



THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE

Vol. X.
No. 3

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

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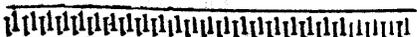
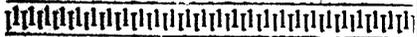
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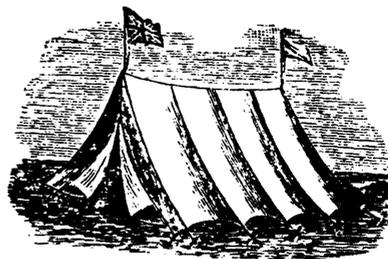
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Military Gazette

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MILITARY GAZETTE,

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All communications and remittances should be addressed to the editor, P. O. Box 1031, Montreal.

MONTREAL, FEB. 1, 1895.

Notes and Comments

It does not say much for the patriotism and general appreciation of Canadian politicians that they do not take the least interest in the militia. The liberals held a big meeting in Montreal the other day, when the leaders of the party presented to the people of the commercial metropolis what they were pleased to call a complete exposition of the policy of the opposition party. It is invariably the same thing at conservative meetings. Fiscal policies, railway policies, colonization policies, trade policies, navigation policies and other policies galore were discussed *ad nauseum*; but never a word was said about a defence policy or the mili-

tia. What would they think in England of a statesman who should pretend to propound a political platform and failed to refer to the question of national defence?

Of course Canada is not in close touch, like the Mother Country, with the constantly threatening and ever restless European and Asiatic powers, and our young Dominion has so far found ample protection in the strong arm of the Empire. But has not this country, from a military point of view, been living in something like a tool's paradise? What would be the position if Great Britain were tomorrow involved in a war with one of the first rate powers? Would the Canadian militia, as at present constituted, equipped and drilled, be competent to back up any regular army the Imperial Government might find itself able to spare for the defence of this country? We prefer to leave the question for those who know something about the real position of affairs to answer.

Sentimental questions out of the way altogether, Canadians know that it is a good thing for the Dominion to form part of the great confederation of kindred nations which makes up the British Empire. Canadians, true to their breeding, are a practical people, a nation of shop-keepers, and their devotion to British connection is almost as much due to their appreciation of the fact that it pays, as to their in-born loyalty to the Crown of Britain. But if we are to possess the glory and advantages of British connection, we have to assume the risks and responsibilities which

that connection implies. It is the duty of Canadian statesmen, not only to this country but to the empire, to see that the vulnerability of Canada from a military point of view is reduced to a minimum. Nor is this all. Canadians, with any loyalty and honesty in their composition, must realize fully that Canada owes it to her national honor to contribute her mite towards the maintenance of the defensive forces of the empire. Here surely is scope for statesmanship which can rise superior to gerrymander laws and ward politics!

Then there is the immediate necessity of ample armed protection against internal disorder. We do not want a repetition of the bloodshed and disturbance at Brooklyn in Montreal, Toronto or St. John. Halifax is safe, but what other city in Canada is? The Canadian militia have been called out scores of times to maintain the civil authority, but the men hate this police duty, and militiamen should certainly never be called out to shoot down their fellow citizens, even if they are engaged in rioting. Then the difficulty of summoning the militia on an emergency must be considered, and it is not very comforting when one reflects that at the recent noisy demonstration of the unemployed in Montreal, a spokesman of the crowd bluntly told the Mayor that under the very shadow of Mount Royal men were clamouring to be organized into bodies which should use physical force to obtain their ends. Which party, what statesmen will have the common sense to draft a comprehensive defense policy and the pluck to

present it to the people for their approval? Here is a rare chance for somebody, and the elections are at hand.

How the efficiency returns for field batteries came to be published without credit being allowed for the gun practice is one of those things no one can understand. Gun practice should undoubtedly be the most important credit for efficiency. How in the world can a battery be considered efficient if it is incapable of performing gun practice? And yet these very original returns pretend to answer the question satisfactorily. The whole thing is too absurd to believe. Talk of Hamlet with the young Dane left out! Here is a case of Shakspeare's immortal play with the whole cast left out except the grave digger's skull.

Canadians would have special cause for gratification if the Imperial authorities could see their way clear to adopt the suggestion of adding the maple leaf and beaver to the ornaments of the Royal Canadian Regiment, the old 100th. Canadians are as proud of the regiment with a Canadian origin as they are of recalling the loyalty and self sacrifice of the men who raised it, and they would hail with satisfaction the proposed innovation as a token that the regimental officers and the authorities of the Horse Guards are willing to recognize the true Canadian spirit which led to the organization and equipment of the regiment.

This is the season when the officers of regiments with any ambition to have their corps stand well in the shooting records, and desirous of making their men really efficient members of the force, would do well to devote as much attention as possible to the Morris tube practice. Perhaps this indoor shooting is not of much practical value to old shots, but it certainly is of the greatest practical use to men inexperienced in rifle practice. It is infinitely easier to accustom a man to the knack of holding a rifle and to give him practical experience in the adjusting of the sights, on a Morris tube range than in the field. When he is familiar with these most vital points in the art of rifle shooting, he has only the windage and variations of light to

bother him when he goes out to the rifle ranges in the spring.

The great beauty of the Morris tube shooting for beginners is that it can be indulged in with comparatively little trouble and expense. Rifle shooting is generally a most disappointing kind of sport for such men. They go out to the ranges with great expectations, only to find that while other fellows can make strings of bulls-eyes and inners, the best they can do is to make a nice clear score of misses. This is discouraging, but when they come to remember that they have wasted a whole afternoon, and spent from half a dollar to a dollar on ammunition and railway fare, the discouragement turns to disgust, and the offer of liberal prizes in the Maiden stakes can barely tempt them out to the regimental matches. So important, in fact, is the Morris tube practice that it is a pity the government does not see its way clear to encourage it in some way. Even if the Morris tube shooting did not take men out to the ranges in summer, as it doubtless would, it would be of great practical value. A good Morris tube shot, if not entitled to be called a skilled marksman is certainly better than half a dozen men who cannot shoot at all, and that is the case with only too many men in the militia.

We do not hear much now about the question of uniform reform, but it is sincerely to be hoped that the question will not be lost sight of. The present uniform of the militia is unmistakably very unservicable. One of the greatest difficulties, we really believe, in the way of securing full complements of officers for our militia corps is the ridiculous expense of the uniforms. Our crack regiments are not satisfied without they have just as elaborate uniforms as the swell corps of the regular army, with special buttons, badges, head dress and all the rest of it. And then they wonder why they are short of officers, as if young gentlemen could always spare from \$200 to \$400 to throw away on picturesque millinery which they would seldom have occasion to wear more than a couple of dozen times a year.

The question of good roads is

one which should be of special interest to military men, now that route-marching is coming into fashion. The request of the Ontario Good Roads Association for a large attendance at the annual meeting to be held at Toronto on February 8th should consequently appeal strongly to the sympathies of our readers living in the premier province.

A Welcome Letter.

We reprint a welcome letter received by us some few days ago, from an old subscriber:

DEAR SIR,—I beg to hand you the amount of subscription to the writer's copy of the CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE for one year, also the additional sum of 10 cents for a copy of the issue of April 15, 1894, to complete my file for the year. I would also take advantage of the opportunity of asking you to be good enough to mail the Gazette, if for 1895, from the first of the year to the enclosed address, and I will remit you the amount of the subscription thereof upon the 16th February next. In connection with this subject I must not omit to place upon record my opinion as to the vastly improved tone of the Gazette of late, and of its independent spirit as shown in recent articles; also the very great satisfaction felt by scores of officers in the force at the manly and forcible manner in which the interests of the force are now advocated. It was no doubt the truest of wisdom which removed the Gazette from Ottawa, where party and other subtle influences were of such magnitude as to completely destroy its character as an organ of independent views, or of worth to the militia of the Dominion. Yours very faithfully.

We need not say such letters are most welcome, and we are happy to be able to say they come to us rather frequently. The present management have spent a good deal more than the income of the Gazette to make it the readable, newsy, interesting paper it now is.

Cannot more of our friends help us in the same practical way as the writer of the above, and send us not only their own subscription, but also that of some friend or for their company reading room.

"We are in receipt to-day of a copy of a special edition of Gopp, Clark & Co.'s Canadian Almanac for 1895, printed for the enterprising corporation of H. H. Warner & Co., Ltd., of London, England, who are now sole proprietors of 'Warner's Safe Cure.' It is full of valuable information and reflects credit on the publishers as well as on the enterprise of the English Company."

OUR SERVICE CONTEMPORARIES.

Portugal desires to extend her ship-building industry and economise her naval expenditure, and, like some other nations, would like a firm of experience abroad to take a new yard under its supervision, just as Sir Charles Palmer brought into successful operation the great establishment at Bilbao. It has just been decided to construct a new Navy of 23-knot protective cruisers, wood and copper sheathed, like the Japanese cruiser *Yoskimo*; of 28-knot torpedo-boat destroyers; 23-knot torpedo-boats; of river gun-boats and vedette-boats. The government propose to pay about £1,111,111 annually for a period of twenty years, and instead of giving the work out to contract intend to invite a shipbuilder of Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States to state how many vessels of the type indicated he will supply for the money on certain conditions. He must make a yard at Lisbon, and he will get the machinery of the existing government factory, and their staff of officers and mechanics will be able to import plant, material, and fuel free of duty, will have sole right of shipbuilding and repairing in Portugal and her colonies, and at the end of twenty years will have the privilege of handing over the yard to the state.

It is stated in several papers that "all the 'improved magazine rifles' which have been submitted to the authorities since the Lee-Metford was adopted have been rejected. The latest, which was submitted some weeks ago, was declared to be entirely too complicated in its character, and to possess no superiority whatever over the British weapon. It shows, however, what a remarkable competitive spirit has been inspired by the Lee-Metford rifle that about a dozen weapons have been submitted in about as many months to the War Office." This reads funnily after the burst of indignant wrath with which the *Times* and most other English journals treated the news of the adoption of Lee Metford. As we pointed out at the time it was only fair that time should be allowed for the newly-adopted weapon to be fully tested, as the Martini Henry was. But the knowing ones could not be persuaded of any merit at all in the rifle; it was bad, they said, in principle, in construction, in accuracy, in everything. It is as well that the lesson should be taken to heart, for it has been proved to be nothing like so bad as it was painted. It may not be perfect—what military weapon ever is? But at least this can be said of it, that hitherto it has held its own fairly well, and has not been run off the field by any competitor, though the number of "improvements" has been legion.

The Siberian official journal *Promurskii Vedomosti*, published at Khabarovsk, the seat of the Amur district government, has published some interesting details concerning efforts made last winter to keep open the port of Vladivostok. The idea was to maintain an ice-free

channel that ships could enter and leave the harbour. Early in December, 1893, the steamship *Silatch* began her work as an ice-breaker, but the ice thickened from seven inches in that month to thirty-two inches at the end of January, 1894, and the *Silatch* proved unequal to the task. Small mines or explosive charges were then used to assist her, and the channel was kept free from thick ice until the end of February. On the 27th of that month the steamship *Baikal*, and on March 1 the *Vladimir*, entered the harbour from the sea. Although the *Silatch* failed to accomplish as much as was hoped, the four months' seclusion of Vladivostok was abridged to fifty days. This was thought most satisfactory, and it is believed that two or three stronger and properly constituted ice-breakers will suffice to keep the port open through the whole winter. It is announced that the Volunteer Fleet will begin running ships between Odessa and Vladivostok unusually early next year, and instead of four or five being sent, as formerly, with troops, guns, ammunition, and other warlike material, it is understood that ten cruisers will be required. During the autumn six more voyages will be made, and it is believed that at least 10,000 men will be conveyed to that part of Asiatic Russia.

The manning and armament of the two new cruisers *Powerful* and *Terrible* has now been definitely decided upon by the Admiralty. Each will carry a crew of 894 officers and men—a number considerably in excess of that of any battle-ship afloat. Vessels of the Royal Sovereign type, the largest ships afloat, carry a complement of 730 officers and men. The armament will consist of two 9.2-inch breech loading guns, twelve 6-in quick-firing, sixteen 12 pounder 12 cwt. guns, one 12-pounder 8 cwt. boat's gun, one 12-pounder 8-cwt. field service gun, twelve 3 pounder Hotchkiss quick firing guns, and nine Maxim machine-guns. There will also be supplied twenty Whitehead torpedoes for use with submerged tubes, four of which will be built into each vessel. It is not expected that these vessels will be ready for sea for three years.

A soldier returning from a ramble in the country entered a wayside store to purchase tobacco. While serving the soldier, the storekeeper observed his attention directed to a box of red herrings on the counter. Being fond of a joke, he thought to excite a laugh at the dough-boy's expense, and remarked: "Ah, I see you have recognized your comrades. We call them soldiers." "Do you?" replied the doughboy; "then I shall take those fellows up for deserters," and before the astonished storekeeper could interfere, he whipped a dozen of them into a handkerchief and walked off.

The Jap's Military Kit.

The Japanese papers to hand by the last mail are full of details concerning the prowess, the deeds of valour, and the equipment of the Japanese soldiers in the field against China. It is interesting to

know that each soldier is rigidly limited to his marching kit as personal baggage. Only officers are allowed such luxuries as a change of clothes. The kit of the private soldier is slightly lighter than the European average. It includes a spare pair of boots (new), change of underwear, overcoat with hood, pocket filter, field glasses, four pairs of straw sandals, water bottle, bag to carry four days' compressed rice, magazine rifle and ammunition, and sword bayonet. Many of them have bought old blades by celebrated makers to fit on old bayonet handle, as the excellent qualities of the Japanese swords are well known.

The United States Army.

A number of suggestions, some of them of an important and far-reaching character, for the organisation of the army of the United States of America, have, the *Morning Post* says, recently been made. The views of the United States War Department have been embodied in a Bill which was presented to the National House of Committee a few weeks ago by Major Davis, Military Aide to the Secretary for War, and a fortnight ago in the Senate itself by Gen. Hawley. In this form it will serve as a basis of discussion in the States Committee, and there is no doubt in view of the state of popular feeling with regard to military matters in America it will provoke much controversy. As the measure stands it provides for an increase of at least 5,000 men in the enlisted strength of the army. It also provides for the introduction of the three battalions per regiment strength in the infantry, thus bringing about a uniform system of command in the three arms—cavalry, artillery, and infantry. Although comparatively a small matter, this subject of three-battalion regiment commands has provoked the keenest disputation in the United States. Whilst introducing the measure before the House of Committee, Major Davis said the decision of the War Department "was arrived at after a thorough consideration of the subject in all its aspects, and after consultation with a large number of officers of the army." The principal points of the Bill, which is entitled one for the "reorganisation" of the United States Army, can be summarised as follows:—That the line of the army shall consist of the battalion of engineers as it now stands, 10 regiments of cavalry, five of artillery, and 25 of infantry. The establishment of the cavalry regiments to be 12 troops, with a captain and two lieutenants to each, organised into three squadrons, the whole commanded by a full colonel, assisted by a lieutenant colonel and two majors. A regiment of foot artillery, which has its equivalent in our own garrison artillery, shall consist of 12 batteries organised into three battalions. In the field artillery a regiment will be composed of two field batteries. Each battery, whether of foot or field artillery, will be commanded by a captain and two lieutenants, and each regiment by a colonel, assisted by a lieutenant colonel and three majors. Regiments of infantry

will be made up of three battalions of four companies, each company in charge of a captain and two lieutenants, the regiments to be commanded by a colonel, who will have the assistance of a lieutenant-colonel as second in command, and three majors. In all cases regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry will be provided with the services of an adjutant and a quartermaster, each of captain's rank, who, with other departmental officers, will be borne on the extra-regimental strength. The measure is certain to excite widespread discussion throughout the United States.

News of the Service.

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

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

Toronto.

The new drill hall is not yet handed over to the Public Works Department. The Government architect again inspected the building this week, but did not find everything satisfactory.

The Regimental Rifle Committees applied some time since for permission to use the Morris tube galleries, but it is hardly likely that these will be used now before the spring drill.

The action of the Government is surprisingly strange and taken into consideration the fact that one of Toronto's representatives is a military man the lack of support and encouragement seems stranger still.

Several of the papers have been harping on the necessity of getting younger and more capable representatives at the next elections, and it has been suggested that the military men of the city should, irrespective of partyism, endeavor to have some one elected, who will be a little more alive to the interests of the force than the present military member. For all the justice and support that the city corps of Toronto receive at the hands of the Government, they might just as well have not had a military man among its representatives.

With a view of celebrating the tenth anniversary of the departure from Toronto for the North West, the members of others column are organizing and propose holding a dinner on that occasion.

There was a good attendance at the inaugural meeting at Clancy's on the evening of the 23rd ult., when Major Delamer was elected chairman, and Capt. Wallace secretary pro-tem. A temporary committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements and report at the next meeting, which will be called at an

early date. Should this paragraph meet the eye of any out of town members of that force, Capt Wallace, care of the Home Savings and Loan Co. Lt'd, would be pleased to hear from them, as several who are now living at a distance propose seizing this opportunity of once more fraternizing and swapping yarns with the remnants of that "Old Brigade" who did their share in the hard work that was general throughout the campaign.

It is pretty well understood that Ex-Pioneer Sergt. Harding, of the Royal Grenadiers will be appointed caretaker of the drill hall as soon as it is handed over to the Government.

The late Mr. A. M. Smith, of the well known firm of Smith & Keeghley, was buried in the Necropolis on Monday the 21st ult.

In 1855-6 when the re-organization of the Canadian Militia took place he raised and commanded the Highland Company, remaining with it until it became merged into the Queen's Own Rifles.

He came to this country in 1837 with the 93rd Regt. and when it returned to the old country he purchased his discharge in Montreal and returned to Toronto early in 1838.

He has been prominently identified with public life in the city since 1885, and at the time of his death was president of the Western Assurance Co., the Canada Transit Co., vice-president of the Ontario Bank, director of the British America Insurance Co., and also of the Canada Permanent Building Society.

The annual meeting of the officers of the Queen's Own Rifles was held on the 18th ult., but owing to pressure of business was postponed until a later date.

About the most successful meeting of the officers of the Grenadiers ever held was the one held in their Mess-Room on Saturday the 19th Jan. Nearly every officer was present and from beginning to end the right sort of interest was maintained. The following committees were appointed:

Regimental—Major Bruce (president); Surgeon Rexerson, Lieut. Stinson.

Band—Major Hay (president); Capt. Tassie, Lieut. O'Reilly.

Rifle—Major Bruce (president); Captains Trotter, Mackay, Tassie, Lieuts. Pringle, Myers, Craig, Mason.

Mess—Capt. Cameron (president); Capt. Elliot, Lieut. Sloane.

Entertainment—Asst. Surgeon King (president); Lieuts. Bain, Wills and Martin.

A committee was appointed to look after the contemplated issue of a handsomely illustrated history of the regiment.

It is proposed to make it up to about 250 pages and will no doubt prove most interesting to the ex-members as well as to the present rank and file.

The Grenadiers have made a wonderful stride forward within the past year and at the end of the present year will without doubt be neck-and-neck with the leaders of the district, if not sufficiently past them to get the verdict.

After the last few years of dry rot, the infusion of new blood cannot but have a good effect, and I don't think that any regiment deserves to have its innings as much as does the Royal Grenadiers.

They realize that, unlike some others, reputation is not much of a thing to travel on, and are settling down to hard-pan, boasting of nothing, but fostering a strong determination to prepare themselves to thoroughly give evidence of their motto of "Ready, aye Ready."

I am glad to see that their largest committee is designated as the Rifle Committee, and also glad that they see the necessity of strengthening the hands of Major Bruce and Lieut. Pringle. Both of these officers have done noble service for their regiment in this respect, and last season, after many discouraging effort, produced a team of green 'uns who will yet develop to do credit to their coaches and to their regiment.

The Gren's commence recruit drill immediately in the new armory and have decided to use a staff of instructors from No. 2 Co. R.R.C.I. Their non-commissioned officers class, under instruction of Sergt-Major Cox, has already commenced

The council of the Ontario Rifle Association held a special meeting at the Military Institute on Tuesday, the 22nd Jan., with the president, Lt.-Col. Davidson presiding.

The report of the secretary was adopted and the record of the proceedings for 1894 was ordered to be printed and distributed to the members prior to the annual meeting, which takes place on Tuesday, the 5th March next.

Strong representation will be made to the Militia Department anent the closed and useless 200-yard range, (the military member should be given a last chance to make amends by taking charge of this) and a committee composed of Lt.-Col. Jones, Major Mason, Lt.-Col. White, Major Sam Hughes, and Capt. Russell, will confer with the commanding officers of the Toronto Corps to evolve some system of management of the ranges, with a view to recommending same to the Militia Department.

Major Henderson, Lieut. Elliott and Lieut. Cartwright were appointed to look after the following circular letter which will be sent to the various County Councils:—

"By direction of the president and council of the Ontario Rifle Association, I am instructed to solicit from the municipal corporations of the Province of Ontario a donation of \$10, in aid of the annual prize meeting. This grant is solicited to enable the association to add to its programme a special match restricted to the younger riflemen of your own and other counties throughout the province, and thus give a much needed stimulus to rifle shooting among the younger members of the county battalions. The grant asked for is small, but if all contribute a sufficient fund can be raised for the purpose. Yours truly, W. George Mutton, Capt., secretary."

Staff-Sergeant W. Harp has been re-elected by acclamation to the presidency of the Sergeants' Mess of the 48th Highlanders. The choice is a fitting one, and the honor well won, as the members of the 48th Sergeants' Mess can thank Staff-Sergt. Harp in a great measure for the success of their mess to-day. They have made rapid strides from the night Captain Macdougall concluded that the mess had been formed, on account of finding a bottle and a couple of glasses (all three empty) in a room which had been placed at the disposal of the provisional sergeants of the 48th, and to-day they can boast of possessing one of the most complete sets of rooms of any regiment in the service.

No results as yet re Gzowski cup which, Phoenix-like (and thereby hangs a tale), awaits to be handed into the safe custody of some regiment for the year 1895. Rumor at first credited it to the Q.O.R., but later on veered around in favor of the 13th, won, so some say, by their shooting merit. To those who are not inclined to labor in fitting themselves to be of the greatest service to their country, and who are content to either think that they are invincible or that they can travel on past reputation, this rumor and cause for victory (if rumor proves true) will not be very palatable, but no matter what the result may be, the regiment that takes such pains with its men as the 13th did, during the time they were completing their course of musketry instruction, in my humble opinion, that regiment should win, providing that their work on parade is fairly satisfactory. A couple of years ago I criticised, and rather freely, the action of this regiment in employing the use of buffing machines and employees of a large concern in their city to get their accoutrements in the splendid shape they were reported to be in, but to their credit it redounds that from their commanding officer down all strove, and at no little hardship to many, to gain for their regiment the highest possible place. The mere fact of a recruit being taken hold of and coached in a manner that enables him to keep fairly well on the target for his number of rounds must have a more beneficial effect on the man, than the effect on one who is given ten rounds and allowed to blaze away with no one to coach or direct him what to do. The one thinks that shooting is good sport and that his election to the Bisley team in the near future is a dead certainty, whilst the other ruminates that shooting is a blooming farce, and that better fun can be had at one of the numerous Saturday afternoon matches in the city or a trip across the lake.

The annual meeting of D Company, Q.O.R., was held at the Armory on Tuesday evening, the 22nd January, when arrangements were made to hold the company dinner at an early date.

An effort is being made to change the headdress of the Q.O.R. from a helmet into a long-haired busby. The attempt so far has not been very successful, and as the men will have to pay for them, no decision will be arrived at until all the companies have held their meetings. At the present time most seem to be in favor of getting a cap that could be worn in the winter season, preferring to wait a little longer for a luxury like a busby. They say that they had to buy the last busby, then the helmet, and now think the wedge cap would be the best purchase. Not only this, but the men buy their own forage caps, the money which the regiment receives in lieu of the old Glengarry not being devoted to the reduction of the price of the forage caps but transferred into the regimental fund. The promoters of the busby suggest getting both busbies and wedge-caps, but get the busby first, whereas the wedge-cap supporters say that a bird in the hand, etc., etc., and blandly suggest getting wedge-caps first. The issue is a decidedly live one for both parties.

Quebec.

QUEBEC, 22nd January 1895.

It is stated that Friday the 1st of March has been selected as the date upon which the 8th Royal Rifles will muster to commence their annual training. Recruit drill will commence on the 8th of February. A few changes have taken place since the last turn out of this Battalion. Capt. W. C. H. Wood has been gazetted Adjutant and will be replaced by Capt. G. VanFelson who will command Letter A. Company. Two officers will make their first appearance as such in the persons of R. J. Davidson and Dr. Scott Ives who have been gazetted to the Corps as Second Lieuts.

The Local Legislature was prorogued on the evening of the 12th inst., at 8:30. The usual guard of honour was dispensed with. His Honor Lieut.-Governor Chabreau was attended by his Private Secretaries Major H. C. Sheppard and Mr. Henri A. Paret, R.C.A. Among others composing the staff were Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D.A.G., Lieut.-Col. Forrest, D.P.M., Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, R.G.A., Lieut.-Col. Geo. R. White, 8th R.R., Major Laurin, 87th Batt., Major Farley, Capt. Fages and Mr. H. Cyril Thacker of the R.C.A., Capt. Ouellett of the 9th Batt., Mr. R. E. W. Turner, Q.O.C.H., etc.

About thirty N.C.O's and men are taking a course of instruction with the Royal Canadian Artillery and are placed as an attached company under the command of Mr. H. Cyril Thacker.

The Quebec Military Hockey team proceeded to Montreal for a match with the Royal Scots of that city, which took place on the 12th inst., resulting in a

marked victory for the former. The team was made up as follows: Captains J. B. Peters and Chas. J. Dunn, and Messrs. R. J. Davidson and W. Champion of the 8th Royal Rifles, Messrs. Henri A. Panet and J. Ogilvy of the R.C.A. and Mr. Harry Lamb of the Unattached List. Eight games to one in favor of Quebec.

The ball of the season was that given by Lieut. Col. Montizambert and officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery. The Governor General's ball room was made use of which was beautifully decorated. The weather was most favorable and it is hardly necessary to state that all present spent a most enjoyable time. The music was furnished by the Regimental Band.

The first annual ball of the N.C.O's and men of "B" Battery R.C.A., was held on the evening of the 18th inst., and when it is stated that it was kept up from 9 to 5 a.m, it will be seen that it was in every way a great success. The following were the committee who looked after the arrangements: President, Sgt-Major J. O'Grady; Vice-President, Sgt Angus Costin; Floor Manager, Corp S. Small, Sergeants Slade and Morgan; Drivers, G. Lamothe, R. M. Reade, J. Shannahan, J. Burns and Gunner G. Turner.

The matches in connection with the Royal Canadian Artillery Rifle Association took place on the 18th October last at the Royal Engineer Camp, St. Joseph de Levis and proved very successful. The following scores were made and I send them so as to make your shooting record for '94 complete.

1ST MATCH NURSERY.

Open to members who have never won a prize in any R.C.A. or late "B" Battery Association match. Position kneeling. Range 200 yards. Rounds 5.

	Winners	Cash.	Scores.
1	Corp. Nolan.....	\$5.00	19
2	Br Foster.....	4 00	18
3	Br Clement.....	3.00	17
4	Br Kennedy.....	2.50	17
5	Gr Robinson.....	2.50	17
6	Dr Larocque.....	2.00	16
7	Gr Clark.....	2.00	16
8	Br Webber.....	1.75	15
9	Gr Girton Jos.....	1.75	15
10	Gr Murphy J J.....	1 50	15

19 cash prizes of a total value of \$36 00 were given. Lowest prize-winning score 13.

2ND MATCH ASSOCIATION.

Open to all members of the Association. Position, 200 yards standing or kneeling 500 and 600 yards, any position with head to targets. 7 rounds at each range.

	Winners	Cash.	Score.
1	Gr W Pugh.....	\$6.00	82
2	Sgt Slade.....	5.00	77
3	Q M Sgt Wood.....	4 00	76
4	Corp Bessette.....	4.00	74
5	Bomb E Thompson..	3.50	74
6	S M Bridgetord.....	3.50	73
7	Corp Miller.....	3 00	73
8	Sergt Morgan.....	3 00	71
9	Sergt Pugh.....	3.00	70
10	Lieut Panet.....	2.50	68

56 prizes value \$90 were given. Lowest prize-winning score 40.

3RD MATCH CANTEEN.

Open to members of Association. Position, any with head to targets. Range 400 and 500 yards. Rounds 5 at each range.

Winners.	Cash.	Score
1 Gr W Pugh.....	\$6.00	46
2 Corp Hoult.....	5.00	43
3 Lieut Panet.....	4.00	43
4 S M Bridgeford.....	4.00	40
5 Br Thompson E.....	3.50	40
6 Corp Aguis.....	3.50	39
7 Sgt Slade.....	3.00	38
8 Br T Pugh.....	3.00	37
9 Sgt Sutherland.....	3.00	37
10 Gr Gendreau.....	2.50	37

56 prizes, total value \$90. were given. Lowest prize winning score was 12 points.

4TH MATCH OFFICERS.

Open to members of Association. Position, any with head to targets. Range 500 yards. Rounds 5

Winners.	Cash.	Score.
1 Gr W Pugh.....	\$5.00	25
2 Co Sgt M Fellons...	4.50	22
3 Sgt Pugh.....	4.00	22
4 M Gr Lavie.....	3.50	21
5 Br Morrison.....	3.00	21
6 S M Bridgeford.....	3.00	21
7 Sgt Morgan.....	2.50	20
8 Q M S Wood.....	2.50	20
9 Corp Aguis.....	2.50	19
10 Gr Jos Coté.....	2.50	19

51 prizes, total value \$85. Lowest prize winning score 9.

5TH MATCH, CITIZENS.

The prizes of the match consist of cash and prizes in kind, presented by citizens of Quebec. Open to members of Association. Position, any with head to targets. The highest score to have choice of prizes. Range 400 yards. Rounds 7.

Winners.	Score.
1 Br Daly.....	33
2 Lieut Panet.....	32
3 Corp Small.....	32
4 Br T Pugh.....	32
5 Corp Hoult.....	32
6 Tp Procter.....	31
7 Q M Sgt Wood.....	31
8 Sgt Morgan.....	31
9 Br Thompson E.....	30
10 Sgt T Pugh.....	30

OPEN MATCH.

Open to the Province of Quebec. Position, any with head to targets. Rifle, Martini-Henry or Snider. Range 500 and 600 yards. Rounds 7 at each range.

Winners	Csh	Sc.
1 Lieut Panet... \$8	58	
2 Sgt Pugh....	6	57
3 Lieut Dunn... 5	56	8th Royal Rifle
4 Corp Hoult... 5	55	
5 Sgt Gowdey.. 4	55	8th " "
6 Gr W Pugh... 4	54	
7 Lt Davidson.. 4	54	8th " "
8 Gr Hudson... 3	54	
9 Sgt Sielifant.. 3	53	
10 Br T Pugh... 3	53	
11 Q M S Wood.. 3	52	
12 Br Morrison... 2	51	
13 Br Thompson.. 2	50	
14 Sgt Morgan... 2	50	
15 Sgt Hull..... 1	45	8th
16 Gr Wallis..... 1	44	
17 S M Bridgeford 1	43	
18 Corp Aguis... 1	43	
19 Gr Clark..... 1	43	

TEAM PRIZES

\$12 1st Lieut Panet	Team R.C.A	265
8 2nd 2nd Team	S R.R.	231
5 3rd 1st Team	S R.R.	212

6TH MATCH CON OLAATION.

Open to members who have competed unsuccessfully in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th matches. Position any with head to

targets. Range 400 yards, Rounds 5.

Winners	Cash.	Score.
1 Gr McNamee.....	3.50	17
2 Dr. Withey.....	2.50	17
3 Gr Hebert.....	2.50	17
4 Gr Fox.....	2.00	16
5 Gr Steele.....	1.50	14
6 Gr Treacy M J.....	1.00	14
7 Corp Cave.....	1.00	13
8 Gr Manning.....	75	12
9 Gr Corcoran.....	75	11
10 Gr Adams.....	75	11
11 Gr Sanniford.....	75	11
12 Gr Tooker.....	75	10
13 Gr Mann.....	75	10
14 Gr Goucheault X.....	75	10
15 Dr Drem.....	75	9

EXTRA PRIZES.

Lieut.-Gov's medal for highest aggregate at 500 and 600 yards in matches No. 2 Association, No. 3 Canteen and No. 4 Officers. Winner Gr Wm. Pugh, 100.

Aggregates in matches 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1st prize Dom. R. Association medal, 2nd Ontario R. A. medal, 3rd P. Q. R. A. badge. Winners, 1st Gr W Pugh 182, 2nd S M Bridgeford 163, 3rd Sergt W Morgan 158.

Montreal.

While of drill there is but little in Montreal at present, in matters social, our local militia are having a lively time, while Morris Tube shooting is decidedly on the boom.

The competition for the trophy kindly donated by Lieut.-Col. Hood, of the Prince of Wales Rifles, has resulted in a decided victory for the Vic. The shooting, however, of the winning team was not by any means up to first-class form. The following were the scores.

VICTORIA RIFLES TEAM.

Name.	200 yds.	600 yds.	T'l.
Capt. Rodden.....	30	16	46
Lieut. MacAdam.....	32	31	63
Sergt. Binmore.....	32	24	56
Pte. Strathy.....	24	27	51
Pte. Keough.....	32	19	51
Pte. Copping.....	32	27	59
Pte. Jamieson.....	27	22	49
Pte. Mills.....	31	25	56
Staff-Sergt. McCrea.....	25	15	40
Pte. Thomas.....	30	22	52
Grand total.....	228	523	

ROYAL SCOT'S TEAM.

Name.	200 yds.	600 yds.	T'l.
Sergt.-Major Currie.....	28	20	48
Sergt. Broadhurst.....	28	21	49
Sergt. D. Currie.....	33	15	48
Sergt. D. Bethune.....	31	23	54
Sergt. T. Gardner.....	25	12	37
Sergt. W. Brown.....	29	16	45
Corpl. H. Norton.....	24	26	50
Corpl. S. McNab.....	24	17	41
Pte. J. Kamberry.....	32	21	53
Pte. J. Wilson.....	16	21	47
Grand total.....	192	472	

PRINCE OF WALES RIFLE TEAM.

Name.	200 yds.	600 yds.	T'l.
Capt. Finlayson.....	18	15	33
Capt. Hood.....	29	15	44
Sergt. Drysdale.....	16	20	46
Sergt. Clark.....	31	14	45
Sergt. Ferguson.....	31	13	44
Sergt. Donaldson.....	29	21	50
Sergt. Eangs.....	30	21	51
Corpl. Salmon.....	31	23	54
Pte. Finlayson.....	30	18	48
Pte. Foote.....	19	20	39
Grand total.....	454		

The matches were fired on the range of the Sixth Fusiliers, who had kindly offered it to the competing teams.

Captain Rodden, of the Vic, at the close

of the match, proposed a vote of thanks to the donor of the trophy and also to Lieut.-Col. Burland for the use of his range, and thus was ended one of the most interesting Morris Tube competition ever fired in this city.

We heard that a leading military outfitting firm has offered for competition among green shots several valuable trophies, cups, etc. They are to be competed for with the Morris Tubes and we hope soon to be able to announce the conditions, which we understand are to be fixed by a committee of one or two members from each corps.

We hope that this competition will excite among the young shots the interest it should. No better training than Morris Tube shooting can be had for work at the ranges, and a successful Morris Tube shot is sure to become with but little practice, a fair shot in the field.

While on this subject, why is not the gallery at the back of the drill shed utilized as a Garrison Morris Tube Range? It would not cost much to fit it up, and would give a beautiful range out of the way of every one. We feel sure that the different battalions would gladly contribute their quota for paying markers and other necessary running expenses, if the government would do their share by paying for the fitting up of stands, targets, etc.

A little agitation of the right kind is all that is needed to bring this about.

We note that the Ontario Rifle Association is issuing a circular to the councils of each corporation in Ontario asking that each should contribute a prize of \$10 which would be used for prizes for "green shots" in the matches of this association. As the circular sets forth, most of these prizes would be won by outside competitors, whom it would induce to come for the first time, in many cases, to compete in the matches.

This is a good lead for the P. Q. R. A. to follow. We feel sure that not only would most of the English corporations of the province be glad to contribute their mite, but many of the French also, if they were properly approached would be found willing also to lend a hand to this long suffering and much tried association.

The military showed well to the fore in the tableaux vivants entertainments given by His Excellency the Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen at the St. Jean Baptiste hall, the week before last. The characters in the confederation tableaux were nearly all taken by officers of the militia. So effective were the get-ups that many a well known officer lost his identity behind his stage paint and whiskers. The life-like representative of the Hon. William Macdougall was Lieut. Col. Cole of the Garrison Artillery; but did "Wardog Willie" look quite as venerable in 1867 as he did the other day? Lieut. Col. Strathy was the late Sir George E. Cartier, even to his well remembered sta-

tuesque attitude. At the moment I do not happen to know just who Lieut.-Col. Starke, the genial commanding officer of the "Vics" represented, but in his well powdered wig and war paint he looking becomingly solemn and wise. Lieut.-Col. Burland, as aide to the governor, read His Excellency's proclamation in a distinct loud voice. Lieut. Col. Butler, Captain Ostell, of the 65th, Captain Hooper, of the Field Battery, and Major Reid, of the Garrison Artillery, also represented fathers of confederation.

Major Perley, of the headquarters staff, Ottawa, will be the lecturer at the military institute next Saturday. On the 16th the lecturer will be Captain English, of the Royal Military College, and on March 2nd, Captain Lee of the same institution.

Garrison Artillery.

The battalion was to have had a march out Saturday 26th, but it had to be postponed owing to the heavy snow storm.

Prince of Wales Regiment.

At the last quarterly meeting of officers Mr. James Hardisty Smith, son of Sir Donald A. Smith, was elected an officer of the regiment.

Victoria Rifles.

The annual meeting of the officers took place Monday, 28th Jan., when the programme for the season was discussed.

Open Letters.

The sweeping charges made by the CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE of January 1st, against the Headquarter's Staff and militia administration, are of so grave a nature and reveal such an unsatisfactory condition of affairs as to call for the immediate adoption of such remedial measures as may enable the force to acquire some semblance of existence and efficiency. A careful study of the annual reports of the Department of Militia and Defence for the past few years, will reveal many valuable suggestions, the adoption of which would have promoted the general prosperity and efficiency of the whole force. As we cannot expect even the most capable to succeed without proper means, let us therefore be careful and blame only those who are responsible for the continuance of the present state of affairs, and who have systematically neglected to introduce the many needful reforms so urgently and frequently pressed upon their notice. If "ignorance" and "incompetence" are the stumbling-blocks in the way of progress, by all means have them removed, for to ensure our militia attaining a fair standard of efficiency we must have capability and energy with common sense operating on a good system.

It was a surprise to learn that the new rifle, the Martini Metford, is not the "beau-ideal service weapon" we were led to expect. The GAZETTE reports the rifle "is so badly balanced as to be almost impossible to hold it to the shoulder."

"excessively heavy" and "inaccurately sighted." One might naturally enquire, whether these defects were observed in the preliminary test and if so, why were they overlooked? I suppose, it would be right to assume, that the weapon was put through an exhaustivetriar prior to its final adoption by the Government?

It may be said that the Metford system of rifling is generally acknowledged to be one of the best. The sighting of a rifle, no matter how carefully constructed, can only be an approximate arrangement, as variations in the atmosphere, altitude, &c, &c., cause a material difference in the elevation. The great defect of the Martini-Henry rifle is the excessive energy of recoil, caused by the want of sufficient metal in the barrel, probably this defect was guarded against in the construction of the new rifle which is said to have "little or no recoil" an advantage which can be appreciated by the riflemen who have experienced the lively "kick" of the Martini-Henry. It is to be hoped the coming session will see something done to promote the well-being of the force.

It is the bounden duty of our Parliamentary representatives, irrespective of party, to insist upon the militia being kept in a state of efficiency.

My object in writing this letter, is not to combat the views of the GAZETTE, but to emphasize the necessity of immediate reform in the present system, which is proving so destructive to the rural battalions, which "are the back-bone of our militia."

Yours faithfully J. R.

Blind Wheelman of Paris.

'In one of the most aristocratic quarters of the city, where the gilded dome of Napoleon's tomb and the twin towers of St. Francois Xavier are sentinels over historic association, lies the beautiful *Boulevard des Invalides*, a long, tree-shaded avenue, where sounds march in list slippers and the perfume of flowering shrubs envelopes the senses. One plump shoulder of this charming drive is made interesting by a little grouped commotion every Thursday afternoon. Through an imposing iron gateway, into the center of the street, is rolled a curious looking machine of the velocipede order. It consists of nine largest sized bicycles joined together in a chain by means of nickel bars, the guide, the second, in front. In its wake follow eight young men, of about eighteen, dressed in a uniform of dark blue, with gilt buttons, flat caps and heels, the pantaloons neatly caught around the ankle by clamps. Neat cuffs and collars and well trimmed hair, show careful attention to the person. The expression of the faces is cheerful, almost gay, the carriage straight and manly, but gentle and unforceful. This, with a certain timidity of bearing, makes one glance again to see that the party is *entirely blind!* They have walked through the gateway, crossed the sward, and reached the queer machine without guide or direction, and commence at once that masonic trick of adjustment of wheel and handle known to the bicocle fraternity. Chattering and smiling, each of the eight finds his special steed and stands beside it."—FANNIE EDGAR THOMAS, *Outing for February*.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS 1895.

HEADQUARTERS.

5th January, 1895.

G. O. 1.

This order is an extract of Army order 163, dated Nov. 1st 1894, relative to marches.

G. O. 2.

Guards of Honour and Escorts for His Excellency the Governor General.

1. Guards of Honour to attend on His Excellency the Governor General will consist, when practicable, of the following detail with the Regimental Colour:—

- 1 Captain.
- 2 Lieutenants, or 2nd Lieutenants.
- 4 Sergeants.
- 4 Corporals.
- 95 Privates.

Total 107 all ranks.

In addition to the above, pay will be allowed for band, drummers and buglers of the strength authorized in the Establishment List.

Pay will likewise be allowed for the Adjutant, or Acting-Adjutant, and for the Regimental Paymasters-Clerk of the battalion furnishing the Guard of Honour.

2. An escort for His Excellency the Governor General shall consist, when practicable, of,—

- 1 Captain.
- 2 Subalterns.
- 1 Troop Sergeant Major.
- 3 Sergeants.
- 3 Corporals.
- 1 Trumpeter.
- 27 Privates.

Total 38 all ranks.

G. O. 3.

Transfer Receipts—Active Militia.

1. The Transfer Receipts of Officers handing over their command of Units of the Active Militia will be made out in duplicate and issued by the officers retiring.

2. These Receipts will be transmitted to Headquarters, Ottawa, by the Deputy Adjutant General; one copy of the receipt will be filed in the Adjutant General's Office, with the record of the officer's retirement, and the other transmitted to the Store Branch.

G. O. 4.

Mobilization.

1. 16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry, No. 5 Company.

The headquarters of this Company is changed from Demorestville to Rossmore. (A.G.O. 54335)

2. 51st Battalion of Infantry, "Hemmingford Rangers."

The distribution of the Companies of this Battalion will, in future, be as follows:—

- No. 1 Company, Havelock.
- No. 2 Company, Lacolle.
- No. 3 Company, Hemmingford.
- No. 4 Company, Roxham.
- No. 5 Company, Riverfield.
- No. 6 Company, St. Remi.

(A.G.O. 53828.)

3. 64th Battalion of Rifles, "Voltigeurs de Beauharnois."

The distribution of the Companies of this Battalion will, in future, be as follows:—

- No. 1 Company, Beauharnois.
- No. 2 Company, Beauharnois.
- No. 3 Company, Valleyfield.
- No. 4 Company, St. Louis de Gonzague.
- No. 5 Company, St. Timothé.

(A.G.O. 53828.)

G O. 5

The following returns of comparative efficiency of Field and Garrison Artillery are published for the information of all concerned.

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY.
FIELD BATTERIES, 1894.

BATTERY.	COMMANDING OFFICER.	Total marks	INSPECTING OFFICER.
No. 2, 1st Bde	Maj. Davidson	451	Lt.-Cl. Cotton
Winnipeg	Maj. Coutlee	440	Lt.-Cl. Holmes
Hamilton	Lt.-Cl. Wager	439	Lt.-Cl. Irwin
No. 1, 1st Bde	Lt.-Cl. Nioll	427	Lt.-Cl. Cotton
Toronto	Maj. Mead	415	Lt.-Cl. Montizambert
Montreal	Maj. Hall	413	do.
Durham	Lt.-Cl. McLean	411	Lt.-Cl. Cotton
Ottawa	Maj. Bliss	387	Lt.-Cl. Irwin
Newcastle	Lt. Cl. Call	385	Lt.-Cl. Montizambert
Quebec	Maj. Boulanger	351	Lt.-Cl. Wilson
Welland Can'l	Lt. Cl. King	351	Lt.-Cl. Montizambert
Woodstock	Lt. Cl. Dibblee	350	Major Drury
Gananoque	Lt.-Cl. McKenzie	327	Lt.-Cl. Cotton
Sydney	Maj. McLeod	324	Lt.-Cl. Irwin
Kingston	Maj. Drennan	317	Major Drury
Shefford	Lt.-Cl. Amyrauld	315	Lt.-Cl. Wilson
London	Lt.-Cl. Peters	310	Lt.-Cl. Montizambert

Full possible marks, 495.

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY.
GARRISON ARTILLERY, 1894

Battalion and Company.	Officer Commanding.	Total marks.	Inspecting officer and remarks.
Montreal Batt.	Cpt. McEwan Maj. Ogilvy Capt. Reid	161.5 135 171.5	Lt.-Cl. Montizambert. Batt. average, 1.6
New Brunswick Battalion	Cpt. Crawford do Baxter do Gordon do Armstrong do White	205 207 214 231 107	Lt.-Cl. Irwin. Batt. average 192.8.
Halifax Batt.	Maj. Garrison do Hesselein do Maxwell do Stewart	150 144 216 19	Lt.-Cl. Irwin. Batt. average 172.5.
P.E. Island Batt.	Cpt. Davidson do Moore	224 230	Lt.-Cl. Montizambert.
Lev's Garrison Artillery	Cpt. Martineau Major Vien	219 226	Lt.-Cl. Montizambert.
Quebec Co'y	Major Roy	158	Lt.-Cl. Montizambert.
Cobourg Co'y.	Captain MacNachten	238	Lt.-Cl. Cotton.
Digby Co'y.	Major Daley	143	Lt.-Cl. Irwin.
Yarmouth Co'y.	do Joly	160	do.
Manon Bay C	Capt. Ernst	131	do.
Pilot Company	do Craig	93	do.

Full possible points, 260.

D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col.,
Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Artillery.

By command,
WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

G O. 6

SPECIAL LIST.

Major Oscar Prevost has been granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Active Militia from the 26th November, 1894, as a special case.

CAVALRY.

1ST HUSSARS, "A" TROOP, — To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Walter Simpson Smith, Gentleman *vice* Savage retired.

2ND DRAGOONS—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant John W. Patterson having failed to qualify his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

ARTILLERY.

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY. — Adverting to G.O. (9) of the 28th April, 1884, that part notifying the appointment of Veterinary Surgeon Alexander W. Harris, is amended by adding the words "from the 18th April, 1882," after the word "Surgeon."

MONTREAL BATTALION OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally, to complete Establishment: Frederick Stuart McLean Howard, Gentleman, Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, Gentleman, and George Prevost England, Gentleman.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BATTALION OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major John Augustus Longworth, *vice* Moore appointed to the Staff.

To be Major: Captain Walter Augustus Ormsby Morson, *vice* Longworth, promoted.

No. 1 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Edward David Sterns is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Arthur Allison Bartlett, Gentleman, *vice* Sterns, retired.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BATTALION OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.—Major N. P. Snowden is permitted to resign his commission and to hold the rank of Captain on retirement.

Paymaster Walter Shears is permitted to resign his commission and to hold the Honorary rank of Captain on retirement.

INFANTRY.

1ST BATTALION "PRINCE OF WALES' REGIMENT."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Edward Brown, Gentleman, to complete Establishment.

2ND BATTALION "QUERN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Frank David Benjamin, Gentleman, *vice* Davison, promoted.

5TH BATTALION "ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA."—Captain Frederick Lydon is granted the Brevet rank of Major from the 14th November, 1894.

12TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "YORK RANGERS."—No. 6 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Thomas Vance, Gentleman, from the 10th December, 1894, *vice* Brown, promoted and Ernest John Fawke, Gentleman, *vice* Elliott, transferred.

13TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Captain Percy Domville is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Peter T. Robertson having left the limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Robert Hodgetts Labatt, *vice* Domville, retired.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Frank Russell Waddell, *vice* Labatt, promoted.

14TH BATTALION "THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLES."—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Arthur Breder Cunningham, Gentleman, *vice* Cartwright, promoted, and Sergeant John Ernest Cunningham, *vice* Strange, promoted.

16TH "PRINCE EDWARD" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 2 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Walter Augustin Ostrander, *vice* Wright resigned.

22ND BATTALION "OXFORD RIFLES."—No. 1 Company.—Captain John Ross is permitted to resign his commission. To be Captain: Captain Alfred Ball from No. 6 Company, *vice* Ross retired.

No. 6 Company.—To be Captain: Lieutenant William Anderson, *vice* Ball, transferred.

29TH WATERLOO "BATTALION OF INFANTRY."—No. 6 Company.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Harry Messett, to complete Establishment.

30TH "WELLINGTON" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—No. 1 Company.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Robert Holtom, *vice* Laidlaw, retired.

31ST "GREY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 3 Company.—Provisional Lieutenant James Archibald Hunter, failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

34TH "ONTARIO" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 4 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Edward Clarke Hodgkinson Tisdale, Gentleman, *vice* Bemister, retired.

No. 5 Company.—To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant Samuel Simpson Sharpe *vice* Spence, deceased.

46TH "PEEL" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 2 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Robert Royal, having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Percival Edward Thacker, *vice* Royal, retired.

No. 7 Company.—Captain Wilfred Shanahan Denroche is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

37TH "HALDIMAND" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—No. 1 Company.—To be Lieutenant from the 18th May, 1894: 2nd Lieutenant William Moore Weir, *vice* Tuck appointed Adjutant.

38TH BATTALION "DUFFERIN RIFLES OF CANADA."—That part of G. O. (76) of the 29th September, 1894, permitting Captain Joseph Ruddy to resign his commission, is amended by adding the words "and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement" after the word "commission."

Provisional Lieutenant George David Watt is permitted to retire.

54TH "RICHMOND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 5 Company.—Provisional Lieutenant James A. Bothwell is permitted to retire.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant James McManus, having left the limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

To be Lieutenant: Christopher Nelson Lyster, from No. 6 Company, *vice* Archibald Bothwell, deceased.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: James Charles McCaig, *vice* McManus retired.

57TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY "PETERBOROUGH RANGERS."—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Sergeant Edward Binch Clegg, *vice* Hamilton, retired, and George Saunders Ames, Gentleman, *vice* Haultain, retired.

60TH "MISSISQUOI" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Captain and Brevet Major Horatio N. Sixby is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Major on retirement.

63RD "HALIFAX" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Percy James Aldington Lear is permitted to retire.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant William Codner Henley Moore, *vice* Dixon, promoted.

66TH BATTALION "PRINCESS LOUISE FUSILIERS."—*Errata* in G.O. (85) of the 10th November, 1894.

The rank to which Francis Ashley

Oliver and Arthur Cathcart Thomson are appointed is that of Provisional 2nd Lieutenant, not of Provincial Lieutenant as therein stated.

Lieutenant William Mervyn Doull is permitted to resign his commission.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Fraser Ritchie, *vice* Doull, retired.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John William Sydnor Grant, Gentleman, *vice* Ritchie, promoted.

68TH "KING'S COUNTY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John Ownsworth Fletcher, Gentleman, to complete Establishment.

72ND "2ND ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 3 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Lemuel Fales is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Frank Clarence Andrews, *vice* Fales, retired.

83RD "JOLIETTE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 1 Company.—Captain J. H. Romuald Delfausse is granted the Brevet rank of Major from 27th June, 1894.

No. 4 Company.—Lieutenant Hercule Olivier, having left the limits his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Ernest Barette, *vice* Olivier, retired.

85TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 4 Company.—Adverting to G.O. (36) of the 18th May, 1894, Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Joseph Giroux, having left the limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia from that date.

93RD "CUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Charles Benford McDonald, to complete Establishment.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED

Rank, Name and Corps,	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
				Written.	Practical.	Average.
CAVALRY.						
Serg Inst. James Page, R.C.D.	1	L	B	.59	.93	.76
Serg Inst. James Wiogery, R.C.D.	1	L	B	.68	.79	.74
Sergeant Bernard Hunt, R.C.D.	1	L	B	.68	.71	.73
Private J. E. A. Chambers, Q.O.C.H.	2	S	B	.52	.56	.54
Pte. B. Mammen, 1st Hussars.	2	S	B	.78	.69	.69
Pte. T. Clement, 2nd Dragoons.	2	S	B	.86	.61	.73
Pte G. H. Gustav, 4th Hussars.	2	S	B	.73	.71	.71
ARTILLERY.						
Sgt Inst William McIntyre R.C.A.	1	L	B	78.8	93.09	84.85

Confirmation of Rank.

Adverting to G.O. (56) of the 23rd June, 1894, the undermentioned officer having qualified himself for his appointment is confirmed in his rank from the 18th June, 1894:—

Major A. M. Cosby, 48th Battalion.

ERRATUM in G.O. (85) of the 10th November, 1894.

For "37th" read "39th" Battalion in the first line of page 68.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

THE CRIMEA IN 1854 & 1894.

"Littell's Living Age" reproduces in its last issue from the *Fortnightly Review*, the second part of an article with the above heading which was contributed by Sir Evelyn Wood. It is full of interest to military men, and we feel confident our readers will enjoy the following extracts from it:

Our Light Brigade having just moved a short distance southwards, was at this moment facing north-east, and the Russian cavalry disregarding it passed obliquely across its front. As the eight squadrons of the Heavy Brigade, moving towards the 93rd, posted near Kadikoi, passed the Light Brigade camp, the general's aide-de-camp, chancing to turn his head towards the Causeway Heights, caught sight of the lance flags in the Russian column. Scarlett immediately gave the order "Left wheel into line," but the order was executed by only one squadron of Inniskillings and two squadrons of the Greys, the other five squadrons having passed on the Balaklava side of a vineyard. Having wheeled into line, the three squadrons moved a short distance to their right to give room for the 5th Dragoon Guards, which the general intended should come up on the left of the Greys.

There is considerable discrepancy in the figures stating the Russian strength, but no Russian accounts have made it less than twenty-three hundred, and from the balance of evidence it seems clear that the Russians had nearly three thousand horsemen present,

By the time that the three leading squadrons of Scarlett's command had again wheeled into line, the Russians, advancing at a walk, had lessened the intervening space, which, at the moment Scarlett moved forward, was about four hundred yards. Both the divisional general and Scarlett had become very impatient to get the three squadrons in motion before the Russians should increase their pace. The advance was sounded repeatedly, but it was difficult to induce the commanding officers to move until the line had been accurately *dressed* with markers out in front. At last, however, the squadrons got into motion, and although a portion was incommoded by the camp equipment of the Light Brigade lying on the ground over which they passed, a fair pace was attained before our men, led by Scarlett, who was himself fifty yards in front of all, rode into the Russians who had halted. When the three squadrons dashed into the

Russian ranks, they appeared to spectators on the upland to be engulfed, so greatly were they outflanked on either hand by the enemy, but our men gradually hacked their way through the Russian masses, and considering the enormous disparity of numbers, with singularly little loss.

As the squadrons entered the centre of the Russian mass the outside squadrons from either flank changed front inwards, in order to surround our dragoons. While this manœuvre was being executed the Russian wings were ridden into by the remainder of the brigade, which in many cases struck into the rear rank of the foe. Just as Scarlett charged, three heavy guns, firing from the upland, struck the rear of the Russian mass, rendering it unsteady, and within ten minutes of the collision the whole of the Russian horsemen were galloping at speed over the Causeway Heights whence they had come.

In those days our men were taught the sword exercise with great regard for regularity, each cut being followed in correct sequence by its corresponding guard. A doctor, dressing a wound in one of our men's head, asked, "And how came you to get this ugly cut?" The trooper replied with much warmth, "I had just cut 5¹ at a Russian, and the damned fool never guarded at all but hit me over the head!" Few Russians had made any attempt to sharpen their swords. Many of our men survived after receiving an incredible number of cuts, and a private of the 4th Dragoon Guards had fifteen cuts on his head, none of which were more than skin deep. This and the faulty leading of the Russian officers account for the very slight loss incurred by the Heavy Brigade, seventy-eight killed and wounded.

CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

When the general rode across the Causeway Heights, to where his brigadier then sat looking down the Northern Valley, and imparted to him the order, there was a further misunderstanding, for he considered that his command in the charge was to be limited to the 13th Light Dragoons and 17th Lancers. This view was not altogether unreasonable, for the divisional general, against the brigadier's will, moved the 11th Hussars into the second line. The formation in which the five regiments, consisting of ten and one-half squadrons (the 8th Hussars had half a squadron at headquarters), moved down the valley, was as follows: 13th Light Dragoons, 17th Lancers; 2nd line, 11th Hussars 4th Light Dragoons, some way behind but which were intended to come up alongside the 11th Hussars; 8th Hussars in 3rd

line. The brigade moved forward at the trot. Shortly after it advanced, Captain Nolan was seen galloping across the front, shouting, and pointing to the Causeway Heights with his sword. The brigadier not realizing what Nolan was endeavoring to convey, regarded this as an unwarrantable interference with the direction of the brigade; and Nolan was unable to give any further information, for the first shell, bursting just in front of his horse, tore away part of the brave Hussar's chest. His horse turning, went back, the dead body remaining for some distance erect in the saddle.

After the brigade had been five minutes in motion, it was fired on from batteries and riflemen on the Fedioukine Heights, and also from batteries and riflemen on the eastern slope of the Causeway Heights. It then came under the direct fire of twelve guns in its front. A steady gallop was maintained, until what remained of the four squadrons got near the guns, when the pace was increased to an estimated seventeen miles an hour, and our men, galloping through the battery, went headlong into the Russian cavalry, which, repeating the mistake made in the Southern Valley, remained at the halt, until the men turned their backs before the handful of British soldiers. The 4th Light Dragoons got up to within thirty yards of the 11th Hussars, and on reaching the battery through which the 13th and 17th had passed, found the Russians endeavoring to carry away their guns. The 4th remained some minutes attempting to defeat this object, and began to send back some of the guns before going forward to pick up the remnants of the four leading squadrons.

The right squadron of the 11th Hussars only touched the right of the Russian battery, and passing on charged some Russians who stood at the halt till just before the collision, and then retired. The 8th Hussars, after suffering heavily from fire, brought up their left shoulders, and eventually charged facing the direction in which they had come, with the same success that had attended all the other encounters, the Russians giving way easily when attacked.

Meanwhile the 4th regiment Chasseurs d'Afrique, moving to the northern end of the Fedioukine Heights, got on the flank of the Russian batteries thereon, and so effectively silenced them that the survivors of the Light Brigade were not inconvenienced in their retreat by the fire of guns on that side.

The Heavy Brigade was moved forward on the northern slope of the Causeway Heights until it came under effective fire; but eventually, the divisional general considering that to keep it in this forward position would be to incur useless loss,

he retired, and practically comparatively little carnage was done to the survivors of the Light Brigade in their retreat.

Nevertheless, the losses were great. Out of six hundred and seventy-three of all ranks who rode down the valley, only one hundred and ninety-five rode back. There were one hundred and thirty killed, one hundred and thirty-four wounded, and fifteen prisoners, the balance being dismounted, for out of the six hundred and seventy-three horses, four hundred and seventy-five were killed and forty-two wounded.

The havoc and confusion wrought amongst the Russian troops are indescribable, and this accounts for the number of our dismounted men who escaped. Several individuals of the leading squadrons dashed on to the banks of the Tchernaya, one officer killing in succession, near the river, the wheel, centre, and lead drivers of a gun which the Russians were endeavoring to carry off.

Lieutenant Percy Smith, 13th Light Dragoons, from an accident to his right hand, carried merely a dummy sword in the scabbard. While leading his men on the far side of the Russian battery, a Russian soldier, perceiving he had no sword, galloped up alongside, and resting his carbine on the left arm, pressed the muzzle close to Smith's body as the two horsemen galloped, locked together. Smith presently, finding the suspense intolerable, struck at the Russian's face with the maimed hand, and the carbine going off, the bullet passed over Smith's head, the Russian then leaving him alone.

Captain Morris, of the 17th Lancers, terribly wounded, gave up his sword to a Russian officer, who shortly afterwards, being driven from his side, left Morris alone, and he nearly fell a victim to the cupidity of some Cossacks. From them and others, however, he escaped, and eventually, with great difficulty, got back, up the valley, till he fell insensible close to the dead body of his friend Nolan.

Lieutenant Sir William Gordon, who greatly distinguished himself in personal combats in central India in 1858, is still an active man, although the doctors said, on the 25th October, he was "their only patient with his head off," so terribly had he been hacked by a crowd of Russians into which he penetrated. He used to make little of his escape, but we learnt that after being knocked out of the saddle he lay on his horse's neck, trying to keep the blood from his eyes. Eventually, without sword or pistol, he turned back, and, unable to regain his stirrups although a perfect horseman, rode at a walk up the valley. He found between himself and our Heavy Brigade a regiment of Rus-

sian cavalry facing up the valley. He was now joined by two or three men, and he made for the squadron interval. The nearest Russians, hearing him approach, looked back and by closing outwards to bar his passage, left sufficient opening in the squadron, through which Gordon passed at a canter. He was followed, and summoned to surrender, and refusing, would have been cut down, had not his pursuer been shot.

Most lovers of art have admired Miss Elizabeth Thompson's power in depicting the frenzied expression of the Hussar's eye in her picture, "Balaklava." I have seen many such faces, but carnage does not so affect all men, and we know that a cornet, rich in worldly possessions, whose horse was killed well down in the valley near the guns, kept his head, and extricating the saddle, carried it back into camp on his head.

The Light Brigade charge—albeit the Russian battery was wrecked, the Russian cavalry driven off the field, and the Russian infantry induced to fall back in squares—was nevertheless a glorious failure, since we left the Russians in possession of the three redoubts and our 12-pounder guns. The charge of the Heavy Brigade was an astounding success. But the terrible loss incurred by Light Brigade squadrons, and the glamour thrown over their wild ride by the impressive verses of the laureate, entirely blinded the public as to the material military success attained by the two exploits.

When the Russians were seen on the Inkerman crest, and were observed emerging from the Careenage Ravine and approaching the battery, a message was sent to Mr. Hewett to spike his gun and retire. This order was delivered at a critical moment. Hewett had been firing at and keeping back some of the enemy who attempted to approach on the ridge in his right front, but now one or more companies which had ascended the Careenage Ravine out of sight of the battery, were advancing by, and had got within two hundred yards of the right flank of the battery. The gun could not be trained to reach them as the embrasure confined its "field" of fire, but Hewett was quick of resource, and after one more round, as the gun was being reloaded, he gave the word, "Four handspikes muzzle to the right," and trained the gun so that its muzzle rested against the earthen flank wall of his battery. Turning to the messenger who was repeating the order, he shouted, "Retire!—retire be damned?—Fire!" and a mass of earth, stones, and gabions was driven by the projectile and sixteen pounds of powder into the faces of the victory-

shouting Russians, who, struck by this wide-spreading extemporized shell, fell back discomfited. Our infantry pursued them, being led on most gallantly by one officer, the only man just then in red, the others wearing great coats.

INKERMAN.

The Russian arrangements were bad in all respects. The attack was undertaken against the advice of the admirals and generals, under pressure from the grand dukes, who had recently arrived in the city. General Soimonoff was to lead nineteen thousand infantry and thirty-eight guns up the Inkerman ridge to what was called Shell Hill, from which he was to assault in concert with General Pauloff, who was to lead sixteen thousand infantry and ninety-six guns across the harbor head and up to the high ground, some by a ravine north of Shell Hill, and some by the Quarry Ravine, a climb of six hundred feet; while Gortschakoff, who had replaced Liprandi outside Balaklava was to seize a corner of the upland. When the forces joined, General Dannenberg was to assume command of Soimonoff and Pauloff's armies. Neither he nor Menschikoff knew that the Careenage Ravine is absolutely precipitous at its northern end, and for some way up, and Dannenberg issued orders on the supposition that troops could cross from ridge to ridge without difficulty. Soimonoff showed his draft or orders to Menschikoff, who approved, although he had previously approved those issued by Dannenberg, and the prince left the matter of the line of advance undecided.

Mr. Kinglake has with infinite trouble disentangled by "Periods" the conflicting stories of this confused struggle, but for the purpose of this condensed account I prefer to divide the battle roughly into five attacks.

FIRST ATTACK.

General Soimonoff moved from the city at 2 p. m., and crossing the very difficult defile of the Careenage Ravine, got into position before daylight. He did not wait for Dannenberg, or communicate with Pauloff, but, as soon as his gunners could see, opened fire with heavy guns of position from Shell Hill against our picquets on the crest, the overshots destroying many of the 2nd Division tents pitched on the southern slope of the crest. Soimonoff halted his infantry on the neck of land, four hundred yards wide, which is bounded on the east by the upper end of the Quarry Ravine, and on the west by the glen leading down into the Careenage Ravine, while his guns played on our crest, crushing the 2nd Division battery on the east of the road, but failing to silence that on the west side. Be-

hind and about the crest were three thousand men of the 2nd Division; and half a mile further south, the Guards thirteen hundred strong. The Right Brigade Light Division, fourteen hundred men, was a mile and a half to the westward, and the 4th Division two and a half miles to the westward. Bosquet's two divisions were from two to three miles distant, guarding the southern and eastern cliff of the upland, against Gortschakoff.

Soimonoff, after a short cannonade, sent on his infantry, formed in columns, in echelon from his right. Some columns were composed of an entire battalion; others of the four companies in which the Russian infantry is organized. All got broken up by the low trees, and dissolved into crowds of men; the leading battalion, outstripping the others, was assailed by a wing of the 49th Regiment, and repulsed, carrying back its supporting battalions.

SECOND ATTACK.

Soimonoff then personally led on twelve battalions, numbering nine thousand men, in the same formation, but this time his attack, six battalions moving on either side of the Post Road, fell on our centre as well as our left; he had some success, driving back a battalion and taking three of our guns.

A column of Russian sailors had marched up the Careenage Ravine, the roadway of which is scarcely wide enough for "fours," and surrounding a picquet in the fog, nearly reached the 2nd Division Camp, but a detachment from the Light Division, in coming up, crossed the column from the westward just as a company of Guards snote it from the eastern side of the ravine, and it hurried back to Sevastopol.

Meanwhile, Soimonoff's attack had been vigorously met in counter attacks by detachments of the 47th, 49th, and 77th Regiments. Soimonoff was killed, our three guns were recovered, and the six battalions which had advanced against our centre were driven back. The other Russian battalions, on seeing this repulse of their comrades, followed them in the retreat.

THIRD ATTACK.

While Soimonoff was personally leading on his men, Pauloff's force came into action. He had sent on his leading eight battalions with one which had strayed from Soimonoff, across the Quarry Ravine. They stretched from the Post Road in the Quarry Ravine to the Sandbag battery, a frontage of five hundred yards. A wing of the 30th Regiment, two hundred strong, and the 41st Regiment, five hundred and twenty strong, in extended order, enumerating from west to east, ran at these masses and routed them, and by 8 a. m., four thou-

sand of our men had repulsed over fifteen thousand Russians.

FOURTH ATTACK.

General Dannenberg now arrived. Omitting all consideration of Soimonoff's men already engaged, who, being demoralized by their terrible losses, especially in officers, were sent to the rear, Dannenberg had in hand nineteen thousand fresh troops, supported by the fire of ninety guns. He brought ten thousand forward, attacking with his left, our right and centre, so as to lend a hand to Gortschakoff. Before he advanced, the Guards had reinforced the 2nd Division, and two thousand of the 4th Division, mainly detachments left in camp from the battalions which were in the trenches, were approaching under Cathcart.

The Russians fell heavily on the 41st Regiment at the Sandbag battery, and Fore ridge slopes, and the Welshmen being reinforced by the Guards, the fighting assumed the most determined character; the Russians would not accept defeat, and the struggle continued, till around the battery was formed a rampart of corpses.

Mr. Kinglake's fifth volume is a marvellous tribute to the British and Russian officers and men; but our privates are soldiers by choice, while the Russian private is conscripted against his will. No soldier can show more passive courage than the Russian, but he has not the aggressive spirit shown by Britons. The Russian officers, however, came forward again and again to lead on their columns, and one young lieutenant climbed the parapet of the Sandbag battery, and, followed by a single private, leapt down on the bayonets of our men. Nor were our officers less devoted even to death. When the 41st were being overwhelmed, Captain Richards, Lieutenants Taylor, Stirling, and Swabey, the latter of whom had been already wounded, not being able at the moment to collect men for a counter attack which they considered to be essential, charged vigorously into a Russian column and were all killed.

Till now some semblance of a line had been maintained by our men, and no success had tempted them below the Sandbag battery ledge till General Cathcart arrived. He had pushed into the fight four-fifths of his two thousand men, but with the remaining four hundred, mostly 68th Light Infantry, he descended, in contravention of Lord Raglan's wishes, the eastern slopes of the upland to attack the flank of the Russians, and the movement in advance was taken by our men on the crest. Sir George Cathcart was rapidly pushing back the foe in his immediate front, when he was fired on by Russians who had gained the ground above

him. He was killed, as were many of his followers, the survivors regaining the crest in small scattered bodies. This crest, now bare of defenders, was occupied by Russians, one battalion facing eastward to surround our men who were still fighting lower down, when at this critical moment the French arrived on the crest, and drove the Russians back.

FIFTH ATTACK.

Covered by a heavy fire from one hundred guns on Shell Hill, six thousand Russians advanced against the allies, who now numbered five thousand. The first line of eight battalions in company columns came on from the Quarry Ravine, neglecting our right near the Sandbag battery, now held by a French battalion and a few men of the Rifle Brigade; this, the most determined attack of the day, was pushed home in echelon from the Russian right against our left, and up the main road against our centre. The enemy's columns penetrated our left, took and spiked some guns, bayonetting the gun detachments, who at first in the fog mistook the enemy for our men, and the Russian leading battalions were again fairly on the crest for a time. Just before the supporting Russian columns came up the English and French advanced and drove back the foe. The French, whose aid, offered early in the fight, had been declined by the officers commanding the Light and 4th Divisions, but whose help had been invoked later by Lord Raglan, were now in force on the ground, and, after some hesitation arising from various causes, were helping our soldiers. Two horse batteries went well down the crest to the east of the Post Road, and thence fired on the Russian guns on Shell Hill, though not without suffering great loss.

From the right attack batteries we were enabled to inflict severe losses on the enemy. The two roads near the mouth of the Careenage Ravine are very steep, that on the south exit being taken up ground which rises one hundred yards in four hundred, and reserves of men and ammunition were therefore sent by a track which passes east of, and then south of the Mamelon, till it descends by a valley running back northwards into the Careenage Ravine. As we did not then realize how the Russians were cramped by the ground, we at first imagined that the columns we saw were destined to turn our flank, and the guard of the trenches being inadequate for its protection, our position appeared precarious as the sound of the firing on the heights trended further southward. Six guns were run back to fire along the flank; spikes were issued, and the men shown the direction of retreat.

The head of the Russian column of men and wagons turned eastward at a point three hundred yards south of the Mamelon, and disappeared, but it was doubtless soon halted, for those behind remained for a long time exposed to our fire at fifteen hundred yards range, until, under its pressure, they melted away. I saw one of our guns pitch a shell into a powder wagon, destroying all the men and horses near it.

The Russians endured this destructive fire with resigned courage, their comrades in the Malakoff and Redan doing all they could to help them by concentrating fire on those guns of ours which were causing so much destruction.

The last attack by Dannenberg was delivered soon after noon, and shortly after 1 p.m. the Russians retired from Shell Hill, unmolested except by artillery fire.

The Russians lost two hundred and fifty-six officers and twelve thousand men, a large proportion being left dead on the field.

The allied losses, each nation having brought about eight thousand men on the field of battle, were:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Totals.
English—Officers	39	91	130
Other ranks	558	1,670	2,228
French—Officers	13	36	49
Other ranks	130	750	886

Pauloff's men closed more resolutely with ours than Soimonoff's, but then the ground over which the troops advanced was very different. Pauloff's men had a steep climb, it is true, but whether they ascended the Quarry Ravine, or coming from Shell Hill crossed the ravine, they were scarcely punished at all until they reached their foes, and the nature of the ground enabled them to get within charging distance of our men before they saw each other. Then the weight of numbers told; each Russian company column had from one hundred and twenty to two hundred men, and in many cases was met by small parties of from fifteen to twenty Britons. That these were not annihilated was owing to the unskilful leading of the Russian officers, and the indomitable courage of our soldiers of all ranks.

Soimonoff's men were subjected to terrific slaughter before they got within charging distance, and under conditions most unfavorable for success. They were crowded together on a narrow neck, where bushes which did not shelter, yet broke the ranks. Their formation was so deep, that many of the hard-hitting Minie bullets went through half-a-dozen men. Then as some disorganized survivors approached the crest above them, they saw what in the fog doubtless appeared to be a serious entrenchment, and they were suddenly assailed by a confident soldiery who rushed at them, cheering with shouts of victory, as if they were but the advance of strong supporting bodies hidden be-

hind the crest. It is remarkable that small parties of our soldiers charging in line seldom failed to push back heavy columns, and it was only when the sheer weight of numbers stayed the onset of our troops that they were in turn driven back. So great is the moral effect of an aggressive movement!

When our officers and non-commissioned officers were shot down, groups of privates banding together under some natural and self-elected leader of men, would rush forward on the foe, and in the Naval Brigade we heard next day that Captain Peel had led seven such separate attacks.

The Strength of the Army.

The returns of the strength of the regular army at the close of the year show that there are now rather more than 222,000 officers and men on the regimental rolls, and including the first-class army reserve of men who have been thoroughly trained within very recent years, and who are liable to be called up for service at any time, the full strength of the regular military forces is about 303,000 men. These, however, include the West India regiment, the Royal Malta Artillery, and a few corps raised in other parts of the world for special local duty, but who, of course reduce the demands upon the ordinary troops. Of the 222,000, about 106,000 are quartered at home, nearly 78,000 being in England and Wales, 3,800 in Scotland, nearly 26,000 in Ireland, and the remainder in the Channel Islands, a very large proportion of those in England being quartered in the southern parts, and convenient for the prompt mobilisation of an army corps at short notice. The Colonies and Egypt take the services of nearly 38,000 troops, and 78,000 are in India and Burma. The Egyptian Garrison absorbs quite 5,000 British soldiers of all kinds, beside the many British officers who are attached to the Kedive's forces, either to train or command those native levies; and in the Mediterranean Malta has a garrison of 8,500, besides the small force kept in Cyprus. Hongkong has a force of about 3,500, which, however, it is probable may be increased; Bermuda and the Straits Settlements have each about 1,500, Canada has only about the same number; South Africa, 3,400; the West Indies, 3,000; Ceylon, 1,700; and the remainder of those troops on colonial duty are spread over the West Africa settlements, Mauritius, and St. Helena, Australia containing no Imperial troops. The 78,000 British troops in India, beside the great native army, are reckoned under three heads—the Bengal establishment, accounting for 48,500; the Madras and Burma, for 14,500; and the Bombay, for 13,300—the remainder requisite to complete the 78,000 being accounted for as on passage either from or to home. In England the greatest aggregation of troops is at Aldershot, which has 16,000 in its division, and the next district in point of military strength is the Southern, including Portsmouth, which comprises more than 9,000. The Home District (including London and most of the Household troops) numbers over 8,000, the other districts reckoning—the North-Eastern, 4,800; the North-Western, 5,500; the Eastern, 5,300; the Western (Plymouth and Devonport), 7,000; the Thames (Chatham), 4,800; the South Eastern (Dover and Shorncliffe), 7,500; and the Woolwich, 5,500. In Ireland the strongest district is the Cork, containing nearly 10,000 troops, the Dublin having a little over 8,000, the Belfast rather more than 4,000, and the Curragh less than 1,000.—Naval and Military Record.