

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

(SUCCESSOR TO THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE.)

VOL. VIII.
No. 2.

MONTREAL, 15th JANUARY, 1893.

Subscription \$2.00 Yearly.
Single Copies 10 Cents.

THE NEW MANNLICHER RIFLE.

Herr von Mannlicher, of Vienna, has completed a new weapon whose "fire results" are amazing. Some strictly confidential trials of the new rifle were made in August last by the musketry experts of the Austrian army, but no one else was permitted to test or even examine it. The reports of the Austrian experts are satisfactory in every respect, and a correspondent of the *London Times* is in a position to describe in detail the weapon and its capabilities, having been afforded an opportunity to inspect and test it at the branch establishment in Währing of the Steyer Small Arms Manufacturing Company. The length is forty inches. The weight is slightly under that of an ordinary repeating rifle. Its bore is 6.5 millimetres in diameter, the same as that of the latest Mannlicher pattern adapted by the Roumanian and Italian Governments. Compared with the former Mannlicher's eight millimetres, this is, indeed, a considerable reduction of bore, but the inventor favours the smaller size on account of the increased velocity obtained and the reduction in the weight of the cartridges. The weapon is sighted up to 2,700 yards, point blank to 500, with the "culminating point" in the latter trajectory at five feet from the ground. The breech action is enclosed and guided in a cylindrical tube, called the breech receiver, of a similar diameter to the barrel in its outside coverings. The trigger mechanism is so constructed that the shots may be fired in the most rapid succession or at any desired intervals. The mechanism, therefore, is simplicity itself. We descended into a big underground vault and fired bullets, or rather, poured them into sandbags. A touch of the trigger of the automatic repeater and the breech bolt flew back into its closed position. Then followed five piercingly sharp explosions, and the empty clip dropped ringing from the magazine on the floor. The explosions seemed instantaneous. With a stop watch the correspondent timed them and found that they occupied a single second. Barely one and a half seconds to come down from the "present" to the "ready" position to insert another clip, and then five more shots banged forth in the same limit of time. No cartridge jams. The mechanism is too sound and simple for that. In the hands of its inventor the rifle can discharge about 120 rounds per minute. The barrel becomes hot, but not so hot as to render the rifle useless for a time. Should the exceedingly simple mechanism for automatically operating the breech bolt become deranged the rifle can still be used as an ordinary repeater.

It might be a risky experiment to place in the hands of a soldier a rifle that can easily expend in one minute 100 rounds out of the supply of 150 that he carries in his cartridge pouches. On shipboard, however, when, for instance, sailors on an ironclad have to repel a torpedo boat attack, the rifle is expected to prove extremely serviceable. The men could,

with plenty of ammunition lying beside them, pour out bullets like a hailstorm.

A MIDLANDER TO THE FRONT.

The complaint is sometimes made that graduates of Canadian colleges too often fail to make proper use of the education largely given them by the nation. But in the case of Lieut. Geo. Laidlaw, recently elected reeve of Bexley by a handsome majority over a very strong and popular opponent, Mr. E. Lytle, there is an example, the first on record, we believe, where a distinguished graduate of the Royal Military College, having settled down to farming, the grandest of all professions, has been elected to be chief magistrate for his municipality. That Lieut. Laidlaw gave his country meritorious military service in the North West rebellion where while leading his men in the charge through the rifle pits he was severely wounded, is exemplified by his brilliant military record. That he will well and truly serve his county, the one his father loved so well, is unquestioned.—*Victoria Warder.*

TWO BRAVE MEN DEAD.

Particulars have been received in the Bombay Army headquarters, Poona, regarding the death of Lieutenant H. L. Gordon, 2nd Bombay Lancers, in an engagement with the dacoits, Rajkote. The Barwathiahs entrenched themselves in a pit and hoisted their flag. Lieutenant Gordon and his men charged them, he himself leading. The Barwathiahs fired upon them from the pit and wounded Lieutenant Gordon, who nevertheless kept firing. Both sides fired, and Lieutenant Gordon though receiving four or five bullet wounds still led the charge. Then they came to close quarters and Gordon struck with his sword some one of them, his sword being bent. He then received a sword-wound on the neck and dropped dead.

* * *

General Francis Young, of the Indian Staff Corps, died on the 4th inst., at Marlborough House, Southsea. The gallant officer, who had attained the age of seventy-five, served in the suppression of the mutiny in Bengal in 1857-59, and received the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for a successful pursuit of a body of Sepoy rebels in Behar in 1858. On this occasion he, with nine of his men, crossed the Poon Poon river in a flooded state and killed with his own hands, in a hand-to-hand encounter, two of the rebels who had remained behind to dispute the passage of the ford.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

TORONTO.

The election of officers for the year 1893 for the Q. O. R. Sergeants' Mess was held in the mess rooms on Monday evening the 9th inst.

The contest was very close throughout, resulting in the following ticket:

President, Color-Sergt. Lennox.
 Vice-President, Staff-Sergt. Ashall.
 Sect'y, Sergt. W. Burns, (accl.)
 Treas., Sergt. Jos. Thompson, (accl.)
 Supt. of refreshments, Staff-Sergt. R. M. Williams, (accl.)
 Board of management: Sergts. Meadows, Cunningham, Westman, Color-Sergts. Vicars and Cooper and Staff-Sergt. Donnelly. The reports of the retiring officers all showed the Mess to be in an exceedingly healthy condition and a satisfactory balance appeared in the financial statement.

* * *

The election of the Sergeants' Mess of the 48th Highlanders was held in their Mess Rooms on the 9th inst., resulting as follows:

President, Staff-Sergt. Harp.
 Vice-President, Color-Sergt. McBean.
 Secretary, Sergt. McEvoy.
 Treasurer, Color-Sergt. H. Rose.
 Board of Management: Color-Sergt. Stewart, Sergt. Daveson and Sergt. Fraser.
 Gymnasium Committee: Color-Sergt. Smith, Sergt. Ferguson and Sergt. J. Graham.

This Mess is in a surprisingly efficient state, considering the time it has been formed; Sergt.-Major Robertson and his able assistants have left little undone. They are now the proud possessors of the Principal's residence and it would be hard indeed to find a place better suited for the purpose than this building. With ample space at their disposal they are using the rooms as reading, reception, pool and billiards, refreshment and card rooms, and are also fitting up a complete gymnasium. They have started a card tournament which promises to be very successful, and it is altogether likely that their first annual dinner will be held within the next two months.

* * *

The first annual dinner of "B" Co. 48th Highlanders was held at the St. Charles on the 10th January, Capt. McGillivray in the chair. There was a good turnout of the members of the company and all present spent a most enjoyable evening. Contributions to the programme for the evening were by Mr. Brodie, Ptes. Fiddes and Horne, Pipe Major Ireland, Piper Murray and Sergt Hollinger. Among those present were: Capt. Pellatt, Q. O. R., Capt. Robertson, 48th, Dr. Stewart, Rev. D. J. Macdonell, Lieut. H. C. McLean and Sergt.-Major Fry, "B" Battery.

* * *

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of "K" Co., Q. O. R., intend holding their company dinner about the first week in February. In all probability this will be the last parade as the 'Varsity Company, as it is generally understood that for the future the company will be recruited down town and on the same basis as the other companies of the Battalion.

* * *

The first annual dinner of "H" Co., 48th Highlanders, was held at the "Avondale" on Thursday evening the 12th inst. Major Henderson and about fifty were present and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all. Among others present were Lt.-Col. Hamilton, Q. O. R., Major Delamere, Q. O. R., Capt. Mercer, Q. O. R., Capt. Spence, 33rd, Capt. Trotter, R. G., Lieuts. Chadwick, Pringle and Irving, R. G., Color-Sergt. World, Q. O. R., Messrs. S. W. Matthews, Crow, J. McLean, Drysdale and Wm. Simpson.

* * *

The following is the list of the short course officers now at the New Fort Barracks:

Capt. McKay, 43rd, Lieut. Hacker, 19th, 2nd Lieut. Verral, 12th, Lieut. Graham, 36th, Lieut. McCulla, 36th, Capt. Holmes, 12th, Lieut. Wayling, 12th, Lieuts. Fitzgerald, Waugh and Forester, 77th, Lieut. Robertson, 34th, Lieut. McCormack, 16th.

* * *

Among the different Messes the game of Pedro still monopolises the attention of most of the members.

* * *

The caps which the *Toronto World* spoke of as being in the possession of Major Delamere and which would be served out to members of the regiment on the principle "first come, first served," turned out to be some of the old percussion Snider caps, which the Major possessed and keeps as relics of bygone days. It having reached the ears of the reporter, his unlimited knowledge of things military could only conjure up articles of head-gear and as such they went in.

BREECH BLOCK.

* * *

The Cadet Corps in connection with Upper Canada College, Toronto, is now a reality, as Mr. J. E. Austin has completed the clothing contract, and the boys present a smart and soldier-like appearance. The uniform is similar to that of the Governor-General's Body Guards, and is a credit to the workmanship of Mr. Austin.

KINGSTON.

The junior non-commissioned officers of the Battery held a very delightful dance on New Year's day (Monday). It was carried out in a similar manner to their Christmas-day reception, with the exception of a slight change in the programme by the introduction of a small minstrel troupe, conducted by Gunner McDonald, the versatile artist of the corps. The jokes got off were very witty and reflected credit on the propounder of them; one of them was: "Why would this barracks be the most easily destroyed of any?" The answer was: "Because we have here gun 'Cotton,' which if exploded would 'Burstall' into the 'Rivers.'" It is proposed to form a general entertainment company amongst the senior non-coms. and give performances throughout the winter.

* * *

The Sergeants' Mess of the Battery held their 21st annual ball on Wednesday, January 4th. To say that it was an immense success would not commence to give half the credit the affair deserved. The hall leading into the mess rooms was gaily decked with evergreens, swords, bayonets, rifles, flags, and every kind of bunting imaginable. The ante-rooms, ball-room and dining-room were also well decorated. The orchestra occupied a raised platform at one end of the room, where they discoursed sweet music during the evening. The programme was a very tasty affair, and contained some twenty numbers. Supper was partaken of at midnight, all doing justice to the spread. Among the prominent military guests were noticed:—Maj.-Gen. Cameron, C.M.G.; Col. Cotton, R.C.A.; Major Drury, R.C.A.; Capt. Dupuis, 14th Rifles, and several other officers whose names could not be ascertained. The ball broke up at 4 a.m.

* * *

What was probably the grandest military event of the season was the much talked of assault-at-arms and concert given by the non-coms. class of the 14th P.W.O. Rifles for the benefit of the Sergeants' Mess, under the patronage of Lt.-Col. Von Straubenzine, D.A.G.; Maj.-Gen. Cameron, C.M.G., and officers of R.M.C.A.; Lt.-Col. Cotton and officers of "A" Battery, R.C.A.; Lt.-Col. Smith and officers of the P.W.O. Rifles; and under the tuition and direction of S.-Maj. Morgans, and management of Col.-Sergts. Dunlop, Graham, Fultz and Asselstine. The entertainment took place on Wednesday, January 11th, in the Opera House. There were a great number of tickets taken at the doors, in fact a desirable seat was unobtainable in the pit, while the gallery and balconies were filled to their utmost capacity. The size of the audience must have been a source of much gratification to the promoters of the concert. An auditorium such as was presented is not often witnessed in the Limestone City; people of fashion were out in full force. All the officers of the local corps located in the various parts of the house lent an inspiring air to the event. Recruits and veterans, those of distinction and military aspiration, were there to enjoy the efforts of the young soldiers. The programme was a long one, but no one regretted the fact, although the entertainment did not come to a close until after 11.30. The twenty numbers on the programme were carried out to the letter. I cannot add much to what is said of

Sergt.-Major Morgans' ability in instructing corps for feats and exercises; it would only be to recall his innumerable successes in the past. As a tutor it is doubtful if his equal could be found in this section. For several weeks back he has been engaged with the non-com's, teaching them the several movements and evolutions appropriate for the stage. The select music by the 14th Band, under the leadership of Bugle-Major Robinson, tended to elate the members of the corps and the citizens generally over the possession of such an organization. The sword feats of Sergt.-Major Morgans excited special interest. In cutting the potato with the sword, he, perhaps went further than he has ever done in public before, when he sliced the vegetable with measured movement while resting on the bare throat of Pte. W. Swaine. His engagement in the quarter staff contest was exciting. Both men being experienced, the combat called forth applause when either made a score. In "foils vs. foils," he fought Capt. W. Bruce Carruthers and J. B. Walkem one after the another. The audience was not a little surprised at the skill of Capt. Carruthers, who had early tuition with the sword. Mr. Walkem also made some good thrusts. Probably the most exciting contest in which Sergt.-Major Morgans took part was the sparring match with Prof. Lovett, Toronto. The latter has been seen in Kingston before, and some fun was expected. Both were scientists with the gloves, but perhaps, the sergeant-major was a little more skilled. Three rounds were fought, during the progress of which both men got in "daisies."

Prof. Lovett's illuminated club-swinging, to use the expression heard from the "gods," was "simply out of sight." The house was darkened and the balls of colored fire as they flew through the air with velocity was grand. It was hard work, the hour was late, and the professor could not answer the appeal for more. Staff-Sergt. Boutellier was a prominent feature in the programme. Besides the quarter-staff bout with the Sergeant-Major, he appeared in bayonet and single-stick contests with Pte. W. Swaine of "F" Company. They were very evenly matched, Boutellier probably being the strongest with the bayonet, and Swaine being undoubtedly the winner with the single-sticks; some pretty hard blows were given. A squad of non-commissioned officers, under command of Sergt.-Major Morgans, was greatly appreciated. In one exercise, "Manual, firing and bayonet exercises," the squad fired three rounds of blank ammunition. The muskets were pointed in the face of the audience and many shuddered as the deafening reports rent the air. "Physical drill to music," infantry sword exercises and fancy drill evolutions were lustily cheered. Gr. Rousseau, the Sampson of "A" battery, proved himself a second Louis Cyr. He put the bar bell, 200 pounds, over his head with ease, likewise two forty-five pound dumb-bells together with one hand, going through numerous movements. He was unable to get a grip on the 160 pound dumb-bell, however, and did not succeed in raising it with one hand. His back-lift was immense. The whole squad standing on a platform were raised off the supports three times in succession. There were fifteen men on the platform averaging 146 pounds each, the platform itself weighed 198 pounds. Rousseau is certainly the strongest man in Kingston. Gr. McDonald in his conjuring and modern magic kept the crowd in roars of laughter for fifteen minutes. The tricks were very commendable.

* * *

The Cadets have all returned to the College and resumed their studies and drills; a good deal of their spare time is devoted to practising hockey, at which they are quite expert. I think that either club (for there are two, one each in the Senior and Junior League) will make any team they oppose hustle to keep up with them.

* * *

Another military hockey match occurred here last week, between clubs chosen from "E" and "F" companies of the 14th. The former club won easily by a score of 4 to 1.

* * *

Again I have to record the death of a member of the Rifles, in the person of Private W. Boulter of "A" company, who lost his life in a very sad drowning accident which occurred on the newly formed ice opposite the Penitentiary in this city. He was skating along in company with Miss Shea, daughter of the well-known William Shea of the 14th Band, when they tripped and coming down with full force on the

thin ice, broke through and were precipitated into the water. A couple of the guards at the prison saw the struggles of the couple, but were powerless to render assistance. Young Boulter repeatedly raised the young lady and pushed her forward on to the solid ice, but the combined weight and tiring efforts of the struggles in the cold water were too much for them and they at last succumbed, and clasped in each other's arms, went to the bottom together. The bodies were recovered a short time afterwards. Private Boulter could have saved his own life but died like a hero in his efforts to save that of his companion. He, no doubt, preferred death to saving his own life at the expense of another's. Owing to the funeral being a double one it was not carried out with military honors.

* * *

Gr. J. Porter has been appointed Farrier-Sergeant with rank of S.-A. Bombadier; this is the result of the late examination.

* * *

Bandmaster T. C. Carey, of "A" Battery, will also instruct and lead the brass band of the Rifles, having accepted the position held by his late father.

* * *

Several members of the 14th Band say, since the assault-at-arms, has taken place, that all disputes in future will be settled with single-sticks. Bandsman Beal (6ft. 6in.) says he intends calling out Bandsman Jackson (4ft.) for his first duel.

STENSALL.

HAMILTON.

The annual meeting of "A," the crack company of the Thirteenth Battalion, was held on the 6th inst., at the Drill Hall. The men turned out in strength. Major Stoneman presided, and Sergt. S. A. Moore was Secretary. The financial report was presented by Col.-Sergt. Parkhill, who has been treasurer since the departure of the former Color Sergeant, Charles Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton left the books in the best of condition. The statement showed a balance of \$179.78 in the bank, not including the \$25 won by the company in the recent competition.

It was decided to make three presentations, one of a table and a sum of money to Caretaker Harris, another of a purse to Pte. John Denew, in recognition of the manner in which he looked after the arms, and the third to Sergt. Athawes' for the interest he has taken in the company. Mr. Athawes' present will be a silver trophy.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Major Stoneman.
Vice-President, Lieut. J. H. Herring.
Second Vice-President, Color-Sergt. Parkhill.
Secretary, Pte. McCann.
Treasurer, Corp. W. Allen.
Auditors, Corp. Shuttleworth and Pte. McKenzie.
Rifle Committee, Lieut. Herring, Col.-Sergt. Parkhill, Sergt. Bismarck, Sergt. Moore, Corp. W. Allen, Pte. A. Potter and Pte. Marshall.

Managing Committee—Pte. W. Holmes, Pte. L. McKenzie, Corp. W. Shuttleworth, Col.-Sergt. A. Parkhill, Sergt. S. A. Moore and Ptes. Wm. Harris, R. G. Allen, Geo. A. Davis, H. S. Kerr, J. Williston, A. Potter, H. Dallyn, J. Howard and Geo. Ellis.

It was decided to hold the annual dinner on the evening of Friday, Jan. 20th, the arrangements being left in the hands of the Managing Committee.

At the conclusion of the meeting Major Stoneman delivered a short address, complimenting the men upon having won the shield for the best company in the regiment. In a competition in which an immense number of marks were awarded, the company had fallen only 187 short of perfection. He hoped to see the shortage reduced by 150 this year. He asked every man to be at battalion drill next Friday, when the prizes won by the company will be presented.

* * *

Three days after the above there was a large turn-out of the members of B. Co. of the same battalion, at the annual meeting of the company held in the armory. Capt. Domville presided. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Capt. Domville, Vice-President, Lieut. Powis; Sec.-Treas., Sergt. McNeilly; General Committee, Color-

Sergt. Atkinson, Corp. Will, Ptes. Palm, Gardner and Brown. Corp. Legg was engaged to look after the arms and accoutrements of the company during the ensuing year.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the annual dinner, which will be about the latter end of the month.

Sergt. McNeilly presented a financial statement of an encouraging nature, there being a substantial balance to the credit of the company.

* * *

The battalion drill of the Thirteenth commenced on the 12th inst., the men parading in great coats and fur caps and making a good appearance. The parade states of the various companies were as follows: A, 34; B, 15; C, 17; D, 16; E, 15; F, 11; G, 13; H, 21. A grand total including buglers and stretcher bearers, of 117.

Major McLaren was in command and put the battalion through drill by companies. The feature of the evening was the presentation of the silver shield won by Company A, which took first place in the recent company competition. Major McLaren made the presentation in a few well-chosen remarks, complimenting the company on the excellence of its work. Major Stoneman, on behalf of his company, thanked the commanding officer for his compliments.

The following orders were read:—

HEADQUARTERS, XIII. BATT., A.M.

HAMILTON, Jan. 13th, 1893.

No. 77. A diary of parades for the winter and spring drill has been printed and will be handed to every man to-night. The detail there laid down will be adhered to unless otherwise ordered, the right half of battalion parading each Friday, and the left half each Tuesday evening. A field officer will be detailed to take charge of each parade.

No. 78. The commanding officer has been pleased to make the following promotion provisionally in G company: To be sergeant, Pte. W. T. Stewart. By order,

J. J. STUART,
Capt., Brevet-Major and Adjt.

* * *

The hardly-fought series of inter-company hockey matches were brought to a *finale* on the evening of the 10th inst, at the Drill Hall, D company coming out victorious over B. The game attracted a large attendance and was very interesting. D Company boys played in the scientific manner which has marked their work throughout the series, and which has proved superior to promiscuous rushing, with all the men on the puck. B Company, too, played quite a sharp, clean game. The score was: D Company, 2 points; B Company, 0. The teams lined up as follows:—

<p>D Co.</p> <p>Sgt. R. L. Smith... } Pte. D. Campbell. .. } Pte. G. Ogilvie. } Pte. R. Campbell... } Pte. Marsh....2.... } Sgt. Kidner.... } Pte. Taylor (Capt.).. } Pte. Castell..... } Pte. McKindsey..... } Pte. Patton..... } </p>	<p>Forwards</p> <p>Half-backs</p> <p>Quarterback</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p>B Co.</p> <p>.....Pte. Gardiner .. Corp. Will (Capt.) Pte. Taylor Pte. McKay Pte. Smith Pte. Roseboro Sergt. Hopkins Pte. McDougall Pte. Rodgers Sergt. McNeilly</p>
<p>Referee—Lieut. Labatt.</p> <p>Goal Umpires—Capt. Moore and Lieut. Herring.</p>		
<p>* * *</p>		

The first match in the new series for the regimental hockey championship of the Thirteenth Battalion was played on 13th inst., in the Drill Hall after parade between the Bugle Band and the Sergeant's teams. It was a very close, hard match. The sergeants had a heavier team than the band boys, but the latter were faster. Seven men a side played and the superiority of the game with that number of players was apparent to all. The result was a victory for the Bugle Band boys, but it was not obtained until five minutes extra time had been played each way. Neither side scored in first or second half and it was just before the expiration of the second half of extra time that the puck was

put through, making the score—Bugle Band 1, Sergeants 0. The teams were:

<p>Pte. B. Barrett.....</p> <p>Pte. W. Knapman (Capt)...</p> <p>Pte. G. Buckingham....</p> <p>Ptc. A. Heath.....</p> <p>Pte. W. Buckingham..</p> <p>Pte. C. S. Spencer.....</p> <p>Pte. A. Stoneman.....</p>	<p>Goal.....</p> <p>Point.....</p> <p>Coverpoint.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Sergt. McNeilly</p> <p>Sergt. Garson</p> <p>Sergt. Kidner</p> <p>Col-Sgt. Halford (Capt).</p> <p>.....Sergt. Stewart</p> <p>.....Sergt. Coddington</p> <p>.....Sergt. Hopkins</p> <p>Peferree—Lieut. Powis.</p>
--	---	--

* * *

At the meeting of the Army and Navy Veterans' Society, held on Saturday evening, 7th inst., the following gentlemen were duly installed: Mr. G. Ives, late of H. M. 48th Regiment, and Mr. D. West, late of H. M. 39th Regiment.

HALIFAX.

At a recent public dinner, in the course of his speech responding to the toast of the Army and Navy, Captain Boileau made an interesting statement. It was that a brother-in-law of his own had offered the British war office, that if they would pay his expenses to Nova Scotia he would come out and raise one hundred men in Cape Breton for a Highland regiment, each of whom would be over six feet high and none of them able to speak English. Captain Boileau probably referred to Captain Stewart, now adjutant of the volunteer battalion of the Gordon Highlanders.

* * *

The officers of the Leicestershire regiment are telling a romantic story which the *Herald* hopes will turn out to be true. Two months ago Lieutenant Stockwell obtained three months furlough and left for the west with Dr. J. H. Slayter (formerly of Halifax), of Chicago, who was returning after a visit to this city. Lieut. Stockwell is an enthusiastic huntsman and sportsman, and he, accompanied by others, went on a hunting excursion to the Rocky Mountains. They had thrilling experiences and excellent sport, but their trip did not end there. The Lieutenant and a companion in their meanderings discovered the lead of a mine, and following it up, came across several other leads. They secured specimens, and after their return to Chicago had them assayed and learned that they were rich in the precious metal. Several business men of that city were consulted, and from the samples of the ore they advised him to go ahead and develop his find. With this object in view, Lieutenant Stockwell has tendered his resignation to the Colonel of his regiment as well as to the war office. He has already an offer to sell one of the leads. Lieutenant Stockwell is one of the best known cricketers in the garrison and a good all-round athlete.—*Halifax Herald*.

* * *

News has been received here of a tragedy at Jamaica, the victim being Sergeant Haines of the Royal Artillery, who left Halifax only a short time ago. It appears that while at morning drill the sergeant was reprimanded by a lieutenant. He went immediately after drill to his room in the barracks, and with his carbine shot himself through the temple, dying immediately. Sergeant Haines was captain of the Artillery tug-of-war team which defeated the Halifax stevedores at the Athletic tournament, held here recently, and was an exceptionally well-behaved man.

* * *

The Royal Engineers at present on this station will take their departure at the same time as the Leicestershire regiment. They are to be distributed between Barbadoes, St. Lucia and Jamaica. Two companies of Engineers from England and one from the West Indies will come here.

* * *

Provost-sergeant Byron, a well-known military official of Halifax, and who had been in charge of the garrison police for many years died very suddenly while on the way home on the evening of 26th ult. Some of his men were with him, and he expired in their arms. His funeral took place on the 30th, at 2.30 p.m., from the station hospital, and proceeded to the Holy Cross cemetery, where the remains were buried with the rites of the Roman Catholic church, the Rev. Father

Carmody officiating. The procession was very large indeed, consisting of, in addition to the usual firing party of the 1st Leicestershire regiment, the voluntary attendance of the same regiment, about 100 N.C.O.'s and men of the Royal Artillery, and a similar number of Royal Engineers, a full representation of the officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers of the staff and various corps of the garrison. Also the full band and drums of the 1st Leicestershire regiment; also a large number of civilian friends. The body, surmounted by the Union Jack and deceased's helmet and sword, was conveyed on a gun carriage, manned by a voluntary party of Royal Engineers. They carried his body to the Pavilion barracks, after which it was removed to the military hospital where an inquest was held. His death is a great surprise to those who had seen him on active duty in the morning. The deceased came to Halifax as a sergeant in the 20th regiment in 1876. He had been about 36 years in the service and was provost-sergeant for about 14 years. He left a widow but no children.

* * *

Sergt. Parkes, 1st. Leicestershire regiment, the new Garrison Provost Sergeant, is one of the old stamp of N. C. officers and a man of good abilities. He has seen good service. He stands at present the oldest sergeant and oldest soldier in the regiment, having 24 years service. He has a 19 years record as a N. C. O. He is well liked in his corps, both by the officers, N. C. O.'s. and men. He has a good war service record, having served with the 1st Leicestershire regiment in the Afghan war of 1878-79-80. In 1885 he was selected by the inspector of signals to proceed to Egypt in charge of a detachment of signallers, where he did excellent service and was specially brought to the notice of the general officer commanding. He has the honor of wearing the Afghan medal and clasp for Ali Musjid and the Egyptian medal and star for 1892. As a signaller he was in charge of the regimental signallers for nearly 12 years, and is known to be one the best heliograph signallers of the day. Last year he was told off with the column to Shad's Bay as a signaller, with a view to opening communication with the column thrown out towards St. Margaret's Bay. After a short time he succeeded in opening communication with the heliograph, which had never been done before in this station.

* * *

An item in a local paper reads:

"31st Hussars:--Lieutenant E. H. Lewis, from the local Canadian military forces, to be second lieutenant."

No mention of this distinguished corps appearing in the Army List, many would be glad to learn when it came into existence.

* * *

Among the many visitors to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on New Year's day appear the names of most of the officers of the Imperial and local troops of this city, including General Sir John Ross, Lieut.-Cols. North, Ryan, Curren, Rolph, McShane and Mowbray.

* * *

The non. com. officers of the Royal Engineers entertained their friends at a smoking concert on New Year's eve, in their mess rooms, which were tastefully decorated with bunting. The chairman proposed the health of the Queen, which was drunk with much enthusiasm, after which an excellent programme of vocal music was gone through. Following this, the following toasts were given:—

Col. Hill and officers R.E.

Mr. Forsyth, Garrison Secretary Major, by Q.M.S. Reeve, who spoke of the esteem in which he is held by all ranks in the garrison. (Drank with musical honours).

Mr. Forsyth responded.

The Visitors, responded to by Mr. Edwards.

The Army, responded to by Mr. Howlet.

The Navy, responded to by Mr. Johnson.

Our comrades at home and abroad.

The Chairman (musical honours).

The chair was filled by R. S. M. Snelling in a very able manner. Midnight brought Auld Lang Syne and a Happy New Year.

* * *

On the 31st December a fine-looking young man walked into the brigade office, and presenting himself to the commanding officer, said:—"I have decided to join the British army, and ask you to accept me. My home is in Stanstead,

Que., and although my people are well-to-do, yet my love for service is such that I will not be satisfied until I become a soldier." The officer suggested that he join the Horse Guards. The man, however, preferred to join a "shifting" regiment, and, after having passed a successful examination, was attached to the Royal Artillery. J. G. Feltus, the name given by the man, was sent to quarters at the citadel. It seems now that all through the preliminaries attending his enlistment the man was not in his right mind. When he awoke yesterday morning he said to one of his comrades:—"Can it be possible I am a soldier, and so far from home?" He stated to his room-mates how he had taken "turns" while travelling for his father last November, and had squandered hundreds of dollars while laboring under this infirmity. Revelations which came to light yesterday show young Feltus is the son of the managing member of the firm of Feltus & Co., wholesale jewellers, Stanstead, Que. His people, when they learned of his joining the army, were greatly surprised. The would-be warrior left home some time ago, and for a while his whereabouts were not known. The man's father was communicated with.

On the 5th inst., a gentleman presented himself at the citadel gate and said he was R. S. Feltus, uncle of the new-made soldier. He was shown to the sergeant, and after telling the story of young Feltus' exploits, he was permitted to have a talk with the young man. Uncle and nephew talked for quite a while, the former being willing to pay at once the one hundred dollars necessary to effect the young man's discharge. The latter agreed to call on his uncle, at his hotel, in the evening. From what transpired at the hotel, it appears the doctor suggested that young Feltus be permitted to remain in the service for three months, as the "turns" he is subject to may be cured, as a result of the drills he would be subjected to. The result of this interview was wired to the man's father, and the uncle will be governed by the reply. When the uncle saw his nephew at the citadel, the latter had \$305 in his boot leg, which he was willing to give his uncle, and from which money for his discharge will be taken. It is alleged Feltus sold \$300 worth of spectacles to a Halifax druggist for about \$15. The druggist was waited upon by the uncle and the spectacles returned. Young Feltus will leave the army at the end of three months.

ST. JOHN.

The Band of the New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery held a very enjoyable "At Home," on New Year's day, in their quarters. There was a very large attendance, including the officers of the Brigade, and many of St. John's most prominent citizens.

The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and bunting, and above in the gymnasium a committee were engaged in the providing refreshments, which were dispensed among the company below by an efficient waiter.

It was about 2.30 when Bandmaster Horsman rapped for attention and the players took their places on the stand. All the pieces were rendered in the well-known masterly manner of the Artillery Band. The first was the No. 5 Battery March, a composition of Mr. Horsman's; the second an overture, To Eliza E. Claudio.

Here a presentation took place, whose evident unexpectedness to the recipient added much to the enjoyment of the affair. It was the presentation of an address and a handsome cane to Major Gordon, of No. 2 Battery.

The address, which was read by Capt. Baxter, was as follows:—

ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 2nd, 1893.

Major John J. Gordon, N. B. B. G. A. :—

SIR,—The pleasant gathering to which we have been invited to-day is the more enjoyable to us as the first public occasion on which we have met you since your promotion to the rank of major.

We desire, therefore, to heartily congratulate you on having received the reward of your many years of work performed in the brigade as gunner, non-commissioned officer, subaltern and captain. We have been under your command during only a portion of that time, but our terms of service

have been sufficiently long to enable us to appreciate those soldierly qualities which you possess and which we desire to recognize to-day by requesting your acceptance of this gift.

Consider it as a memento, not only of the days that are now, but of those that have been—not only of present comrades but of those of long ago, and may the years be many before you require its aid for ought but recollection.

Wishing you a Happy New Year and much pleasure in your new position.

We are, ever yours,

The officers, non-commissioned officers and gunners of No. 2 Battery, N. B. B. G. A.

The cane bore the following inscription:—"Major John J. Gordon, from No. 2 Battery, N. B. B. G. A., 2 Jan., 1893."

Major Gordon replied appropriately.

After a further selection of music, speeches from Mayor Peters, Mr. J. D. Hazen, M.P., and Major Armstrong followed, on request, all speakers expressing themselves in their happiest styles, and warmly complimenting the band, the bandmaster, and the corps. The Hunting piece, descriptive, which came next, was so well given as to call forth an encore, and, on the conclusion of the second rendition, the building for some time resounded with applause.

Capt. Crawford then stepped forward and presented Bandmaster Horsman with a well-filled wallet, accompanying which he voiced the sentiments of his fellow-officers and all concerned in a short speech of praise, for the efforts of Mr. Horsman in having brought the band up to their present excellence. Mr. Horsman replied briefly.

Lieut.-Col. Armstrong was then called upon, and delivered a few remarks, commendatory of the band and those who had promoted its success as a musical organization. Lt.-Col. Armstrong also advanced the compliments of the season to the City Cornet band, the 62nd and the Kingsville band, and wished them every success.

The afternoon's amusement broke up with the singing of the national anthem.

Sergeant Farmer was director of ceremonies, and performed his duties very pleasantly.

* * *

The N. B. Garrison Artillery Band gave a splendid concert on 6th inst. They were not favored with propitious weather, but despite the drawbacks thus occasioned they were greeted with a splendidly filled house. Those who braved the storm and wind were more than compensated by the feast of music spread before them. The applause and encores testified to the excellent manner in which the different performers rendered their parts. The programme was as follows:—

Overture—Eliza E. Claudio.....Mercadante Band.

Solo—On the Goodwin Sands.....Piccolomini Mr. Horace Cole.

Selection—Night Alarm, (Descriptive of a Fire at Night.) D. W. Reeves. Band.

Solo—On Venice Waters.....Roeder Miss Elliot.

Selection—I. Maritini.....Donizatti Band.

INTERMISSION.

Selection—St. John, N.B., (descriptive)....T. W. Horsman Introducing 7 o'clock in the morning, Calkers, Polka, Machinery, Arrival of C. P. R. Train, the Hackman, Mazurka, Waltz, King Street, Local Papers, Minstrelsy. Band.

Solo—Queen of the Night.....Mrs. J. S. Torry Miss Clara Watson.

Selection—Scotch Fantasia.....T. W. Horsman Introducing Bagpipes, Drums and Fifes, etc. Band.

Solo—My Love, My Crown.....Weatherby Mr. W. J. Starr.

Waltz—Watter's Landing.....T. W. Horsman Band.

God Save the Queen.

Miss Watson received an ovation and was recalled twice. Miss Elliot sang very sweetly and received a hearty encore.

Messrs Cole and Starr were both recalled. The playing of the band was very much admired, and they were compelled to repeat numbers five and six. The last, by Prof. Horsman, was given a grand reception.

Altogether the concert was a highly pleasing one.

* * *

Messrs. Wm. Maxwell and Richard Craft, of No. 2 Battery N. B. B. G. A., left for Quebec on 3rd inst. to take a three months' course of instruction in the Artillery school.

* * *

The Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, of St. John, N.B., has been appointed by headquarters to represent the Boys' Brigade in Canada, and will be pleased to send parcels of literature giving full insight into the principle and methods of the organization to any who are interested in the religious welfare of our boys. A small charge, thirty-five cents, is made to cover printing and postage.

MONTREAL.

The Royal Scots have, through Lieut.-Col. Hood, received a pressing invitation from the Scottish societies of Chicago to visit that city in July next. We learn that no definite action has yet been taken, pending the granting of the necessary authority from Ottawa.

* * *

Lieu.-Col. Hood's resignation of the command of the Scots, which was sent in some time ago, has been returned to him for reconsideration. It is probable that he will hold it for a few weeks before again sending it in, going on leave of absence in the meantime.

* * *

The officers of the Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery have arranged for a series of lectures on professional topics to be delivered during the winter. The programme is as follows:—

Friday, Feb. 3rd.—"The functions of Modern Garrison Artillery and its training."—Capt. A. C. T. Boileau, R.A.

Thursday, Feb. 23rd.—"Sighting and Rules for Elevation."—Capt. A. M. McEwen.

Thursday, Mar. 9th.—"The principal fortified Stations of the British Empire." (Illustrated by Lantern Views.)—Lieut.-Col. F. M. Cole.

Thursday, Mar. 30th.—"Gunpowder, Cartridges and Projectiles."—Major W. C. Trotter.

Thursday, April 13th.—"Minor Dressings and Ambulance Drill."—Asst. Surgeon J. M. Elder.

Attendance at the above Lectures, which will be held in the Armory, will count as voluntary drills. Members of the Brigade will appear in uniform.

That Capt. Boileau, R.A., should have consented to deliver the first of these papers, is an event of more than ordinary importance. The officer in question holds the honorable position of Adjutant of the Royal Artillery in British North America, and is well known as a skilful writer on subjects connected with his branch of the services, as well as a most capable and accomplished officer. Capt. Boileau's lecture cannot fail to be of much value to the Montreal brigade. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance at this the opening of the series.

* * *

It is more than probable that the long-distance marching competition, proposed in the last issue of this paper, will be taken hold of by the Montreal battalions, and carried out within a very few weeks. All the city corps will, no doubt, enter teams, and one from No. 3 Co., C.R.I., at St. Johns, may also compete.

* * *

The question of change of uniform for the Prince of Wales Rifles is still unsettled. The samples of gray and brown clothing, worn by a few of the English volunteer corps, are on view in the regimental armoury, and have been examined by a large number. The consensus of opinion is in favour of the lighter colour. It certainly has a smarter and less dingy appearance than the *very* dark green uniform now

served out to the corps, and would undoubtedly help recruiting, besides being eminently serviceable.

Next to becoming a Grenadier battalion—carrying colours, and uniformed in the traditional scarlet—the “Fighting First of Foot” would do well to adopt the grey.

* * *

The Victoria Rifles Reserve Association are not asleep. These distinguished veterans show an amount of agility and “snap” that should make the members of many an active corps blush. Two events are on the tapis. The first takes place on the 31st inst., under the following instructions:—

ORDERS OF LT.-COL. HENSHAW,
COMMANDING RESERVE CONTINGENT
VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA.

- 1st. The Contingent will parade at their camp, Cathcart st., on 31st January, for picket duty.
 - 2nd. Each man will provide his own arms and ammunition (pipes, tobacco, &c.)
 - 3rd. Parade will fall in at 8 p.m.
Last Post, 11 p.m.
Lights out, 11.30 p.m.
- Uniform: Mufti.
The Quartette Band will attend.

By order,
C. W. RADIGER, Hon. Major,
Acting Adjt.

Rifle shooting and billiard matches with the Regiment are being arranged for above evening.

The second event will take the shape of a smoking concert, to be held in the V. R. C. Armoury Hall on 24th February. New and startling features are to be introduced, and the affair is likely to be one of the most successful that has for a long time been held in this city. The arrangements are in the hands of the musical men of the Association, prominent among whom are Messrs. Millar, Adams, Ramsay and Johnson.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

Inspector Hopkins, of the North-West Mounted Police, left last week for England, having received news of the serious illness of his father.

* * *

The Austin-Jenkins boxing match is off, Corp. Jenkins forfeiting his deposit of \$25. The Commissioner of the N.W. M.P., having seen a notice in the *Tribune* to the effect that Jenkins was about to engage in a “prize fight,” stopped the fight. As a matter of fact there was no “prize fight” in contemplation, but simply a boxing match with 4½ oz gloves. It is to be regretted that the Commissioner did not inquire into the facts of the case before putting his foot down on the match so decidedly, as the manly art deserves as much, if not more, encouragement out here as elsewhere. —*Calgary Herald*.

* * *

The Department of the Interior are offering for sale the old Police Fort at Shoal Lake and the police reserve of land in the vicinity. As will be seen by the large extent of land reserved for police purposes, 1492 acres, this was at first intended to be an important post of the N. W. M. Police, but it gradually dwindled down to a corporal's detachment watching whiskey smugglers from Manitoba into the north.

* * *

The following appeared in a recent issue of the *Regina Leader*:—

POLICE SCRIP.

To the Editor of *The Leader*.

SIR, —Where is Sir John Macdonald's *corps d'elite*? For the late rebellion all volunteers and militia got scrip, even those who never saw the North-West proper at all. The local corps in the North-West got scrip, amongst them the Battleford Rifles. Men who had held Battleford with them and fought side by side with them at Cut Knife Hill are denied it—They are only the Mounted Police. Steele's Scouts

were made up of civilians and police; the civilians of the corps got scrip, but the police who stood service with them and fought shoulder to shoulder with them at Frenchman's Butte and Loon Lake are denied it—they are only the Mounted Police. The only reason against the Police getting scrip which has come to the surface is an allegation that they were regulars. Until this allegation was made I never knew of anyone considering it other than a civil force, and it was not under the control of the Militia Minister. No doubt they expected trouble at times arresting Indians—and they got it, too—but I don't suppose that there was one man of those serving in 1885 who joined with an idea of military service or even thought he would be called on to go through a regular campaign. Now, are not the volunteers and militia enlisted and kept up with a direct view to military service. I don't want to, nor would I presume to detract in the slightest degree from the noble services of those men, nor do I mean to say that their services did not deserve all, and more than all, the recognition they received. What I want to argue is that the services of the Police are equally worthy of recognition. When the volunteers returned home and were having a good time of it, the Police for months afterwards had some nasty and severe work to do, guarded those hundreds of Indian prisoners in crowded guard rooms that stank worse than the hold of a slave dhow, and with about two nights in bed at that. There is nothing but the most cordial and friendly recollections between the Police and the corps brigaded with them in 1885, notably “The Queen's Own” and “Ottawa Foot Guards” at Battleford, when these two corps manfully, and pretty hotly, too, took the part of the Police when another undeserved slight was thought to be put upon them. I strongly appeal to those corps now, and to the other corps brigaded with the Police in 1885, to take up the cause of their old comrades in arms and not allow this undeserved slur to be put upon them. It is the slur that rankles; the value of the scrip does not go for so very much. The subject of the treatment of the Police in the matter of this scrip and the way in which medals were granted them could be very much enlarged on, but it is not for me to do it. I bring the matter up in your widely circulated and influential paper in hopes that as the department responsible for the Police seems to be at least supine in the matter, some one able and willing to push the matter would take it up and have this crying and humiliating injustice righted.

CORPS D'ELITE.

Notes

A romance of the ranks was disclosed at Portsmouth recently, during a court-martial upon Sergeant John George Hodding, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. The charge against him was that of committing an act prejudicial to good order and military discipline, by taking a drunken woman into the new barracks.

The medical evidence showed that the woman was ill, and not drunk, as alleged, and the prisoner was acquitted.

It transpired that he was the son of a distinguished general in the India service, and that failing in his examination for a cadetship, he enlisted as a private soldier four years ago, with a view of working up through the ranks to a commission, for which he was recently recommended by the officer commanding his regiment.

* * *

Lieut.-Col. Alfred Lewis, late of the 60th, 58th, 2nd and 8th regiments, who died on the 11th November, at Belgrave road, Torquay, at the age of 57 years, entered the service March, 1856, obtaining his lieutenantcy May, 1858, captaincy February, 1868, majority in December, 1878, and lieutenant-colonelcy July, 1881. He served in the 60th Rifles in the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1838, receiving the medal. He volunteered in Canada in 1862 to go after a party of the 4th battalion, 60th rifles, that had deserted with their rifles and ammunition for the purpose of joining the American army. He captured the men after they had fired several times on his party, and for this service was mentioned in general orders by Sir F. Williams, commanding in Canada. He served in the Afghan war 1878-79 with the 8th foot, including the operations in the Koorum valley, receiving the medal.

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

(Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.)

[ESTABLISHED 1885.]

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

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA

SUBSCRIPTION:

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

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

Unpaid accounts are subject to sight draft.

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

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

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

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

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

VOL. VIII. MONTREAL, 15TH JAN., 1893.

No. 2.

Militia Expenses.

The blue-book giving the public accounts of Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1892, is now out, and a summary of the expenditure on the Militia proper, and on military matters in general, may be of interest.

These run as follows :

Ammunition	\$ 54,946	76
Batteries of Garrison Artillery	195,269	77
Brigade Majors	13,684	80
Clothing	86,250	46
Contingencies	38,882	38
Cavalry and Infantry Schools	283,896	61
Care and maintenance of Military properties	31,370	12
Construction and repairs of military properties	63,680	79
Dominion of Canada Rifle Association	10,000	00
Do Artillery Association	2,000	00
Drill Instruction	36,314	15
Drill Pay	251,125	70
Improved rifle ordnance	1,713	55
Military Branch and district staff	17,583	32
Do Stores	50,205	81
New kilted battalion in Toronto	5,000	00
Public Armouries	59,884	52
Royal Military College	63,949	31
Monuments for battlefields	50	00
Provincial Rifle Range at Sussex, N. B.	500	00
	\$1,266	308 05

The corresponding figures for the previous twelve months (1st July, 1890 to 30th June, 1891), were :

Ammunition	53,672	64
Batteries of Garrison Artillery	178,535	64
Brigade Majors	14,209	42
Clothing	73,456	39
Contingencies	39,200	17
Cavalry and Infantry Schools	281,119	74
Care and maintenance of Military properties	27,662	81
Construction and repairs do	79,291	36
Dominion of Canada Rifle Association	10,000	00
Do Artillery do	2,000	00
Drill Instruction	35,996	50
Drill Pay	272,098	37
Military Branch and District Staff	17,223	27
Do Stores	64,871	12

Public Armouries	60,927	93
Royal Military College	69,248	29
	\$1,279,513	65

Against these disbursements we have the following items of revenue for the two years :—

1890-1.	
Extra Ammunition	\$ 14,013 27
Stores and Clothing	2,762 41
Miscellaneous revenue	618 18
Rent of Military properties	4,657 50
Royal Military College	21,306 91
	\$ 43,358 27
1891-2.	
Extra Ammunition	\$ 11,722 27
Stores and Clothing	3,963 39
Miscellaneous Revenue	1,556 59
Rent of Military properties	4,450 78
Royal Military College	18,679 62
	\$ 40,372 65

The actual net outlay therefore, is :

1890-91	\$1,236,155	38
1891-2	1,225,935	40

These figures are moderate enough, in all conscience, considering the variety of interests they cover. They provide for the maintenance of a small but thoroughly efficient permanent force of about 1,000 men, the expenses a military college, which sends out each year a class of young men who, whether in Canada or in the Imperial service, bear a deservedly high reputation for military and scientific efficiency; and covers all items connected with the pay, maintenance and equipment of our volunteer militia. The trouble is that the sum is far too small. The geographical situation of Canada— with a long frontier abutting on the domain of a power which has always been singularly hostile to this country— an extended coast-line on both Atlantic and Pacific to arm and guard from attack—alone demands a system of defence far more complete than that which at present exists. At the very least, two million dollars should be annually devoted to defensive interests. The present cheese-paring policy is really a very costly one, as, by the necessary retention of obsolete weapons and equipment and the lack of encouragement to rural corps, it renders useless much of the whole system, and thus simply throws money away.

The small percentage which the annual pay for drill training constitutes of the whole sum spent, will surprise many. This is the item that wants to be materially increased and the country will never have a good rural force to depend on unless better pay is given the rank and file, especially in the way of encouragement to men who return to camp two or more years. Drill instruction (\$36,214.15) is an item that will stand considerable question. Undoubtedly a large proportion of this money is wasted each year from the fact that in so many instances the instruction is left in the hands of officers who possess few of the qualifications necessary for an instructor.

Two items appear in the 1891-2 list which are hopeful precedents for future grants from the same source; these are the grants for the 48th Highlanders and for the New Brunswick Provincial range. Some of our local governments have been fairly generous in the way of financial aid to provincial military institutions; others, such as that of Quebec, are mean and penurious to a degree. It is unnecessary to point out that the militia of each province has a strong moral claim on its local government for generous help towards objects connected with the improvement of the force, and that pro-

vincial property and provincial interests stand in equal need of protection as those of the Dominion; but it is a well-known fact that they, as a rule, close their ears to requests of this nature; anything that may be granted is made a special favour of and given only after much circumlocution and exercise of political influence. It is becoming more and more apparent that to the Federal Government alone must promoters of military objects look for the necessary assistance, and it is therefore pleasing to see that the above grants have been made.

In addition to the foregoing list of current outlay on the Militia for 1891-2, there have been certain expenses incurred for military buildings, departmental management, and pensions:—

For military buildings the figures are:—

Brantford Drill Hall	\$ 46 15
Kingston Military College	15 78
London Military Buildings.....	2,799 12
Toronto Drill Hall	39,926 20
Toronto Military School.....	3,295 42
Quebec Drill Hall.....	250 00
Winnipeg Military Buildings.....	3,929 27
Victoria " "	403 35
Victoria Drill Hall.....	2,865 50

A total of..... \$ 53,530 79

Other disbursements are:

Office of Department of Militia—Salaries ...	\$ 49,721 54
“ “ Contingencies.....	5,061 07
New Militia Pensions.....	3,147 50
Old Militia Pensions.....	2,720 50
Rebellion of 1885, Militiamen	20,604 45
Do. Mounted Police }	4,003 92
Prince Albert Volunteers }	
Veterans of War of 1812.....	540 00
Expenses of Rebellion, N.W.T.....	3,956 47

The outlay on military buildings appears very moderate, especially as the long-wanted Drill Hall at Toronto absorbs almost three-fourths of it. The item of departmental salaries and contingencies, \$55,000, seems large, and it would be interesting to know if a considerable saving could not be made in this way, and the difference applied to something of more practical use to the force.

When are Martinis to be Served Out?

With the beginning of a new year, and the near advent of a fresh session of Parliament, the interest of military men in the matter of a new rifle is deepened. It is undoubtedly the great question of the day, so far as the Militia are concerned, and one about which too much cannot be said. If necessary, every other mooted improvement can afford to be passed over this year, if the present antiquated and uncertain weapon can be replaced by Martinis; and the change is wanted at once, before the Spring practices begin. Officers commanding regiments, and all others who can bring any influence to bear on members of the House, should be constant in season and out of season, in impressing on their representatives the necessity of this step, and the disfavour and positive disgust with which shooting men regard the Snider. One thing is almost certain, and that is, that the Dominion Rifle Association, and every Provincial Association that is worth its salt, will hereafter ignore Snider-shooting in their matches.

A Brave Rifleman.

In the letter in this issue from our Kingston correspondent mention is made of the heroic conduct of Private Boulter, "A" Co. P. W. O. Rifles, who lost his life in the unavailing effort to save that of the young lady who was with him. Such action has in other cases been the theme for glowing tributes from orator and poet; in this instance it has received scant

notice. The gallant and self-sacrificing conduct shown by this young soldier will be long remembered by his sorrowing relatives and by his *confreres* in the Fourteenth, and deserves to be brought to the attention of the whole force. We trust that means will not be lacking for a suitable memorial tablet from his comrades in the service.

Finances.

We must remind our friends that the sinews of war are as necessary in the publishing of a newspaper as in anything else. We trust, therefore, that all who are in arrears for subscription to the *Canadian Military Gazette* will remit what they owe at the earliest possible moment. By looking at the date on the address label you can see up to when your subscription is paid; the calculation as to what you then owe is not a difficult one. If there is no date on label, it shows that you have paid nothing, when it becomes all the more reason to remit promptly. All subscriptions to end of 1893 are now due.

An Apology.

This issue is again very late, on account of exceptional mechanical difficulties, over which the editor has no control. New arrangements have been made under which next issue will appear in one week following this, and that of 15th February following promptly on time. The delay is fully as annoying to us as it is to our subscribers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—Your little article headed "The New Minister of Militia" hits the nail on the head.

The Militia wants modern arms, a proper equipment (in store, at any rate) and ammunition, abundant ammunition. Given these, we can do without the increased pay you recommend.

The artillery corps, in particular, require more practice with their weapons—the League have secured plenty of ammunition for the infantry. Look at our gunners—only one fifth of the men in a garrison battery get a chance to fire at the annual practice!!

If the reason of this is that the expense of firing off our 64 pounders is too great, then let our garrison batteries have at their disposal, for practice, a couple of 9 pounders. A man learns more by one day's actual firing, than by many weeks of drill with dummy cartridges.

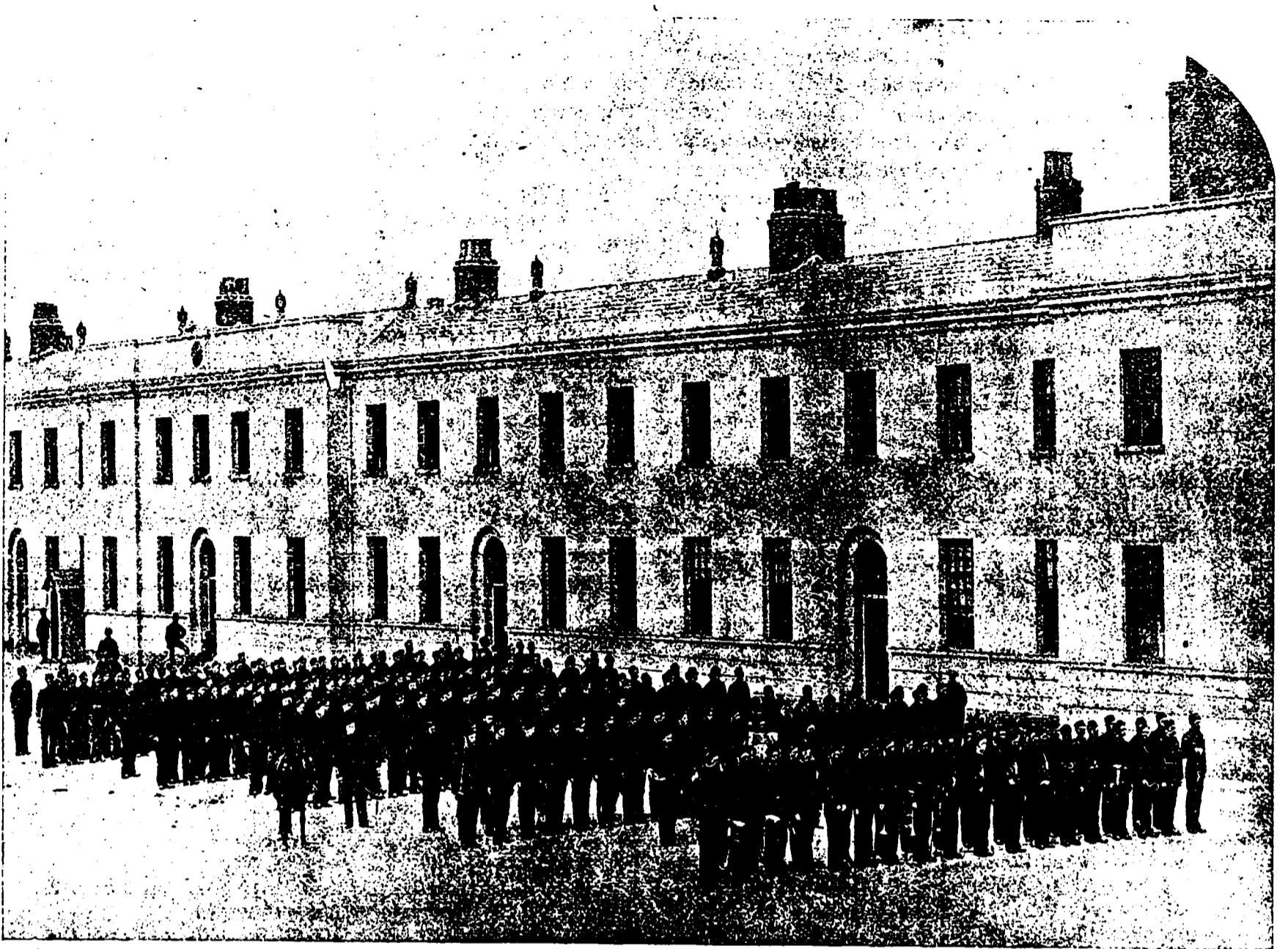
No sane person would think of keeping up a cavalry corps with saddles but without horses. Why then artillery with guns, but without ammunition?

In the old country, where ammunition is supplied liberally, artillery is one of the most popular branches of the service with volunteers,—here, where the supply is scant, it is not—there may be other reasons, but if any there be, they do not occur to me. Let us then have ammunition—let us feel that we are familiar with the use of our material—let us put what we learn at drill into practice—then you will see that Garrison Artillerymen will not fall out after their first three years service.

Victoria, B. C.

MILES,

P. S.—Another advantage about the 9 pounders we could supplement the government allowance of ammunition by purchasing some for ourselves.



A PARADE OF THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY IN THE BARRACK YARD, DUBLIN.



THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY.

The force was founded in 1823 by Sir Robert Peel, when Mr. Drummond was Chief Secretary: and from that day, in spite of many hardships, it has remained absolutely loyal to the Crown and people of Great Britain. In 1853, when the Queen reviewed a large body of troops in Dublin, 2,000 constables took part in the march-past, every man of whom was over 6 feet in height. And as for their mental capacity it is sufficient to say that there are regular crammers in Dublin who prepare the constables for their different examinations. So that, in comparison with the R. I. C., poor Tommy Atkins, with his scanty knowledge of the three R's and his 5 feet 4 inches standard, is a mental and physical dwarf. The need for this high standard is obvious when one comes to consider the duties, civil and military, which the Irish constable is called upon to perform. To begin with, he is a trained soldier, and when on military duty—which means chiefly eviction work and the suppression of occasional riots—carries a rifle and bayonet, with eight rounds of ball am-

munition and two of buckshot. The part which he takes in carrying out evictions is often misunderstood. His duty is solely and simply to protect the civil authorities—the sheriff and his emergency men—in enforcing the law, and generally to prevent rows. And when there is a row it is curious how every class instinctively turns to the constable for protection—protection being the watchword of his military duties. Whether it is emergency men and evicted tenants, or Orangemen and Catholics, or Parnellites and McCarthyites who are pining to break one another's heads, each faction naturally look to the constable to prevent their own heads from being broken.

The civil duties of the constable are too numerous to be mentioned here in detail; they are far more extensive than those of his English rival, and demand a considerable amount of intelligence and education. All manner of returns—for instance, those connected with the census, agriculture, fishery, and licensing—come within his province. He has to test weights and measures, to carry out the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, and to distribute relief, besides all the ordinary work of an English policeman. At every railway station in Ireland—there are about as many as there are members of the House of Commons—the traveller will see a constable awaiting the arrival of the train. If he is a person who is "wanted," he may be tolerably certain that the said constable is in possession of his photograph and could give a fairly accurate history of his past life. He will then naturally take a back seat. If he escapes the constable at the station, he will find a large supply of his comrades in the street equally conversant with his person and history; and if he has a fancy for a moonlight ramble in the country, he may chance to run against yet more on night patrol duty.

The recruits for this permanent force of hard-worked men, the smallest of whom must be 5 feet 9 inches in height, come from almost all classes of society. The district inspectors—that is, the officers—are recruited in exactly the same way as officers for the Line, and are much the same class of men.

But the privates of this small army are of a much better class than Tommy Atkins. In the ranks you will sometimes find the sons of decayed landowners (there is a sergeant-baronet now serving at Dublin), besides several men who have graduated at the university. A district inspector may have to take his men to an eviction on Monday, and be cursed and pelted with all the wealth of Irish phraseology and Irish missiles. On Tuesday he will meet the very same people, whom he knows individually as well as he knows their landlords, and they will greet him with smiles and "your honours" and seem and be perfectly friendly. And it is the same with the men; they are generally on the best of terms with the people whom they protect. And all factions combine to honour the constabulary, and look to them for protection from other factions, because they know they are absolutely non-political and non-sectarian.

At present the force consists of one inspector-general, one deputy-inspector, two assistant inspector-generals, and roughly speaking, about 12,600 persons of other ranks. The grades are—County inspectors, district inspectors, (1st, 2nd and 3rd classes), head constables, sergeants, and constables. The rates of pay are—County inspectors, £350 to £450 per annum; district inspectors, 1st (maximum), £300 per annum; district inspectors, 2nd, £180 per annum; district inspectors, 3rd, £125 per annum.

In the lower grades the pay varies from that of a head-constable, who receives £104 per annum, to that of the newly joined constable, who receives £54 per annum. As regards pensions, a service of thirty years entitles a man to the maximum retiring allowance of two-thirds of his actual salary; pensions are also granted to widows and orphans.

Formerly, the officers of the force were all nominated by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, after undergoing an examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners. Now, the Inspector-General nominates alternately with the Chief Secretary, and bestows his patronage on sons of officers in the force, and deserving head-constables. The examinations are still conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and are of a very searching character. Besides ordinary English routine subjects, a proficiency in Latin or French, as well as the elements of law is required.

The force consists exclusively of Irishmen, though the first Inspector-General, Sir Duncan Macgregor, hailed from the Land of Cakes. About three-fourths profess the Roman Catholic faith. To enter its ranks a written application is sent to the Inspector-General, backed by as many testimonials to character and ability as can be obtained. Then, should these prove sufficient, the aspirant for thief-catching fame is directed to report himself to some local doctor for examination. If found medically fit, his name is placed on a list of eligible candidates kept by the Constabulary Office in Dublin, and he must patiently bide his time till called upon to come and report himself at the depot.

Then his service commences. He is kept here for about six months learning his drill, and then is drafted to some station down the country where a vacancy for a policeman exists. No greater transformation can well be imagined than the change from the country rustic, after a couple of months' drill at the depot, to the smart, dapper policeman.

The uniform of the constabulary is dark green. In full-dress, a helmet similar to that worn by regiments of the line, is worn, whilst in undress a round forage cap takes its place. The arms used are the short Snider and sword-bayonet, but for ordinary duty a box-wood truncheon alone is carried. A certain number of the force are mounted, but these are used more as messengers than for any other purpose. The band of the Constabulary is certainly one of the best in Great Britain.

Our engraving represents a parade of a detachment of the force in front of the barracks in Dublin. Many past members of the force are now in Canada, and are invariably found steady and trustworthy.

The officers of the 53rd Batt., Sherbrooke, Que., have rented a room in the Art Building, which will serve as a place of meeting and recreation for members of the corps in the evenings. A drill class will be formed for the benefit of officers intending to qualify, and also for men of the Batt. desiring to qualify for promotion.

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA DEFENCE.

The first-class battle-ship *Temiraire*, which has been undergoing extensive repairs at Devonport, is to be out of the dockyard hands by the 28th February. The *Temiraire* will then be despatched to Esquimaux as sea-going guardship, with the view of strengthening the squadron on the Pacific station. This will in no way affect the selection of the new flagship to relieve the *Warspite*. The *Temiraire* has received new boilers, with which she will be capable of steaming 16 knots.

The Russians have now a powerful vessel stationed in the Pacific, and it is understood that in addition to the *Temiraire* a first-class cruiser—either the *Blake* or *Royal Arthur*—will be despatched to that station as flagship. The *Temiraire* is to be commissioned in February.

The *Temiraire* is a twin screw barbette battleship of the 1st class. Material of hull, iron and wood; brig rigged; two masts; built at Chatham, and launched in 1876; displacement in tons, 8540; length, 280 feet; breadth, 62 feet; draught, 26 feet 9 inches. She is armoured on the belt with 11 inches of steel, on the battery and breastwork 10 inches. Her two barbettes are armoured with 10 inches of steel, and her decks are protected with 1½ inches of the same material. Her armament consists of 4 11-inch 25 ton R.M.L. guns, 4 10-inch 18-ton R.M.L. guns, 6 4-inch R.B.L. guns, 8 6-pounder and 3-pounder quick firing guns, 13 machine guns, and 2 torpedo launching tubes. Her indicated horse-power is 7520, coal capacity 400 tons, speed, 16 knots. The 25-ton gun fires a 11-inch projectile weighing 544 lbs.

The *Temiraire* took a prominent part in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. There was also a *Temiraire* made herself famous in the world-renowned victory of Trafalgar, in which the immortal Nelson lost his life.

THE LAST INVASION OF CANADA.

An American officer writes:—It is a fact not generally known that a few years ago an armed force of Americans invaded the British possessions. It occurred in the early part of 1877, during the pursuit of Sitting Bull's band of renegades. A few troops of the Second Cavalry were hot on the trail of the Indians, and we hoped to catch them. We had been wandering about for several weeks, and did not know exactly where we were. Just about dusk one evening the major in command, who was riding at the head of the column, came upon one of the iron posts that marked the British boundary. I never heard a man swear harder in my life, for the trail was hot and he was hopeful of bringing the Indians to a fight. He called the officers around him and held a council of war. Both horses and men were worn out, and it was twenty miles to the nearest water on our side of the line. Under the circumstances he decided to take the risk and camp with his command on British soil. We went about three miles into British territory and spent the night there. Next morning, however, we were up early and slipped back to our own side of the frontier very quietly. Fortunately no one saw us, and the matter was not brought to the knowledge of the Canadian Government. I have often wondered what would have happened if the Indians had attacked us on British soil, where we had no kind of right to be.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The following letter, in *Shooting and Fishing*, chronicles the death of an organization that has been of great benefit to rifle-shooting among our American neighbours. It seems remarkably strange that so useful an institution should be allowed to pass out of existence with so little protest:—

Editor Shooting and Fishing:—Owing to the refusal of General Whitlock to allow the usual weekly matches to be shot at Creedmore, and thereby cutting off our only source of income, this association has been forced to close its office, and, in future, will exist only in name. I want to thank you for your valuable Journal, and wishing you all success in the future, I remain,
JOHN S. SHEPHERD, Sec'y N. R. A.
NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

TO THE SURVIVING VETERANS OF 1837-8-9.

The above is the title of a pamphlet from the pen of Major R. R. McLennan, the herculean M.P. for Glengarry. The title—really a dedication—does not do justice to the work, which is practically a summary of the efforts made by the author and others to obtain some sort of practical recognition from the Government for the services of the loyal volunteers who acted in suppressing the rebellion of 1837-8. The just claim of these veterans is apparent to every unprejudiced man, and it is annoying to learn from the work under notice the degree of fear with which most of the parliamentarians, both in Toronto and Ottawa, regarded the discussion of the measure, and the determined opposition it met with from some of these gentry. It shows how strong a hold the curse of party politics has on all who come under its influence, and the absolute cowardice of so many members on a question such as this. Major Macdonald gives in detail the motions that have been made from time to time in the Ontario and Dominion Houses, and the names of the members who voted for and against compensation, concluding the *brochure* with the republication of some of Sir Francis Bond Head's proclamations and speeches of 1837-8; the official acknowledgments of the services of the volunteers; and extracts from "Christie's History of Lower Canada," referring to various phases of the rebellion. The following is Major McLennan's summary of the efforts that have been made so far:—

"You will see the justification of the statements made by Sir John A. Macdonald and the Honourable Edward Blake, from the documents and the extracts which I have placed before you. You will also see that the Governments of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada passed legislation many years ago for the compensating of men interested in that rebellion. The Conservative Government, led by Mr. Draper, recommended and passed a measure granting £40,000 for compensating the loyalists in the Province of Ontario. There was also £10,000 afterwards voted by the same Government for compensating the loyalists in the Province of Quebec, which was not considered sufficient by the people of Lower Canada. The then Draper Government was defeated and the Reform Government, formed by Baldwin and Lafontaine, voted £100,000 to compensate losses of that rebellion in Lower Canada. Again in 1873, during the administration of the Honourable Oliver Mowat, (now Sir Oliver) a committee was appointed to investigate the claims of the family of Robert Baldwin for losses sustained during the same rebellion, the payment of which was recommended. On March 22nd Attorney-General Mowat delivered to the Speaker a message from His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Howland, which was read to the House. (Journals, Legislative Assembly, 1873, p. 309-10) transmitting the estimates for that year, and in the supplementary estimates is found this item:

"15—Trustees for Mrs. Baldwin and family in full of claim of late Colonel Baldwin on late Province of Upper Canada, \$4,000."

"This amount the Government of Ontario paid. You will also find on the 19th March, 1874, the Honourable Attorney-General Mowat delivered to Mr. Speaker a message from His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Crawford transmitting the estimates for that year, and in the supplementary estimates is found this item:

"16—John Montgomery, compensation for claim against the Province of Upper Canada, \$3,000. (Journals, Legislative Assembly, 1874, p. 232.)

"If these were not within the jurisdiction of the Province of Ontario, Mr. Mowat should not have paid them, and he has therefore violated his trust to the people by paying \$7,000 which he had no authority to pay. This is the case cited by Mr. Blake as a precedent, showing that the Provincial Governments are the parties who should pay the compensation to the veterans of the rebellion of 1837-8. The veterans have claimed that they were promised land and money. This being the case, the only lands that were in the possession of the Governments of that day were the lands in Ontario and Quebec. The lands that the veterans themselves say were promised them have been and are now the property of the Provincial Governments. I consider that they are really the parties who should compensate the veterans for their services in quelling the rebellion, which arose solely within the limits of these Provinces.

"In 1885, in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, Mr.

Broder moved, seconded by Mr. Gray, that some suitable recognition should be made to the veterans of 1837-8 residing in the Province of Ontario. To this Mr. Mowat moved an amendment, expressing that he recognized the loyalty and services of the volunteers of 1837-8, who responded to the call then made upon them by the lawfully constituted authorities, but at the same time he expressed his recognition of the services of the rebels of that day. Attorney-General Mowat's amendment was carried by 36 to 32. The representative for Glengarry, I regret to say, voted against compensation being given to the good, true and loyal volunteers, not a few of whom were natives of and residents in Glengarry. The question again came up in 1892, when it was moved by Mr. Willoughby (as will be seen by extract and resolution printed herewith) that the Government should make some suitable recognition to the volunteers of '37-8. This motion was strongly opposed by the Government, and Provincial Secretary Gibson moved in amendment that owing to existing circumstances the veterans could not call for any further consideration from that house. Then Mr. Rayside moved an amendment to the amendment. He desired to add these words: "And this view is illustrated by the consideration that the Dominion Parliament took cognizance of the claims of the veterans of 1812." The latter carried, the vote being 41 to 20. As will be seen from this, Mr. Rayside succeeded in depriving the veterans of all chance of getting anything from the Local Legislature. Then Mr. Woods moved that the following words be added as an amendment to the main motion as amended, "But whether by this Legislature or by the Parliament of Canada, this House is of opinion that the recognition should at all events be made." This meant that the services of these brave men should be recognized by either the Federal or Provincial Parliament. But the Government also voted down this amendment, thus declaring themselves as being altogether opposed to the veterans receiving any compensation from any source.

"It will not be necessary for me to add anything to what is already set forth in the memorials, and in the short addresses which I delivered when the committee placed the matter before the Governor-General of Canada and the Governor-General-in-Council. In making this application for such recognition, we rested our case upon the fact that it was owing to the services of Canada's sons at that time in repelling the invaders from her soil that the honour and integrity of the British Empire in North America has been preserved to us.

"Thus it will be seen that it was on these grounds alone I could appeal to the Governor-General for recognition from Her Majesty's Imperial authorities, and that I could not appeal to him on the grounds of any internal disorder, or any rebellion of a local character—claims arising out of which should be dealt with by the Provincial authorities affected thereby. I have also made an appeal to the Dominion Government on the same grounds, namely, that the veterans of those days had repelled foreign invaders, and the probability is that but for their efforts we might have been absorbed in the republic of the United States.

"In regard to the questions asked in the House of Commons on the 9th May, 1887, regarding the pensions and granting of scrip to veterans who had served in 1837-8-9, as was done in the cases of the veterans of 1812, and those volunteers who had served in the North-West Rebellion, it will be observed that there is a very great difference between the later cases and the Rebellion of 1837. It was quite proper that the Federal Government alone should have dealt with the claims arising out of the War of 1812 and the North-west Rebellion. The War of 1812 was between the United States and British North America, in which the whole British Empire, as well as Canada, was concerned. The North-West was governed by the Dominion Government, who owned the lands and territories therein, and their Mounted Police, who were there for the preservation of the peace, and the maintenance of law and order in their different military posts, were attacked and shot at, murdered and slaughtered by the rebels. This was also a matter in which the Dominion as a whole was interested from every standpoint; and as owners of the property and land in those sections of the country where the rebellion took place, have paid compensation to their soldiers in land and scrip. Similar compensation or recognition should have been granted by the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, for the services rendered to them by the Volunteers of 1837-8.

"I have always maintained, and will ever maintain, that the

Provincial authorities, who at that time owned and still own the lands promised, are the sole and proper parties who should award compensation for the suppression of the internal disorder and rebellion, which was entirely a local matter within the bounds and precincts of the respective Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (now the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.) That my contention is well founded has been practically admitted by the Provincial Governments, by their having from time to time granted compensation for losses sustained during the rebellion, and why it is that they now repudiate everything that they have hitherto done in that connection I cannot understand. It cannot be called anything else but repudiation, and is an imposition upon these men who so nobly and loyally defended the institutions of their country, and assisted in quelling the rebellion.

"Having taken part in a struggle of over half a century ago, it may very readily be inferred that every year finds your ranks greatly reduced, so that the Local Government has considered your influence is not now so powerful, and as time passes on, the more indifferent to your claims will they prove to be, knowing that the lapse of a few more years would still the voices of the remaining few of their number, and it will only be left to history to record their brave and loyal conduct, and to condemn the actions of those who refused to stand up for your rights. They have not only studiously ignored your rights in the Local Legislature, but have recommended and voted against your being granted any compensation or recognition in any House of Parliament whatever, either Local or Federal. I consider, and have no hesitation in stating that such treatment of the few surviving veterans by the Provincial authorities is utterly opposed to that spirit of fairness and justice which should characterize the conduct of all fair-minded men.

"The foregoing pages embrace but a brief outline of the various efforts which have been put forth to secure some acknowledgment of your services, and I firmly hope and trust that the Memorials, together with the documents accompanying the same, will receive the consideration which they so deservedly merit, and that you will, before long, have the proud satisfaction of being officially assured that your sacrifices in the past will be fittingly acknowledged by your grateful fellow-countrymen. As a Canadian, and one taking a most warm and active interest in the subject, I need scarcely add that when such a happy result shall be attained, no one in this broad Canada of ours will feel more delighted and happy than I will, and I shall ever regard with pleasure the fact that I have been permitted to devote a considerable portion of my time and attention to the successful promotion of so desirable and worthy an object."

I have the honour, Gentlemen, to remain,

Your humble servant,

R. R. McLENNAN.

APPLIED TACTICS.

The high standing of the German officer in this branch is proverbial, and consequently anything on the subject from the Teutonic pen is worthy of special attention. The author of this *brochure* formerly held a commission in the 33rd East Prussian Fusilier Regiment, but has resided in England for some time. He bases his work on the study of Applied Tactics with small units, and it is written in a clear and simple manner. The plan of the work is in the presentation of a problem of a position in action which might happen to any brigade commander; and the book consists of a careful elucidation of this problem, aided by an excellent map. The work will be found both interesting and useful. The study of the higher and most useful branches of the military profession does not receive in Canada the attention it deserves, and such a work as the one under mention—concise and free from an excess of technicality—can not fail to be of considerable value.

Studies in Applied Tactics. By Karl Von Donat, late Prussian Army With map. London: William Clowes & Sons, Ltd. 13 Charing Cross, S. W.

EPITAPHS.

The following quaint epitaph can be seen in Greenwich Hospital Old Cemetery. It reads:—"Here lies ye body of Mr. Pearce Welch, Lieut. of her Majs. Ship Salisbury in ye year 1703. On the 10th day April they engaged a part of ye Dunkirk squadron, in wch he lost his lower jaw and part of his tongue by a musket ball, after wch he lived six years four months and twelve days by liquids only. He was First Lieutenant of ye Royal Hospital, and died ye 22nd August 1709, aged 59 years.

"Tho' Boras blasts and Neptune's waves have took me to and fro,

In spite of both by God's decree I harbore here below,
Where I do now at anchor ride with many of our fleet,
Yet once again I must set sail our Admiral Christ to meet.

"Eliza Welch his wife died 27th Decr. 1723, æt. 82."

* * *

Writing of epitaphs, a correspondent says:—"There, perhaps, exists no military epitaph more remarkable or better known to military men, or that has been so often called to mind by the British soldier when on foreign service, than the one to the memory of a British Grenadier, of the times of the Napoleonic Wars, in the churchyard of Winchester Cathedral, England. The verses run thus:—

"Here lies the body of a British Grenadier,
Who caught his death by drinking cold small beer;
Soldiers, beware, by his untimely fall,
And when you're hot, drink strong, or none at all.

"This monument, having fallen into decay, was restored by the officers and men of the Garrison.

"A honest soldier never is forgot,
Whether he die by musket or by pot."

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL SOCIETY.

The new Canadian National Society provisionally organized at Montreal ought to receive the loyal support of our military element. It aims at being a society of good-will, to unite all who feel that they have a duty as citizens toward their fellow-Canadians. An annual public entertainment, at which national improvements and patriotism will be the themes is the central feature,—to somewhat resemble the Welsh Eisteddfodd, or the Scottish Hallowe'en. Experience is said to have shown that such a gathering can be profitably carried out, and if so, its possibilities of good results are incalculable. Principal Grant, than whom no other is more capable for the purpose, is to be the orator on the present occasion, Friday 17th February, at Windsor Hall, Montreal. Whoever desires to assist in the movement, may send in his name and \$1 membership fee to Mr. L. O. Armstrong, the Corresponding Secretary, Montreal.

REVOLVER SHOOTING IN ENGLAND.

An Australian team is expected again at Bisley in 1893. It may be remembered Australia sent a team in 1891 which was very successful in the rifle competition, especially the mounted ones, although they did not do much good with the revolver.

A French revolver team is also expected at Bisley, and the South London Rifle Club have decided to make them honorary members of the club so that they will be able to have a practice ground, so as to get used to the English ways and also the English climate.

Capt. Hamilton, who shot in the revolver competition at Bisley in 1891, getting a ninth and an eleventh prize in two of the series, has done very good work at Queensland, Australia. At their Rifle Association meeting just over, he carried off almost all the top prizes.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Rifle shooting as a practice has a promising outlook for the coming season, judging from the unusually large attendance at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association on evening of 13th inst., and the interesting nature of the business there brought up. The meeting was held in the Pioneer Hall. Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior, M.P., the president, was in the chair, and, by invitation, Senator McInnes, and Capt. Townley, of the Westminster Battery, also took seats on the platform. Besides the local men there were present Messrs. J. C. Cornish and R. Wilson as a delegation from the New Westminster riflemen, and Mr. J. Wilson from Vancouver. In opening the proceedings Col. Prior congratulated the Association upon the large gathering, and referred to the presence of the representatives from the Mainland as a cause for special felicitation, the Provincial character of the institution being thus illustrated. He was glad to welcome Senator McInnes, the interest and co-operation of gentlemen of his high official position being of the utmost good to the Association.

Senator McInnes being called upon, made a brief speech, in which he said it was a source of pleasure to him to participate in the proceedings of the Rifle Association, and not only had he found rifle shooting a pleasant pastime, but he considered it also a pursuit well adapted to improve the health and happiness of the race. Added to this, he had never met a more agreeable lot of men than those who gathered on the rifle range.

The annual report of the Secretary, Capt. Fletcher, and Treasurer, Capt. Dorman, were read by those officers and adopted. The treasurer's report showed that the Provincial grant of \$500 made in consideration of sending a team to Ottawa, had been reduced to \$250 on account of no team having been sent.

Capt. Smallfield said that while in Montreal lately he had learned that the C.P.R. would probably have given the usual favorable rate last year had the application been made in time for the necessary consideration; and on this motion it was resolved that the President be requested to communicate at an early date with the C.P.R. to secure the rate for next summer. On motion of Col. Wolfenden, it was resolved to make application for a provincial grant, not for the team only, but rather towards the general fund.

A number of recommendations of the New Westminster riflemen were then submitted by Mr. Cornish and favorably discussed. It was resolved to communicate with General Laurie in order to secure his assent to a desired change in the conditions of the Laurie Bugle match to that the teams may be of five from any one battery or company, in place of ten from the whole militia of any of the cities. The recommendations as to the duration and regulation of the prize meeting were referred to the Council.

Senator McInnes introduced the subject of the Canadian Military Rifle League competitions, and asked if the use of the Goldstream range by any League teams which might be organized in Victoria would be permitted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of New Westminster, it was resolved to accord such permission.

The election council for the ensuing year then took place, resulting as follows:—

From Vancouver—J. Wilson and Dr. Bell-Irving.

From Westminster—J. G. Cornish and R. Wilson.

From Nanaimo—Capt. McGregor.

From Victoria—Lieut.-Col. Prior, Senator McInnes, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, Capt. Smallfield, Lieut. Williams, Captain Fletcher, Capt. Dorman, J. D. Taylor, Capt. Quinlan and G. H. Morkill.

A vote of thanks to the Mainland representatives for their attendance was passed, and the meeting adjourned.

The newly-elected council had their first meeting on 16th inst, in the office of the secretary, Capt. Fletcher. The first and chief business was the election of officers for the current year. It was unanimously resolved to request His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dewdney to accept the honorary position of Patron of the Association, following the custom of his predecessors in office; and Hon. Theodore Davie, premier; Hon. J. H. Turner, minister of finance; Hon. Robert Beaven, mayor of Victoria; E. B. Cope, mayor of Vancouver; W. B. Townsend, mayor of New Westminster, and A. Haslam, mayor of Nanaimo, will be requested to continue as vice-patrons.

The presidency Lieut.-Col. Prior, M.P., requested to be relieved of, as owing so the pressure of his other public duties he found it very hard to spare the time necessary to do justice to the affairs of the association. Being pressed to reconsider the request, Col. Prior said he had quite made up his mind on the subject, and while as a member of the council his interest in the association would continue as heretofore, he wished to see some one else appointed president, and named Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, who had served as vice-president and was one of the oldest friends of the association.

Colonel Wolfenden suggested that Senator McInnes take the office, but the Senator declined on the ground that he was as yet only a novice. In compliance with the unanimous request of the meeting Col. Wolfenden then accepted the position. Senator McInnes and Capt. McGregor, of Nanaimo, were unanimously elected vice-presidents.

Secretary Fletcher also wished to resign his office, which he has held continuously since 1875, but this the council would not hear of, and he was unanimously re-elected. In order to lessen the secretary's work, the new office of assistant secretary was created, Mr. J. D. Taylor being appointed to that position. The Treasurer, Capt. Dorman, was unanimously re-elected, though, he too, suggested a change. Capt. Shears was re-elected auditor.

A range committee consisting of Capt. Smallfield, Lieut. Williams and Mr. J. D. Taylor, together with the secretary and treasurer, was appointed to take the necessary steps for putting the range in order for the next prize meeting. It is in contemplation to have the targets moved back so as to be more easily seen by the markers, and to have the firing points improved by covering with plank or otherwise.

Capt. Fletcher and Capt. Smallfield were appointed a finance committee, with a view to augmenting the prize fund through the assistance of the numerous well-wishers not now members of the association.

The cup presented by the Corporation of Victoria having been finally won at last prize meeting by Staff-Sergt. J. C. Newbury, this fact will be reported to the Corporation with a request for another trophy to be shot for under similar conditions.—*Colonist*.

LIEUT. J. E. HORSEY'S DEATH.

Shooting men all over the Dominion will be very sorry to hear of the death of Lieut. John E. Horsey, of Bowmanville, which occurred at his father's residence on Monday last. The deceased was in his 28th year, and was one of the best, most widely known, and most popular riflemen in Canada. He was a general favorite with everyone who had any acquaintance with him, and on the different trips he took to England with the Canadian rifle team he endeared himself alike to the members and officers of the team. In June last, when the Bisley team paraded in Montreal, it was easily seen by those who had not met him for some time that his days were numbered, and on the voyage over he was very ill. On arrival at Cambridge he tried to carry on his practice, but the recoil of the rifle was too much for his weakened lungs, so he was persuaded to give it up and take a week's rest before going into the matches at Bisley. When the team arrived at Bisley there was every appearance of a continued spell of bad weather so he thought it better to go to Winchester, where some of his relatives lived. There he was taken very sick and did not recover sufficiently to return to Canada with the other members of the team, who feared that he would never return home alive. He, however, got a little stronger, and came home early in September, and some of his friends hoped that he would be restored to health. He never got really well again, and of late he gradually weakened until Monday, when he passed away. He was buried on Thursday, at Bowmanville, in the family burial plot.—*Empire*.

Col. Montizambert, commander of "B" Battery, publishes a most forcible report of the trial of a tempered copper gun, of the invention of Blacksmith Allard, of Levis. The latter is making several articles, which will be exhibited at the World's Fair.

THE FIGHT WITH THE DERVISHES.

Two raids were made by Arabs recently into Egyptian territory in the vicinity of Wady Halfa, but both were repulsed by the Egyptian troops, who inflicted some loss on the raiders. The pursuit of the Dervish raiders by the Camel Corps from Wady Halfa has led to a serious encounter. The Camel Corps overtook the Dervishes at the Ambigol Wells, and a desperate hand-to-hand struggle took place, in which the enemy fought with great tenacity. They appear to have been ultimately worsted, and retreated southward, but the loss of the Egyptians was heavy, amounting to between forty and fifty, amongst whom were Captain Pyne, adjutant of the corps, and an Egyptian Major. A detachment of cavalry, under Lieutenant D'Aguilar, arrived at Ambigol after the action.

* * *

On the extraordinary improvement in fighting qualities shown by the Egyptian troops the *London Times* says:—Decidedly the most gratifying feature in the accounts of these engagements which have reached us is the proof which they contain of the remarkable progress in soldierly qualities made by the fellaheen forces under the guidance and instruction of their British officers. Never has a more extraordinary transformation been effected in any body of men than that which Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Francis Grenfell, and Colonel Kitchener have accomplished with the aid of their English subordinates in the army of the Khedive. The black troops in his service, it is true, were always splendid fighting men. Even the discouragements of being ill-fed, ill-paid, ill-disciplined, ill-armed, and ill-led could not daunt their hereditary valour in the face of the foe, and it is not improbable that a portion of the contingent which has been engaged at Wady Halfa was composed of these grand warriors. But the fellaheen themselves, who used to run like sheep when they had been driven into action, have developed into steady and reliable soldiers under the intelligent care of their British chiefs. They seem to belong to a different race from the miserable wretches who behaved so disgracefully at El Teb. The raw material out of which Sir Evelyn Wood and his successors evolved the Egyptian army of to-day was enough to have struck despair into the heart of any leader. It has been moulded into an admirably drilled and disciplined force, perfectly well in hand in the field, and ready, as it has shown at Toski and at Tokar, to follow its officers into action with abundant confidence and courage. It is pretty certain that sooner or later, the Egyptian army will be called upon to take part in serious operations to the south. Mr. Milner has warned us in his admirable book that there can be no permanent repose for Egypt whilst the Soudan and the Nile are in the hands of fanatical and warlike savages. It would be unwise to attribute too much importance to the fit of effervescence which has led to the late advance on Wady Halfa; but that outbreak undoubtedly possesses a certain significance as a symptom of the chronic danger which perpetually threatens Egypt, and which a gradual re-occupation of part of the Soudan can alone remove in an effectual and permanent way.

HOW THE DERVISHES FIGHT.

It is easier to turn a hungry tiger aside from his prey than a thorough excited Dervish from his swoop on an enemy. His half-brother in fanaticism and creed, the Indian or Afghan Ghazi, is terrible, but the African and Arab Dervish is superlatively awful, with an incurable delirium for his opponent's gore. Howling and whirling Dervishes, such as travellers are "specially conducted to see when visiting the East" are a comparatively harmless sort of lunatics compared with those types of the African bigots who, "converted" to Mahdism, burn to run amuck with the rest of unbelieving humanity. Once fairly bitten with the tarantula of Moslem sectarian zeal the proselyte is consumed with the belief that the delights of the seventh or any number of heavens awaits him if he can only engage in sturdy, steady butchery with "infidels," of his own or any race. It is a matter of indifference to him if, in the operation, whilst he sheathes his sword in his and his Prophet's enemy, the latter is doing the same

to him. Quick and happy translation he holds as his sure reward.

The stiff fight the other day between the Egyptian troops south of Wady Halfa and the Mahdists recalls to me many a bygone incident and fierce struggle between British and Egyptian troops and forces largely composed of Dervishes. Ambigol Cataract, where the skirmish took place, is about sixty miles south of Wady Halfa. There is an Egyptian outpost at Gemai, where the great Second Cataract proper begins, and another at Sarrass. The one station is fifteen miles and the other thirty-three miles further up stream, and the railroad line and ironclad train still runs through to both posts. No doubt when the Dervish raiders, numbering 400 strong, were repulsed from the forts they fell back from the river towards the easier going tracks inland, along which they must have sped on their camels. The Egyptian cavalry—which, under careful English training, has learned to trust their weapons and their own physical strength in a contest with the Bedouinese—probably not numbering more than two squadrons, overtook the raiders at the pleasant aforesaid camp of Ambigol. There, no doubt, under the palm-trees' grateful shade, hard by the rush and roar of the mighty river, Egyptian troops at once opened fire upon them. Although the whole of the enemy were unlikely to have been Dervishes—for these gentry never run away, but, when necessary, walk sedately out of the fight, merely to assume a fresh coign of vantage—a sharp engagement seems to have ensued. The Mahdists, nothing loath, swarmed, mounted and foot, up the rocky hills, which their pursuers had, with sound tactical judgment, crowned, and whence they had opened fire.

I think it was at the battle of El Teb I first made the acquaintance of the Mahdist Dervishes. The Fuzzy-Wuzzy Hadendowah tribesmen are the bravest of the brave, but the Dervish is heroism run crazy. These so-called "holy beggars," self-sworn to devote themselves to the Prophet's cause, came at General Graham's square of marines, Highlandmen, and stout linesmen as if we had been children to be frightened by a cry. Clad in their patchwork rags, with shaved bare heads, many armed with no better weapons than sticks, they charged full in front of the fire-walled square. Down they went by scores and hundreds, but others quickly took up the running towards us. I saw them that day—more than one of them, pierced through and through with Martini-Henry bullet-wounds, come fiercely on, reeling like drunken men, their teeth gleaming and eyes aflame with hatred. Happy were they if they could but cross weapons with our bayonets. When exhausted nature failed them, their last act was generally to hurl the weapon they carried, stick, lance, or sword, towards our ranks, and shout an Arab imprecation against us, "Nosrani!" (Nazaruno!) An old grey-haired sheik actually charged the square, reading the Koran aloud, which he held in his hands. Later on, when Sir Herbert (then Colonel) Stewart charged the worsted Arab footmen with his two regiments of cavalry, their mounted Dervishes faced his whole force and boldly charged them in return. Again, at Tamai, when the Arabs broke into General Davis's square, where I was, and having temporarily captured our six machine-guns, on which they danced in fiendish glee, the Dervishes were in the forefront of the attack. A big marine, who had bayoneted one of them, found his rifle caught and clutched by the fanatic savage, who strove to reach his foe-man with his sword. It was at the moment we were being driven back, and whilst the marine tugged and swore to get his weapon free, the reeling Dervish essayed with his parting strength to slay or wound our Tommy Atkins. In the desperate battle of Abu-Klea similar scenes occurred. I state it as a fact, of which I took personal note at the time, that during the *mêlée* in which Colonel Burnaby fell, a Dervish, who had struck that officer and was promptly bayoneted through the back, twisted about whilst the steel was protruding, and tried to thrust his lance into the soldier. Even the crippled and wounded Dervishes on the field of battle lay in wait to stab the chance-passing enemy. Asked to "Surrender," and put down their swords and spears, the invariable answer of the sorely-stricken Dervish was, "Christian (or infidel) dogs, never!" When I saw them last in the Soudan, a few years ago, there was no abatement in their blood-thirsty ferocity, nor show of hesitation, whether they numbered few or many, of a longing to get to close quarters with their enemy.—"*Daily Telegraph*" *Military Correspondent*.

MILITARY BALLADS.

VIII.

THE PRIVATE OF THE BUFFS.*

("Some Sihks, and a private of the Buffs, having remained behind with the grog-carts, fell into the hands of the Chinese. On the next day they were brought before the authorities and ordered to perform *Kotou*. The Sihks obeyed, but Moyses the English soldier declared he would not prostrate himself before any Chinaman alive, and was immediately knocked upon the head, and his body thrown upon a dunghill."—China correspondent of the *London Times*.)

Last night, among his fellow roughs,
He jested, quaffed, and swore ;
A drunken private of the Buffs,
Who never looked before.
To-day, beneath the foeman's frown,
He stands in Elgin's place,
Ambassador from Britain's crown,
And type of all her race.

Poor, reckless, rude, low-born, untaught,
Bewildered, and alone ;
A heart, with English instinct fraught,
He yet can tell his own.
Ay, tear his body limb from limb ;
Bring cord, or axe, or flame ;
He only knows that not through him
Shall England come to shame.

Far Kentish hop-fields round him seemed,
Like dreams, to come and go ;
Bright leagues of cherry-blossom gleamed,
One sheet of living snow ;
The smoke above his father's door
In gray soft eddyings hung ;
Must he then watch it rise no more,
Doomed by himself so young ?

Yes, honour calls !—with strength like steel
He puts the vision by ;
Let dusky Indians whine and kneel,
An English lad must die.
And thus, with eyes that would not shrink,
With knee to man unbent,
Unflinching on its dreadful brink,
To his red grave he went.

Vain mightiest fleets of iron framed,
Vain those all-shattering guns,
Unless proud England keep untamed
The strong heart of her sons ;
So let his name through Europe ring—
A man of mean estate,
Who died, as firm as Sparta's king,
Because his soul was great.

SIR FRANCIS HASTINGS DOYLE.

*"The Buffs" are the East Kent regiment, formerly the 3rd Foot. A corps ranking high in the honour list of the British Army.

the grooves can be obtained by enlarging the bullet at the middle and the base cup drops off within a short distance of leaving the muzzle, and, like the cartridge case, can be used several times. The whole of the bullet has a hard metallic covering. As the result of comparative experiment, Prof. Hebler calculates the "goodness" of the 5 m m. rifle, firing the most favorable form of bullet, at 4,020, and classes the value of the results of employing the types of bullets as follows: German 1888 pattern bullet, 474; improved ogival headed type, 784; improved double ogival ended type, 1,347; or, if fired from a 5 m m. rifle, ordinary pattern bullet, 1,429; improved ogival headed type, 2,522; improved double ogival ended type, 4,020. The penetration of the improved double ogival ended bullet into white deal at 1,000 and 2,500 metres is respectively about three times and five times greater than that of the ordinary bullet at those ranges.

A writer in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, London, tells some curious stories of the loss of arms in India, where every year gangs of professional thieves cross the border for the main object of stealing arms. He says: "There are many tales of their sharpness. Our regiment on the march used always to chain its arms round the tent pole. The wily border thief on the warpath thought this most convenient, as he simply pulled down the tent pole, and while the men were struggling under the canvas he quietly made off with the weapons conveniently chained together. A solitary old man driving an eckha past the guard tent upset it in the road, and came and asked assistance from the sergeant, who good-naturedly told a couple of men to help him. Of course, the sentry looked on with the others. When they re-entered the tent there was not a weapon left. When we were on the march we used to dig a trench, bury the arms, which were first all inspected and counted by an officer of each tent, inside the tent, and the men slept on the top of them. I may also add that if the men do catch a thief he has a pretty rough time of it."

Surgeon Major-General Bardenleten, the well known German Army Surgeon, has, at the request of Emperor William, examined the Lebel rifle, and reports that the wounds inflicted by the projectile of the French rifle are exceptionally severe, on account both of their form and of the injuries caused to the bones, and that the dressings hitherto employed by army surgeons do not suffice for the gravity of the wounds.

A telegram from Simla states that 33,000 magazine rifles and 23,000,000 cartridges have arrived. All the British infantry in the Punjab and Beloochistan will be re-armed in a few weeks. Sufficient batteries of 12-pounder guns have been received to insure all the artillery required, in case of war, taking the field with breechloading artillery.

The conscription for the present year in the Russian army has resulted in the production of 904,500 men of the requisite age and qualifications, besides 89,692 who had been left in from former years, making a total of 994,258. Of this number 51,248 are Jews. It is estimated that the number of Jewish recruits alone is over 50,000 per annum.

The usual parade to celebrate the proclamation of the Empress of India, was held at Calcutta on Jan. 2, in the presence of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Naval Commander-in-Chief, a large number of high officials and distinguished visitors, and an enormous crowd of spectators. General Lance commanded the troops, numbering about 5,000 of all arms. The review presented two features which have been seldom seen in Calcutta—namely, the presence of a naval brigade of about 500 blue-jackets and marines from the *Boadicea*, *Marathon*, *Brisk*, and *Lapwing*, which were lying in port; and, secondly, a body of military cyclists, who followed the march past. The whole spectacle was very effective. Similar parades were held at all military stations throughout India.

Foreign News.

A writer in the *Allgemeine Schweizerische Militar Zeitung*, argues that much of the resistance offered by the atmosphere can be overcome by giving the rear of the bullet as long an ogival as possible, providing it with a base cap of some light but tough material, such as *papier-mache* or rubber, to insure its leaving the barrel truly. A bearing surface to take