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THE CANADIAN

Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

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MONTREAL, AUG. 1, 1894.

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MONTREAL, AUG. 1, 1894.

Note and Comment.

Some surprise has naturally been caused by the decision of the Major General commanding to issue orders for the assembling of the various companies of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry in a camp of instruction at Levis. When these companies were established they were intended to be models for the infantry schools. That, in fact, was what they were established for. Has General Herbert found the models out of order that he has had to get them together to pound them into shape?

The explanation is made in the press that it has been found advis-

able to get the companies together to secure a uniformity of system in interior economy, drill and methods of conducting examinations. That is all very well, but it is difficult to see why this uniformity could not have been established by the issuing of proper orders. They do not find it necessary to bring all the regiments in the Imperial service together once a year to secure uniformity.

Under the circumstances it is scarcely to be wondered at that there is considerable grumbling that money should be spent in providing extra training for the permanent corps while there was no money this year for training the rural militia. Everybody agrees that a small permanent force in Canada is necessary but merely as an adjunct to the ordinary militia, which must remain the Dominion's first line of defence. The Canadian treasury cannot afford to maintain a standing army sufficient to provide for the country's protection just yet.

The Bisley team is deserving of a warm welcome upon its return to Canada. We have never had a team in England which has done better all round, even if they did not bring back the Kolapore cups, and every man of them from Major Ibbotson down deserves the most sincere congratulations of their comrades in the force.

Every man in the militia owes a duty to his regiment. It is his bounden duty to add as much lustre to the name of his corps as he can. If he thinks he has any sort of a

chance of his winning any mention of his corps in the prize lists of the big rifle matches about to take place he does an injury to his corps if he does not make every effort to attend. A crack shot who does not do his very best to attend his provincial match and the D. R. A. meeting is not worthy of the uniform he wears.

An American Bullet Proof Shield.

Mr. W. J. F. Lennard, a stairbuilder, of Brooklyn, N.Y., has invented a bullet proof shield claimed to be superior to that of Herr Dowe, the Mannheim tailor, described in the last issue of the Scientific American. It is said to be composed of cotton, felt, wood, and a chemical compound of parts mineral and vegetable. A public test of the bullet proof qualities of the new shield was made at one of the Brooklyn parks on July 12. It was in the form of a pad seventeen inches long, thirteen inches wide, and a trifle less than two inches thick, being somewhat flexible, and weighing eleven pounds. This pad was hung on the neck of a wooden figure, and shot at by a marksman with a .45 caliber army rifle, the cartridges being loaded with seventy grains of powder and 405 grains of lead. The bullets partially penetrated and embedded themselves in the pad, but did not go through it. The inventor afterward put on a similar pad, and was shot at by the marksman, the same gun and cartridges being used, when the shield proved an effective protection against the bullet. The inventor said there was no feeling from the impact of the bullet, except a slight sensation as if some one had poked him with a finger. The inventor does not claim that this shield would be effective against steel bullets, but only against lead bullets. His shield is the result of experiments for a composition to use in armouring ships, which he claims will be lighter and better than steel plates.

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.

St. John, N.B.

Yesterday was a field day for the Artillery in this city, it being the first occasion on which they have been required to perform the rare ceremony of presenting the colors of a regiment to a church in order that they may be laid to rest in the sacred edifice. It is a rare event for many reasons, the principal of which are that none of our militia corps formed since confederation have gone out of existence, and also that the colors of the old provincial organizations are in most cases lost. The Artillery, as is well known, do not carry colors, their guns standing in the same relation to them that colors do to an infantry regiment. Because of this they do not practice the ceremony of trooping the colors, and it was not therefore attempted on this occasion, though the general verdict was, that had they made any preparation they would undoubtedly have performed that difficult movement well.

At about half-past two yesterday when the battalion assembled in the drill shed there was the best of weather—a little hot and dusty, perhaps, but tempered now and again with a cool breeze. The battalion fell in with Lieut.-Col. Armstrong in command, and Major Jones appeared for the first time in his new rank. In the absence, through illness, of Capt. Crawford, Capt. White took charge of No. 1 Co. with Lieut. Armstrong as subaltern. No. 2 Co. (Carleton) was under command of Capt. Baxter with Lieuts. Tilley and Scovil; No. 3, under Capt. Gordon with Lieut. Foster; and No. 4, under Capt. Armstrong with Lieuts. Jones and Skinner. On the staff were Quartermaster Gordon, Surgeon Andrews and a number of the retired officers of the City Light Infantry whose colors were to be presented, and also retired officers of the artillery. Among them were: A. A. Stockton, M.P.P., Charles Campbell, Lieut. W. Roxborough, Capt. J. Alfred Ring, Lieut. McKinney and Capt. A. W. Levitt, Major Markham of the 8th Cavalry and Major A. J. Armstrong of the district staff, and Major Sturdee, Hartt and Magee, with Surgeon Walker, Rev. Fr. Davenport, chaplain, and Lieut. Macmichael of the 62nd, also attended on the staff.

On the Barrack square the battalion was drawn up in line in two ranks, and at 3 o'clock the color party, from No. 3 Co., appeared with the colors guarded by fixed bayonets. They were received with a general salute and the colors taken over by Lieuts. Tilley and Foster, the senior

subalterns on parade. The band played Auld Lang Syne and the national anthem.

The battalion then marched in fours from the left of companies, No. 2 company, with fixed bayonets and arms sloped, being the escort. At King street on Charlotte, Lieut.-Col. Irwin, inspector of artillery, was received with a salute as he joined the staff. At the church, line was formed facing the edifice and the colors again saluted, after which column of half companies was formed to the left, and the column retiring formed quarter column on No. 1, which was in rear. They then marched past in column of half companies by the right, and afterwards in quarter column by the left, with changed ranks. Line was again formed facing the church, and after a general salute the companies entered and took their places in the church, the officers occupying seats in the east side of the south transept.

No. 3 company, with bayonets fixed, then entered the church and was stationed in the centre isle with shouldered arms. The color party passed through the main entrance, and were received with presented arms, after which the company formed up, facing the chancel. Thomas W. Peters then stepped forward and, addressing the rector, said that the ceremony took place at the request of old officers of the battalion, and that he presented the flags for that purpose, they having coming into his possession through his father, who, as colonel, had the custody of them. The battalion was the first of the city militia corps under the old system, and had been in existence for many years, but the loss of the old files of newspapers from 1838 to 1843 rendered it impossible to fix the date of the presentation of the colors with precision. Among its officers had been Sir Leonard Tilley, the ex-governor of the province, and W. O. Smith, once mayor of the city. The colors had never seen active service, but he had no doubt that those who bore them would have stood by them manfully had they been called on to do so, and he was equally sure that those who laid them to rest in the sacred edifice where imbued with the loyal spirit and determination of their forefathers.

Mr. Peters then took the colors from Lieuts. Tilley and Foster and handed them to Rev. Mr. Dicker, the rector, who in turn passed them to Canon DeVeber, by whom they were placed in the chancel.

Rev. Mr. Dicker then read a formal acceptance of the colors for the purpose of repose, after which a short evening service was conducted.

Rev. Archdeacon Brigstock then delivered an address referring to the presentation on 15th August, 1890, of the colors of the 2nd battalion to Trinity Church. He looked upon these ceremonies as emblematic of the patriotic spirit which imbued our ancestors and gave us our land and its institutions. The Christian church deprecated warfare, but did not teach mere passive resistance. Terrible as war was, there were things which, and there were times when, the Christian soldier was bound to fight. He

dwelt on the great peace of her majesty's reign, which might be said, within her dominions, to have been broken only by the Indian mutiny. It behooved each soldier to remember that, as a citizen and an individual, this great fabric rested upon him.

The escort again saluted the colors, while the national anthem was played, after which and the recessional the troops left church and formed again on the street. They marched back to the drill shed, where, after an expression of thanks from Lt.-Col. Armstrong to the retired and visiting officers who had so kindly assisted in the ceremony and a few words of encouragement to the officers and men under his command for the way in which their work had been performed, the battalion dispersed.

The parade slates showed 205 officers and men on parade, and judging from the enthusiastic comments from the crowds which lined the streets it was their most successful. The march past was particularly fine, and the subalterns handled their half companies in good style. This is work which devolves on them under the new drill, and it was well performed.

In the church No. 3 Co.; acting as the escort, under command of Capt. Gordon, reflected the greatest possible credit upon themselves, their officers and the corps. They were as steady as old soldiers during quite a length of time that they were required to stand in the ceremony. There was not a single break in their movements, which were executed with promptness and precision. It is interesting to note that one of the bearers of the colors yesterday was the son of the ex-lieutenant governor, who, as stated by ex-Mayor Peters, was once an officer of the corps himself.

The following were officers of the first battalion St. John's city militia in 1841.

Lieutenant-Colonel—B. Lester Peters.

Major—G. D. Robinson.

Captains—M. Hennigar, E. L. Jarvis, Charles Drury, jr., T. McMackin, N. Disbrow, jr., H. N. H. Lugrin, W. Hutchinson, John Robertson, Peter Duff, Brazillai Ansley, W. D. W. Hubbard, G. Hutchinson, T. W. Peters, adjutant.

First Lieutenants—W. O. Smith, Douglas Clarke, W. H. Scovil, A. Robertson, Wm. Hagarty, E. Ketchum, John Sandall, E. L. Thorne, Simon W. Cook, Thos. S. Estey, T. Nisbet, jr., John W. Smith, George Wheeler.

Second Lieutenants—J. W. McLeod (rifles), Wm. Robertson, J. Cudlip, E. A. Price, Edmund Kaye, George Thomas, G. Hutchinson, jr., Wm. E. Moore, Wm. Howard, Wm. F. Smith, Samuel L. Tilley, D. M. Robertson, T. W. Robertson, R. S. Hutchinson, T. A. Paddock, James Robertson.

Paymaster, James Kirk, capt; adjutant, T. W. Peters, capt; surgeon, J. Boyd, M.D.; quarler-master, E. J. Budd, enrolling officer, T. Baldwin, capt.—St. John Sun, July 30th.

The Barrack Square is now quite a centre of attraction on fine evenings when the city militia are drilling and

Friday night saw a large number of spectators on the ground to witness battalion drill by the 62nd Fusiliers. Four powerful electric lights have lately been put on the square, which enable outdoor parades to be held every evening. It is very interesting to see the battalion fall in as they did last night at the drill shed. Sharp at eight o'clock the "fall in" was sounded by some dozen or more buglers and the men fell in by sections (that is, one-fourth of a company) and after being inspected by the sergeants were marched on parade and put through a few movements, after which the "officers' call" sounds, when the captains take command of the companies, and on more bugle calls sounding are marched into column, and the Lieut.-Col. takes command. Last evening the battalion under Col. Tucker were marched to the Barrack Square, headed by the bands, and formed in column, handed over to Major Hartt, Adjutant, who put them through physical drill with rifles, the men taking off their belts and unbuttoning tunics. The exercise was then done to music in very good form and was a very pretty sight. After this line was formed and the parade was handed over to Major Sturdee, who put the battalion through the bayonet exercise. Col. Tucker then assumed command again and several battalion movements were gone through, the men moving very steadily. Then the march past was practised to the music of band and drums and the corps marched to the drill shed, where the men were dismissed.

On next Wednesday evening the Fusiliers will parade for a route march, and at a near date will have a church parade.

The new drill is very trying this year on officers and men, as there is as much difficulty in "unlearning" the old drill as there is in committing the new to memory. The movements are, however, very much simplified, and rigid movements, slow and "swagger," relegated to the past. The companies are this year ordered to drill in single rank, which give a much larger front, thus accustoming the men to move as a full company.

The inspection of the Fusiliers by companies will be held on 11th, 13th and 14th August and battalion inspection on the 15th. It is expected General Herbert may be here on those dates.—Globe, July 21.

OUR SERVICE CONTEMPORARIES.

The Naval and Militia Record says:—The Russian Press is unanimous in deprecating a war between China and Japan as opposed to the interests of both Russia and England. At the same time, Russia will not be slow to seize an opportunity of gaining possession of one of the fine harbours of Korea if a plausible excuse can be found. Of this we may be quite sure, as it is well known that Russia urgently needs a naval base in the East to counteract the importance of Hong-kong and Singapore. We annexed Port Hamilton in 1884, not so much because we needed the port, as to prevent its annexation by Russia. Subsequently we

agreed to evacuate the port, but in view of the present complications it might be well to keep an eye upon Port Hamilton. Meanwhile the news from Korea is but scanty. Neogotiations are said to be going forward, but Japan is still massing her troops, and both the Japanese and Chinese forces are encamped near Seoul. Under these circumstances war may be precipitated at any moment. Our own interests in this quarrel are almost entirely confined to the action of Russia. To use it matters little whether Korea is controlled by China or Japan, or by both these Eastern Powers. Nor, in reality, does it concern Russia, except in so far as Russia is desirous of profiting by this disagreement between her Eastern neighbours.

The following anecdote is characteristic of the Emperor William. Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Edmund Commerell, who has again been appointed "in waiting" on the Emperor during his forthcoming visit to Cowes, is, says the Pall Mall Gazette, an especial favourite with his Majesty, doubly so on account of his German origin. The fact was brought out during the great naval review at Spithead in 1889, in honour of the Emperor, when a student at Tubingen, named Commerell, seeing his naval namesake in England so frequently referred to in the papers, wrote to him to enquire whether they could possibly be connected. Thereupon Sir Edmund replied that he didn't know about the connection, but was at least quite true that he was himself of German origin, his forbears having for long been State officials in the kingdom of Wurtemberg. This was quite enough for the Emperor, who claimed Sir Edmund as his own at Cowes ever afterwards.

Mr. A. B. Hicks held an enquiry at the Star and Garter, Battersea, with reference to the death of Thomas John Keep, aged 56 years, who died on the 19th July—Mrs. Emma Keep, the widow, stated that the deceased was formerly in the Grenadier Guards, having entered the army as a bugler at the age of 9½ years. He went all through the Crimean war, and returned on a pension in 1878, when he entered the service of the Army and Navy Stores as a packer. He remained there until three years ago, when he broke some of his ribs. On Saturday evening he went out, and upon returning home he fell over the doormat, seriously injuring himself. He died on Monday. The Coroner said that one must always regret the untimely death of a man who had served his country as the deceased had. From papers which he had before him, it appeared that at the age of 10 years Keep was at the battle of Inkerman as a bugler. After the fight, when a large number of soldiers were dying on the field, and although the Russians kept up the fire on our wounded, Keep gathered a bundle of sticks and built up a fire, with which he made some tea and went about succouring the injured. For that courageous act he was highly commended, and was very properly described as "The Boy Hero."—The jury endorsed

the coroner's remarks, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Colonel Sir F. Carrington, K.C.M.G., half-pay, late South Wales Borderers, who has just been promoted to general officer's rank by selection, stood thirteenth on the Colonels' and eight on the Infantry and Cavalry List. He has never commanded a battalion and has done no regimental duty for fourteen years, having been employed with the Colonial Forces and the Bechuanaland Police. As an authority on South affairs he is one of the best, and in the event of hostilities would secure an active command. He has served in all the campaigns and expeditions in South Africa since 1875, having been several times mentioned in despatches, promoted to major and lieutenant-colonel, besides receiving the C. M. G. and K.C.M.G.

Considerable interest was excited amongst the officers and men of the Mediterranean Fleet when at Gibraltar by the significant wording of a proclamation issued by the Spanish authorities. It related to the appointment of a new "Governor of Algeciras and Gibraltar, now in temporary possession of the English." Algeciras, as is well known, is on the Spanish mainland, just across the bay, and in full view of the Rock, off which the Fleet has been lying.

The unfortunate accident which occurred by the blowing out of a breach-block at the Châlons Camp last month has been followed by a similar accident with a 95-mm. gun at Braconne, which caused the death of a gunner. Both these regrettable accidents, involving loss of life, appear to have been caused by the breech not having been properly closed, and stringent orders have now been given by the French military authorities to see that the lever is in proper position before the order for firing is given.

An American army officer who speaks from experience says:—"Of all the many lessons of the strike war none is more clear than the folly of prescribing an undress blouse not designed for field conditions. Such officers on duty here as were so unfortunate as not to bring an old pattern blouse have found to their annoyance and discomfort that the new style braided and slashed garment is unfit to be called military. The idea of wearing the sword belt under the blouse is now condemned by all. Nor can the pistol be so worn, although it must of necessity be the officer's real weapon on riot duty, the real work of the future. The slashings of the blouse are found to be unsuited in shape, size and position for the comfortable and efficient wearing of either sword or pistol. To keep the braided blouse clean in dusty, smoky Chicago is almost impossible. Might not the opinions of officers on riot duty here be obtained by you as to the relative merits of the two blouses." We should be glad to have the opinions of other officers on this subject.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS.

OTTAWA, 28th July, 1894.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

CAVALRY.

G. O. 63.

1ST HUSSARS, O.—2nd Lieutenant Victor Gaston Pelletier is posted to "C" Troop.

ARTILLERY.

1ST BRIGADE OF FIELD ARTILLERY, O. No. 2 Battery.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant James Livingstone Simpson, R.S.A., *vice* McCrae., promoted.

QUEBEC FIELD BATTERY, Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Charles Oscar Samson, gentleman, *vice* Laliberté, promoted.

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY, O.—With reference to General Order (43) of the 1st June, 1894, the transfer of Captain G. S. Bowie from the Governor General's Foot Guards to the Ottawa Field Battery will read as follows:—"To be Captain, from the 23rd May, 1894: Captain George Shepherd Bowie, R.M. C., from the Governor General's Foot Guards, *vice* Bliss, promoted."

HAMILTON FIELD BATTERY, O.—Capt. John Strathearn Hendrie, R.S.A., is granted the rank of Brevet Major from the 11th June, 1894.

KINGSTON FIELD BATTERY, O.—Surgeon Herbert James Saunders is granted the rank of Surgeon Major, from the 19th June, 1894.

NEW BRUNSWICK BATTALION OF GARRISON ARTILLERY, N. B.—Quartermaster Richard Farmer is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the Honorary rank of Major.

To be Quartermaster with the Honorary rank of Major: Major John James Gordon, *vice* Farmer, retired.

To be Major: Captain George West Jones, R.S.A., *vice* Gordon, appointed Quartermaster.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Thomas Edward Grindon Armstrong, R.S.A., *vice* Jones, promoted.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Frederick Caverhill Jones, *vice* Armstrong, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Sherwood Arthur Manning Skinner, gentleman, *vice* Jones, promoted, and Gunner Beverley Robinson Armstrong, to complete establishment.

INFANTRY.

5TH BATTALION "ROYAL SCOTTS OF CANADA," Q.—*Erratum in G.O. (43), 1st June, 1894.*—The name of the gentleman therein appointed 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, should read "Arthur Muirhead Burns" not "Arthur Muirhead J. Burns."

With reference to General Orders (55) of the 22nd June, 1894, the appointment of William Mountain Andrews as 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, is cancelled.

Quartermaster Robert G. Foster is granted the Honorary rank of Major from the 13th June, 1894.

6TH BATTALION "FUSILIERS," Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from the 20th June 1894: Carl Wilfred Gardner, gentleman, *vice* Henderson, promoted.

9TH BATTALION RIFLES "VOLTIGEURS DE QUEBEC," Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenant: Sergeant Louis Leduc, R.S.I., to complete establishment.

12TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY "YORK RANGERS," Q.—No. 6 Company.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Francis W. Brown, R.S.I., *vice* George McSpadden who is permitted to resign his commission.

19TH "LINCOLN" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John Octavius Merritt, gentleman, to complete establishment.

20TH HALTON BATTALION "LORNE RIFLES," O.—No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally: Robert Staples Hope, gentleman, *vice* Graham, retired.

22ND BATTALION "OXFORD RIFLES," O.—No. 1 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally: Allen Meredith Hughes Charles, gentleman, *vice* Revell, retired.

25TH "ELGIN" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—"C" Company.—Captain John C. Pansford is permitted to resign his commission, retaining the rank of Captain.

25TH "ELGIN" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant William James Green, R.S.I., *vice* Stacey, promoted.

39TH "NORFOLK" BATTALION OF RIFLES, O.—No. 6 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant: Sergeant Leslie Fletcher Aiken, R.S.I., *vice* Rutherford, retired.

No. 7 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally: Corporal John Taylor, *vice* McBride, retired.

No. 8 Company.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Brearly, R.S.I., *vice* Wood, retired.

41ST "BROCKVILLE" BATTALION OF RIFLES, O.—Surgeon Vincent Howard Moore is granted the rank of Surgeon Major, from the 26th June, 1894.

47TH "FRONTENAC" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 2 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally: Sergeant Stanley George Johnston, *vice* Duff, transferred.

No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally: Sergeant Stephen Knight, *vice* Johnston, resigned.

48TH BATTALION "HIGHLANDERS," O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant provisionally: John Veale Rainsboth, gentleman, *vice* McLean, promoted.

57TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "PETERBOROUGH RANGERS," O.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant, Thomas Wilberforce Tebb, is dismissed the service on conviction for Felony.

63RD "Halifax" BATTALION OF RIFLES, N.S.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Isaac Watson Vidito, R.S.I., *vice* Gunning, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Lawrence Newsam Beverley Bullock, gentleman, *vice* Sawyer, resigned.

65TH BATTALION "MOUNT ROYAL RIFLES," Q.—Captain and Adjutant Arthur René Léon Roy is permitted to resign his commission.

The services of 2nd Lieutenant Louis H. Taché are dispensed with.

69TH "1ST ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N.S.—Charles B. Cornell who was retired on the 16th March, 1894, is permitted to retain the rank of Captain in the Militia from the 7th January, 1892.

70TH "CHAMPLAIN" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—No. 6 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Corporal Hermile Baril, *vice* Lieutenant J. D. T. Lacourcière, who is permitted to resign his commission; and J.-Bte. H. O. Tourigny, *vice* A. Tourigny, whose services are dispensed with.

71ST "YORK" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N.B.—No. 6 Company.—Captain Robert Stevenson is permitted to resign his commission, retaining the rank of Captain.

To be Captain, from the 14th of June, 1894: 2nd Lieutenant John Starr DeWolf Chipman, *vice* Stevenson, resigned.

To be 2nd Lieutenant: Sergeant George Homer Wiseley, R.S.I., *vice* Chipman, promoted.

73RD "NORTHUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N.B.—No. 2 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Howard Irving, *vice* Mackenzie, promoted.

No. 4 Company.—2nd Lieutenant Robert McNaughton having failed to qualify, his services are dispensed with.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Frederick Pottinger Torsten, *vice* McNaughton, retired.

74TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, N.B.—No. 4 Company.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant, William Davidson Forster, *vice* Givan, transferred.

77TH "WENTWORTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—*Errata in General Order 43 of the 1st June, 1894.*—No. 2 Company.—For "Joshua Mullock Lockhart" read "Lockhart Joshua Mullock" as the name of the gentleman therein provisionally appointed a 2nd Lieutenant.

No. 3 Company.—For "Edward Pirie" read "Edwin Pirie" as the name of the gentleman therein appointed Lieutenant.

83RD "JOLIETTE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—Quartermaster Auguste Drolet is permitted to resign his commission.

No. 3 Company.—The services of Captain Gédéon DesRosiers are dispensed with.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Camille Ducharme, *vice* J. B. E. Ducharme, resigned.

No. 4 Company.—Captain François-Xavier Onésime Lacasse is permitted to resign his commission, retaining the rank of Captain.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Eugène Gaspard Piché, R.S.I., from No. 1 Company, *vice* Lacasse, resigned.

85TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—Quartermaster and Honorary Major Charles E. T. de Montigny, is permitted to resign his commission retaining the Honorary rank of Captain.

To be Quartermaster with the Honorary rank of Captain: Captain George Trudeau, from No. 6 Company, *vice* de Montigny, resigned.

No. 1 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Joseph Alfred Labelle, gentleman, *vice* Lippé, transferred, and Joseph Hubert Janson, gentleman, *vice* Rosenvinge, transferred.

No. 3 Company.—The services of 2nd Lieutenant J. Hector Lesage are dispensed with.

2nd Lieutenant Joseph Romuald Ducharme is transferred from No 4 to No. 3 Company.

No. 4 Company.—To be Captain: Lieutenant John Peter Jensen Rosenvinge, R.S.I., *vice* Lippé, transferred.

No. 6 Company.—Captain Charles Alexander Hubert Lippé is transferred from No. 4 to No. 6 Company, *vice* Trudeau, appointed Quartermaster.

87TH "QUEBEC" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—Paymaster and Honorary Captain Tancrede Pierre Morin is granted the Honorary rank of Major from the 30th May, 1894.

89TH "TEMISCOUATA AND RIMOUSKI" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—No. 2 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Omer Gilbert, gentleman, *vice* J. A. Gilbert, promoted.

G. O. 64. July, 1894.

Certificates Granted.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
INFANTRY.						
Capt. A. R. Sweatman, 10th Battalion	1	S	A	70	79	74½
Lieut. A. G. Mullin, 36th Battalion	2	S	A	63	62	62½
Lieut. R. A. Helmer, 43rd Battalion	1	Sp	A	66	74	70
Lieut. C. Spooner, 74th Battalion	2	Sp	A	68	66	67
2nd Lt. H. Jackson, 90th Battalion	2	Sp	A	74	72	73
2nd Lt. J. H. Mulvey, 90th Battalion	2	Sp	A	79	69	74
2nd Lt. J. D. Irvine, 90th Battalion	2	Sp	A	75	50	62
2nd Lt. C. S. Wilson, 90th Battalion	2	Sp	A	80	60	70
2nd Lt. E. W. M. Mermagen, 90th Battalion	2	Sp	A	78	73	76
2nd Lt. Henry Watters, 43rd Battalion	2	Sp	A	61½	46	53
2nd Lt. H. R. O'Reilly, 10th Battalion	2	Sp	A	57	64	60½
2nd Lt. D. C. Meyers, 10th Battalion	2	Sp	A	65	59	62
2nd Lt. A. Martin, 10th Battalion	2	Sp	A	60	77	63½
2nd Lt. C. M. Strange, 14th Battalion	2	Sp	A	73	65	69
2nd Lt. G. S. Wilgress, 35th Battalion	2	Sp	A	72	54	63
2nd Lt. S. E. Oliver, 36th Battalion	2	Sp	A	65	63	64
2nd Lt. Geo. McDermott, 41st Battalion	2	Sp	A	68	69	68½
2nd Lt. F. M. Perry, 48th Battalion	2	Sp	A	63	63	63
2nd John A. Thompson, 48th Battalion	2	Sp	A	61	66	63½
2nd Lt. W. G. Stuart, 1st Battalion	1	Sp	A	79	77	78
Sergt. John Thompson, R.R.C.I.	1	S	B	76	82	79
Sergt. John Smith, 22nd Battalion	2	S	B	64	61½	62½
Sergt. James Ballantyne, 20th Battalion	1	S	B	80	78	79
Sergt. W. J. Laverty, 31st Battalion	1	S	B	61	59	60
Sergt. Edgar Rivard, 84th Battalion	1	Lg	B	66	74	70
Corp. A. E. Brittain, 10th Battalion	1	Lg	B	82½	81	81½
Corp. C. Spence, 37th Battalion	2	S	B	57	61	59
Corp. J. Austin, 49th Battalion	2	S	B	70	63	66½
Private Gulver Tice, 13th Battalion	2	S	B	61	61	61
Private Ruggles Ross, 43rd Battalion	2	S	B	55	65	60
Private H. B. Turner, 38th Battalion	2	S	B	71	62	62½
Private Henry Connor, 46th Battalion	2	S	B	69	62	65½
Private Wm. H. Smith, 59th Battalion	2	S	B	57	59	58

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

G. O. 65.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed Officers having qualified themselves for their appointments are confirm-

ed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:—

Lieutenant A. E. Mullin, 36th Battalion; from 30th June, 1895.

Lieutenant R. A. Helmer, 43rd Battalion; from 30th June, 1894.

Lieutenant C. Spooner, 74th Battalion; from 9th July, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant H. Jackson, 90th Battalion; from 18th June, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant J. H. Mulvey, 90th Battalion; from 18th June, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant J. D. Irvine, 90th Battalion; from 18th June, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant C. S. Wilson, 90th Battalion; from 18th June, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant E. W. M. Mermagen, 90th Battalion; from 18th June, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Henry Watters, 43rd Battalion; from 23rd June, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant C. M. Strange, 14th Battalion; from 25th June, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant A. Martin, 10th Battalion; from 30th June, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant H. R. O'Reilly, 10th Battalion; from 30th June, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant D. C. Meyers, 10th Battalion; from 30th June, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant G. S. Wilgress, 35th Battalion; from 30th June, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant S. E. Oliver, 36th Battalion; from 30th June, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant G. McDermott, 41st Battalion; from 30th June, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant John A. Thompson, 48th Battalion; from 30th June, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant F. M. Perry, 48th Battalion; from 30th June, 1895.

2nd Lieutenant W. G. Stuart, 1st Battalion; from 30th June, 1894.

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

Cromwell, Creator of the First Cavalry Soldier.

"The creation of the first cavalry soldier" is the result of Captain Oliver Cromwell's memorable resolve to "get men of a spirit that is likely to go on, as far as gentlemen will go." Such is the opening statement of the very interesting sketch in "Macmillan's" of "The Beginnings of the British Army (the Cavalry)." As an illustration of the elementary condition of cavalry drill when Cromwell began his task, one quaint instruction is cited: "If your horse be resty so as he cannot be put forwards, then let one take a cat tied by the tail to a long pole; and when he (the horse) goss backwards, thrust the cat within his tail where she may claw him: and forget not to threaten your horse with a terrible noise. Or otherwise take a hedgehog, and tie him strait by one of his feet inside of the horse's tail, that so he (the hedgehog) may squeal and prick him."

"Firearms were the rage of the day;" the sword was "quite a secondary consideration;" lances were out of fashion. The writer goes on to destroy some pet illusions about the famous Rupert charge. He says: "The ordinary cavalry attack was delivered by ranks; each rank fired its two pistols and filed or countermarched to the rear, leaving the next rank to do likewise. Anything more remote from 'shock action' can hardly be conceived. "At Marston Moor. . . . Rupert attacked Cromwell in front and flank, with the result that both sides 'stood at sword's point a pretty while hacking one another,' and evidently doing each other little harm; till Cromwell's men, proba-

bly from superior discipline, at last broke through.

THE TRUTH ABOUT RUPERT'S CHARGE.

"Nor does it seem to us that we are quite correct in looking upon Rupert as a Murat, as the usual fashion is. Take for instance his attack at Naseby. He advanced up a slight incline, and he 'came fast' as we are expressly told, probably at a trot. Ireton, who was opposed to him, advanced down the hill. On seeing him Rupert halted, thus giving Ireton the chance of plunging down upon him with irresistible force. But Ireton also halted in his turn, partly on account of 'the disadvantage of the ground, partly to allow some of his troops to recover their station.' Had Rupert continued his advance he would have found Ireton in disorder; but as it was he gave him time to get his troops together. Then he charged Ireton and routed him. . . . Although it seems to us certain that cavalry charges, in the sense of swift, sudden onslaught, were the exception in the Civil War.

"Of the British cavalry soldier, as Cromwell originally made him, we should seek our ideas not in modern pictures which make a cavalry action of the Civil War as headlong a matter as the charge of the Greys at Waterloo, but in the old pictures of Wouverman's, where the cavaliers caracole about firing pistols in each other's faces. The writer concludes with a lively picture of the new model trooper in his new red coat faced with his colonel's colors, his great boots and huge clinking spurs; a soldier before all things in spite of the text on his lips. It seems a far cry from this light cavalryman of [the seventeenth century to the hussar of the present day, yet they may not be so distant after all."

The Connaught Rangers.

Their Centenary Celebration—Re-Presentation of Colors.

The 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers—the old 88th—on Wednesday celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the raising of the regiment, an event that should have occurred last year, but which the autumn manœuvres prevented. On Tuesday afternoon the celebration commenced by the holding of regimental sports at Anglesea Barracks, Portsea, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George A. de Hochepped-Larpent and the officers subsequently entertaining the married people of the regiment, while in the evening the officers' mess was the scene of an interesting gathering, a number of old officers being entertained at dinner, including General Lambert, who was in command during the South African and Zulu campaigns, Colonel Owens, Major Kells, Captain Cousins, Captain Barton, Captain Maher, Captain Macdonald, Colonel Penton, Colonel Philpot Curran, Major Hale, Major Carpenter and others. But the chief event was that of Wednesday, when the unique ceremony of re-presenting the regiment with its old colors took place on the parade ground. The old 88th is a corps with a wonderful history. It saw service a few years after its formation in Egypt, but its chief glory is the fact that during the Peninsular war it formed part of Picton's Brigade. During that period it was commanded by Colonel Wallace, a brave officer, whose memory has not been forgotten, in spite of later service seen in the Crimea, in India and in South Africa. In 1820 the regiment received new colors, and those which accompanied them through the long campaign were handed to the Colonel who commanded them. They remained in the possession of the Wallace family until Wednesday, when they were re-presented to the corps by Colonel F. J. A. Wallace (formerly of the Grey), a son of the famous commandant of the 88th.—*Portsmouth (Eng.) Times.*

Canada at Bisley.

[FROM THE MILITARY GAZETTE Special Correspondent.]

BISLEY, July 21, 1894.

Up to mid-day to-day it looked as though the Bisley meeting would close in rain and mist and other discomfort. Every tent was dripping, as it had been dripping nearly the whole fortnight through with short intervals of sunshine; the grass of the camp was and still is sodden and in places forms the bottom of small lakelets; and the cart tracks which run here and there through the enclosure are covered with an inch of sloppy mass of about the quality, though lighter in color, than the far-famed Winnipeg mud. "Ah," said a Canadian lady to me last Thursday, "we manage these things better in Canada." She was thinking of the Rideau Ranges at Ottawa, and when I watched her decked out in all the finery befitting the garden party at the Canadian camp, crouching beneath the station-shed to get out of the drenching rain and then scurrying through mud and drizzle I could quite believe all she said. Happily, since mid-day things have improved. We may have to bid Bisley good-bye in the fitful sunshine. Despite the rain and discomfort, Major Ibbotson's "at home" on Thursday must be declared a success. It is doubtful if any "at home" in the camp in recent years has attracted quite such a well dressed crowd. The major himself looked very gay in the full dress of the Royal Scots; the Adjutant, Lieut. Kirkpatrick, was very quietly attired in the uniform of the 14th battalion of Kingston; the members of the team in their varying uniforms lent plenty of color to the camp as they stood in formal array and the band of the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire, did not let the rain damp their musical ardor. Of visitors I can only name a few. Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, and Mr. and Mrs. Christian Grey; Sir Donald and Lady Smith and Dr. and Mrs. Howard, Baroness Macdonald, Senator Dickey, Lieut. Geo. Kirkpatrick, R. E., the Hon. W. V. Vail, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert, Mr. John Ogilvie, of Montreal, Dr. H. S. Birkett, Madame Dr. Turgeon, Mrs. P. M., Miss and Mr. W. E. Christie, Miss Hutchins, Mr. P. Larmouth, of Ottawa, and some members of the Larmouth family from Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Caverhill; Mr. Douglas Brymner, the Dominion architect, who returns to Canada next week; Col. and Mrs. Denison, of Toronto; Mr. Staveley Hill, Q. C., M. P., Major Buchan, and many more.

The event of the "at home," apart from the social function, was the presentation of the handsome cup given by the Canada Club. Sir Charles Tupper made the presentation on behalf of the club, and in handing it to Major Ibbotson referred to the distinguished services which both the Ibbotson and Kirkpatrick families had rendered to Canada and Europe on the field in years past, and complimented the team upon their acquisition of the Ranelagh cup that day. Major Ibbotson made a suitable little speech in reply and accepted the cup, to be handed

to the winner when the shooting had been concluded and the aggregate made up. The Ranelagh cup was, he said, a feather in the cap of the 12th York Rangers of Toronto.

Of course everyone regrets that the Canadians once again return to Canada without carrying the quaint old Kolapore cups with them, but apart from that they have done fairly well, and it is probably quite safe to say that no Canadian team of recent years has had so trying an experience in the matter of wind and light and rain. The conditions, speaking generally, must have been particularly troublesome to those accustomed to the far more even and accountable Canadian climate. Remembering that, Major Ibbotson and his men may feel satisfied with the general results of their visit. They had, it was estimated on Thursday evening, won £549, so that the Canadians return to the Dominion with substantial consolation in the way of cash. Canada's victory in the St. George's is very popular, not only in the Canadian camp, but everywhere, for no one denies that the courage of the Canadians year after year coming so far to join in the contests merits the heartiest applause, and I must say receives it.

The prizes were distributed this afternoon at a late hour by the Duchess of Connaught, and the popularity of the "plucky Canadians," as they are called, was well attested when S. Sgt. King came forward to receive the St. George's vase, and when Major Ibbotson led his men up to receive the £80 prize in the Kolapore. The Canadians were in fact kept pretty busy receiving their various honors, among which may be named the following, with the scores attached from to-day's official test:

QUEEN'S—800 AND 900 YARDS.				
	2nd stage.	800 yds.	900 yds.	Total.
Lt. T. Mitchell	192	37	40	269
S. Sgt. Davidson	195	29	52	256
S. Sgt. Bell	192	33	24	248
Q. T. S. Ogg	190	24	24	238

QUEEN'S—2ND STAGE.			
Place.		£	Total.
138—S. Sgt. Simpson	.....	4	186
143—Sgt. Barlis	.....	4	186
284—Pte. Turnbull	.....	3	168

QUEEN'S—1ST STAGE—200, 500 AND 600 YARDS.			
	Prize.	Score.	
S. Sgt. King	£2	83	
Lt. Curran	2	83	
Pte. Kamberry	1	83	
Sgt. Milligan	1	82	

QUEEN'S TYROS.			
Lt. Ross	.....	1	79
Capt. Moore	.....	1	78

At one time during the shooting at the 900 yards range it was hoped among the Canadians that Lieut. Tom Mitchell, who hails from Toronto, might possibly make a running for the blue ribbon of the meeting, and as it was his total for the 900 yards range did great credit to his marksmanship. But the Scotchmen were too much for him, and came in easy winners, the total being 283 or 14 above the highest Canadian total. Last year Canada had only one in the last stage; this year she had four and they all won substantial prizes.

ST. GEORGE'S—2ND STAGE.			
	Prize.	Total.	
1. S. Sgt. King—The vase, gold cross, Dragon cup, and	£30	77	
16. Pte. Kamberry	9	68	
109. Pte. Hayhurst 1st stage	2	29	
126. Sgt. Baylis	2	29	
154. Sgt. Milligan	2	28	

DAILY GRAPHIC.			
Place.			
95. (tie) Pte. Ralston	.....	2	31

103. S. Sgt. Simpson	.....	2	31
126. Capt. Moore	.....	2	31
MARTINS.			
91. Sgt. Milligan	.....	2	30
97. S. Sgt. King	.....	2	30
RANELAGH MEMORIAL CHALLENGE CUP.			

Each battalion sending up a sufficient contingent to compete for the Queen's prize is allowed to name beforehand six men as its representatives in the Ranelagh and the aggregate of these six in the first stage of the Queen's decides the destination of the cup. Canada fortunately had six men from the 12th York Rangers in the Queen's contest, and their average being above 86 points per man they won the cup, though not without a close run by the Highlanders.

CANADA (WINNER OF CUP AND £9).					
Davidson, S.-Sergt	29	33	29	91
Bayles, Sergt	30	33	27	90
Bell, Staff-Sergt	25	30	32	87
Mitchell, Lieut	30	29	27	86
Simpson, S.-Sergt	29	30	27	86
Curran, Lieut	26	28	29	83
		169	183	171	523

3RD V. B. HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY (WINNERS OF £6,150).					
Geddes, Pte	29	33	29	91
Rodger, Pte	32	32	26	90
Bain, Pte	28	31	30	89
Comery, Col.-Sergt	28	32	28	88
Munro-Don, Sergt	31	28	27	86
Wallace, Sergt	28	32	19	79
		176	188	159	523

There were eleven other English and Scottish battalions competing, with scores ranging from 513, the total of the 3rd Lark, to 448, the total of the 2nd V. B., west riding of Yorkshire.

THE MACKINNON.					
Winners of the Cup.					
	Pts. for Shooting.	Pts. for Drill.	Pts. deducted.	Tot.	
England	124	9	..	133
Next in order of merit.					
Scotland	122	6	..	128
Canada	104	10	..	114
Wales	85	4	4	85

DAILY TELEGRAPH.			
Place.	Prize.	Score.	
12. Sgt. Baylis	5	33
23. Pte. Hayhurst	3	32
81. Pte. Kamberry	2	31

WEEKLY GRAPHIC.			
67. Corpl. McNaughton	2	65
148. S.-Sgt. Mitchell	2	64
172. Sgt. Milligan	2	63

PRINCE OF WALES.			
27. Sgt. D. Mitchell	£3	89
42. S.-Sgt. Davidson	3	88
45. Sgt. Bertram	3	88

CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION PRIZES.			
Canada won 14 out of the 15 prizes.			
ALEXANDRA.			
71. S.-Sgt. Davidson	3	50
112. Gunner Turnbull	3	58
139. Corpl. McNaughton	3	58
234. Lieut. Ross	2	56
237. Pte. Rolston	2	56
203. Sgt. Bertram	2	56

FIELD RIFLE CO.'S PRIZE.			
2. Sgt. Bertram	5	34
3. Sgt. Milligan	£2 10s.	34

MARS DEN.			
3. (Tie) Q. M. S. Ogg	£7 13s. 4d.	34
7. S.-Sgt. King	2	33

APSLBY PELLATT.			
8. S.-Sgt. King	1, 14, 3	34
12. Lieut. Ross	1, 14, 3	34
16. Q. M. S. Ogg	1	34

JEFFREY.			
1. (Tie) Sgt. Milligan	Rifle	35
3. Pte. Hayhurst	3, 6, 8	35
14. Pte. Kamberry	1	34
15. Lt. T. Mitchell	1	34
18. Cpl. McNaughton	1	34

KOLAPORE.			
2. Canada	£80	677

A private letter from Ceylon mentions incidentally that Arabi, who is no longer entitled to the meagre honour of being called Pasha, is in very delicate health, and he will probably soon follow Fehmy and Abdal, who have already died in the beautiful but not very healthy island to which the Egyptian leaders of the revolt of 1882 were exiled.

Programme of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association.

To Be Fired at Cote St. Luke Ranges, Montreal, Aug. 14th and two Following Days.

All Matches Martini Henry Rifles.

TUESDAY, 14TH AUG., 1894.

Nursery—500 yards, 7 shots, 20 prizes, cash \$ 78 00
 Merchants—500 yds, 10 " 45 " " 201 00
 " B Nursery " " " 20 " " 78 00
 Military Matches—Skirmishing and volley firing teams, 9 prizes..... 135 00

WEDNESDAY, 15TH AUG.

Active Militia—200, 500 and 600 yds, 7 shots each range, 55 individual, 7 team, prizes \$311 00
 Association—7 shots at 500 yds } 55 individual
 10 " 600 " } 5 team prizes \$11 00

THURSDAY, 16TH AUG.

Carlslake—7 shots, 200 yds, standing } 55 indiv. 311 00
 7 " 400 " prone }
 7 " 600 " any pos'n } 5 team pr

Extra series at 500, 600, 800 and 900 yards—all through the meeting—valuable prizes in cash and kind.

Aggregate—15 prizes, \$86 00 cash and badges, and tickets to Ottawa.

Aggregate, Nursery—4 prizes, \$27 00 cash.
 Aggregate Teams, Nursery—Five men. Martini shield and \$25 00 cash in two prizes.

Aggregate Teams—Cup and 3 prizes cash \$45 00.
 Also Sims cup for teams of 10 men.

Programme of the Ontario Rifle Association Matches.

So Be Fired at Long Branch Rifle Ranges, Toronto Aug. 21 and Following Days.

TUESDAY, AUG. 21ST,

The Canada Company—5 shots at 200 yards and 5 shots at 400 yards [Nursery] 35 individual prizes, total value \$135 00, and 4 teams prizes \$90 00.

The Gilmour—7 shots at 500 yards, 55 prizes, total value \$244 00.

The Gibson—7 shots at 500 and 7 shots at 600 yards, 50 prizes, total value \$255 00.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22ND.

The Macdonald—7 shots, standing, at 200 yards, 50 prizes, total value \$229 00.

The Gordon—7 shots at 600 yards, 55 prizes, \$244.

The Walker—7 shots at 500 and 7 shots at 600 yds, 60 prizes, \$305 00.

THURSDAY, AUG. 23RD.

Tait-Brassey—7 shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, 86 individual prizes \$470 00, 5 team prizes \$200 00 cash and Tait cup. 3 Co'y team prizes [4 men] \$45 cash and Brassey cup.

Gzowski—Skirmishing, teams, 6 prizes, cup and \$140 00 cash.

Mulock Aggregate—25 prizes, \$172 00.

Revolver Match—7 shots at 25 yards, 6 prizes, \$27.

Extra Series—200 yards, 5 shots standing and 5 kneeling, best aggregate of each to count, 25 prizes, \$127 00.

Extra Series—500 yards, 5 shots, 19 prizes, \$101.

Extra Series—600 yards, 5 shots, 19 prizes, \$101.

Extra Series—800 yards, 5 shots, prizes in kind [22] and cash \$101.

Martini Henry will be used in all the matches.

Synopsis of the Programme of the Dominion Rifle Association Matches.

To Take Place at the Rideau Ranges, Ottawa, Commencing Monday, 27th Aug., 1894.

We quote from a circular issued by the president of the association :—

The Association offer such a prize list and amended regulations and arrangements, having in view the convenience and comfort of competitors as it is hoped will be the means of inducing an increased attendance of marksmen at the annual matches, the aggregate prizes amounting to \$7,000.00, exclusive of prizes in kind, viz :—London Merchants, Vase ; Macdougall Cup ; British Challenge Shield ; Gzowski Challenge Cup ; Hon. Sir A. P. Caron's Challenge Cup ; the Lansdowne Challenge Cup ; the Walker Cups ; special cash prizes presented by the Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia ; the Kirkpatrick Challenge Cup ; Cup presented by Messrs. Davis & Sons, Montreal ; Mr. Stewards' (of London) prize, a handsome clock, valued at £8 8s 0d sterling ; N. R. A. medal ; D. R. A. medal,

and numerous badges as shown in the programme for 1894.

The following is a synopsis of the matches and prizes :—

No.	Prizes \$
1. Nursery Match.....	62 301 00
2. Hamilton Powder Company Match	89 520 00
3. Macdougall Challenge Cup Match, Cup, Badge and.....	86 530 00
4. Dominion of Canada Match, one team prize the Davis & Sons Cup and.....	100 657 00
5. Minister of Militia's Match, teams, Cup and.....	7 147 00
and Individual.....	84 523 00
6. The Walker Battalion Match, two cups, 6 badges and.....	6 198 00
7. Henshaw Match.....	90 560 00
8. The Kirkpatrick Match 4 team prizes, cup and.....	90 704 00
9. Nursery Aggregate.....	30 150 00
10. Lansdowne Aggregate Match, teams, cup and.....	8 200 00
11. Extra Series Aggregate, one prize Mr. Stewards' Clock.....	100 600 00
12. Grand Aggregate, medals, badges and.....	7 245 00
13. Gzowski Challenge Cup Match, Military Teams.....	7 185 00
14. British Challenge Shield Match, Military Teams.....	3 500 00
15. Governor General's Match, badges and.....	2 180 00
16. London Merchants' Cup Match, cup and.....	35 200 00
17. Extra Series "A" 500 yards.....	35 200 00
18. do Series "B" 600 yards.....	35 200 00
19. do Series "C" 800 yards.....	35 200 00
20. do Series "D" 900 yards.....	35 200 00
	921 \$7,000 00

It will be observed by the programme of matches, now ready for issue upon application to the Secretary, that all matches will be competed for with "Martini-Henry" Rifles, and that the ammunition will be furnished to competitors at the firing points.

The Visibility of Colors.

Some experiments recently carried out by the Paris Society of Civil Engineers to test the visibility of colors possesses very considerable interest from a military point of view. The distinctness with which colors at long distances could be perceived were assessed by numbers ranging from 1 to 8, the last number representing invisibility. As the last result of observations made on a clear day at a distance of 300 metres (686 yards), white stood out most distinctly, with the assessed value of 1, then came Hussar blue No. 2, madder red No. 3, green No. 4, whilst grey and the color of dry leaves were nearly invisible, and therefore assessed at No. 7. In cloudy weather it was found that the visibility of blue, grey, and brown was not altered. Hussar blue, however, was slightly less visible, and its number sank from No. 2 to No. 3. Madder red also sank from No. 3 to No. 4, but on the other hand green became more visible, and its number was raised to 4. Contrary to what might have been expected, the results of the observations made at night were very nearly the same for all colors, as when observed in cloudy weather, with one notable exception, viz., that white, from being the most visible color, was no longer distinguishable, and its number therefore sank from 1 to 8.

Commenting on the result of these experiments, La France Militaire points out that white is almost universally banished from army uniforms. Very dark blue forms the uniform of the German Infantry ; iron grey and dark blue are also the colors of the Italian Army, so that the soldiers of both these armies may be said to be nearly invisible at long ranges, their degree of visibility representing approximately No. 6. The visibility of the French Infantry, with their red képis, dark blue coats, and madder red trousers, may be assessed roughly at 4½. The Artillery and Engineers in all three armies are practically dressed in the same way in dark colored uniforms. The most variety of coloring occurs in the cavalry. In Italy and Germany only the Dragoons wear light blue. In France the whole of the cavalry wear madder

red breeches, and the Light Cavalry are dressed in light blue. As regards the color of its uniforms, therefore, the French Army is somewhat at a disadvantage. In reality, however, the red trousers of the Infantry are only visible between the top of the boots and the bottom of the long Infantry coat, and after a few days spent in marching they become so discolored by mud and dust as to lose their distinctness at a distance. The French Cavalry, whose special mission it is to spy out the movements of the enemy without themselves being seen, however, labor under a real disadvantage on account of the distinct visibility of their uniforms. No account has been taken of the conspicuousness imparted by the corass, helmet, and sword scabbard, as it is more than probable that in any future campaign care will be taken to brown any accoutrements which by their glitter are likely to attract the enemy's fire. The introduction of smokeless powder makes it more necessary than ever that attention should be paid to uniforms being as little conspicuous in color as possible.

Armour-Plate Trials.

A remarkable trial of English armour plates took place on June 28 in the Artillery Polygon at Okhta, near St. Petersburg, with results that were certainly startling. There were three plates—one from Messrs. Cammell, measuring 8 feet square and 6 inches in thickness, and two for Messrs. John Brown & Company, one being of the same dimensions as those of the Cammell plate, and the other 8 feet square, 10 inches thick, and bent. All three plates had been face hardened by the Harvey process. The gun used throughout was a 6-inch Oboukhoff of 45 calibres. The projectiles were of two sorts—namely, the latest improved Holtzer shell, made at the Russian Putilof works, and a similar shell with a Russian improvement, the secret of which is jealously guarded. The velocities of six rounds fired at the 6-inch plates were all about 1,850 foot-seconds. At the 10-inch plates the velocity was nearly 2,400 foot-seconds. One round was fired with each projectile, which, on account of the curvature of the plate, struck with an obliquity of from eight to ten degrees. All the shells treated by the secret Russian process penetrated the target entirely, and sped some thousand yards to the rear, while the other shells, under similar conditions, though obtaining greater penetration than has ever yet been reached by any projectiles known in England, were stopped and broken up. The secretly improved shells passed right through a wooden screen erected a short distance from the backing of the plates, so that there could be no doubt that they went through the plates undamaged, although no one was allowed to see them afterwards.

According to a Times correspondent, it would seem that two lessons are to be learnt from this important trial. In the first place the Holtzer shell made in Russia is better than any known in England ; and secondly, the secret Russian improvement which it has always been expected would fail when tested by oblique firing, has undoubtedly proved itself to be a remarkable success, and has placed in the hands of the Russian Government a projectile superior to any hitherto invented. The oblique tests in themselves will be immensely useful, and it is believed that very little experience has up to the present been gathered by oblique firing against armour. This in real warfare would naturally be the rule and not the exception. Further trials at still greater angles of obliquity were to take place during the past week.

The Queen at Aldershot.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Czarevitch, Princess Alix of Hesse, and Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, on Wednesday evening proceeded by special train to Aldershot to witness a grand torchlight tattoo. Several tattoos of a similar character, though on a much smaller scale, have taken place at Aldershot since the German Emperor introduced them, and they have proved highly popular; but few could conceive a more imposing ceremony than the ceremony of Wednesday evening, when sixteen massed bands, representing every arm of the Service, gave national and international music, pronounced by the best judges to be perfect down to its minutest detail.

The tattoo commenced at ten o'clock, and the following programme, which will help to convey a faint idea of the nature of the imposing military display prepared for the Sovereign was carried out in its entirety:—

Advance of the English Guard of Honour: The Northumberland Fusiliers, accompanied by the bands of the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, the Lincolnshire Regiment, the Rifle Brigade, (the Prince Consort's Own).

Air, "Britannia Rules the Waves."

Advance of the Welsh Guard of Honour: The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, accompanied by the bands of the Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment, Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Air, "The Men of Harlech."

Advance of the Scottish Guard of Honour: The Highland Light Infantry, accompanied by the bands of the Cheshire Regiment, the Worchstershire Regiment, the Highland Light Infantry, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).

Air, "The Campbells are Coming."

Advance of the Irish Guard of Honour: The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), accompanied by the bands of the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys), 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, Royal Artillery.

Air "St. Patrick's Day."

1. "Infantry First Post." By the combined Infantry buglers of the division.

2. "Marsch der Finnländischer Reiterei," the regimental march of the 1st Prussian Dragoons (Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland's Own). By the massed bands of the division; conductor, Mr. J. S. Dunlop, Bandmaster, Royal Scots Greys.

3. "Cavalry First Post and Slow March." By the trumpeters of the Cavalry Brigade, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Engineers.

4. "Reminiscences of all Nations." By the massed bands of the division; conductor, Mr. F. Brown, Bandmaster, Liester Regiment.

5. "Slow March." By the combined drums and fifes of the division.

6. Polka, "Holly Bush." By the massed bands of the division; conductor, Mr. F. A. Marks, Bandmaster, Lincolnshire Regiment.

7. "Cavalry Last Post and Quick March." By the trumpeters of the Cavalry Brigade, the Royal Artillery, and the Royal Engineers. March composed by Mr. E. O. Davies, Bandmaster, 4th Hussars.

8. Selection from *Faust*. By the massed bands of the division; conductor, Mr. H. Sims, Bandmaster, Royal Artillery.

9. "Quick March and Infantry Last Post." By the combined drums and fifes of the division.

10. The German Tattoo, "Zapfenstreich." By the massed bands of the division; conductor, Mr. W. H. Dencer, Bandmaster, Northumberland Fusiliers.

11. Royal Salute by all the Guards of Honour, "The National Anthem." By the combined bands, drums, fifes, and trumpeters of the division.

Departure of the Irish Guard of Honour.—Air, "Gary Owen."

Departure of the Scottish Guard of Honour.—Air, "Highland Laddie."

Departure of the Welsh Guard of Honour.—Air, "Shenkin-ap-Morgan."

Departure of the English Guard of Honour.—Air, "Hearts of Oak."

Concentration of the Torch Bearers: Pipers of the Highland Light Infantry, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Air, "Guid Nicht, an' joy be wi' ye a'."

Departure of the Torch Bearers: Pipers of the Highland Light Infantry, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.—Air, "The Earl of Mansfield."

The Queen who dined and slept at the Royal Pavilion on Wednesday night, reviewed on the following morning the troops of the Division, under the command of the Duke of Connaught, on Laffan's Plain.

The Queen, accompanied by the Czarevitch and the Royal Family, drove from the Royal Pavilion to the Parade Ground escorted by an escort of the Royal Scots Greys. Her Majesty was received on arrival by the Duke of Cambridge and the Head-quarters Staff, the troops giving a Royal salute, and the bands playing the National Anthem, after which the Division marched past, the Artillery and Cavalry also marched past at the trot, and the Royal Horse Artillery and Cavalry at the gallop. The troops then formed line and advanced in review order, and after a Royal salute, the Queen left the Review Ground for Farnborough Station and returned to Windsor.—*United Service Gazette*, July 14th.

International Courtesies.

Upon his promotion to the rank of rear-admiral the American commander-in-chief on the European station will receive the warmest congratulations of the British Service and of his many friends in this country. The retirement of Rear-Admiral Skerrett has paved the way for the promotion of Commodore and Acting Rear-Admiral Erben before he reached the limit of age, and he received orders at Antwerp on July 10 to report himself for the promotion examination. Since she left the Thames the *Chicago* and her officers have been warmly welcomed at Antwerp, and many enjoyments have been provided. The Fourth of July celebration was a great day, and the Admiral welcomed a large party on board. Mr. Henry Irving telegraphed his congratulations in a specially graceful manner. "Salutation and greeting to all friends in the *Chicago* from the Admiral's cabin to the cockpit, and may good wishes of the true Fourth of July pattern gild your good ship from the truck to the keel," he said. But this was not all. A beautiful cartoon from the pencil of Mr. Thomas Nast reached the Admiral from the same hand, and is now hung on the gun-deck in view of all hands. It represents two blue

jackets, English and American, facing each other, with right hands clasped, while suspended above their heads against the drapery, forming the background of the picture, are the shields of their respective countries. Between the two is a portrait of the Queen, and below it are the words "Blood is thicker than water." In the left-hand lower corner is a picture of the *Blake* in Boston Harbour, with the Bunker's Hill Monument in the distance, on May 24, and the opposite corner has a view of the *Chicago* in the Thames on the same date. Between these two corner pieces is the inscription, "Join and aid in the preservation of law, order, and humanity—that would be the influence of sea power upon history." The *Chicago's* boiler repairs have made good progress, but, unfortunately, on July 11, an English merchant steamer, the *Azori*, ran into her on the starboard side at the forward sponson, breaking down the framing and tearing away the plates, and entered her side to the depth of 2 feet, making a hole 2 feet wide and some 9 feet high, extending from just below the spar-deck to about 6 feet above the water-line. The merchantman is said to have been in fault, and extensive repairs are necessary; but the unfortunate accident afforded a fine example of the discipline of the *Chicago's* company.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

The Next Flagship.

The *Crescent* will relieve the *Blake*, flag-ship on the North America and West Indies station, next spring.

According to the Portsmouth correspondent of the *Western Morning News*, the following appointments are being discussed in naval circles as probable:—Vice-Admiral R. Wells to the Nore on December 9; Queenstown, Rear-Admiral Claude E. Buckle, January 1; North America, Rear-Admiral Sir John A. Fisher, February 2; Controller, Rear-Admiral C. G. Fane; Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear-Admiral A. T. Powlett; China, Vice-Admiral R. E. Tracey, February 16 (Admiral Tracey is a Chinese scholar and a Mandarin of the Empire); East Indies, Rear-Admiral H. Rawson, January 26; Australia, Rear-Admiral Cyprian Bridge, December 9, and Vice-Admiral Sir Walter Hunt Grubbe, President of Greenwich College, early in November.

The *Crescent*, Captain R. W. Craigie, arrived at Plymouth July 16th from Sydney, bringing home the paid-off crews of the *Ringarooma*, *Katoomba*, and *Boomerang*, and part of those of the *Tauranga* and *Mildura*, serving on the Australian station. This was the *Crescents* maiden voyage, and the officers state that she has fully maintained her reputation as a powerful and an efficient cruiser. She has quite beaten the Service record for fast steaming, having performed the voyage to and from Australia in a much shorter time than has ever been accomplished by any of Her Majesty's ships, the troop-ships not excepted. Since leaving England the *Crescent* has covered a distance of 24,267 nautical miles, on a coal consumption of 6,290 tons, and has been 82½ days at sea. The longest run was made on the 5th July when for twenty-four hours she covered a distance of 369 knots.

The Modern War Gun.

"The ball is crazy, the bayonet alone is sensible," said the brave Souwarof after forcing the lines of Joubert at Novi. The Russian general had some reason for speaking thus. In one of his attacks he had the audacity to have his grave dug by his grenadiers under the fire of the French foot soldiers. "If you do not advance," exclaimed he to his troops "you will bury me here." Legend or not, it must be agreed that guns were not very formidable at this epoch.

Souwarof and Joubert would be obliged to change their opinion were they to return among us, for owing to the adoption of rifled arms loaded at the breech, the fire of the infantry has become much more efficacious.

The war of 1866 marks the starting point of true revolution in armament. We think it superfluous to rewrite here the history of the chassepot, and to pass in review all the improvements of detail made for a period of twenty years up to 1886.

It seems to us more useful to sketch a comparative study of the various types of war guns now in use among the principal powers.

In France, the last type adopted is, as well known, the 1886 model, called the Lebel gun. The preparatory work of the School of Chalons upon movable breeches and upon projectiles, and the discovery of a new explosive by Engineer Vieille, have permitted of uniting the majority of the conditions required for a weapon of small caliber and rapid fire.

However, the system of repetition might be better. There has been too much haste to adopt a mechanism that is already old, since in America Lee devised a very practical magazine that, through a single spring, carried the cartridges one by one to the breech box, and, in Germany, Mannlicher still further simplified and improved (if that were possible) the invention of Lee.

However this may be, the successive transformations made in armament from 1887 to 1889 are derived from the principles applied in inventions of French, American or Austrian origin. The three models that we represent herewith show us the latest improvements made by the manufacturers in France and other countries. They much resemble one another externally, and differ only in the system of repetition.

The Dandeteau gun is provided with a movable breech analogous to that of the Lebel gun. Ingenious arrangements permit of filling the magazine by a single movement of the thumb, by the aid of a fire-cartridge loader, or else of introducing the cartridges therinto, one by one, with the fingers. The weapon may be used for firing shot by shot, the magazine being filled or not.

The latest type of the Mauser gun is the least simple of the three weapons. The assembling of the various pieces of the movable breech leaves much to be desired, and although it

has been possible to conceal the magazine in the stock it has been at the cost of complications that ought to be avoided in weapons of war. This loader is not very strong. The Mannlicher gun, manufactured at Steyr (Austria), is a very strong weapon. Its breech closer is simple, and its repeating mechanism has but one defect, and that is of requiring loaders. If the latter chance to give out, the weapon cannot be supplied and the loading of it charge by charge is very difficult. Moreover, the fire-cartridge loaders are very well adapted for packing, and keep the ammunition in a good state.

These three 6.5 mm. guns fire balls of about 10 grammes with an initial velocity of 750 meters, in the case of the first, and of 710 meters in that of the two others. The ball of the Daudeteau gun traverses at 50 meters 1.45 meter of juxtaposed spruce planks, or 12 mm. of hard steel.

The following are some figures that will give an idea of the progress of ballistics during the last twenty years that is to say since the adoption of the 1878 model of the Gras gun. This weapon used a cartridge weighing 43 grammes, the ball of which propelled with a velocity of 450 meters was capable, without the aid of the breech-sight, of sweeping the ground up to about 45 meters. At great distances, toward about 400 meters, for example, the dangerous zone for a standing man was 9.4 meters. The expression "Sweeping the ground," we use purposely. In fact, at the distances at which battles will take place in the future the enemy will no longer be seen, but an endeavor will be made to render the ground that he occupies untenable. It will therefore be necessary for the infantry officer to be able to estimate distances accurately, and to recognize at once the grounds whose inclination recedes from or approaches the curve of the trajectory, in order to obtain as often as possible a rasant fire and avoid a darting one.

After a comparative examination of the most recent 6½ mm. models, a question very naturally arises: Is it possible to obtain a more reduced caliber? With the Lebel, whose cartridge weighs 29 grammes, the 15 gramme ball has a velocity of 615 meters. A shot may be fired without the breech-sight as far as to about 600 meters. At 1,400 meters the dangerous zone for a man standing is 17 meters.

As for the Daudeteau gun, that gives the 10 gramme ball with a 22 gramme cartridge a velocity of 750 meters. The ground swept without a back-sight is about 700 meters. At 1,400 meters, the dangerous zone is 22 meters.

With equal weight, the soldier would carry in his cartridge box 160 cartridges of the Daudeteau gun against 80 of the Gras gun and 118 of the 1886 model. He might sweep the ground in front of him to a greater distance and more easily, since the new weapons are lighter and their recoil is more insignificant.

The first condition to be required of this new weapon would be a greater initial velocity. Now the experiments made up to the present teach us that when we exceed the maximum velocity furnished by the 6½ mm. gun we reach pressures in the smaller calibers such that we scarcely dare to continue such experiments. So we think that, in the present state of metallurgy, with the existing powders, and with lead and German silver as materials for projectiles, the caliber of the 6½ mm. is the one that gives the best results.

Is that as much as to say that it is impossible to construct 6 mm. or even 5 mm. guns? Certainly not. The 5 mm. gun exists. Devised by the Austrian manufacturer Kruka and the Swiss professor Hebler, it operates in a satisfactory manner; but it is not a weapon of war, according to the manufacturers themselves. It is a weapon for personal defense for colonists, planters and expedition troops. This gun, which shoots well to short distances, say as far as about 500 meters, could not be used in the wars that are waged between European armies.

The velocity of the 5mm. projectile is too feeble to allow the dangerous zones to be extended to great distances. Finally, the effects of this very light and fine ball are doubtful. The advantage of such a weapon is its extreme lightness and especially the lightness of its cartridge, which weighs scarcely 10 grammes.

What, then, will be the weapon of the future? A portable gun firing, with an initial velocity of 850 or 900 meters, a projectile that preserves at great distances a sustained trajectory would be for the foot soldier the weapon that is the dream of tacticians.

But, in order to create weapons superior to those just mentioned, it would be necessary to find other powders capable, under a very small volume, of producing the same effects. If a special fulminant placed in the heel of the projectile, or a liquefied or non-liquefied gas, permitted of firing projectiles with initial velocities of from 800 to 900 meters, one might then seek the semi-automatic gun of three or five shots spoken of by the *Revue des Sciences Militaires*. Such gun having been found, there would still be reason to ask whether, the human gun carriage not being very stable and being very impressionable, it would not be very dangerous to put this weapon into the hands of troops.

While awaiting the invention of the new explosive, we should congratulate ourselves for possessing at the present time the but of the war powders in existence. It is owing to the powder that the Lebel, which is in the rear as regards repetition, always gives the most rasant and surest fire of all the weapons in service, inclusive of the 6½ mm. guns manufactured in foreign countries.

Briefly, we cannot better conclude than by the statement, re-assuring from the standpoint of national defense, that the French gun is superior to all the analogous weapons now in service among the other powers.

If, by reason of the progress that

must always be anticipated, the necessity of a new type should arise, our engineers, we doubt not, would be able to give it the most serious ballistic qualities and a mechanism proof against anything. As for the question of caliber, that is, as we have explained, a complex problem. Between the dimensions of the projectile and its effects there exist relations such that it is necessary to maintain a just equilibrium between the various elements, and that it would be impossible to reduce the caliber below a certain limit without causing the ball to lose in force and velocity what it gained in lightness.—*L'Illustration*.

The War-power of Good Shooting.

The shooting of the Infantry soldier is a subject that is attracting more attention, if possible, every day. A study of the official reports, however, induces the belief that the results are not altogether commensurate with the trouble taken.

The infallible test of all military training, viz., the practical experiences of active service in the field, certainly appears to bear this view out. Statistics on the subject are extremely difficult to obtain, and vary very much according to circumstances, but the percentage of hits to rounds fired in the field is undoubtedly a very small one indeed, probably amounting in recent European warfare to not more than half per cent, possibly as low as a quarter. For the purposes of my argument, however, and in order to avoid even an approach to exaggeration, I will take the higher figure of half per cent. This means that to hit one of the enemy a soldier has to fire the stupendous number of two hundred shots. Surely a statement calculated to take one's breath away; and yet there is no mistake about it, the result of all our elaborate and painstaking training is that the subject of it hits his target once in two hundred attempts. An ounce of such fact as this is worth many tons of theory, and the question at once strikes one, "Is a system of musketry training that can do no better than this a satisfactory one?" To which an impartial observer must reply that that under present conditions, and with the means at our disposal, it is undoubtedly the very best that could be devised. The "conditions" are that the very largest number of men possible shall be trained; the "means" imply limited ground for practice, and owing to the large number trained, and the enormous cost of ammunition, limited cartridges to shoot.

The "conditions" of modern war in the first respect are almost a complete reversal of the military policy of the ancient fighting races of Europe. Now we are content to sacrifice efficiency to numbers. As long as vast numbers of men can be placed in the field on the outbreak of war, it seems immaterial that their training should have been of the very shortest and slightest description. It is

argued that, as a medium for destruction, one man laying on his stomach firing his rifle at eight hundred yards range is as good as another, and therefore that 100,000 men must be better than 50,000; but if each of the 100,000 men requires two hundred cartridges to bring down his man, and each of the 50,000 owing to better training, can bring down two men with the same number of rounds, where does the advantage of the larger force come in? It is obvious I think, that if the smaller force can do the same amount of work, it must be more economical and more suitable in every respect.

The early Greeks and Romans did not employ vast armies of half-trained men; on the contrary, their forces, compared with those of continental nations of the present day, were comparatively diminutive; but we know how strict was their discipline, and how highly trained they were in all physical and martial exercises in order to inure them to the hardships of war. The results were seen in their extraordinary victories over vastly superior numbers. It may be urged that their opponents were barbarians, almost savages; possibly, but they were not deficient in courage, and knew how to fight, and the hand-to-hand method of warfare in vogue in those days was surely more favourable to superior numbers than at present. How marvellous was the battle of Marathon, in which 10,000 Greeks utterly routed more than ten times their number of Persians! How still more wonderful the famous march of Xenophon and the 10,000, when isolated in an enemy's country 1500 miles from their own land; disdainful of all overtures for surrender, even after the treacherous slaughter of their generals, they elect a new leader, and forming themselves in a hollow square with the baggage in the centre, repulse all the attacks of their enemies, and finally gain the Black Sea, having covered the 1500 miles from Babylon to Trebizond in 122 days! Surely an extraordinary example of what a small well-trained force can effect, especially when it is considered that the Persian armies were numbered by hundreds of thousands, and provided with all the engines of war so much in vogue in those days in the East, such as elephants, chariots with scythes attached to their axles, and moveable wooden redoubts drawn by oxen and filled with archers. What man has done man can do again. Is it impossible, therefore, that even in our days a small but highly trained army might contend with success against a largely superior force. Let us imagine a *corps d'elite* of 25,000 men so trained in the use of the rifle that each man can be relied upon to make five per cent of hits to rounds fired. Is it a very extravagant estimate five hits in a hundred rounds? What would a sportsman say! And what chance would an army of 100,000 men, trained to the extent only of half per cent. of hits, have against a corps of such marksmen as these, provided each with two hundred rounds per man? Weigh too

the difficulty of manœuvring so large an army on the battlefield under modern tactical formations, and the impossibility as was experienced frequently in 1870 of utilising them all in the fight. Set this against the advantage of a compact, mobile, well-found corps such as I have described. Is the idea so very chimerical?

Have we not had a remarkable lesson of the deadly power of a long-range rifle in the hands of men trained like sportsmen to stalk their game? What of Laing's Nek? what of Majuba? what of the Matabele war? Of what use are any number of half per cent. shots against such marksmen as those? But this is a subject not to be pursued lightly by any soldier, but one over which we prefer rather to draw the veil of oblivion. Here too I must pull myself up short. I fear my pen has run away with me and involved me more deeply than I ever intended in a scheme so radical as the above. However, it is too late to retract, and I must prepare for a chorus of disapproval, and a weighty consensus of opinion that any such idea is purely Utopian and absolutely impracticable under modern conditions. I bow to the decision in advance, and will descend from the high flights of a volatile imagination to the practical business of every-day soldiering. Here I think it must be admitted that something can be done provided our system of training be made a little more elastic. To make every man of our Infantry a finished shot would require an expenditure of money and trouble that is completely out of the question. Even were time and expense no object, there is always a number of men physically incapable of acquiring the art in every battalion. On the other hand again in every battalion, in every company, there are men who develop at once the qualities necessary to make a good shot. These men become marksmen year after year in their annual course of training, but beyond the fact that they occasionally compete in matches, inter-company or inter-regimental, no attempt is made to utilise their special gifts. In the field they are squadded with the other more or less indifferent shots of their sections or sub-sections, and exercised as machines to pour in a certain quantity of lead under conditions of distance, ect., laid down for them by their half-company or section commanders who may, under our present organization, be infinitely inferior to them as judges of distance and experts in the handling of their weapon. Here I venture to think there is scope for improvement. I would form all the marksmen of a battalion into one or more separate companies. These companies I would place under the command of the smartest officers of the battalion on the same principle as the old flank or grenadier companies, especially selecting such officers as were good shots themselves, or else skilful in training their men in shooting. I would grant to these companies a large, a *very* large, extra issue of ball ammunition, and I would

send them out into the country at least once a week to practice attacking or defending a prepared position. Not to practise collective fire under a section commander, but every man to judge his own distance and fire independently at his own target; and then let him inspect the results of his fire. Teach him to stalk his enemy as a sportsman stalks his deer—never to waste a shot—always to fire from under cover. In fact, I would make him a 5 per cent., aye, even a 10 per cent. shot. How invaluable would such a force be on the battle field! how almost infinite the uses to which they could be put! how enormous the amount of destruction they could accomplish!

Not only this, but what an incentive to every soldier in the battalion to work himself up to become eligible for one of the crack companies! This is what we want; *inducements* to make men shoot. Prizes are very well, but unfortunately they are usually won by the half-dozen crack shots in the company—the same men year after year. There is no incentive to a moderate shot to improve himself. Besides, a soldier will always think more in the end of an honorary distinction, such as a cup, badge, or medal, than he will of a money prize. At least such is my experience, although I do not pretend to say that he by any means despises such a prize.

I may be told that my scheme is impracticable because at most stations there is no ground available for this special training. Very well; confine it then to the battalions of the 1st Army Corps only. Quarter these battalions at stations where ground is available—Aldershot, Shorncliffe, the Curragh, Devonport. Form not companies only, but battalions of picked shots in the same way as we train mounted infantry battalions. Develop the good material that exists in the Service, give the soldier who develops practical soldier-like qualities an opportunity to raise himself above the dead level of mediocrity that crushes him down under our present system. It is a common saying that the army that marches best will win the next great conflict, but what about the army that shoots best? Has it no chance? I venture to think it has the very best chance, and this is my excuse for writing the above article.—*United Service Magazine*.

H. M. S. "Crescents" Great Run.

The "Crescent" is expected at Devonport on July 10, and if the homeward journey is performed as punctually as that outward was, she would drop anchor on the 9th. In any case this cruise of the "Crescent" is remarkable and to be made a note of. That a war vessel can run to Sydney and back again in a little over three months, without a hitch to machinery, developing between 2,000 and 3,000 horse power for a coal consumption of 60 tons a day for all purposes, and giving a speed of from 12 to 13½ knots

an hour, will be a revelation to some people. But, it may be said, this is not to be compared with the performances of steamers of the Mercantile Marine. We are not sure that when the complete record of passage and stoppages comes to be known, it will not bear comparison, even in this respect, but the point is that the merchant ship does not transfer battle force, the cruiser does. It is no uncommon practice with the alarmist to draw pictures of the sudden descent of hostile vessels on the colonial ports, but we are not told, as a rule, whence these marauders come, nor how they get away without the knowledge of the British authorities. Nor is account taken of the fact that from the moment such vessels leave their base, they begin to use up the provisions, and stores, and coals, which are absolutely necessary for the prosecution of their object, and the replenishment of which must be most difficult without their whereabouts becoming known. At all vulnerable points in the British possessions there are now squadrons which may be considered sufficiently strong to hold their own against any marauding force likely to be despatched to a distance, and the knowledge that we have in reserve a number of cruisers of such strength as the "Crescent," capable of transference to a threatened spot, even so far away as Sydney, in from forty to fifty days, must be of a reassuring nature.

The Annual Rifle Matches.

How the Ranges Are Most Easily Reached.

August is the month in which all the principle rifle matches take place in the Dominion. The dates fixed for them are:

Province of Nova Scotia Rifle Association, at Halifax, commencing

Province of New Brunswick Rifle Association, at St. John, N.B., commencing

Province of Quebec Rifle Association, at Montreal, commencing August.

Province of Ontario Rifle Association, at Toronto, commencing August.

Dominion Rifle Association, at Ottawa, commencing August 28.

At each of these the usual liberal prizes are offered, and it is expected that there will be larger gatherings of the best shots in the country this year than on any previous occasion. To keen marksmen these meetings are most enjoyable events, not only for the pleasure afforded by indulgence in their favorite pastime, and renewing old and making new acquaintance, but in the enjoyment of a pleasant holiday outing. All the ranges are most easily and conveniently reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the great connecting link in the Imperial highway, whose service in the transportation of Her Majesty's troops between Halifax and Vancouver has received the highest encomiums from the British Admiralty. With a substantial and well constructed road bed and easy riding cars—the equipment being the finest of any railway on the Continent—the nervous system of the intending competitor is not so shaken and

effected that he finds himself out of condition and badly handicapped in the competitions. In the superb sleepers of the Canadian Pacific he is enabled to make a long journey with the greatest ease and comfort, and reaches his destination thoroughly rested and refreshed, and without that weariness and tired feeling usually attendant upon travelling; in the dining and buffet cars, excellent meals are provided which can be eaten leisurely as the train speeds along; and the elegant first-class coaches are perfectly comfortable.

The Canadian Pacific is the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to Montreal and Ottawa from Halifax, St. John and other points in the Maritime Provinces, and from Toronto and other western points; as is also between Montreal and Ottawa; and the reduced rates to competitors is only one of the many inducements it offers to riflemen who intend to compete at any of the matches.

Full information regarding rates, sleepers, etc., can be procured from any of the agents of the company.

On June 19 the remains of Lieut.-Col. Charles Erskine, 92nd Highlanders, who lost his leg at the landing of Aboukir in 1801, and died two days afterwards, were removed from the unmarked grave in the desert where they had lain undisturbed for ninety-three years, and reinterred in the military portion of the Protestant Cemetery at Alexandria, in accordance with the wish of Mr. H. D. Erskine, of Cardross, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons. Major-General Henderson, commanding the garrison of Alexandria, provided the escort from the 1st battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, and the Rev. W. O'Neill, Chaplain to the Forces read a portion of the burial service and delivered a short impressive address at the grave. It will be remembered that the skeleton, which, excepting a few small bones of the hands and feet, was in a perfect state of preservation, was discovered at the Aboukir camp by Private Bardwell, Medical Staff Corps, who gave publicity to the discovery in the *Times*, and the finding of a locket buried with the deceased enabled the Sergeant-at-Arms to identify the remains of his grand uncle. In the wall of the Alexandria Cemetery is a marble slab, which has evidently once served as a Moslem tombstone, found about fifty years ago. It bears the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Qr.-Mr. Simpson, of 26th L.D., who was killed in the campaign of 1801, glorious to the British arms, which will be recorded in history. Let the reader look to it for the battles in Egypt."

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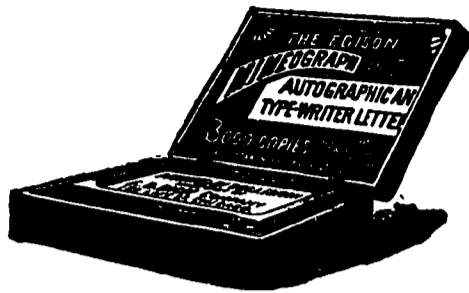
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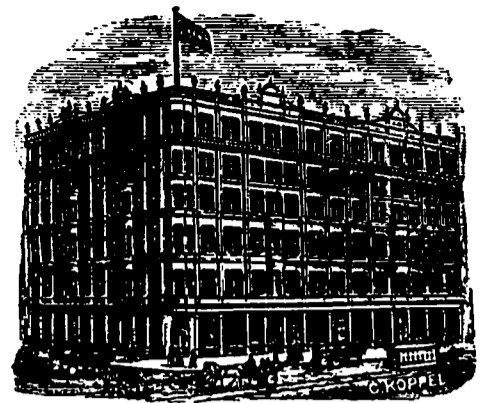
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