Army Corps.

In the 2nd Army Corps the 3rd Division will be made up from the 71st Infantry Brigade, from the 5th Grenadier Regiment, and from the 128th Infantry Regiment, lent from the 17th Army Corps. The latter will furnish in addition a cavalry regiment, composed of a squadron of the 12th Dragoons, as well as a regiment of field artillery, so that this 3rd Division of the 2nd Army Corps will not have a complete artillery brigade.

It may be added that each of these two army corps that will manœuvre before the Emperor will have a balloon detachment, and that the Guards Corps will have its squadron of mounted Jägers, with which the 2nd Corps is not yet provided. It must be remembered as well that the Guards Corps has its cavalry division constituted in peace-time and composed of three brigades. A similar one will be formed for the 2nd Army Corps, which will be called “A” Division, and will include, in addition to the 3rd Cavalry Brigade of the 2nd Corps, two brigades, one formed by the 1st and 2nd Hussars, and the other by the 5th Hussars and the 17th Uhlans.—*Le Progrès Militaire.*

Dr. J. M. Woodbury, late Major and Chief Surgeon U.S.V., who as a United States Commissioner observed last summer's field manœuvres of the German Army, has submitted to the War Department a report of the hygienic, sanitary, and medical arrangements of the Kaiser's military establishment. Dr. Woodbury found that the feet of the soldiers are most carefully considered, each man's feet being inspected by one of his company officers at least twice a week in barracks, and oftener in active manœuvres. At the same time each man's socks and boots are carefully inspected as to the condition of cleanliness. The entire body of each man is inspected every thirty days by a company and a medical officer, careful search being made for heart lesions, hernia, venereal disorders, skin diseases, etc.

In the German Army, Dr. Woodbury says, there is no sick call. If any enlisted man falls ill or seems to be unfit for duty it is reported to the first sergeant of his company. If on inspection the sergeant finds the man to be in need of medical care, if the case be in the barracks, he is retained in quarters until the medical officer makes his daily rounds, morning or afternoon; if in the field, he is picked up by a hospital bearer and taken to the field hospital. The record is kept by the first sergeant, and the man continues to be borne on the company strength, but as "off duty"; when he is returned he is simply marked for duty on the company books; the time that he has been away is stated as "in hospital." The medium sick and convalescents receive an issue of claret equivalent to half a pint of burgundy twice daily; for the serious cases spirits may be obtained, but only on the doctor's order.—"United Service Army & Navy Journal."

---

"La France Militaire" in a recent number states that the French Government have definitely decided that the battery shall in future consist of four instead of six guns.

"We can assert," says that journal, "that this formation has been adopted in principle, and that it will be made the basis of a new scheme, shortly to be laid before Parliament, on the re-organization of our field artillery." The battery will have 9 ammunition wagons.

The same journal then proceeds to justify the new formation by giving reasons explaining the adoption of this measure. It points out that it is intended to incorporate a regiment or brigade of artillery with the division, similar to what has been already done in Germany, and it

argues as follows about the number of Q. F. guns which should be given to an army corps:—

“It has been proved that a captain is unable to personally supervise the fire of a battery of six Q. F. guns. It is also agreed that when each piece throws 20 projectiles a minute, the difference in time is almost inappreciable in the consecutive discharge of 100 shells by a battery of 4 or of 6 guns.”

---

RUSSIA.—Grand manœuvres will take place this year, in the presence of the Emperor, towards the end of the month of August, in the country between the towns of Kursk and Orel. They will present a special interest, both on account of the numbers of troops taking part in them, and on account of the two chiefs nominated to command the opposing forces. The manœuvres will be under the general direction of the Grand Duke Michel Nicolaevitch, Director-General of Artillery, who will also act as chief umpire.

The troops will be divided into two armies:—First, that of Moscow, under the command of the Grand Duke Serge Alexandrovitch, Governor-General and Commandant of the Moscow District; second, that of the South, commanded by Lieut.-General Kouropatkine, the Minister for War.

The cavalry attached to the two armies will be divided into corps and divisional cavalry. The distribution will be different in each of the opposing sides in order that the experience of the manœuvres may establish the proper proportion to be observed between these two. Hitherto, before this year, in the grand manœuvres, one side was given an offensive and the other a purely defensive rôle. The scheme formed for the manœuvres of 1900 will give to both adversaries opportunities for offensive and defensive operations. It is with this object that the composition of the Southern Army will at first be numerically inferior, in order that it might fight when retreating; afterwards, having received reinforcements from the south it might assume the offensive.

The period of the manœuvres is fixed for eight days, of which two will be set apart for rest for the troops, and one to a grand review before the Emperor. The troops will be amply provided with technical material, such as telegraphs, telephones, and balloons. Experiments on a large scale will be made with cyclists, the transmission of information by wireless telegraphy and of carrier pigeons.

Mounted infantry will play an important part in these manœuvres on both sides, and will be taken from the 1st Division for the Moscow and from the 10th Division for the Southern Army.

Provisioning will be carried out partly by field railways and partly by motor wagons. The troops will have the use of "Norton Wells," which should certainly prove satisfactory, as water is near the surface in the manœuvre district.—*La France Militaire*.

---

SWITZERLAND.—The year 1899 will be remarkable for the appearance of machine guns at the German manœuvres, at the Swiss Military Schools of Instruction, and, above all, in the war at present being waged in South Africa.

The tactical employment and the fire tactics of the machine-gun companies have been embodied in the form of regulations by the Swiss Military Department, of which the following are the most important extracts:—

"The object of attaching these machine guns, either to independent cavalry acting in advance, or to cavalry acting in conjunction with the three arms, is to increase the resisting power of cavalry, especially in our sort of country, as well as to stimulate the spirit of enterprise of its commander.

"Offering but a small target to the enemy, these guns may easily find cover from the formation of the ground and be completely masked, so that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for an enemy surprised by their fire to discover from whence it came.

"Maxims will, however, find their greatest field for activity in a fight where cavalry acts in conjunction with large bodies of troops in country not very suitable to cavalry tactics.

"In each phase of the fight, from the moment of stopping the hostile advanced guard, to that of protecting our own troops coming into action against the enemy's assaults, and, finally, to the moment of decisive action, machine guns will not lack objectives, on the destruction of which will probably depend the safety of the whole force.

"Finally, machine guns facilitate and favour the pursuit, which falls almost exclusively on the cavalry. They may also cover a retreat, if, thanks to their mobility, they can open fire on the enemy's flank."

The "*Revue Militaire Suisse*" gives the results of a machine-gun course which took place last autumn at Berne.

“The maximum rapidity of machine-gun fire is 600 shots a minute, which means 10 shots a second. This rapidity was, however, never attained during the course. To economise ammunition, the guns were regulated in such a manner as to fire a far smaller number of cartridges. The greatest rapidity of fire was attained by a single machine gun firing on balloons. This machine gun fired 248 shots in 55 seconds, or from four to five shots a second. At this rate the ammunition would become quickly exhausted, and the effects of a regulated fire would be terrible. The precision of the fire greatly surpasses that of a section of infantry, the hits on the targets amounting to 80 per cent.

“The objects to be fired at at short distances for field firing were small blue balloons about the size of a child’s head. This sort of target has the great advantage of being extremely portable. An officer can carry an entire company of an enemy in his pocket. The balloons are blown on the spot, and attached by strings to hedges, or stones, etc. The firing is made interesting by, the bursting of these balloons, and no effect of imagination is required on the part of the firer for the distribution of the fire.”—“Précis from *Le Progrès Militaire*.”

---



# Educational.



## ORGANIZATION.

- What is meant by "Military organization"?
- Name the various "Arms" and "Departments" in the British Army.
- Distinguish between "tactical unit" and "administrative unit."
- Distinguish between "regiment" and "battalion."
- Of what does the Canadian Militia consist?
- By what authority is the Active Militia organized?
- Of what is the Active Militia composed?
- What is the period of service in the Active Militia during peace?
- What during war?
- What must be done by a man in order to bind him as an Active Militiaman?
- By whom are militia officers appointed, and on what condition do they hold their commissions?
- What is a Non-Commissioned officer?
- What are the various ranks of non-commissioned officer in the militia: (a) cavalry; (b) artillery; (c) infantry?
- What are the various kinds of rank in the British army?
- Distinguish between "rank" and "appointment."
- Define "regimental rank."



## ADMINISTRATION.

- What is meant by "military administration"?
- Distinguish between "command" and "administration."
- Name the various "administrative units" of the British Army.
- What services are performed by a squadron sergeant-major, a battery sergeant-major, and a colour-sergeant respectively?
- What authority over non-commissioned officers is possessed by an officer commanding a squadron or a company?
- Define "chain of responsibility" and "chain of supervision."
- What are "Orders"?

What is a sufficient notification of a regimental order in the Canadian Militia?

In what way should a private soldier make a complaint?

In what way should an officer make a complaint?

In what way should a squadron or company commander communicate with superior authority in relation to anything affecting one of his men?

As a subaltern officer, write a letter applying for leave of absence from the annual training.

For what, and to whom, is a squadron, battery, or company, commander responsible?



#### DUTIES.

Define the term "duties" as used in the British Army.

What is a "roster"?

Who keep the rosters of private soldiers in a corps?

Give the "classification" of duties.

When two duties come to an officer at the same time, for which one is he to be detailed?

What parades are attended by an officer when on duty?

What is an "overslaugh"?

When may an officer on court-martial duty quit the station at which it is held?



#### MILITARY LAW.

Define "discipline."

Define "military obedience."

What commands only is a soldier bound to obey?

Give examples of commands which, though otherwise lawful, a soldier is not punishable for disobeying.

Define "military law."

What is the object of military law?

In what statute is the military law which mainly governs the Canadian Militia?

What is the "Army Act"?

What parts of the Army Act apply to the Canadian Militia?

What are the "Queen's Regulations"?

What are the "Regulations and Orders for the Militia"?

Name some of the ordinary offences against military law; that is to say, those which usually are committed in time of peace?

Define the term "commanding-officer," as used in connection with the administration of discipline.

From what, or from whom, does a commanding-officer derive his power to punish?

What persons may convene district courts-martial.

\* \* \*

#### DRILL.—CAVALRY.

Give the detail for mounting and dismounting without stirrups.

Give the rates of speed at the "walk," "trot," and "canter," respectively.

Detail the formation of "the single ride."

Detail the "formation of the squad in single rank."

Give definitions of "regiment"; "squadron"; "troop"; "section"; "fours"; "squadron column"; "deployment"; "serrefile"; "ground scout."

Give the signals for "advance"; "trot"; "halt"; "wheel"; "dismount."

Detail the formation and the telling off of a troop.

Detail the "posts and duties" of squadron officers, when the squadron is "in line" and in "squadron column" respectively.

Detail the "march in line" of a squadron.

With what articles should an officer on "detached duty" be provided?

What general instructions should be given to the commander of a reconnoitering detachment?

Name the various kinds of patrol and their duties.

What is a "Cossack post"?

\* \* \*

#### DRILL.—INFANTRY.

Give definitions of "company"; "deploy"; "interval"; "strategy"; "tactics"; "revetment"; "shelter-trench."

What should a soldier be first taught?

Describe the formation of men in "single rank."

What is meant by "extended order"?

Describe the organization of "the company."

Give the detail for the forming and proving of a company on parade.

Give the detail for forming a company from column into line.

A company is moving in column of sections; give the detail for changing direction.

Describe the positions of section commanders in manœuvering.

When only are "markers" to be employed?

Describe the formation of a battalion in column.

A battalion is in line; give the detail for advancing it.

A battalion is moving in line; in what different ways may it pass obstacles?

The battalion is in line; you are captain of No. 2; what is your duty in change of front to the right?

An eight company battalion is in line; give detail for forming quarter-column by the right on No. 4.

A battalion is in line; you command No. 2; the command is given; "No. 1 to the front; remainder, form fours-right; by the right, quick-march." What commands will you give, and when will you give them?

What are the rules laid down as to orders, cautions, and commands in the movements of a brigade?

A brigade is in line; give the detail for its advance.

A brigade is in line of quarter-columns; give the detail for deploying it into line on the right battalion, it deploying to the right.

What is meant by combined tactics?

Of what should a commander make every effort to inform himself before deciding to attack?

What are the rules laid down for the distribution of a force about to attack?

Name the general requirements of a defensive position.

State generally the rules laid down for the action of artillery in the attack.

Within what distances may infantry fire be usefully employed against artillery?

How should cavalry be used in the defence?

What positions should artillery occupy in the "defence"?

What are "services of security"?

As regards "services of security," what is the leading idea to be impressed on officers?

What are the general duties of an advanced guard?

In what way does the rear guard of a retreating body best carry out its functions?

What, in a general way, are the duties of outposts?

What should an outpost "report" contain?

Give detail for the review of a brigade in line.

\* \* \*

## MAXIMS OF NAPOLEON:

NOTES BY D'AGUILAR.

### MAXIM I.

The frontiers of states are either large rivers, or chains of mountains, or deserts. Of all these obstacles to the march of an army, the most difficult to overcome is the desert; mountains come next; and large rivers occupy the third place.

### NOTE.

Napoleon, in his military career, appears to have been called upon to surmount every species of difficulty peculiar to defensive warfare.

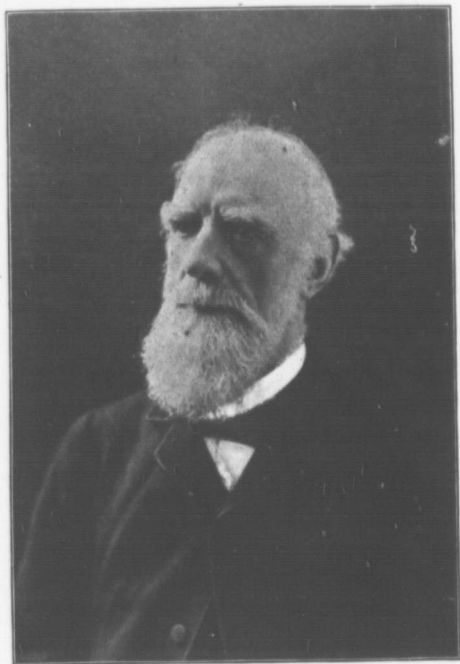
In Egypt he traversed deserts, and vanquished and destroyed the Mamelukes, so celebrated for their address and courage. His genius knew how to accommodate itself to all the dangers of this distant enterprise, in a country ill adapted to supply the wants of his troops.

In the conquest of Italy, he twice crossed the Alps by the most difficult passes, and at a season which rendered this undertaking still more formidable. In three months he passed the Pyrenees, and beat and dispersed four Spanish armies. In short, from the Rhine to the Borysthènes, no natural obstacle could be found to arrest the rapid march of his victorious army.

### MAXIM II.

In forming the plan of a campaign, it is requisite to foresee everything the enemy may do, and be prepared with the necessary means to counteract it.

Plans of campaign may be modified, *ad infinitum*, according to circumstances, the genius of the general, the character of the troops, and the features of the country.



LORD STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL,  
*High Commissioner for Canada in London, Eng.*

## NOTE.

Sometimes we see a hazardous campaign succeed, the plan of which is directly at variance with the principles of the art of war. But this success depends generally on the caprice of fortune, or upon the faults committed by the enemy, two things upon which a general should never count. Sometimes the plan of campaign runs the risk of failing at the outset, if opposed by an adversary who acts at first on the defensive, and then suddenly seizing the initiative, surprises by the skilfulness of his manœuvres

Such was the fate of the plan laid down by the Aulic Council for the campaign of 1796, under the command of Marshal Wurmser. From his great numerical superiority, the Marshal had calculated on the entire destruction of the French Army, by cutting off its retreat. He founded his operations on the defensive attitude of his adversary, who was posted on the line of the Adige, and had to cover the siege of Mantua, as well as central and lower Italy.

Wurmser, supposing the French Army fixed in the neighborhood of Mantua, divided his force into three corps, which marched separately, intending to unite at that place. Napoleon, having penetrated the design of the Austrian general, felt all the advantage to be derived from striking the first blow against an army divided into three corps, without any relative communications. He hastened, therefore, to raise the siege of Mantua, assembled the whole of his forces, and by this means became superior to the Imperialists, whose divisions he attacked and beat in detail. Thus, Wurmser, who fancied he had only to march to certain victory, saw himself compelled, after a ten days' campaign, to retire with the remains of his army into the Tyrol, with a loss of twenty-five thousand men in killed and wounded, fifteen thousand prisoners, nine stand of colours, and seventy pieces of cannon.

This proves that nothing is so difficult as to prescribe beforehand to a general the line of conduct he shall pursue during the course of a campaign. Success must often depend on circumstances which cannot be foreseen; and it should be remembered likewise, that nothing so much cramps the efforts of genius as compelling the head of an army to be governed by any will but his own.

# General Orders, 1900.



## REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, CANADA.

HEADQUARTERS, 1ST MAY, 1900.

The following additions and amendments to Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1898, are authorized:—

### HEADQUARTER'S STAFF.

(1) Paragraphs 5, 6, 7, and 8 of General Order (110) of December, 1898, are cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

All correspondence to Headquarters will in future be addressed:—

The Adjutant General of Militia,

Military Headquarters,

Ottawa.

Military Heads of Departments and Staff Officers will sign official correspondence with their rank and designation after their name. The above order does not apply to correspondence addressed to the Honourable the Minister of Militia, or to the Deputy Minister. Such documents, if of a routine nature, will be signed by the Head of the Department to which they belong, "for the Major General Commanding." If of other than a routine nature, they will be signed by the Major General or other Officer Commanding the Militia or Senior Officer for him.

### GENERAL DUTIES.

(2) Department of the Adjutant General.

Discipline; interior economy; education; drill and training of officers, non-commissioned officers and men; maintenance; returns and statistics bearing on the personnel; establishments; Militia List; General and Militia Orders; arms, first issue of; ammunition; clothing, patterns of; equipment, patterns of; artillery material; canteens; ranges, maintenance of; books and forms, printing and issue of; married establishments.



The appointment, transfer, exchange and retirement of officers; confidential reports on officers; nomination of officers to the General and Permanent Staff; medals and rewards.

He shall advise the Minister of Militia on all questions connected with the duties of his Department, and in the absence of the General Officer Commanding he shall act for him.

(3) Department of the Quartermaster General.

Clothing, issue of; equipment, issue of; supply of food, forage, fuel and light; transport; movement of troops; distribution of troops; camps; barracks, including repairs; hire or purchase of buildings and lands, including ranges, etc.; arrangements for mobilization; proposals for works and engineer services; the organization and technical instruction of the engineers; intelligence department; remounts and casting of horses; compensation for injuries to men and horses;

He shall submit proposals for the annual estimates for the above services and shall advise the Minister of Militia on all questions connected with the duties of his Department. He shall make such inspections as may be necessary to secure the efficiency of the services under his control.

(4) Department of the Director General of Medical Services.

Organization and administration of the medical services; control, supervision and annual inspection of the personnel, medical stores and equipment of hospitals; distribution of duties of medical officers and the sanitation of military buildings, quarters and encampments; general health of troops, precautionary measures.

He shall advise the Minister of Militia on all questions connected with the duties of his Department.

---

## INSTRUCTIONS, ETC.

### DRESS REGULATIONS.

The following badges and mottoes to be adopted by the undermentioned Regiments are authorized:—

74th Regiment of Infantry.—A Moose head surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves; under the Moose head the Roman numerals LXXIV;

the motto "Nunquam non paratus" on scroll at base; the whole surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

83rd "Joliette" Regiment.—A garter surrounded by a wreath of maple leaves, bearing the inscription "Infanterie de Joliette"; the numerals "83" in the centre; on scroll at base the motto "Quem Timebo"; the whole surmounted by the Imperial Crown. To be of gilt metal, with motto on silver scroll, and ground of scarlet velvet.

Collar Badge: A maple leaf in gilt metal; the motto "Quem Timebo" on scroll, below, in silver.

#### MILITIA ARMY MEDICAL SERVICES.

With reference to General Order 29 of April, 1900, after the word "Schedule A" insert "and B."

#### CADETS.

The formation of two Cadet Companies to be attached to the 8th Regiment "Royal Rifles" is authorized.

#### NOMENCLATURE.

By permission of General His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, the 6th Regiment of Rifles will bear the name of His Royal Highness. The Regiment will be designated, the 6th Regiment "The Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles."

#### LOCALIZATION.

The Regimental Headquarters of the 6th "Quebec and Levis" Regiment, C. A., will be at Levis, P.Q.

The following changes in Company Headquarters are authorized:—

12th Regiment "York Rangers,"—No. 7 Company, from Sutton West, Ont., to Weston, Ont.

39th Regiment "Norfolk Rifles."—No. 7 Company, from Walsingham Centre, Ont., to Fairground, Ont.

No. 6 Company, from Fredericksburg, Ont., to Delhi, Ont.

55th Regiment "Megantic Light Infantry."—No. 3 Company, from New Ireland, P.Q., to Clapham, P.Q.

By command,

M. AYLMER,  
Col., A.-G.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS, 4TH MAY, 1900.

## ACTIVE MILITIA.

STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Smith, Reserve of Officers, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor-General. 23rd April, 1900.

## HONORARY COLONELS.

General His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., &c., &c., has been pleased to accept the Honorary Colonelcy of the 6th Regiment "The Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles." 3rd May, 1900.

With reference to General Order (12) of February, 1898, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., is appointed Honorary Colonel of the 3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles of Canada" instead of Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel as stated therein.

## HEADQUARTER'S STAFF.

That part of General Order (65) of June, 1899, referring to the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Stone, Royal Artillery, to command the Canadian Artillery is cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Stone, Royal Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Canadian Militia and to be Inspector General of Artillery. 1st June, 1899.

## CAVALRY.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. W. G. Gardiner is granted the Brevet rank of Major, under the provisions of paragraph 54, Part I., Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1898. 9th August, 1899.

2nd Dragoons.—To be Captain: Lieutenant F. O. Burch, vice F. O. Burch, retired. 26th April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: W. C. Brooks, Gentleman, vice J. B. L. Jones, promoted. 27th March, 1900.

6th "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars."—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant H. Drysdale retires. 16th April, 1900.

8th "Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars."—To be Majors: Captain A. J. Markham, vice A. Markham, promoted; F. B. Black, vice H. M. Campbell, promoted. 3rd April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: R. Seely, Gentleman, vice C. J. Milligan, retired. 3rd April, 1900.

The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: H. R. Goodday, Gentleman, vice A. F. Ashmead, promoted. 30th April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (supernumerary): W. S. Russell, Gentleman. 30th April, 1900.

Manitoba Dragoons.—To be 2nd Lieutenants (supernumerary): Sergeants A. L. Young, N. Bannister. 3rd April, 1900.

The Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (supernumerary): J. F. Savage, Gentleman. 14th April, 1900.

#### ARTILLERY.

Royal Canadian Artillery.—Major R. W. Rutherford is granted the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under the provisions of paragraph 54, Part I., Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1898. 8th January, 1899.

Captain and Brevet-Major V. B. Rivers is granted the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under the provisions of paragraph 54, Part I., Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1898. 10th August, 1899.

With reference to paragraph 45, Part I., Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1898, the retirement of Quartermaster and Honorary Major W. E. Imlah, to take effect 23rd June, 1902.

2nd Brigade Division.—9th Field Battery.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: G. L. Smith, Gentleman, vice J. F. Crean, seconded. 29th March, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenants (supernumerary): W. J. Brown, A. J. Hughes, Gentlemen. 29th March, 1900.

1st "Halifax" Regiment.—1st Division.—To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenants G. W. Mitchell, vice E. L. Gilpin, promoted; W. J. Houldsworth, vice H. S. Tremaine, appointed Adjutant. 9th April, 1900.

2nd Division.—To be Lieutenant:—2nd Lieutenant F. J. Cole, vice C. E. Tanner, promoted. 9th April, 1900.

3rd "New Brunswick" Regiment.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant M. C. M. Shewen, vice F. A. Foster promoted. 10th March, 1900.

## INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

The Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.—1st Battalion.—Majors R. L. Wadmore, and T. D. R. Hemming, are granted the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under the provisions of paragraph 54, Part I., Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1898. 21st December, 1899.

3rd (Special Service) Battalion.—To be 2nd Lieutenant: T. O. Critchley, 2nd Lieutenant, The Governor General's Foot Guards, vice J. C. Allan, failed to report for duty. 18th April, 1900.

The Governor-General's Foot Guards.—Lieutenant W. A. Moore having been appointed to a commission in the Royal Artillery is struck off the strength of the Active Militia. 1st April, 1900.

1st Battalion "Prince of Wales' Regiment Fusiliers."—Captain W. L. Bond is transferred to the Reserve of Officers. 23rd April, 1900.

Lieutenant F. L. C. Bond resigns his commission. 10th April, 1900.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant B. M. Humble retires. 23rd April, 1900.

2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada."—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant D. F. Maguire retires. 3rd April, 1900.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles of Canada."—Lieutenant W. G. R. Gordon resigns his commission. 7th April, 1900.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant A. S. McCormick retires. 7th April, 1900.

Lieutenant F. H. Weir resigns his commission. 7th April, 1900.

To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenants D. McGill, vice W. G. R. Gordon, retired; H. F. C. Stikeman, vice F. H. Weir, retired. 21st April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: F. D. Henderson, Gentleman, vice D. McGill, promoted; W. W. Burland, Gentleman, vice H. F. C. Stikeman, promoted; R. Kane, F. H. Wilson, Gentlemen, to complete establishment. 21st April, 1900.

5th Battalion "Royal Scots of Canada."—Lieutenant C. J. Armstrong is granted the Brevet rank of Captain under the provisions of

paragraph 54, Part I, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1898. 13th April, 1900.

7th Battalion "Fusiliers."—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant T. J. Murphy, vice E. Masuret, retired. 16th April, 1900.

11th Battalion of Infantry "Argenteuil Rangers."—Provisional Lieutenant I. Bows; Provisional 2nd Lieutenants A. A. Shirritt, B. J. T. Williamson, C. Calder, W. A. Brown, having failed to qualify, their names are removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia. 18th April, 1900.

12th Battalion of Infantry "York Rangers."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: J. E. Knox, Gentleman, vice T. O. McDonagh, retired. 21st April, 1900.

14th Battalion "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles."—That part of General Order 26 of March, 1900, referring to the promotion of Lieutenant C. A. Low to Captain and the appointment of Captain W. H. Macnee as Lieutenant is cancelled.

15th Battalion "Argyll Light Infantry."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: D. Barragar, Gentleman, to complete establishment. 10th April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: D. G. Bleecker, Gentleman, to complete establishment. 12th April, 1900.

19th "St. Catharines" Battalion of Infantry.—To be Adjutant: Captain H. G. Kennedy, vice J. S. Campbell, promoted. 21st April, 1900.

To be Captain: Lieutenant G. W. Chaplin, vice H. G. Kennedy, appointed Adjutant. 21st April, 1900.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant W. M. Holt retires. 21st April, 1900.

20th Halton Battalion "Lorne Rifles."—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant A. A. Macdonald retires. 3rd April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: R. D. Sproat, Gentleman, vice A. A. Macdonald, retired. 3rd April, 1900.

22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: R. T. M. Scott, Gentleman, to complete establishment. 24th April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (supernumerary): R. B. Ross, Gentleman. 31st March, 1900.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant W. J. Lindsay retires. 29th March, 1900.

To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant M. Scott, vice A. F. McLachlin, promoted. 29th March, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: A. E. Ryde; N. S. E. Porter, Gentlemen, to complete establishment. 29th March, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, (supernumerary): E. A. Mannell; J. A. Quick, R. B. Stewart, Gentlemen. 6th April, 1900.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Light Infantry.—Captains A. V. Becher, J. B. Milliken, resign their Commissions, to enlist for special service in South Africa. 1st March, 1900.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.—Captain G. P. Ziegler, having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 13th April, 1900.

To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant G. E. Beyer, vice G. P. Ziegler, retired. 13th April, 1900.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant J. B. Boyer, vice A. J. Peterson, promoted. 27th April, 1900.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant R. Van Stone, having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 23rd March, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: J. C. Masson, Gentleman, vice R. Van Stone, retired; J. Galt, Gentleman, vice S. E. Kent, retired. 23rd March, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, (supernumerary); H. K. Jordan, Gentleman. 23rd March, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: W. M. Sinclair, Gentleman, vice B. De F. Grant, promoted. 26th March, 1900.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant F. T. Halliday retires. 14th April, 1900.

42nd "Lanark and Renfrew" Battalion of Infantry.—Major G. Hollinsworth is transferred to the Reserve of Officers. 29th March, 1900.

To be Lieutenant: P. J. Stephens, Gentleman, vice H. J. Gould, retired. 3rd April, 1900.

44th "Lincoln and Welland" Battalion of Infantry.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant C. H. Mitchell, vice J. A. Vandersluys, promoted. 6th April, 1900.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Hunter, on completion of his period of service in command of this Battalion, is transferred to the Reserve of Officers. 18th April, 1900.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel and to command the Battalion: Major R. Cox, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Hunter, transferred to the Reserve of Officers. 18th April, 1900.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Rifles.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant D. Green, having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 12th April, 1900.

50th Battalion of Infantry "Huntingdon Borderers."—Provisional Lieutenants J. N. Bruce, L. Dumontet; Provisional 2nd Lieutenants W. H. Kearns, W. B. Dowling, B. Spearing, D. Bedard, having failed to qualify, their names are removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 18th April, 1900.

55th "Megantic Light Infantry" Battalion.—To be Lieutenant: J. Stewart, vice F. L. C. Austin, promoted. 5th March, 1900.

56th Grenville Battalion "Lisgar Rifles."—To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally: R. A. Croskery, Gentleman, vice D. A. Macdonnell, promoted. 3rd April, 1900.

57th Battalion of Infantry, "Peterborough Rangers."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: R. F. MacWilliams, Gentleman, to complete establishment. 30th March, 1900.

58th "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.—Lieutenant A. H. W. Bailey resigns his commission. 3rd April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: E. A. Bailey, Gentleman, vice A. H. W. Bailey, retired. 20th April, 1900.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion of Rifles.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant G. A. Bennett retires. 23rd April, 1900.

Supernumerary 2nd Lieutenant A. E. Donavan retires. 23rd April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: G. E. Van Buskirk, Gentleman, vice G. A. Bennett, retired. 23rd April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, (supernumerary): W. J. Stairs, F. W. W. Doane, Gentleman, 23rd April, 1900.

64th Battalion of Rifles "Voltigeurs de Beauharnois."—Provisional 2nd Lieutenants J. Bourcier; O. Marchand; J. E. Sevigny, having failed to qualify, their names are removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia. 6th April, 1900.



To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant D. De Repentigny, to complete establishment. 6th April, 1900.

65th Battalion "Mount Royal Rifles."—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant J. A. T. Cote, having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 11th April, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant J. A. A. Dugas, having left limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 11th April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: 2nd Lieutenant H. Jodoin, from the 85th Battalion. 3rd April, 1900.

66th Battalion "Princess Louise Fusiliers."—To be Captain: Lieutenant R. B. Willis, vice F. F. Uniacke, retired. 2nd February, 1900.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant W. T. Stewart, vice R. B. Willis, promoted. 2nd February, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: C. H. Hill, Gentleman, vice W. T. Stewart, promoted. 9th April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: G. S. Harrington, Gentleman, vice H. Mellish, retired. 9th April, 1900.

68th "King's County" Battalion of Infantry.—Captain S. S. Naylor resigns his commission, and is permitted to retain rank of Captain on retirement. 17th April, 1900.

To be Captain: Lieutenant G. L. Starr, vice S. S. Naylor, retired. 17th April, 1900.

To be Lieutenant; 2nd Lieutenant C. F. Bailey, vice G. L. Starr, promoted. 17th April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Colour-Sergeant C. F. Stewart, vice C. F. Bailey, promoted. 17th April, 1900.

Captain C. H. Dimock is transferred to the Reserve of Officers. 18th April, 1900.

To be Captain: Lieutenant P. H. Smith, vice C. H. Dimock, transferred. 18th April, 1900.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant E. K. Eaton, vice P. H. Smith, promoted. 18th April, 1900.

69th "Annapolis" Battalion of Infantry.—Captain and Brevet-Major J. J. Buckler resigns his commission, and is permitted to retain rank of Major on retirement. 23rd April, 1900.

To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant A. W. Gillis, vice J. J. Buckler, retired. 23rd April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant E. C. Schaffner, vice A. W. Gillis, promoted. 23rd April, 1900.

71st "York" Battalion of Infantry.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant T. R. Blaine retires. 12th April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: W. O. Boone, Gentleman, vice T. R. Blaine, retired. 12th April, 1900.

76th "Voltigeurs de Chateauguay" Battalion of Rifles.—To be Major: Captain and Adjutant L. A. Gagnier, vice L. Turcot, retired. 20th April, 1900.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenants E. Lanouette; J. A. Primeau, having failed to qualify, their names are removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 18th April, 1900.

78th "Colchester, Hants and Pictou" Battalion of Infantry "Highlanders."—Captain J. Suckling resigns his commission, and is permitted to retain rank of Captain of retirement. 9th March, 1900.

To be Captain: Lieutenant C. R. Coleman, vice J. Suckling, retired. 9th March, 1900.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant H. C. Blair, vice C. R. Coleman, promoted. 9th March, 1900.

79th "Shefford" Battalion of Infantry, "Highlanders."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: F. A. Briggs, Gentleman, vice J. G. Leete, retired. 10th April, 1900.

80th "Nicolet" Battalion of Infantry.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant A. Marchildon, having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia. 25th April, 1900.

To be Quartermaster, with the Honorary rank of Captain: Provisional 2nd Lieutenant B. Rouleau, vice W. Courchene, retired. 20th April, 1900.

84th "St. Hyacinthe" Battalion of Infantry.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: J. G. Arcand, Gentleman, vice E. Marin, retired. 24th March, 1900.

85th Battalion of Infantry.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant L. H. Archaubeault, retires. 9th April, 1900.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant J. W. Donohue retires 26th April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: P. J. Leduc, Gentleman, vice H. Jodoin, transferred. 26th April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: L. F. Beauchamp, Gentleman, vice J. W. Donohue, retired; D. B. Papineau, Gentleman, vice W. J. C. Aubry, promoted. 26th April, 1900.

86th "Three Rivers" Battalion of Infantry.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel, and to command the Battalion: Major J. Houlston, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. S. Dixon, transferred to the Reserve of Officers. 18th January, 1900.

88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Battalion of Infantry. To be Lieutenant-Colonel and to command the Battalion: Major G. E. Tache, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. Fraser, transferred to the Reserve of Officers. 9th October, 1899.

89th "Temiscouata and Rimouski" Battalion or Infantry.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: L. Dionne, Gentleman, vice A. Dion, promoted. 27th March, 1900.

90th "Winnipeg" Battalion of Rifles.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: F. B. D. Larken; T. L. Hartley, Gentlemen, to complete establishment. 5th April, 1900.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: G. K. Killam; J. B. Beach, Gentlemen, to complete establishment. 10th April, 1900.

92nd "Dorchester" Battalion of Infantry.—To be Captain: Lieutenant A. Doyer, vice A. Fortier, retired. 12th April, 1900.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant O. Drouin retires. 29th March, 1900.

94th "Victoria" Battalion of Infantry, "Argyll Highlanders."—Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Bethune's term of appointment as Commanding Officer of the Battalion is extended for two years from the 7th April, 1900.

Sudbury Rifle Company.—To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant J. R. Gordon, to complete establishment. 4th April, 1900.

Militia Medical Staff.—With reference to the appointment of Majors to the Medical Staff in General Order (25) of March, 1900, Major E. E. King's name should come after that of Major C. E. Elliott.

In accordance with General Order (62) of 1900, paragraph 12, the following Officers are appointed Principal Medical Officers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Sewell, A.M.S., Military District No. 7.

Major William Nattress, A.M.S., Military District No. 2.

Major C. W. Belton, A.M.S., Military District No. 1.

Medical Staff Corps.—No. 1 Bearer Company.—With reference to General Order (116) of November, 1899, for "Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tobin," read "Surgeon-Major and Honorary Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. Tobin."

## RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned officers having reached the age limit, are retired under the provisions of paragraph 45, Part I., Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1898, and are permitted to retain rank on retirement:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Denison.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Cushing.

Major W. Hoy.

Major J. A. Hawley.

Captain F. J. Gosling.

## UNATTACHED LIST.

That part of General Order (26) of March, 1900, transferring Captain W. H. Macnee to the Unattached List, is cancelled.

## BREVET.

Brevet-Major R. Cartwright, Assistant Adjutant General, is granted the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. 31st October, 1899.

## TEMPORARY.

Brevet-Major T. Benson, Royal Canadian Artillery, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while in command of Military District No. 11.

Major J. S. Dunbar, 8th "Royal Rifles," is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while acting as District Officer Commanding, during the temporary absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Vidal doing duty elsewhere.

## RETIRED LIST.

With reference to General Order 72 of 1896 *re* the disbandment of the 96th "District of Algoma" Battalion of Rifles, Major A. Carmichael is placed upon the Retired List of Majors.

With reference to General Order, 4th November, 1892, *re* the disbandment of the 91st Battalion "Manitoba Light Infantry," Captain A. H. Corelli is placed upon the Retired List of Captains.

## CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed Officers having qualified themselves for their appointments, are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:—

2nd Lieutenant A. Morrison, 20th Battalion; from the 4th March, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant R. A. Girouard, 42nd Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant W. A. Cooke, 8th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant H. E. Price, 8th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant J. Lavoie, 92nd Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant A. C. Watson, 94th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant S. G. Robertson, 78th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant E. S. Kirkpatrick, 67th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant A. Rumsey, 67th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant M. McKeigan, 94th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant A. H. Ross, 68th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant C. F. Bailey, 68th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant H. W. Oxenham, 82nd Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant M. E. Sutherland, 78th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant W. S. Hughes, 14th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant F. B. Smith, 30th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant C. E. Livingstone, 30th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant G. E. Beyer, 29th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

## MILITARY TOPICS.

2nd Lieutenant J. B. Boyer, 32nd Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant W. M. Head, 30th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant G. H. Johnstone, 26th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant F. Lewis, 27th Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

2nd Lieutenant M. Moore, 21st Battalion; from the 28th February, 1900.

## CADETS.

The formation of a Company of Cadets, to be attached to the 68th "Kings' County" Battalion of Infantry, is authorized. 25th April, 1900.

The Headquarters of the Company will be at Windsor, N.S.

To be Honorary Captain: R. Christie.

To be acting Lieutenant: K. Woodworth.

To be acting 2nd Lieutenant: S C. Wilcox.

## DRILL COMPANIES.

## MARKHAM HIGH SCHOOL, ONT.

The formation of a Drill Company in connection with the above Educational Institution is authorized 12th April, 1900.

To act as Captain: C. E. Fockler.

To act as Lieutenant: H. Glendinning.

To act as 2nd Lieutenant: F. E. Warriner.

## TORONTO COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.

*No. 2 Company.*

To be acting Captain: A. D. Werden, vice H. Peacock, left school.

To be acting Lieutenant: F. Barnhouse, vice C. Foster, left school.

To be acting 2nd Lieutenant: J. C. Hunter, vice N. Dixon, left school.

By Command,

M. AYLMER,  
Col., A.-G.

(SPECIAL.)

## MILITIA TRAINING, 1900.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, 16th May, 1900.

## 1. DETAIL OF CORPS TO FORM CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following Units of Active Militia (Bearer Companies as shown below, excepted), will assemble for twelve days' training in Camps of Instruction at the places and on the dates herein specified; but no Squadron of Cavalry, Company of Garrison Artillery, Infantry or Rifles will be allowed to proceed to a Camp of Instruction unless it has on its strength at least one qualified officer. District Officers Commanding will be held responsible that this order is strictly adhered to:—

## FIELD ARTILLERY DIVISION, DESERONTO.

2nd Brigade Division—5th June—5th, 4th, 7th and 9th Field Batteries.

3rd Brigade Division—19th June—2nd, 8th and 14th Field Batteries.

## I. DIVISION LONDON, ONT.

5th June—1st Hussars.

1st Infantry Brigade—5th June—21st, 26th, 27th, 32nd and 33rd Regiments.

2nd Infantry Brigade—5th June—22nd, 28th, 29th and 30th Regiments.

## II. DIVISION, NIAGARA, ONT.

12th June—2nd Dragoons.

3rd Infantry Brigade—12th June—12th, 31st, 34th, 35th and 36th Regiments.

4th Infantry Brigade—12th June—20th, 37th, 39th, 44th and 77th Regiments. No. 4 Field Hospital Company. No. 4 Bearer Company for 3 days.

## III. DIVISION, KINGSTON, ONT.

19th June—4th Hussars and 3rd Dragoons.

5th Infantry Brigade—19th June—16th, 40th, 45th and 46th Regiments.

6th Infantry Brigade—19th June—42nd, 47th, 49th, 56th and 59th Regiments. No. 2 Field Hospital Company. No. 2 Bearer Company for 3 days.

#### IV. DIVISION, LAPRAIRIE, QUE.

26th June—5th Dragoons and 6th Hussars.

7th Infantry Brigade—26th June—64th, 76th, 80th, 83rd, 85th and 86th Regiments.

8th Infantry Brigade—26th June—11th, 50th, 52nd, 54th, 58th, and 79th Regiments. No. 3 Field Hospital Company. No. 3 Bearer Company for 3 days.

9th Brigade, Levis, Que.—26th June—1st Field Battery, 17th, 18th, 55th and 61st Regiments. No. 5 Field Hospital Company. No. 5 Bearer Company for 3 days.

10th Brigade, Levis, Que.—10th July—81st, 87th, 88th, 89th and 92nd Regiments.

11th Brigade, Sussex, N.B.—11th Sept.—8th Hussars, 10th and 12th Field Batteries Brighton Engineers, 67th, 71st, 73rd and 74th Regiments.

12th Brigade, Aldershot, N.S.—11th Sept.—King's Canadian Hussars, 68th, 69th, 75th, 76th and 93rd Regiments.

13th Brigade, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—26th June—Companies 4 and 5 of the 4th Regiment, C.A., and the 82nd Regiment.

#### MILITARY DISTRICT.

M. D. No. 1. Guelph, Ont.—19th June—1st Brigade Division Field Artillery.

M. D. No. 2. Toronto, Ont.—Governor-General's Body Guard.

Thessalon, Ont.—11th Sept.—Sault Ste. Marie Rifle Company. Thessalon Rifle Company. Sudbury Rifle Company.

M. D. No. 5. St. Helen's Island, Que.—Date to be announced in M. O.—Third Field Battery.

M. D. No. 6. Place and date to be announced in M. O.—15th Field Battery.

M. D. No. 9. Baddeck, N.S.—26th June—94th Regiment.

Halifax, N.S.—22nd June—1st Regiment, C.A., 2nd Division.

M. D. No. 10. Portage la Prairie, Man.—12th June—"B" Squadron, Manitoba Dragoons.

Virten, Man.—19th June—"A" Squadron, Manitoba Dragoons.

Winnipeg, Man.—Date to be announced in M. O.—13th Field Battery.



## TO TRAIN AT LOCAL HEADQUARTERS.

The following units of Active Militia are authorized to carry out their drill at their respective headquarters, and will be inspected as specified herein.

## MILITARY DISTRICT.

M. D. No. 2. \*No. 4 Bearer Company—To be inspected during the training in camp.

5. The Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars—To be notified later.

M. D. No. 5. The Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars—To be notified later.

M. D. No. 7. Queen's Own Canadian Hussars—2nd June.

\*No. 5 Bearer Company—To be inspected during the training in camp.

M. D. No. 12. Charlottetown Engineer Co.—To be notified later.  
Ottawa Brigade—Prince Louise Dragoon Guards—22nd May.

\*No. 2 Bearer Company—To be inspected during the training in camp.

\*For 9 days. The remaining 3 days' drill to be performed in Camps of Instruction.

## STAFF.

## DIVISIONAL CAMPS.

The Staff of the Artillery Division will be as follows:—

- 1 Divisional Commander.
- 1 Orderly Officer.
- 1 D.A.A.G. (a).
- 1 D.A.A.G. (b).
- 1 Principal Veterinary Officer.
- 1 Statistical Officer.
- 2 Range Officers.
- 4 Non-Commissioned Officers.

The Staffs of Divisions 1, 2, 3 and 4 will be as follows:—

- 1 Divisional Commander.
- 1 Orderly Officer.
- 1 D.A.A.G. (a).
- 1 D.A.A.G. (b).
- 1 D.A.A.G. for Cavalry—(3rd Division).

- 1 Principal Medical Officer.
- 1 Camp Paymaster.
- 1 Musketry Instructor.
- 5 Non-Commissioned Officers.

## BRIGADE STAFF.

- 1 Brigadier.
- 1 Brigade Major.
- 2 Non-Commissioned Officers.

## BRIGADE CAMPS.

The Staff for the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Brigades will be:—

- 1 Brigade Commander.
- 1 Brigade Major.
- 1 D.A.A.G. (*b*).
- 1 Musketry Instructor.
- 1 Principal Medical Officer.
- 1 Paymaster.
- 4 Non-Commissioned Officers.

The Staff for the 13th Brigade will be as follows:—

- 1 Brigade Commander.
- 1 Orderly Officer.
- 2 Non-Commissioned Officers.

## PAY.

The establishments for which pay will be granted are those authorized for the financial year ending 30th June, 1900, except in the case of the 11th and 12th Brigades. For these Brigades the establishments will be those authorized for the year ending 30th June, 1901.

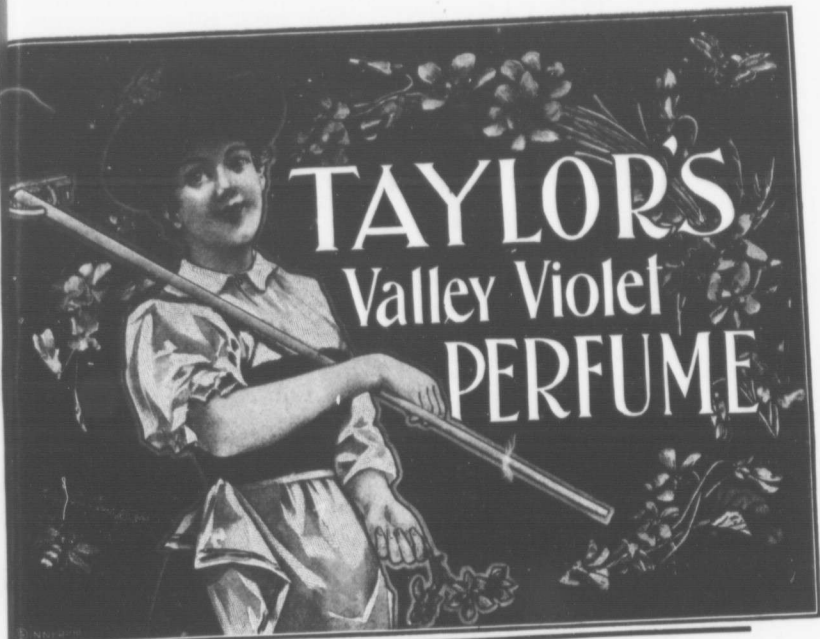
One Officer and numbers 1 and the drivers with the draught horses of Batteries of Field Artillery will assemble at Battery Headquarters for the purpose of fitting harness, packing limbers and wagons and drawing stores, for which pay for one day will be allowed.

A Compilation of Regulations and Orders respecting Annual Training in Camps of Instruction will be published and issued for the information of all concerned.

By Command,

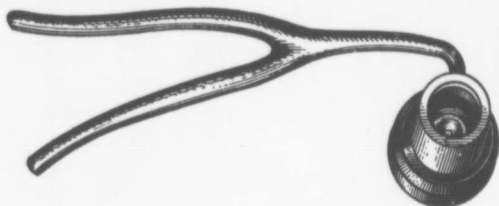
M. AYLMER,

Col. A. G.



HELLO, MR. GOOD SHOT!

—THIS IS—



**Mitchell's  
Perfect  
Orthoptic**  
Model 1900

With this "The worse the light the better you see."

Corrects defects in sighting, removes 'all blur, and makes shooting a pleasure and a certainty. Price, \$2.00.

THIS IS...

**Mitchell's 1900  
Model Vernier**

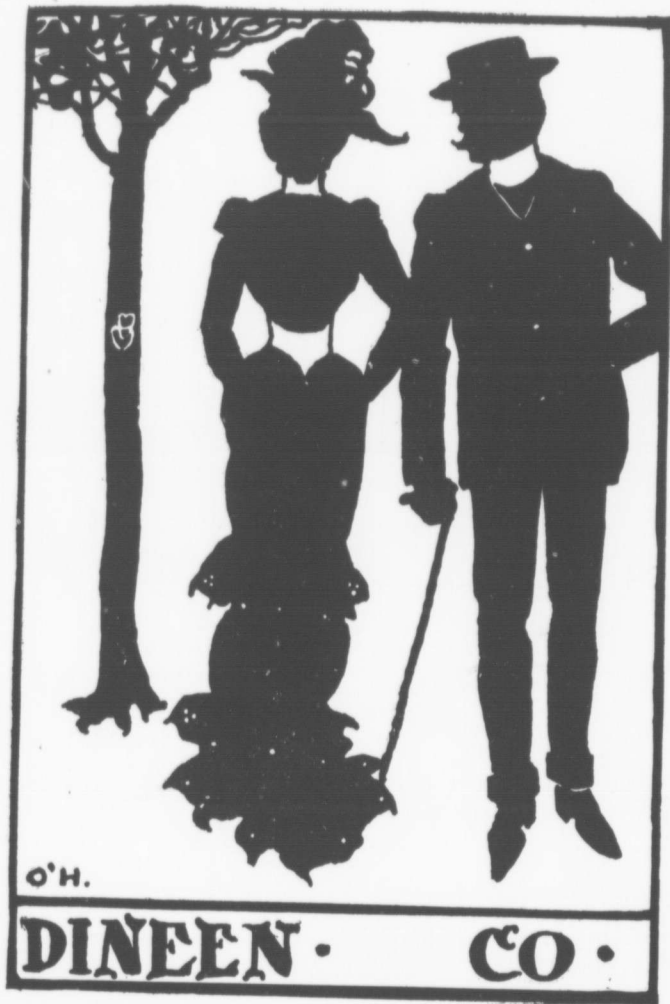


Registers the minutes on the head. Easy to read. Saves mistakes. Made of the hardest German silver. Price, with wind gauge, \$3.00; without wind gauge, \$2.50.

Send for *Illustrated Catalogue of Lee-Enfield Target Rifles and Shooting Requisites.*

**THOMAS MITCHELL,**  
12 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO

## THE LADY AND THE TIGER.



The above sketch was used in connection with our advertisements last month. We have received numerous letters all asking "in what direction is the lady walking?" We have communicated with our artist, and he informs us that, the lady, when he saw her, was not walking in either direction, but was standing still. We trust that this will be satisfactory to our correspondents. We might mention also that we have received our new stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Summer Hats. They are the newest from London, Paris and New York, and each personally selected by our representative.

**The W. & D. DINEEN Co., Limited.**

**PUBLISHER'S NOTE.**—The Dineen Coy. are the largest and most reliable Hatters and Furriers in Canada. Their mail order system is reliable.



# The Royal Military College.

**T**HERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College at Kingston. At the same time its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving the highest technical instructions in all branches of military science to cadets and officers of Canadian Militia. In fact it is intended to take the place in Canada of the English Woolwich and Sandhurst, and the American West Point.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and in addition there is a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such a large proportion of the College course.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive in addition to their military studies a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all subjects that are essential to a high and general modern education.

The course in mathematics is very complete and a thorough grounding is given in the subjects of Civil Engineering, Civil and Hydrographic Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The object of the College course is thus to give the cadets a training which shall thoroughly equip them for either a military or civil career.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the system. As a result of it, young men acquire habits of obedience and self-control and consequently of self-reliance and command, as well as experience in controlling and handling their fellows.

In addition the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures good health and fine physical condition.

An experienced medical officer is in attendance at the College daily.

Five commissions in the Imperial regular army are annually awarded as prizes to the cadets.

The length of course is three years, in three terms of 9½ months' residence each.

The total cost of the three years' course, including board, uniforms, instructional material, and all extras, is from \$750 to \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College will take place at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, in May of each year.

For full particulars of this examination or for any other information application should be made as soon as possible, to the Chief Staff Officer, Ottawa, Ont.

# The Art of Advertising...



Original Design  
from one of our  
Advertising Booklets.

**W**E have made a life study of it—We tell you how and where to advertise—We supply your copy and your illustrations. Either for newspaper or magazine advertising. Original ideas in advertising booklets and catalogues.

If you are considering advertising of any description, write us.  
It will cost you but the postage, and may save you a great deal.

**THE INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING AGENCY,**  
11 and 12 Toronto Chambers, - TORONTO, Ont.

# Niagara River Line

.... Steamers ....

Chicora

\*\*\*\*\*

=

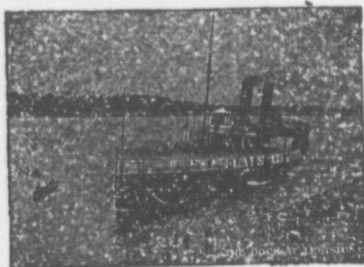
Chippewa

\*\*\*\*\*

=

Corona

\*\*\*\*\*



TO AND FROM

...Toronto...

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE  
LEWISTON  
QUEENSTON

DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH

New York Central & Hudson River R. R.

Michigan Central R. R.

Niagara Falls Park & River R. R.

Niagara Gorge R. R.

\*\*\*\*\*

The only Line giving View of Brock's Monument, Queenston Heights, and the many romantic and historic spots on the Lower Niagara River.

\*\*\*\*\*


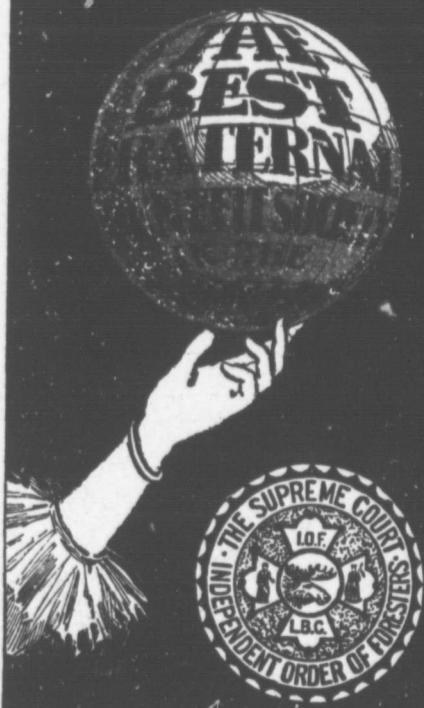
STEAMERS LEAVE YONGE STREET WHARF  
EAST SIDE - DAILY - EXCEPT SUNDAY

JOHN FOY,  
Manager


(ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.)

A Fraternal Benefit Society for Men and Women

Independent<sup>Order</sup> of Foresters



The  
**I.O.F.**  
is  
now  
Paying  
in  
Benefits  
over  
**\$4000.00**  
**EVERY**  
**DAY**



Full Particulars respecting the I. O. F. System may be obtained from any Officer or member of the Order.

HEAD OFFICE—TEMPLE BUILDING, Toronto, Canada.

American Office—6436 Kimbark Ave., Chicago. | Australian Office—71 Temple Court, Melbourne.

European Office—24 Charing Cross, London, Eng. | India Office—6 Park Street, Calcutta.