

# THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

(SUCCESSOR TO THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE.)

VOL. VIII  
No. 15

MONTREAL, 1st AUGUST, 1893

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## THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

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### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The letter which appears in another column on the requirements of the force in the way of equipment is well worthy of perusal. Most of us are well aware of the defects pointed out by our correspondent, but it is nevertheless just as well to keep them constantly before our eyes and to discuss among ourselves the best way of providing a remedy. There is no denying that the question of the uniform and equipment of the militia is one to which the department should devote immediate attention. Different officers have naturally different ideas as to what the uniform of the Canadian militia should be, but there is one universal opinion that the present uniform is neither as serviceable nor really as economical as might be. Our men were out on service in the Northwest for four months and came back looking more like beggars than smart militiamen.

But for the industrious use of needle and thread by the men themselves they would have come back in rags and tatters. What would have been their condition had they been on service for twelve months and exposed to the rigors of our winter climate?

\* \* \* \*

So much for the uniform. What can be said for the equipment? Nothing. From the rifle to the knapsack the whole arrangement is antiquated, unserviceable and a positive disgrace to the country. Not only are the knapsacks, belts, pouches, etc., of the pattern worn by the British troops in the Crimea and discredited by them after that campaign, but many of our regiments are actually using the very articles discarded by the Crimean regiments after the campaign was over. We believe that this disgrace merely requires to be pointed out to the Minister of Militia to secure his all powerful aid in putting a stop to it. With their present equipment our men could not maintain themselves in the field in the presence of an alert enemy for a week. Armies cannot always have lumbering wagon trains dragging along after them to carry the men's packs and ammunition as they had to do in the Northwest, because the corps on service had not the necessary equipment to carry them themselves. The first requirements of the Canadian militia are modern rifles and the valise equipment and the force cannot be considered as at all efficient until these are provided, but the questions of uniform, footwear, etc., are of almost as great importance.

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Of course there are very good reasons why we should try to secure a continuance of the system of assimilation of the uniform of the Canadian militia as far as possible to the clothing of the Imperial army, for the national spirit, esprit de

corps, etc., must be considered. There is all the less risk in following the fashion of the Imperial army as regards uniform when we remember that improvement is the order of the day in the parent service and that changes in uniform are being constantly made to meet existing conditions. The Army and Navy Gazette, the other day contained a letter from an army officer, urging changes in the direction of the simplification and utility suggested by our correspondent. He said: "I am in the habit of walking after game in the shooting season, and have, therefore, very practical experience of what are comfortable and what uncomfortable coverings for one's legs when walking, especially in rough ground, and, although it may make you smile, I have always been anxious that our soldiers (infantry) should have as good a chance of marching well and with the least amount of fatigue as is possible, and I do earnestly suggest that it would be a great improvement if the infantry soldier, instead of those trousers which confine the knee, wore knickerbockers and a serviceable gaiter. The Highlanders with their kilts always appear to march much better and more freely than men in trousers, and I think many of the French corps which have a similar kind of dress, I mean the Zouaves, &c., are noted for their good marching. If in addition to this the ill-fitting sock, which so often blisters the feet were done away with, and a bandage of flannel or cotton wrapped round the foot, such as is in use I fancy in the Russian Army, substituted, I think the comfort and efficiency of the infantry soldier would be also greatly promoted; moreover the knickerbocker will wear out two or three pairs of ordinary trousers. The trousers, too, always wear out at the heel and in the fork, and in muddy weather accumulates a good deal of earth."

\* \* \* \*

There has been some doubt expressed as

to the value of smokeless powder, but from what Sir Evelyn Wood says in his observations on a recent "Fox Hill day," there can be little question as to its great superiority over black powder. At a distance of 2,660 yards, or twenty yards over a mile and a half, Sir Evelyn tells us that one particular battery "could not see its enemy even after the guns had been firing cordite for some minutes," and he had actually to make the invisible battery fire some ordinary powder before its enemy could make out its position. The reason why the battery could not be seen by its enemy, was, according to Sir Evelyn Wood, due to "atmospheric conditions and to low woods screening it." The invisible battery, however, could see its opponent plainly enough. This is a great testimony to the value of cordite, and in midst of the doubt which hangs over the question of smokeless powder one fact like this is worth any number of suggestions. Cordite, it may be mentioned, is not altogether smokeless, for owing to the sawdust which is mixed with it, doubtless for the purpose of delaying combustion and for filling the chamber, a little smoke is made, though nothing in comparison to that created by the ordinary black powder.

\* \* \* \*

The programme of the D.R.A. rifle matches has been issued. It is replete with information as to the different competitions and also the regulations which have been adopted. The new rule in reference to ammunition is a most important one. It states that competitors must provide themselves with and use the ammunition which will be sold by the association on the range at the rate of 15 cents per package of 10 rounds, but any competitors can take his choice as to whether he will use English or Canadian made ammunition. We still adhere to the opinion that this change in the system of issuing the ammunition is a great mistake. It entails extra worry and labour upon the competitors and for no earthly reason. The explanation that there was a shortage in the ammunition office returns under the old system is no excuse, as the officers of the association should have made it their business to see that their stuff was so organized and checked that there could be no shortage.

\* \* \* \*

Some people on this continent are everlastingly fond of their love of liberty and all that sort of thing but somehow or another we do not ever hear of their country doing anything to further the cause of liberty in those quarters of the world which still linger in the darkness of slav-

ery. We do, however, almost every week hear of our navy doing its part in the long war waged against slavery. A letter from the Bishop of Zanzibar, Dr. Smythies, sent to the Universities Mission for Central Africa, describes the capture of a slave dhow by H. M. S. Philomel, in circumstances rather out of the common. The dhow was not large, but 42 slaves were found crowded on board, besides a crew of six men and eleven traders, including the owner of the dhow. The slaves were mostly. "I noticed," writes the Bishop, "one little girl and one baby in its mother's arms. The mother was very weak, and when one of the sailors took her baby to help her on board the boat she began to cry, but soon understood it was only to help her. The sailors are always most kind to the slaves, and full of indignation against the slave traders." When the Philomel's boat first reached the dhow one of the men threatened the first sailor to board with a revolver, but resistance was, of course, hopeless, and he thought better of it. Soon the whole 59 people were on board the Philomel, a hole was knocked in the bottom of the dhow, and in three-quarters of an hour from the time she was boarded all was over, and nothing was left of her but a few poor rats swimming hopelessly about in search of a home. The beauty of the liberty the Union Jack represents is that those who benefit by it do not regard it as a monopoly,

\* \* \* \*

We reproduce in another column an article from the Ottawa Citizen on the appointment of Mr. Wilfred Campbell to the charge of the records branch of the militia department, and we heartily endorse every word the writer of the Ottawa paper has written. Mr. Campbell's literary merit is well known and if his appointment means that he is going to combine the unconnected records in the departmental pigeon holes into a connected history of the Canadian militia, the force and all who really take any interest in Canadian history are to be congratulated and Mr. Campbell is just the one to do it. Mr. Brymner has done much splendid work in this connection, but much remains to be done.

\* \* \* \*

A Kingston paper says: "In a few days Sergt. Major Stroud, "A" Battery, will have served 21 years in Her Majesty's service. If he were discharged to-morrow he would not receive a pension, because retired Canadian soldiers are not recognized by the Government." There is nothing very new in the information contained in this paragraph as to the ab-

sence of a pension system in our permanent service, but it is just as well to have this disgrace brought to the attention of the public as often as possible, for the public after all can be depended upon to see that justice is done to its defenders. Our permanent corps, as it is, are a credit to Canada, but they would be much improved if an equitable pension system were established, and we should hear less of desertions. It is now well enough established goodness knows, that a small permanent force is a necessity in Canada, and there can be no excuse for delaying the establishment of a pension system. Before it is too late a large tract of public land should be set apart as the nucleus of a pension fund for the permanent corps.

\* \* \* \*

Those who have been attacking Lieut. Col. Smith, commanding officer of the 14th Princess of Wales Own Rifles, for his treatment of the case of insubordination in his regiment while in Montreal, had better be more chary of their criticisms until they are better informed as to the facts of the cases. Lieut. Col. Smith is not only one of the best officers in the service, but a lenient one, while yet a stickler for "regulations." It is not correct that he dismissed the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 6 Company. He merely relieved them from further duty in connection with the regiment, pending orders from headquarters. All the papers and correspondence in the matter have gone forward to Ottawa through the deputy adjutant general.

### "ENGLAND'S LAMENT."

"Toll for the brave!" Ah, not since Cowper sang,  
The Royal George, when round the land  
there rang  
One universal plaint.  
Has sorrow stricken thus our sea-girt isle,  
With news that chills the glow of woman's  
smile  
And makes the man's heart faint!  
Lost, lost! Four hundred glad and gallant  
lives,  
At one chance stroke! Vainly the spirit  
strives  
To stand against the shock.  
Not summoned swift to fall in battle brave,  
Not storm-confounded, whelmed beneath  
the wave.  
Or dashed upon the rock.  
But dragged, from admiral to gunner, down  
To death in peaceful waters, doomed to  
drown  
Unwarned and unaware.  
Oh, gallant Tryon! oh, great-hearted host!  
England's lament for English souls so lost  
Saddens the summer air!  
Toll for the brave! And let a reverent  
sigh  
Of silent, but most heartfelt sympathy.  
Rise from each British breast  
For those whose kindred and whose comrades true  
Beneath the inland ocean's waters blue  
Sleep honored and at rest!

—London Punch.

# Regimental Notes

## TORONTO.

The second annual moonlight excursion of "H" Co., 48th Highlanders, was held on Friday evening the 21st July, and was a decided success. There was ample room set apart and a long programme laid out for the dancing, which added not a little to the enjoyment of the evening.

\* \* \* \*

The 48th Highlanders have decided to hold their first regimental sports on the 19th Aug. A large and able committee is actively engaged and weather permitting nothing is being left undone to outline the very successful sports held by the Queen's Own in 1891. I hope to be able to give the full list of events in the next issue, together with the value of the prizes which, I am informed, are valuable and well worth competition. Tent pitching, open to teams from the different regiments, will, I believe, be one of the most interesting events.

\* \* \* \*

The prospects for a very successful meeting of O. R. A. are exceedingly bright and owing to no meeting being held last year a substantial increase should be shown in the prize list. Strictures have appeared in an eastern paper regarding the action of the authorities in still clinging to the old Snider, finding fault with their want of enterprise, etc. These I do not think will be borne out when the last day of the meet arrives and the decision to wait for another year before discontinuing the use even of the obsolete weapon will no doubt prove to be the wisest the Council could adopt. The ranges barring the erection of the long range targets are most complete, and with one or two exceptions will stand a close inspection. The drawbacks at present for practise, but which are easily remedied, are the utterly inadequate number of flags for noticing the direction of the wind and efficient markers. At present three or four flags are almost useless for a range, the magnitude of the Lake Shore ranges and the plan of using civilian, or a great portion of civilian markers is not conducive to rapid or efficient scoring. The remedy for these is, however, an easy matter. The only trouble that is likely to cause great dissatisfaction will be the means of squadding. The task before the committee is recognised on all sides as a most difficult one, as it will be impossible to place more than forty-two competitors at one time on any one range, and in a two or three range match, a change in the weather will simply be one of the many chances of shooting that all competitors have to contend with at some period of their experiences.

\* \* \* \*

It seems that at last the long expected is about to happen and that ere the close of another month the Canadian Dragoons from Quebec will be fairly well settled in their new quarters in Toronto. The presence of this crack corps will make quite

a welcome addition to the fast increasing force of this city and the stimulus to the mounted force of this and surrounding districts will undoubtedly be most marked.

\* \* \* \*

The trip from Hamilton to Niagara camp, which a section of the Q. O. R. bicycle riders recently made, should be the means of bringing this recognized feature of the service into some prominence in Canada. Taking into consideration the short notice that the riders received and the lack of training for long distance riding that most of them had, splendid time was made, and while the roads in some places were terribly rough not a friction nor an accident of any kind occurred to the machines, all of which were pneumatic tired. The Q. O. have over fifty riding members and if the Government could be induced to make an experiment, a sufficient number could be equipped at a very small outlay. And the idea of using them not as a fighting strength, I have no faith in that idea, but as a splendid means of despatch bearing or even conveying quickly a small force of reinforcements from one point to another, might be found exceedingly serviceable. It is altogether likely that when the Q. O. R. next fall take part in the autumn manoeuvres, they will, as they had intended to do last year, depend almost entirely on the bicyclists as a means of keeping up the communications for their brigade.

\* \* \* \*

Judging from latest intelligence, another regiment is altogether likely to make its appearance in Toronto and be known as the St. George Rifles. The idea has originated with the Sons of England and while not restricted to them alone will be largely made up of their members or of English born residents of the city. They confidently expect a grant from the Government similar to that given the 48th, and seeing that the intention seems to be to place the money voted to the militia, where it will do the most good, they should not reckon in vain. The idea has taken surprisingly well, and although there are over 1,500 men divided among the three existing regiments, the proposed St. George Rifles have close on 250 men available, sufficient at all events to be recognized. Their idea as to uniform is the gray with tan leggings, something like the uniform worn by the London Scottish. Many of those already enrolled have put in service as officers and non-coms. in the old country and are once more keen to put in a further period of service with the colors. There are some who do not favor the organizing of a distinctive regiment like this, and there are others who say that if this goes through the organizing of a "Royal Irish" is but a question of time. The only drawback that I can see is the lack of accommodations for any more regiments in the way of a drill hall, and unless they build their own, I think that they will be seriously hampered, as no one expects, once they see the present much delayed one completed that any further sums will be given to Toronto for a generation or so. As to the question of expense to the Gov-

ernment taking into consideration, the small amount that they have to spend on Toronto regiments in contrast with the excellence of the showing they make, this is not likely to amount to much, as at present the majority of the men go to a great deal more expense than their annual pay could cover.

\* \* \* \*

The drill hall is slowly but surely nearing completion. At the hour of writing two of the spans for the roof are already across and everyone is sanguine of seeing the city regiments able to march in and take possession by the close of the fall drill.

\* \* \* \*

A very complete and readable history of the Queen's Own from the date of formation is appearing in the Saturday editions of The Telegram. It is exceedingly well written and reflects good credit on the writer, the work when completed being one that should be printed and placed in the book of standing orders when they are next compiled.

\* \* \* \*

At a meeting of the Sergeants' Mess of the Queen's Own Rifles, held on the 24th July, Staff Sergt. Pearson, Sergts. Gray, Burns, Allum and Thompson; Col. Sgts. Cunningham and Barr, were appointed a committee to assist in carrying out the proposed fancy fair and military reunion of the members and ex-members of the regiment to be held this fall. The project which had been discussed by the officers, was outlined by Captain McGee and Lieut. Wyatt, and received with great enthusiasm.

## MONTREAL.

The twenty-third annual match of the Victoria Rifles took place on Saturday July 15th at Cote St. Luc ranges. The following is a summary of the shooting:

Maiden Stakes—

Range 200 yards; possible 35. Open to all members who have never won first or second prize in maiden stakes or any except spoons in battalion or open matches:—

	Score.
Pte. Jamieson, 6 Co	28
Pte. T. F. Smith, 5 Co	28
Pte. Gascoigne, 3 Co	28
Corp. McLennan, 1 Co	24
Pte. R. Forman, 5 Co	23
Pte. W. G. P. Gordon, 3 Co	22

	200	400	500	Tl.
	yds.	yds.	yds.	
Association Match.—				
Corp. McCaichie, 4 Co	29	32	35	96
Major E. B. Busted	28	33	32	93
Sergt. Binmore, 3 Co	32	33	27	92
Lieut. McAdam, 6 Co	30	31	30	91
Lieut. Brown, 3 Co	30	31	30	91
Sergt. Lanigan, 1 Co	25	32	31	88
Sergt. Clark, 5 Co	25	34	29	88
Lieut. Wilson, 5 Co	29	32	24	85
Staff-Sergt. Belmont, 1 Co	25	34	25	84
Pte. Jamieson, 6 Co	26	29	27	82
Col.-Sgt. Gascoigne, 3 Co	24	32	25	81
Pte. Wallace, Co. 6	29	27	25	81

One 81 counted out. Thirty-nine entries. Queen's Own Challenge Cup.

To be competed for by teams of six men

from each company in conjunction with the above match:

	Points.
1st, No. 3 Co	455
2nd, No. 5 Co	403
3rd, No. 1 Co.	391

Challenge Match—

Open to all members of the Association and teams of six men from each company. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each range; possible, 70 points, 36 entries. Prize to winning team. The Sims' challenge shield and special prize medal presented by Major Sims for highest individual score:—

	500 600		Pts.
	yds.	yds.	
Major Busted	31	33	64
Lieut. McAdam 6 Co	32	29	61
Staff Sgt. McCrea, 2 Co.	32	29	61
Sergt. Binmore, 3 Co	29	28	57
Corp. Davis, 5 Co	31	25	56
Col.-Sergt. Gascoign, 3 Co.	30	24	54
Lieut. Burn, 3 Co	31	23	54
Lieut. Wilson, 5 Co	28	24	52
Capt. Meakias, 3 Co.	26	25	51
Sergt. Lanigan, 1 Co.	28	23	51
Sergt. Clarke, 5 Co	28	22	50
Corp. McClutchie, 4 Co.	29	21	50
Teams—			
No. 3 Co.			289
No. 3 Co.			278

Extra Series—

Four prizes, five shots, 500 yards—

	500 yds.
Staff-Sergt. McCrae, 2 Co	23
Lieut. McAdam, 6 Co	22
Major Busted	22
Lieut. Burn, 3 Co	21

Consolation Match—

Fired concurrently with the extra series. Open to all members who have shot in previous matches and not won a prize—

Sergt.-Major Gorman	21
Captain Rodden	21
Pte. Mills	18

Open Match—

Ranges 200, 500, and 600 yards—200 yards standing or kneeling. Open to teams of 5 previously named members of any battalion or rifle association. Rifle optional.

	200	500	600	Tl.
	yds.	yds.	yds.	
\$10—Staff-Sgt. Lavers, 6th	33	30	29	92
8—Lieut. McAdam Vics.	29	33	29	91
5—Pte. D. Finlayson, P. W. R.	33	26	29	88
5—St.-Sgt. Bell, M.G.A.	27	31	28	86
4—Gnr. G. Sharpe, M. G. A.	34	25	27	86
4—Col. Sgt. Riddle, 6th	30	29	26	85
2—Lt. Col. Hood, P.W.R.	29	28	26	83
2—Maj. Ibbotson, R. S.	23	30	29	82
2—Lt. E. W. Brown, Vics	25	27	29	81
2—Pte. D. Smith	23	30	28	81
2—Bug. Broadhurst, R.S.	29	32	20	81
1—St.-Sgt. McCrae, Vics	22	30	28	80
1—Sgt. Binmore Vics	29	24	26	79
1—L. Jean, G.T.R.	27	26	24	79
1—Gr. T. Sharpe, M. G.	25	30	24	79
1—Sergt. J. Y. Clarke, V. R. C.	29	26	24	79

One 79 counted out.

Aggregate prizes. Team aggregate Winners—

	Points.
No. 3 Co.	429
No. 4 Co.	387

No. 5 Co.	373
No. 2 Co.	365
No. 1 Co.	359

Nursery Aggregate—

For the highest aggregate of scores in matches 1, 2, 3, prize medal presented by Major Busted:

	Points.
Pte. Jamieson	158

MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY

MATCHES.

The annual matches of the Montreal Garrison Artillery took place at Cote St. Luc Ranges Saturday June 29. The following is the prize list:

The opening match, first series, was open to all members of the association; range 200 yards, seven shots; possible score, 35 points, and resulted:

Staff Sergt. Bell	3	33
Gunner G. W. Sharpe	6	30
Gunner T. Sharpe	6	29
Corp. Gardiner	6	28
Gunner G. Cooke	1	28
Lt. Col. Cole, staff		26
Gunner J. Morrill	1	25
Staff Sergt. Wilson	4	24
Gunner J. Cole	1	24
Gunner J. Cooke	1	23
R. S. M. Dowker	4	22

Second Series.—Open to all members who have never won a prize at any rifle meeting (maiden stakes and company matches excepted); same range as previous series and shot in conjunction with it.

Captain McEwan	2	24
R. S. M. Fyffe	6	23
Corp. W. Ford	4	23
Corp. Winter	4	23
Corp. Wilson	6	22
Gunner E. Swires	5	22
Gunner T. Norwood	1	21
Gunner W. S. Robertson	6	21
Sergt. A. Fyffe	6	19
Gunner Richards		18

Battalion match, open to all members of the battalion; ranges 200, 400, and 500 yards, 7 shots at each range; possible score 105 points, for 20 prizes presented by friends of the battalion.

	Co.	Score.
Staff Sergt. J. J. Bell	3	91
Lieut. Col. Cole, staff		90
Corp. Gardiner	6	90
Gunner G. W. Sharpe	6	90
Gunner G. Cooke	1	88
Gunner J. Cole	1	85
B. S. M. Carpenter	5	81
Gunner T. Sharpe	6	81
Staff Sergt. Wilson	4	80
Gunner E. Foote	1	78
Gunner Morrill	1	78
Corp. W. Ford	4	77
Capt. W. McEwen	2	75
B. S. M. Dowker	4	72
Corp. Winter	4	70
Sergt. Finlayson	4	68
Gunner J. J. Cooke	1	67
Gunner Swires	5	66
Sergt. Elvidge	3	66
Sergt. Morrison	3	62

The Oswald Cup.—Lt. Col. Cole's challenge cup, competed for by teams of five previously named members from any company:

1. No. 6 Company	381
2. No. 1 Company	371
3. No. 4 Company	347

Association Match, open to all members of the association; ranges 400 and 500 yards; 5 shots at first range and 10 shots at 500 yards; 75 points possible score. For eighteen prizes presented by friends of the association, and for the

Lieut. Col. Turnbull challenge shield, to be won twice in succession by teams of five from any company. It has been won by Nos. 1 and 6 companies. The result this year was as follows:

1. No. 4 Company	275
2. No. 1 Company	275
3. No. 6 Company	270

The above was closely contested, and No. 4 only won by making the most points at the longest ranges.

Individual prizes:

	400	500	Tl.
Staff Sgt. Wilson, No. 4 Co.	23	45	68
Gunner T. Sharpe, No. 6 Co	24	40	64
Gun. E. Foote, No. 1 Co	23	39	62
Gun. G. W. Sharpe, No. 6 Co	19	42	61
B. S. M. Dowker, No. 4 Co	20	41	61
Gun. E. Swires, No. 5 Co	21	40	61
Gun. J. Cole, No. 1 Co	17	43	60
Corp. Gardiner, No. 6 Co	23	37	60
Gun. J. J. Cooke, No. 1 Co	24	33	57
B. S. M. Carpenter, No. 5 Co	17	39	56
Corp. Winter, No. 4 Co	16	39	55
Gun. G. Cooke, No. 1 Co	22	33	55
B. S. M. Fyffe, No. 6 Co	19	33	52
Gun. Morrill, No. 1 Co	16	35	51
Corp. W. Ford, No. 4 Co	19	32	51
Corp. Salmon, No. 1 Co	23	27	50
Sergt. Finlayson, No. 4 Co	18	31	49

Extra series. Five shots, 500 yards, possible 25; 10 prizes in kind.

	Score.
Gun. E. Foote, Co. 1	25
Corp. Gardiner, Co. 6	24
Staff Sgt. Bell, Co. 3	24
Staff Sgt. Wilson, Co. 4	23
Gun. J. Cole, Co. 1	23
Gun. G. Cooke, Co. 1	22
Corp. Winter, Co. 4	22
Gun. J. Sharpe, Co. 6	22
Gun. G. A. Sharpe, Co. 6	20
Co. S. M. Carpenter, Co. 5	20

Two twenties counted out.

Open match.—Open to all comers for individual prizes, and to teams of five bona fide members of any rifle association. Team representatives to be named before the match commences. Rifles optional. Govera pattern, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots at each range.

	200	500	600	Tl.
Staff Sgt. Bell, M. G. A.	27	33	33	93
Bug. Broadhurst, R. S.	29	33	31	93
Gun. G. Cooke, M. G. A.	33	34	22	89
Staff Sgt. Lavers, 6th Fus.	29	32	27	88
Pte. Keough, V. R. C.	29	29	29	87
Sgt. Clarke, V. R. C.	31	31	25	87
Lt. Col. Hood, R. W. R.	32	32	23	87
Lt. Col. Cole, M. G. A.	27	30	29	86
Gun. G. W. Sharpe, M.G.A.	29	29	28	86
Corp. Gardiner, M. G. A.	29	32	25	86
Pte. D. Finlayson, P.W.R.	28	33	25	86
Col. Sgt. Marks, 6th Fus.	22	33	30	85
Pte. A. Bird, 6th Fus.	26	30	28	84
Sgt. R. Binmore, V.R.C.	31	31	22	84
Pte. T. Scott, 6th Fus.	23	29	31	83

One 83 counted out.

Team prizes—

Montreal Garrison Art., 1st team	431
Victoria Rifles, 1st team	406
6th Fusiliers, 1st team	403
6th Fusiliers, 2nd team	389

Aggregates: for the best scores in matches 1, 2, 3 and 5 at all ranges.

1. Gun. G. W. Sharpe, D.C.R.A. medal	267
2. Staff Sgt. J. J. Bell, P.Q.R.A. badge	265
Lieut. Col. Cole	264
Corp. D. Gardiner	264

Both the last as will be seen tied, and, therefore, will have to shoot off on Saturday next to see which wins Major Bissett's medal or a markman's badge.

Second series, aggregate, tyros—

1. Gun. E. Swires, Co. 5	227
2. Gun. W. Ford, Co. 4	198
3. Col. Sgt. W. C. Fyffe, Co. 6	195

The M. R. A. monthly.—In connection with the above matches and fired in con-

junction, was the monthly competition of the Montreal Rifle Association, which resulted as follows :

	200	500	600	Tl.
J. J. Bell, silver ladle -	27	33	33	98
J. Broadhurst, silver table spoon -	29	33	31	93
G. Lavers, silver dessert spoon -	29	32	27	88
R. Kough, silver tea spoon	29	29	29	87
The "Green" tea spoon was won by				
J. G. Clarke -	31	31	25	87
M. G. A. monthly spoon competition.—				
1st class, Gun. G. Cook -	-	-	-	89
2nd class, C. S. M J Carpenter -	-	-	-	81
3rd class, Corp. Ford (green) -	-	-	-	77

QUEBEC.

A meeting of the officers of the 17th Battalion of Levis, was held on Sunday 23rd, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposed conversion of this rural battalion into a city corps. All concerned look very favorably upon the project and the only obstacle in the way now, appears to be the want of a suitable drill hall. This, it is said, the government is ready to supply provided always that the town council contribute thereto either by a sum of money or a suitable site for the building. Steps are being taken to ensure the success of the scheme.

The dinner given to the N. C. officers and men of the Permanent Corps stationed at Quebec, by His Excellency the Governor-General, took place on Saturday evening 22nd at 5 o'clock, in the Ball Room attached to the Governor-General's quarters at the Citadel.

All the arrangements for their entertainment had been made by the Governor-General himself before leaving, and he had personally interested himself in procuring the necessary permission of the Ministers, the Commandants and all concerned.

The handsome Ball Room had been beautifully decorated, and three long tables had been arranged down the length of the room with a cross table on the side next the quarters, well furnished with necessary table fittings, plate and glassware and prettily decorated with flowers. They were capable of accommodating 250 guests. When the Orderly Trumpeter sounded "Diners up," the whole of the N. C. officers and men of the Royal Schools of Cavalry and Artillery, with the exception of the few necessarily detained on duty, guard, etc., sat down to discuss the following excellent bill of fare, provided by the caterer, Sergt. Pugh, R.S.A. :-

Menu.—Fish.—Salmon, cream sauce and cucumbers.

Entrees.—Salmi of chickens, curried kidneys.

Joints.—Roast Beef and horse radish sauce. Roast Turkey, Ham and Tongue, Spring Lamb and mint sauce.

Sweets.—Charlotte Russe, Wine Jelly, Meringues, Fruit Pies, Strawberries and cream.

Fruits.—Apples, Oranges, Peaches, Pears, Bananas, Nuts and Raisins.

Vegetables.—New Potatoes, French Beans, Green Peas.

Drinks.—Tea, Coffee, Beer, Lager Beer, Ginger Ale, etc.

The head table was occupied by the

Staff-Sergeants and Sergeants of the two corps and invited guests.

The chair was taken by the Master Gunner, supported on the right and left by the Sergt.-Majors of the Royal Schools of Artillery and Cavalry. The large staff of waiters, under the charge of Sergt. Thomson discharged their duties efficiently and to the entire satisfaction of the large assembly. When justice had been done to the good things provided, the chairman proposed the usual toast to Her Most Gracious Majesty. After this had been drunk with the customary honors, the Master Gunner rose to propose the toast of the evening. He said that His Excellency, on the afternoon of his departure, had personally expressed to him his wish to do something "to show his appreciation of the conduct of the men of the Permanent Corps, Cavalry and Artillery, at Quebec, with whom he had been much connected during his five years residence in Canada." Although very busy bidding adieu to his friends and fulfilling the many necessary duties expected on the eve of his departure. His Excellency had made all necessary arrangements himself, and personally obtained the necessary permission of the Minister of Public Works to use the Government Ball Room, and had shown an interest in the whole matter that was most kind and flattering to those he wished to benefit. "A supper to all hands, Cavalry and Artillery, to be enjoyed together" was his idea, "when he hoped the men would have a good time and drink the health of the Countess and himself."

The chairman added "I think we have all had a good time, and cannot now do better than carry out the instructions given, I have therefore the honor to propose the health of the generous donors of the feast, the Earl and Countess of Derby."

This toast was most enthusiastically received, and the chorus of "He's a jolly good fellow" was almost loud enough to make one imagine that the kind givers of the entertainment could hear it

"Far across the maple trees  
O'er long leagues of rolling seas  
Across the purple heather."

The healths were drunk of the "Ministers of Public Works, and Militia," who had granted the use of the Ball Room.

"The General Officer Commanding, Major-General Herbert"

"The Officers of the Permanent Corps, Cavalry and Artillery."

"The Press."

"The Dinner Committee," Sergt.-Majors R.S.A and R.S.C:

"The Chairman."

"The caterer," Sergt. T. Pugh, whose exertions had met with such success."

The party broke up at a reasonable hour, well satisfied with their entertainment, and wishing all prosperity and health to our late Governor-General and his good Countess. We may add that necessary provision was made to supply the unfortunate duty men with their share of the good things.

The Earl and Countess of Derby honoured the Sergeants' Messes of the School of Artillery with most beautiful photographs of themselves, and their autographs, which will be kept in high esteem in memory of the donors.

HALIFAX.

H. M. S. Mohawk, Lieut Commander Bayley, arrived on the morning of the 16th from Bermuda. This is her first visit to Halifax. She is a sister ship of the tartar, now on this station, and of the ill fated *Serpent*, which was lost in the Bay of Biscay, two years ago.

\* \* \* \*

The flag of Italy, a combination of green, white and red with the national coat of arms for a centrepiece, flies from the Halifax consulate. In the absence of Consul General W. J. R. Fisher in Newfoundland, F. W. Hanright, of the law firm of Hanright & McKinnon, is acting Italian Consul. His first opportunity of experiencing any substantial dignity in the consulship was when the Italian steel cruiser *Etna* arrived Friday morning, the 14th, from Bar Harbor, Maine. The *Etna* is a flagship and has Admiral Magnarighi on board. *Etna* was built at Castellam in 1885, has twin screws, two spars or gun masts, two funnels and is 3,470 tons displacement. Her armament consists of two 10-inch guns, one forward and one aft, six 6-inch guns in sponsons, three on each side, and 15 rapid fire and machine guns, four torpedo launching tubes. She is a deck protected cruiser of an indicated horse power of 7,700, which is capable of driving her 17.5 knots. Her length over all is 288.5 feet; breadth 43.5 feet; draught 19.2 feet. In appearance she resembles the *Blake* in miniature. The *Blake* is nearly three times the *Etna's* displacement, has three times her horse-power, can steam five knots an hour more and has 11 more guns than the Italian. The *Etna* with two consorts took part in the naval parade at New York.

\* \* \* \*

Col. Domville, instead of going into the Canadian Militia Department, as it was erroneously reported he was about to do, has gone into the service of that great organization, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, and has become the manager of the business of the association in this Province.—*St. John Globe.*

\* \* \* \*

The annual target practice of the two Scottish companies of the 63rd Halifax Rifles was held at Bedford on the afternoon of the 12th in a steady downpour of rain, which thoroughly soaked the "boys" and very materially reduced the chances of high scoring. Major Crane was in command and Surgeon Campbell was in attendance, but fortunately found no more serious task than to have a crack at the target. Major Bishop's prize—a silver headed cane—for most centers was won by Sergt. Creighton, and Col. Walsh's prize for third class shots and recruits, by Private W. Davison—both of the 1st Scottish. For Captain Silver's challenge cup four teams have competed, and the 2nd Scottish stands first with Nos. 3 and 4 to shoot. The following are the companies and prize lists :

First Scottish Company, Capt James—	Pts.
6—Private C. T. Burns -	69
5—Sergeant Stenhouse -	67
5—Sergeant Creighton -	60
4—Private A. Myrer -	58
4—Private Fred. Taylor -	53



4—Sergeant Emmerson - - -	53
3—Lance Corporal Mumford - - -	47
3—Private H. S. Davison - - -	39
3—Private Fred. Kaizer - - -	37
3—Private Jas. A. Miller - - -	34
2—Private H. Mitchell - - -	31
2—Private H. L. Gaetz - - -	30
2—Private K. Lange - - -	28
2—Private E. Gibson - - -	27
2—Private H. E. Fluk - - -	27
1—Private W. M. Clarke - - -	26
1—Corporal H. H. Conrod - - -	25
1—Private L. E. Archibald - - -	24
1—Private Fred. Bishop - - -	22
1—Private Wm. Pearce - - -	22
1—Private Fred. Drake - - -	19
1—Private Geo. McQuarrie - - -	14
1—Private H. Davison - - -	12
1—Private R. Dow - - -	10
1—Private H. Ackhurst - - -	10
1—Private T. Rutherford - - -	10
1—Private T. Prescott - - -	9
1—Private J. S. Miller - - -	9
1—Bugler Hoare - - -	8

## Decorations—

Grand aggregate, 1st silver cross rifles—  
C. T. Burns.

Grand aggregate, 2nd bronze cross rifles—  
Sergeant Stenhouse.

2nd Scottish Company, Lieut. Dixon  
commanding—

	Pts.
\$6—Private G. M. Scrivens - - -	63
5—Sergeant W. J. Forbes - - -	62
4—Corporal W. H. Studd - - -	61
4—Lance Corporal H. W. Tully - - -	60
3—Private C. S. Pickford - - -	59
3—Private A. R. Graham - - -	57
3—Corporal E. B. Hunter - - -	56
3—Sergeant J. E. Hills - - -	56
3—Lance Corporal T. V. Woolrich - - -	55
3—Private F. F. Mathers - - -	52
2—Private C. E. Huggins - - -	51
2—Private H. F. Burton - - -	47
2—Private H. F. Adams - - -	44
2—Private R. P. Forbes - - -	43
2—Private G. N. Dixon - - -	39
2—Private W. B. Elliot - - -	35
2—Private D. N. Bullock - - -	32
2—Private F. W. Bennett - - -	32
2—Lance Corporal C. W. Ackhurst - - -	31
2—Private H. Murray - - -	29
2—Private H. G. DeWolfe - - -	26
2—Private A. E. Jubien - - -	22
1—Private W. McLeod - - -	21
1—Private H. L. Mathers - - -	18
1—Private F. Wilkie - - -	10

Grand aggregate; 1st silver cross rifles—  
Private G. M. Scriver; 2nd. Bronze cross  
rifles—Sergeant W. J. Forbe.

Special aggregate 300 and 400: 1st Cun-  
ningham medal—Sergeant W. J. Forbes;  
2nd. Elliot medal—Private C. M. Scriven.

Silver Challenge Cup.—1st Scottish Co.—

	300	400	Tl
Lieutenant Taylot - - -	17	7	16
Lieut. Downie - - -	9	7	16
Sergt. Stenhouse - - -	17	14	31
Sergt. Emmerson - - -	12	15	27
Sergt. Creighton - - -	17	12	29
Lance Corp. Mumford - - -	10	12	22
Pte. C. T. Burns - - -	18	18	36
Pte. A. Myrer - - -	17	13	30
Pte. F. Taylor - - -	12	16	28
Pte. J. A. Miller - - -	9	4	13
Total - - -			261

2nd Scottish Company—

	800	400	Tl.
Lieut. Dixon - - -	10	18	28
Lieut. Wilson - - -	17	12	29
Lieut. Jacques - - -	18	18	26
Sergt. Forbes - - -	16	15	31
Sergt. Hills - - -	15	11	26
Corp. Studd - - -	16	12	28
Pte. Pickford - - -	18	18	26
Pte. Woolrich - - -	15	9	24
Pte. Scriven - - -	17	14	31
Pte. Graham - - -	16	9	25
Total - - -			269

## KINGSTON.

A despatch received from Ottawa says:—

There is considerable talk in military circles here over the action of Lieut.-Col. Harry Smith of the 14th Battalion, Kingston, dismissing one of his companies for refusing to return with the battalion after their visit to Montreal.

Rules and Regulations for the Militia of Canada, paragraph 24, says: "No militia man who has enrolled for service in any corps is to be dismissed therefrom for irregular conduct, unless after due investigation as provided by law and approved for headquarters."

[There is much speculation as to what the outcome of Colonel Smith's action in summarily dismissing his men without a court of enquiry will be.

In 1880 Lieut. Hunter of the New Brunswick Engineers, during the absence of Major Perley, dismissed one of his men. General Luard interfered and as a result the man was reinstated and Lieut. Hunter was dismissed, the General taking the ground that the officer had no power to dismiss his men without a board of enquiry.

This is strong reason for believing that Col. Smith has exceeded his authority and may have to answer to the General on his return for the step he has taken, unless there are extenuating circumstances that have not yet come to light.

## P.E.I. ARTILLERYMEN.

This morning at 6.30 the artillery camp at Brighton barracks broke up, after putting in ten days' training under canvass.

The battalion of five companies under command of Lt. Col. Moore was inspected yesterday by Col. Montizambert, commandant at the Citadel, Quebec, in battalion, movements, company, and gun drill. The day was delightful and quite a number of spectators were at the Park to see the parade.

The battalion made quite an imposing appearance in line and in the march past, and is, without doubt more efficient than at any time since its formation.

In company marching and formations the men were very steady. No. 1 Co. under Capt. Davison seemed to have the lead in this branch. Their marching could scarcely be beaten by a crack company of regular infantry.

The gun drill was good all round, and the examination of officers satisfactory; so that, as far as one can judge, the companies should be well to the front in the efficiency competition.

Col. Maunsel, D. A. G., was also present and expressed himself well pleased with the parade, and the appearance, conduct and work of the men.

The camp has been a most successful one. The soldiers almost to a man have behaved in a sober and decent manner, doing credit to themselves and the country that raised them. We hope the artillery camp at Brighton will be an annual event.

Our artillerymen are now looking forward to the competitions at Halifax in the middle of August.

We hope to see a shifting team organized, and in training without delay and shooting departments from each battery.

No. 2 Battery have their weekly rifle match on Monday next at 2 p. m.—Charlottetown Patriot, July 21st.

## The N.B. Rifle Association.

The programme of the New Brunswick Provincial Rifle Association Meeting, 1893 to be held at Sussex, Tuesday, August 22nd and two following days, has been issued. The list is as follows:—

Nursery and Maiden. The Cup presented by Lieut. Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., and \$142,000 added by the P. R. A.

Entrance fee, per team, \$1.50; entrance fee, per individual, 25 cents; ranges, 400 and 500 yards; number of shots, five at each range.

All comers. Value, \$102.00; Open to all; entrance fee, 25 cents; range 500 yards; number of shots, seven.

Domville. The Cup presented by Lieut. Col. Domville, 8th Cavalry, and \$115.00 added by the P. R. A. The cup restricted to bona fide residents of the Province, and to be held for the year by the winner.

Entrance fee, 25 cents; ranges, 500 and 600 yards; number of shots, seven at each distance.

Prince of Wales. The Prince of Wales Cup, Medal, and \$145. Open to efficient members of the Active Militia of New Brunswick, and to officers who have retired therefrom, retaining rank.

Entrance fee, per team, \$2.50, per individual, 25 cents; ranges, 200, 400, and 500 yards; number of shots, seven at each range.

Provincial. York and Kings Pitcher and from each corps as in the Prince of Wales \$92.00. Pitcher open to teams of five match. Rifle, Martini-Henry; entrance fee, 25 cents; ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards; number of shots, seven at each range.

Elder. The Challenge Cup presented by the Honorable the late William Elder, and \$88.00 added by the P.R.A.

Open to teams of eight members from each County Associations affiliating with the P. R. A. Entrance fee, per team, \$4.00; range, 200, 500, and 600 yards; number of shots, seven at each distance.

Maiden Aggregate. Open to competitors who have never attended a previous meeting of the Association. Prizes to be awarded to the highest aggregate scores in the Nursery, All Comers, Domville and Association Matches.

Association matches. Total, 5 prizes, \$value, \$15.00.

Grand Aggregate. The Medals of the National, Dominion, and Provincial Associations, and \$86.00 added by the P.R.A. To be awarded to competitors whose respective scores in the All Comers, Domville, and Association matches, together with the 400 and 500 yard scores in the Prince of Wales' match make up the highest aggregates. Entrance fee, 50 cents.

Snider—Extra Series. Open to all. Competitors may enter as often as they wish on payment of the entrance fee for each entry. Entrance fee, 25 cents; range, 500 yards; number of shots, five; 15 prizes, value \$75.00.

Martini—A. Open to all. Competitors may enter as often as they wish on payment of the entrance fee for each entry. Highest score only to count. Entrance fee,

25 cents; range, 500 yards; number of shots, seven; rifle, Martini-Henry; total, 15 prizes, value, \$90.00.

Martini—B. Open to all. Competitors may enter as often as they wish on payment of the entrance fee for each entry. Highest score only to count. Entrance fee, 25 cents; range, 600 yards; number of shots, seven; rifle, Martini-Henry. Total, 11 prizes, value, \$50.00.

**OUR MEN AT BISLEY.**

Details of the shooting for the Kolapore Cup

Certainly one of the most valuable and interesting of the N. R. A. competitions is that for the Kolapore, in which ten "Eight" of the very best of volunteer shots in Great Britain contends against teams of Militia or volunteers from four colonies or other dependencies. The rifle used must be the Martini-Henry, but otherwise the conditions are exactly the same as those for the United Services Cup. This gave the contest a special interest this year, when the volunteers had refused to meet with their M-H's the regulars with the Lee-Metfords in the United Services match. It is not supposed that there is much difference between the two rifles up to 500 yards, but the great success of the regular team in the United Services' Match last year has led to the conclusion that at 600 yards the M.-H. cannot compete with the L.-M. with any chance of success. This may be true, but, as a fact, the volunteer eight to-day made at 600 yards in the Kolapore only one point less than the regular team made yesterday in the United Services' match. The Kolapore match to-day brought out, indeed, brilliant shooting, and was especially interesting for the presence of the South African team, who came in a very good third. Canada, of course, sent a team, as she has done every year since 1871, when the match was first instituted. Jersey and Guernsey were also represented. At the first distance—200 yards—the scores of the five teams were respectively: Mother Country, 241; Canada, 232; Guernsey, 230; Jersey, 224; and Cape, 219. At 500 yards the Mother Country made 265; Cape, 248; Canada, 239; Jersey, 239; and Guernsey, 235. Thus the aggregates for the two first ranges were: Mother Country, 506; Canada, 471; Cape, 467; Guernsey, 465; and Jersey, 463. And this order was maintained to the end, the Mother Country making at 600 yards, 285; Canada, 225; the Cape, 222; Guernsey, 210; and Jersey, 209; and the totals being as follows:

Mother Country - - - - -	741
Canada - - - - -	696
Cape - - - - -	689
Guernsey - - - - -	675
Jersey - - - - -	672

The best individual scores were, at 200 yards, Simpson, Canada, 33; Wattleworth and Tatlow, Mother Country, and Lyte, Jersey, each 32. At 500 yards—Wattleworth and Brown, Mother Country, and Batchelor, Cape, each 85, h.p.s.; Muirhead, Mother Country, 34; Rothwell and Ingram, Mother Country, Vivian and McNamara, Cape, Falla and Brache, Guernsey, and Hamon, Jersey, each 33. At 600

yards—D. Menzies, Cape, 34; Wattleworth and Tatlow, Mother Country, and Drysdale, Canada, each 33; Miller, Cape, Le Maistre, Guernsey, and Ambert, Jersey, each 32; and Crowe, Canada, Falla and Le Sauvage, Guernsey, each 31. The best aggregate scores were Wattleworth, Mother Country, 100—32, 35, 33; Tatlow, Mother Country, 97; Brown, Mother Country, Drysdale, Canada, McNamara, Cape, Falla, Guernsey, and Lyte, Jersey, each 93. The match has now been shot 23 times, and has been won 18 times by the Mother Country team, and five times by Canada.

**NEWS TO THE PARENT SERVICE.**

The historical old troopship Orontes, which after a most prosperous career has been purchased all standing out of the service by Messrs. Crawford Bros. for the sum of £7,255, left Portsmouth on Monday under her own steam for South Shields. The Orontes, an iron vessel of 5,600 tons was launched on November 22, 1862, from the yard of Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, and was engined by Watt, the total cost for hull and machinery amounting to £111,162. She was subsequently lengthened 50 feet amidships by the original builders.

The Queen has promoted the Duke of Edinburgh to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, and the following telegram from H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Admiral Sir Algernon Lyons, the Commander-in-Chief, Devonport, has been made public. "The Queen has been graciously pleased to promote me to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet, with expressions of Her Majesty's approval of my services. I feel that this honour is a great compliment to that portion of Her Majesty's Fleet the command of which I relinquished to-day and from which I received such touching marks of affection on parting, in which our brother officers of the Army so heartily joined. Please convey this message to the Fleet under your command and to the Lieut-General Commanding the Western Districts."

It is stated that General Lord Roberts will take over the command of the Aldershot Division in October next, when Sir Evelyn completes his five years period of service in that capacity.

General Lord Chelmsford has retired voluntarily from the Active List. He was born May 31, 1827, and joined the Army as 2nd Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade December 31, 1844. In the following year he was transferred to the Grenadier Guards, with which he did duty until April 30, 1858, when he exchanged as Lieut-Colonel to the 95th Foot. He became brevet-colonel April 30, 1863; major-general, March 15th, 1877; lieutenant-general, April 1 1882; and general, December 16, 1888.

Frequent incursions of the border tribes from Dutch New Guinea into British territory having become the subject of communication between the two Governments, a man-of-war of each nation is to be sent to the coast to make further investigation. At the same time the warships are to take steps with a view to putting a stop to piracy in the locality, which is reported to be on the increase.

The lieutenantcy of the Tower, from which General Sir George Higginson has retired, has been granted to Lt-Gen Hugh Rowlands, V. C. C. B. Lt-Gen Rowlands has seen a considerable amount of active service. Entering the Army in 1849 he served in the Crimean war being present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman (where he was severely wounded), at the fall of Sebastopol, and at the attack on the Redan. He received the medal with three clasps, the Victoria Cross, the brevet of major, the fifth class of the Medjidie, the Turkish medal, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He received the V. C. "for rescuing Col. Haly, of the 47th Regiment, from Russian soldiers, Col. Haly having been wounded and surrounded by them, and for gallant exertions in holding the ground occupied by his advance picket against the enemy, at the commencement of the battle of Inkerman, November 5, 1854." He also served in the Kaffir war in 1877-79, was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal with clasp. Lt-Gen Rowlands hails from the principality; he is a Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for arCnarvonshire at Plat Tirlon, near Llanrug, in which county his country seat is.

The discipline of the volunteers has been freely discussed during the past few weeks, chiefly owing to the disparaging comments of Col. Farquharson, R. E., in the prize essay of the Royal United Service Institution. That essay formed the subject of debate amongst the members of the Institution a few days ago but although Col. Farquharson's view was strongly criticised, it is generally agreed that the gallant officer has not intentionally wounded the amour propre of our citizen soldiers. He dealt in his essay with a great national question, and no doubt was to some extent justified in pointing to what he deemed to be a blot on our military system. It is undeniable, however, that the discipline and efficiency of the Volunteers have been steadily increasing of late years, and we are inclined to think that Col. Farquharson's strictures would have been considerably modified if he had himself been more in touch with the volunteers of the present day. As marksmen, the volunteers are individually superior to the regulars, and some of the volunteers Artillery Corps' are almost as smart as the

Royal Artillery batteries. Surely this must be admitted to indicate an efficiency which could scarcely have been attained without discipline? Many officers are of opinion that Col. Farquison went too far in condemning our volunteers, and reflection has not modified this view.—Naval and Military Record.

The Government of India have agreed to the proposal by the Government of Victoria to depute two or three Field Artillery officers of the Colonial force to India during the cold season of each year for instruction with Field batteries, and the Victorian Government have been informed that, so far as next cold season is concerned, arrangements can be made to attach these officers to Field batteries at Meerut and Lucknow, and to enable them to attend an Artillery practice camp which will be held at Gurgaon, near Delhi, in December next.

Among the noteworthy shoots of the Bisley meeting, so far as it has proceeded up to date, was that of Sergt. Sheldon, of the Royal Engineers, who compiled 101 as one of the army team in the United Service match. The score was made with the Lee-Enfield rifle it is true, but the points could not have been made with any weapon if there had not been a good man behind it. Sergt. Sheldon has already shown that he is as expert with the Martini as with its regulation rival, and, in time successor, as he took the first prize in the "Graphic" last year with 68 points out of a possible 70.

Sir John McNeill, V. C., has returned to London from the Crimea, where, at the Queen's request he visited the graves of the soldiers who fell in the Crimean war.

Major-General C. J. East, C. B., now commanding a First-class District in India, has been selected to succeed Lt-Gen E. H. Clive as Governor of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

A statement made in the Western Morning News of the 18th inst., that W. H. Cooper, V. C. Boatswain, R. N., who died at Torpoint on the 15th inst., was "the last survivor of the naval heroes decorated with the Victoria Cross for their deeds of valour during the Crimean era," has called forth several reminders that others are still in the land of the living. When speaking of naval heroes who held or are holding this much coveted decoration, it is of course understood that officers as well as other ranks are referred to, and as a matter of fact, as far as we know at the moment, the following naval V. C.'s are still wearing their cross, viz., Admiral of the Fleet, Sir John Commerell; Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon; Rear-Admirals John Bysthesea, H. J. Raby, and C. D. Lucas; Capt. A. K. Wilson; Lt.-Col. G. D. Dowell, R. M. A.;

Chief Gunner J. Harding; Chief Officer of Coastguard W. Rickard; Petty Officers H. Curtis, S. Mitchell, and T. Pride; and seamen J. Trewavas, E. Robinson, W. Hall, G. Hinckley, and W. Sotley. A goodly list still left.

### The Magazine Rifle in Simla.

The Simla rifle meeting, says the Pioneer, afforded an opportunity of testing the powers of the new magazine rifle so far as shooting at a target goes. The scores made show that the weapon will quite hold its own with the Martini-Henry when the men have got accustomed to it. At present they have only had it in their possession a few months, and they have to struggle against many disadvantages. The Lee-Enfield, to begin with, is sighted for cordite, and a soldier has to aim off the target in order to make a bull's-eye. Again, the weight and balance of rifle vary considerably from the weapon which has been in use for so many years and this alone tells against accurate shooting. Yet one competitor made the other day at Simla one inner and six consecutive bull's-eyes at 200 yards, standing the most trying range of all. Again thirty-three out of a possible thirty-five at 500 yards is very good, and there have been a number of scores over thirty. It is probable at this meeting that the Martini-Henry will maintain its supremacy—there is actually a score of only one point behind the possible at 600 yards—but the Volunteers who are using the old rifle know every trick of their weapons, which they have used repeatedly, and it would be strange if they did not score very highly. It would, we think be interesting if a careful analysis were made of all the shooting with the Lee-Enfield when the Simla meeting comes to an end. As in the case of all new rifles there is some prejudice against the latest weapon introduced into the British Army, but this will die out when the rank-and-file discover its true merits. When the time comes round for the cold weather gatherings at Meerut and elsewhere, we shall expect to see splendid scoring made with the Lee-Enfield.

### A New System of Short distance Rang.

An exceedingly pleasant and interesting function was that in which we were invited to participate at Tyndale Place, Islington, a few days ago. This was the inauguration of a short distance rifle range on an entirely new plan, which has been established under the auspices of the Landscape Miniature Rifle Range Association. That the new venture is no mere ordinary shooting gallery will be understood when it is mentioned that the executive council includes Lieut-Colonel A. W. Saunders, late Chief Inspector of Musketry, Madras, and Captain J. Shif-

ner, late Instructor of Artillery, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, while, the secretary is Major W. E. Heath, an ex-officer of Volunteers. Although the distance from the firing point to the limit of the range is only 25 yards, the scenic arrangements, to borrow a theatrical expression, are so admirable that it appears to be ten times as great. Hence the specially appropriate application of the term "landscape" in connection with the style and title of the things that have the merit of complete novelty at this latest addition to the association which has established and is running the range. Among the things that have the merit of complete novelty at this latest addition to the places and means of obtaining rifle practice, without the inconvenience of a pilgrimage into the country, is the absence of a target, as the term is usually understood, and the substitution of a little scarlet-coated soldier. This figure represents the firer's point of aim and his enemy in one, as by arrangement with the marker he—the tiny soldier—can be made, besides appearing and disappearing to fire at his assailant in return. Another peculiarity is that the bullet, although aimed at the figure, however accurately, does not hit him, but passes through a canvas screen and pierces a cardboard target on which a figure the exact duplicate of the one aimed at is placed. The working of the figure, and the marking and registering arrangements are, though simple enough to witness, too elaborate to be described in the brief space at our disposal. The intending visitor will be interested in the information that the rifles used are a combination of the Lee-Metford and Martini-Henry; the former barrel being fitted to the latter breech mechanism. This joint production is of the Government pattern.—Volunteer Record and Shooting News.

### The Naval Manœuvres.

The Problem is to See Which Force Can Command the Sea Between Britain and Ireland.

As our daily papers will soon be publishing accounts of the naval manœuvres in British waters and military men will naturally be anxious to follow the movements out the following particulars of the manœuvres should be interesting to our readers:

The objects of the manœuvres are: On the part of one side to obtain command of the sea between Great Britain and Ireland, and on the part of the other side to prevent this.

Also in the following ports torpedo-boats will be secured against capture: Strangford, Dundalk, Howth, Wexford.

When in all respects ready the several fleets are to put to sea for a week's exercise, after which A is to put into Torbay, B into Lamlash, C into Berehaven, D into Blacksod Bay. All are to com-



plete with coal. The coaling of the cruisers of both fleet should be carried out first in case their lordships should consider it desirable to permit reconnoitering by cruisers before the actual beginning of "hostilities."

The coast of Ireland Squadron, during a period which may be extended to seven days, is to be put through a series of exercises as most desirable under the direction of the senior officer. At the conclusion of the exercises the boats are to be completed for service. Should reconnoitering previous to "hostilities" be permitted, a telegram to that effect will be sent to officers commanding divisions and squadrons. The date for the commencement of "hostilities" will be indicated by telegram. The total time will be ten days.

At the conclusion of the manoeuvres target practice, as due, will be carried out. When the target practice has been completed, the divisions, squadrons, etc., will assemble for inspection prior to dispersion, at the following places: A Red Fleet, at Spithead; B Red Fleet, in Torbay; C Blue Fleet, at Portland; D Blue Fleet, in Plymouth Sound. The inspection being completed, they are to return to their respective ports. The torpedo-boat squadron will assemble at Plymouth, and the boats, after being inspected, will return under suitable escort, to their ports of commissioning.

The A Red Fleet will assemble at Portland, the B Red Fleet at Milford Haven, the C Blue Fleet at Torbay, the D Blue Fleet at Berehaven. (Note.—The forbidden belt may be crossed till permission is given for cruisers to observe movements.) The blue torpedo boats, with the ships to be placed at the torpedo boat stations, will assemble at Falmouth. The blue torpedo boat stations will be as follows: Larne, Belfast, Carlingford, Kingstown, Wicklow, Waterford.

Each of two opposing naval forces—the Red and the Blue—is divided into two separate fleets, stationed a certain distance apart. The Red side is, on the whole, stronger than the blue, but one of the blue fleets is stronger than one of the Red, and the two blue fleets, if united, are together stronger than either of the red. Each blue fleet at the beginning of operations is nearer to one of the red than the latter is to the rest of its own side. A force of torpedo-boats is attached to the blue side. The red side is to do its best to bring its opponent to action, either with its own forces combined or not, at the discretion of the senior admiral. If the blue side has either been defeated or has been compelled to retire to a distance to avoid an engagement, and the blue torpedo-boats have been destroyed or reduced to inactivity, the admiral of the red side is to report by telegraph if he considers that his side has gained command of the sea so that a large expedition may be sent across it.

The limits of the manoeuvre area will be: On the north, 56deg. north latitude; on the south, 49deg. north latitude; on the east, the Western coast of Great Britain and the South Coast to 3deg. west longitude; on the west, 13 deg. west longitude. The space between the paral-

lel of 52deg. north and 52deg. 10 min. north, extending from the 13th meridian west to the Irish Coast, is to be considered a "forbidden belt," and is not to be crossed for manoeuvre purposes. The coast of Great Britain south of 56deg. north latitude and round as far as 3deg. west longitude will be assumed to be the territory of the Red side. The coast of Ireland will be assumed to be the territory of the Blue side. Islands will belong to the territory on the coasts of which they are situated, the Isle of Man being included in the territory of Great Britain. The remaining coasts of the United Kingdom will be assumed to be neutral. They should not be visited for manoeuvre purposes, and if for reasons of navigation or other good cause, visits to them are found necessary, their neutral character should be paid the respect which would be due to it in real war. Ships and torpedo boats of one side are not to reconnoitre the ports assigned to the other during the period of the introductory cruises, or before permission is given by the Admiralty.

The Red Side, Vice-Admiral Fairfax, C. B. The "A" Fleet—Vice Admiral H. Fairfax, C. B. (First place of assembly, Portland; second place of assembly, Torbay.) Group A: Royal Sovereign, Rodney, Nelson, Conqueror, Narcissus, Blenheim. Group B: Sappho, Pique, Naid, Rainbow, Intrepid. Group C: Speedwell, Skipjack, Salamander, Jaseur, Gossamer, Gleaner, Spider, Rattlesnake.

The "B" Fleet, Rear Admiral E. H. Seymour, C. B. (First place of assembly, Milford Haven; second place of assembly, Lamlash.)—Group A: Anson, Thunderer, Rupert, Immortalite, Group B: Tribune, Iphigenia, Mersey, Iris, Bellona. Group C: Barracouta, Sheldrake, Grasshopper.

The Blue Side, Rear Admiral R. O'B. Fitzroy, C. B. The "C" Fleet.—Rear Admiral R. O'B. Fitzroy, C. B. (First place of assembly, Torbay; second place of assembly, Berehaven.) Group A: Alexandra, Superb, Benbow, Audacious, Australia, Galatea. Group B: Terpsichore, Indefatigable, Melampus, Acolus.

The "D" Fleet, Rear Admiral A. T. Dale. (First place of assembly, Berehaven; second place of assembly, Black Sod Bay.) Group A: Swiftsure, Hero, Aurora. Group B: Andromache, Apollo, Brilliant, Retribution, Forth, Thames.

The Coast of Ireland Squadron, Rear Admiral H.C. St. John. (First place of assembly, Falmouth; second place of assembly, the several stations.—Special vessels, not grouped; Vulcan, Curlew, Magnet, Traveller, Hearty, Raven. Group C: Barrosa, Jason, Circe, Seagull. Torpedo boats: Nos. 39, 34, 63, 60, 45, 64, 66, 52, 52, 67, 77, 53, 68, 79, 57, 72, 81, 58, 83, 82, 80, 83, 85, 84, 87.

### The Victoria Disaster.

Some incidents of Heroism—The Discipline of the men—The ran in the Royal Navy

The British Medical Journal gives the following extracts from a private letter received in England from one of the medical officers serving on board the Victoria. After speaking of the "terrible national

calamity which has cost the country the lives of so many gallant officers and men," the writer says:—

"But it is a terrible thing to think of. It has one bright recollection that we survivors can never forget, and that is how, in the supreme moment of trial, when the huge ship was on the point of turning over, the most perfect discipline prevailed, and the British blue-jackets remained true to the glorious traditions of the past. Not a man left the ship till she was in the act of turning over, not a cry of alarm was heard. There was a curious quiver just before she lifted, with an angle on the quarter-deck of less than 30 degrees, and as the men on the port side of the quarter-deck turned round instinctively to grasp the side of the ship I heard the 'Steady men, steady,' from our most excellent captain, who is lost; and then, as the port scow came lifting out of the water, still revolving, a cheery cry of 'now my lads, now,' from a petty officer. A large proportion of those saved were men who succeeded in getting over the port side, and many and wonderful are the escapes that we continue to hear of. The ten minutes and a half that elapsed between the collision and foundering of the ship was sufficient to get all the sick on the deck. Fortunately, in the sick bay there were no men who were not able to help themselves. I myself got over the port side, aft, as the ship was turning over, but before I had time to dive from the glacis there, the tura was made. I was carried up in the air holding on, and entered the water, head downwards, on what had been the starboard side. Down I went into the blackest depths at what seemed a tremendous pace for about ten seconds, with no thought of possible escape. A langour seemed to spread over my brain, when suddenly I was conscious of what I took to be a rush of volumes of air past me, and felt myself change my direction. Hope returned and I came up to the surface like a bubble in a soda water bottle. A violent commotion agitated the sea, and a boiling surge of air and water swept again over my head. After that I managed to get to an overturned cutter, and was picked up after about a quarter of an hour in the water."

I hear that the money for the Royal wedding present went down in the Victoria, so that the naval subscription will be much reduced, a good sum having been collected from the Mediterranean. The following singular occurrences are reported after the Victoria disappeared. The Staff Commander recovered all his shirts, the drawer, containing them having floated out of his cabin. A drawer containing bottles of medicine also came up: the corks of the various bottles being pressed right in owing to the weight of water at the depth below. Captain Rourke and Commander Jellicoe both recovered relics of their cabins, the latter's being the portrait of the young lady to whom the gallant commander is engaged to be married. This is considered to be a happy omen for their future happiness.

Writing to the editor of the Times on the Victoria disaster, Sir Samuel Baker says: Would not ordinary common sense

suggest that "rams," specially constructed to combine the greatest speed with enormous strength, should form a distinct branch of the naval service? Instead of this, we possess one vessel, the Polyphemus which was designed by the late Admiral Sartorius, and this is the only one in the British navy of her class. I thoroughly believe that in the smoke and confusion of a naval action the Polyphemus, well commanded, would sink half a fleet and be none the worse for the shock of impact. On the other hand, our so-called "rams" are a gigantic fraud. The ships that our fitted with ram bows dare not use their rams in action lest they should sink themselves. It does not matter whether eggs or glass bottles are small or large; if they collide they will destroy each other. There is not a first-class battleship in the British Navy that could ram an antagonist of equal size without the great danger of crushing in her own fore compartments. Two years ago, during the manoeuvres, through the kind invitation of the Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, I spent a long day upon the Camperdown when at Torbay; and, after close inspection, I expressed an opinion that, should she ever attempt to use her ram, she would damage herself to an extent that would place her hors de combat. The result is a disastrous proof of the flimsy construction of these modern monsters of ugliness and unseaworthiness. They are simply floating batteries, only suitable for smooth seas, as they dare not cross the Atlantic, or go round the Cape, and they cannot work their colossal guns unless in exceptional weather. The Camperdown damaged herself to an extent by her collision that would have compelled her to haul off for repairs had she been in action (equivalent to defeat). Of recent years our naval architecture has undergone a change which has materially weakened the strength of war vessels. When the Iron Duke rammed the Vanguard the ships were of equal size and construction. I went on board the former vessel an hour after she entered Plymouth harbor from the disastrous scene of collision. She was not only free from damage, but her paint was only slightly disturbed on her bows, although her ram had cut into the vitals of her consort. The monster battleships of the present day are so overburdened with the weight of enormous guns, turrets, barbets and 17 or 18 inches of armour upon portions of their citadel represented amidships that they cannot support the extra weight of steel-plating that should be in due proportion throughout the vessels. Accordingly the ends of the ships are without any protection, and they are too weak in their construction to resist the shock of impact should they attempt to use their rams. For many years I have devoted much attention to the different forms of naval architecture, and I have never swerved from my opinion that the ram, if well constructed, is the most formidable of the many devices for attack; but I maintain that the ram should not be retained only as an ornament like an old figure-head to a vessel, but that it should be arranged to work like a pickaxe, not only to destroy, but to withstand the wear and tear of practical ramming.

### The Artillery Competition at Halifax.

A feature in the artillery competition at Halifax requires each visiting regiment to undergo a course of instruction with the new breech-loading 10-inch guns at the Halifax citadel. These were brought from England the summer before last. They are 29 feet long, require 262 pounds of powder for a charge, fire a steel projectile weighing 500 pounds, and have an effective range of seven miles. The visiting battalions will first be drilled in the use of them and then examined. The Halifax local corps are debarred from competing in this connection, they being more familiar with the new weapons. The firing with the 40-pounder is to be abandoned this year, the instruction in regard to the 10-inch guns being substituted. The firing with the 64-pounder will be retained. The following are the dates on which the garrison artillery competitions will take place at Halifax this year:

Tuesday, August 8—Drill: 1 Co. N. B. Batt., Yarmouth Co., Digby Co., Mahone Bay Co. Firing: 4 detachments N. B. Batt.

Wednesday, August 9—Drill: 4 detachments N. B. Batt. Firing: Yarmouth Co., Digby Co., Mahone Bay Co., 1 Co. N. B. Batt.

Thursday, August 10—Drill: 3 Co's Montreal Batt. Firing: 3 Co's Montreal Batt., Pictou Co.

Friday, August 11—Drill: 3 Co's Montreal Batt., Pictou Co. Firing: 3 Co's Montreal Batt., 1 Co. Halifax Batt.

Saturday, August 12—Drill: Exam. Halifax Batt. Firing: 3 Co's Halifax Batt., Coburg Co.

Monday, August 13—Drill: Coburg Co., Exam. Halifax Batt. Firing: 3 Co's Quebec G. A., 1 Co. Halifax Batt.

Tuesday, August 14—Drill: 1 Co. P. E. I. Batt., 3 Co's Q. G. A. Firing: 4 Co's P. E. I. Batt.

Wednesday, Aug. 15—Drill: 4 Co's P. E. I. Batt. Firing: 1 Co. P. E. I. Batt., 3 Co's Halifax Batt.

Shifting ordnance will be done by the N. B. Batt. on Wednesday, August 9, by the Halifax Batt. on Saturday, August 12, and Monday, August 14, and by the P. E. I. Batt. on Tuesday, August 15.

### Curiosities of Rifle Shooting.

It is some thirty-three years ago since Her Majesty scored the bull's eye that inaugurated the series of rifle meetings so long held at historic Wimbledon, and now to be held for the fourth year at Bisley. Since that memorable shot many changes have occurred, and many a stiff struggle has taken place for supremacy in what has rapidly become a great national sport.

Indeed, it is a matter of doubt whether any country in the world, with perhaps one possible exception, could produce a body of marksmen to equal those who annually meet to decide the championship of Great Britain.

When Edward Ross, a mere lad of nineteen, but a thoroughly practised shot even then, succeeded in carrying off the prize for the first time, in 1860, the

marksman laboured under many difficulties that he is free from now. The rifle, the range, the accommodation, are all matters that have been improved since that time, and it must also be remembered that the Volunteer force was practically an army of raw recruits, and that very few of the men who competed had had much experience of the rifle.

Ross himself was an exception to this, for he came of a shooting stock. His father was a noted Highland deerstalker, and captained for many years the Scottish eight that shot for the Elcho Shield. A number of Swiss marksmen were at this first meeting, and succeeded in carrying away a most respectable proportion of the prizes, although, in the second year, they were hardly so successful.

It is a curious fact that the earlier winners of the Queen's were almost invariably young men. Ross, for instance, as stated above, was only nineteen when he won it; Angus Cameron, who, by-the-by, is the only man who has won the coveted trophy twice, was nineteen when he won it the first and twenty-two when he won it the second time; Lieut. Carslake was twenty-two, Private Humphry twenty-one, Ensign Humphries twenty, and Sergeant Menzies not far advanced in the twenties. Of late years the reverse appears to be the case, and the winners seem to be, if not particularly old, at least well on in their prime.

A novelty in competitions was held at Wimbledon, in 1884, for a prize given by "The Owl" newspaper. A light shade in a glass was substituted for the usual bull, the competition being held at night, and so difficult were the conditions, that only two bull's or owl's eyes as they were nicknamed, were recorded during the whole of the competition.

A great many notable names occur during these earlier meetings of the N. R. A. Amongst others may be noted those of Earl Spencer, Lord Elcho, and the Marquis of Lorne, as being almost continually in evidence, while Lord Aberdeen, in 1865, was credited with no less than £71 as his share of prizes.

For the finish of the Queen's some exciting struggles have taken place, on some occasions men who were almost certain for the prize falling away unaccountably in the last few shots. A case in point occurred in 1873, a Scotchman, Sergeant Menzies, having finished with sixty, while Corporal Pullman, a South Middlesex man, had made fifty-nine, and had two more shots to fire, only wanting to hit the target once to win. Nevertheless, either through nervousness or through some unaccountable cause, he was unable to do this comparatively easy feat, and retired, having registered two misses. However, Pullman made ample amends for his failure on this occasion by winning the Queen's outright three years later. An even worse case than the above occurred in 1877, when Jamieson, a private in the 15th Lincashire, finished up with a score all told of seventy.

Following close behind him came a certain Sergeant McAnslan and a Corporal Pattison with sixty-nine, both of whom had the advantage of him, Pattison having three more shots to fire, whilst the

other had one. Neither of them, however, was able to hit the target, so Lancashire carried off the trophy in triumph. Again, another instance with a slightly different result.

Another Scotchman, Ferguson, of the Argyll, registered seventy-four as his total, while Private Kelman, of the 1st Ross, had made seventy-two and still had a shot to spare, only requiring an inner to win. Carefully, steadily, he took his aim, then pulled the trigger and awaited the result, and great was the excitement when it was found that he had got the necessary amount. Yes, the canny rifleman had undoubtedly scored, but, alas! had overlooked one thing and got his inner on the wrong target.

The premier shot of last year, Major Pollock, also succeeded in establishing a record: being the first silver medallist to go right through and win the Queen's.

An article like this would be incomplete if no mention were made of the lady-shootist, Miss Leale, who made her first appearance at Bisley two years ago, and caused a great sensation while there.

The mere fact of a lady shooting with a military rifle at all was bound to create surprise, but when she followed this up by scoring at least as well as a great many ordinary shots, and better than a great many more, the surprise was changed to admiration.

Looking back, it is difficult to estimate the changes that have occurred, both in the Volunteer movement and in the shooting itself, since young Edward Ross succeeded in becoming the first of the long line of winners of the "Blue Riband" of the shooting world.—London Tit Bits.

### Lundy's Lane.

Reinterment of the remains of British Soldiers. An interesting Occasion.

The remains of several of those who fell in the Lundy's Lane engagement were recently discovered on the grounds of Mrs. Lowell, Opposite Niagara Falls South post-office, by Mr. Thomas Bowman and his nephew William, whilst making some excavations at that place. From the buttons and other articles found with them there is not the slightest doubt as to their identification as once belonging to brave men of the old Royal Scots of 1814. The Historical Society decided to reinter these remains upon the anniversary day of the battle of Lundy's Lane, and to make the demonstration more impressive invited the Army and Navy Veterans' Association of Toronto to co-operate with them in this duty. In response to this call the "Veterans," accompanied by a number of the veterans of '66 and York Pioneers, sailed across the lake yesterday morning on the steamer Empress of India, President Alex. Muir, M.A., being the chief executive officer, ably assisted by ex-President John Nunn, who looked like an admiral on half pay, with his new undress cap. The trip by water was most enjoyable. Taking the cars at Port Dalhousie the party reached Drummondville about 11.30 o'clock, where they were met by Rev. Canon Bull, president of the Historical Society; Rev. Canon Houston, corresponding secretary; Mr. John A. Orchard, vice-president; and

Mr. James Wilson, secretary-treasurer. The guests were entertained to a substantial dinner, and at 2 o'clock, after the remains had been visited, the procession was formed up to proceed to the cemetery in the following order, headed by Drum-Major Evans:—

Band of Army and Navy Veterans.  
Pall-bearers.  
Army and Navy Veterans.  
Volunteers.  
Band of 44th Battalion.  
Public School Drill Corps.  
Citizens.  
Lundy's Lane Historical Society.

The line of march was crowded with people from the surrounding country, who also filled the cemetery at the grave when the remains were deposited. Rev. Canon Houston delivered an impressive oration, when Rev. Canon Bull read a portion of the burial service, and the usual three volleys were fired over the grave by a firing party of the 44th Battalion. The party then adjourned to a shady part of the ground, when the annual meeting of the historical Society was held, Mr. James A. Lowell, M.P., was requested to act as chairman, and delivered a patriotic address. Miss Carnochan, of Niagara, was introduced, and read a most interesting paper, which will doubtless be published. Owing to the high wind prevailing it was difficult for the speakers to be heard. President Evans, of the Hamilton Canadian Club, was the orator of the day, and advocated a patriotic sentiment, which induced heroism, and bespoke great possibilities for Canada. President Alex. Muir was under the usual inspiration, and stirred up his audience. Speeches followed by Mr. Charles Ellingsworth, Lieut-Col. Hon. J. J. Currie, Mr. McCulloch, of Hamilton, Captain Cruikshank, and closed by Canon Bull. The return to Toronto was very enjoyable and everybody expressed their pleasure at being present on so interesting an occasion.

Among those present were:—Sergt. C. Ellingsworth, 93rd Highlanders; Sergt. James Freeman, 2nd Batt., Rifle Brigade; Sergt. Wm. Cantlin, 62nd Regiment; Corp. Jesse Butler, Royal Marines; Staff-Sergt. J. Edwards, Royal Engineers; John Swift, 13th Hussars; Gunner Malcom Macfarland, R.H.A.; Bombardier G. J. Pearce, R. H. A.; Staff-Sergt. Geo. Cooper, Capt. Fahey, veterans, '66; Lieut. A. Shorter, 3rd K. O. Hussars; Charles Johnston, 22nd Batt.;—Hetherington, 47th Regt.; Jos. Stevens, 1837, under Capt. Fielde; Capt. Jas. Smith, 23rd R.W.F.; Capt. J. G. Ridout, 100th Regt.; Lieut. Rudge, R.N., Ashantee Campaign; Capt. W. Fahey, Q. O. R. Veterans '66; Major Leigh, 57th Batt. A. H. P., Major W. R. Harris, Q. O. R.; President Alex. Muir, ex-President John Nuiver, 16th Regt.; Gunner I. Evans, Drum Major; Bombardier I. Hall, R.A.; Bombardier, Michael Gaffney, R. H. A.; S. Lunenberg, ex-bandmaster, 13th Hussars; Sergt. I. Flicker, Rifle Brigade; Sergt. Martin, R. A.; Private E. Fawcett, 8th Regt.; A. L. Bowers, Life Guards; Sergt. A. MacKay, 25th Scott Borderers; Lieut.-Col. Carlisle, 19th Batt.; Major Hiscott, M. P. P. Batt.; Capt. Milloy, M.P.P. Batt.; Surg-Major, J. Oliver, 44th Batt.; Capt. Edyworth, 44th Batt., Rev. Mr. McKenzie, Chippewa; Rev. C. L. Inglis,

of Parkdale; Sergt. Albert Eddington, Q. O. R.; Colour-Sergt. Geo. Cooper, Staff-Sergt. Williams, Corporal Joseph Thompson, Q.O.R.; Sergt. John McMahon, Q.O. R.; Bugle-Major Swift, Q. O. R.; do, Palmer, Q. O. R.; Sergt. Eldridge, 7th Batt.; Sergt. W. H. Henderson, 9th Batt., Quebec; Sergt. W. L. Hunter, Q. O. R.; Major W. B. Day, 19th Batt., Capt. Vosburg, 19th Batt.; Capt. McMicken, 45th Batt.; Capt. Vandersleepes, 45th Batt.; Ensign Geo. Henderson, 19th Batt.; Pte. G. H. A. Cook, 19th Batt.; Pte. Alex. Patten, 45th Batt.; Trumpeter Lauer; Edward Boggis, sergt, 3rd Middlesex Artillery vol.; Wm. Hall, R. A.; Sergt. McKay, 1st K. O. B.; Corp. Peter Brake, of the Fusiliers; Gunner S. H. Fagan, R.H.A.; Bombardier George R. Pearce, R.H.A., at Balaclava; James Sheilss, 84th Regiment, Indian Mutiny, Malcolm Macfarlane, R. A.; Thomas Taylor, Queen's Light Infantry, in '37; Thos Buchanan, P. W. Royal Canadian Regiment; Ships Corporal Jessie Butler, Royal Marines; Sergt. J. G. Owen, 18th Hussars; I. Sinclair, 36th Battalion; Sergt.-Major Spillet, 9th Lancers; Esplanade Constable Hunt; Dr. Camiff, Messrs. W. D. Doel, treasurer York Pioneers; Hamilton McCerthy, Thomas Taylor, Thomas McCaffery, F. Clendenning, William Milliken, of Hangerman's Corners, whose father fought with Brock; Columbus H. Greene, John Holgate, and William Hill, who carried the sword worn by his father at the battle of Stoney Creek. This sword will be preserved by the Army and Navy Veterans.—Toronto Mail, July 26.

### A Practical Artillery Test.

Object of Experiment, and rules for carrying out the same.

The following details of an experiment to be carried out at Okhampton, England, will be interesting to artillery men, to whom it will give a good idea of the "practicality" of the course of artillery tactics, at this great artillery camp.

\* \* \* \*

To ascertain the effect upon personal and the material of a 12 pr. B. L. Battery with mark II carriages, of long continued fire under service conditions.

\* \* \* \*

To be carried out at Okhampton by the 13th Field Battery.

Advantage will be taken of the practice to test the accepted system of supply of ammunition and also to record the effect on the targets produced by a large number of consecutive rounds.

This Battery will be brought up to necessary strength in men and horses, and carry its full amount of ammunition. This will be further supplemented by a force consisting of one spare gun carriage, two ammunition wagons, and two ammunition and store wagons, which will represent a fraction of the divisional ammunition column. The whole of the shrapnel shell carried by these units shall be fired, together with so much of the common shell as may be required for ranging, and as many cases as may be found necessary. As soon as the divisional ammunition column has given over all its ammunition to the

Battery, it will fall back with a view of finding the ammunition park, which will be on the march towards the scene of action. It will fill up from this park and will then return to camp, where the Battery will complete its supply from the ammunition thus provided.

The ammunition park will be represented by two ammunition and store wagons, and one artillery wagon, which will march from Exeter towards Okehampton until met by the divisional ammunition column; when the latter has been filled up, the corps park will return to Exeter.

The practice will be carried out strictly under service conditions, and in accordance with a tactical scheme which will be prepared beforehand. This scheme will, as far as possible, be kept secret, and no officer concerned (with the exception of the Commandant Okehampton and staff) will be permitted to know of the positions of the various targets, their nature or the order in which they will be fired on. With this object all details connected with the experiment are to be considered confidential until one hour before the commencement of the practice. Since it is desirable that the duration of the practice at each target shall be such as would be probable in war, it will be assumed that the fire of the Battery, represent that of a Bde. Division of 3 Batteries, times the period of time, during which any target may be supposed to be under fire.

For example, the fire of a Bde. Division for 15 minutes on an Infantry Batt., and each series will therefore last three will be represented by a fire of 45 minutes by the single Battery, probably it would be convenient to consider the Battery as the centre one of a Bde. Division, under these circumstances it is evident, that the position taken up by the Battery must be such as would contain a Brigade Division, but in order to avoid delay, no account need be taken of the time required for the movements of the larger force.

All officers, either of the battery or of the division ammunition column, will carry out their duties in strict accordance with Field Art. drill, as regards fire discipline, changes of position and the supply of ammunition.

Since casualties will not be taken into account, there will be no need to arrange working guns with reduced numbers, but the officer commanding the Battery must provide for such reliefs of the gun numbers as he may consider desirable. There will be no pause in the practice, except such as may be caused by a change of position, and the men must, therefore, get their dinners during the period they have been relieved from the service of the guns.

The tactical scheme on which the experiment is to be conducted will be worked out by the Commandant, Okehampton in conjunction with the Ordnance Committee, with due regard to the character of the ground; the position of the Battery and of the targets will be marked on a map of Dartmoor, which will be given into the special charge of the camp commandant. No copies of this map shall be taken except by his express sanction.

The sequence of targets will be deter-

mined by him beforehand, but will not be divulged to the Lieut.-Col. until shortly before the time when it is intended that each range shall be fired on; each target will then in succession be pointed out to that officer.

#### NOTES.

Number of rounds to be fired 1,548 allowed. Time 7 hours and 5 minutes.

The targets will as far as possible be perfect dummies. For instance artillery target, they use old obsolete guns and cartridges and dummy figures for gun numbers, and so on for Infantry and Cavalry. No old barrel or 6 x 6 here.

### Humour of an American Camp.

There is no doubt, but that New York's crack national guard regiment, the 7th, does a great deal of hard work at its tour of duty at the State camp at Peekskill but it is equally true that the guardsmen manage to get a good share of solid fun out of the work, and the 7th Regiment Gazette details a good grist of the camp humour for the benefit of friends of the regiment. Some of the jokes are personal, but they are good. How is this as a sample of straightforward personal journalism: Although no liquor is brought to or drunk in camp, it was noticed that Billy Lloyd, while leading the chorus of the "Prodigal Son," to-night, had a bait-on. Speaking of the soft food that may be imbibed without pain, reminds that Colonel Ruppert, formerly of "We's," but now assisting Governor Flower on the staff sent, on Saturday night, three cases, containing 34,500 square inches of liquid refreshment each, on ice, which medicine was repeated four times before week-ending, much to the delight of those who like having the spot touched frequently. Jack Fisher, of the "non-com." staff, brought his spot with him, and it was touched in Sergeant Baker's tent, with noble frequency.

Here are a few more extracts: Shakespeare said: "Reading maketh a full man" but when Private Le Breton reluctantly emerged from the mess hall, after his ninth bowl of musa and milk, and gazed ruefully at his bursting buttons, he thought that camp life sometimes is provocative of a similar effect.

The "Hotel Bartholdi," as tent No. 15 became universally known (Corporal Waite, its occupant, presiding over the destinies of the original in the city) was perhaps the most popular place in the street. It was generally the abiding place of a score of kindred spirits (ardent ones, of course being forbidden, vide orders) and the hospitality of Corporals White and Vaast was like the supply of belt paste on ice—practically inexhaustible.

Private Tiemann was unable to be with us for the entire week. The recent arrival of a son and heir made his presence in the city a necessity; probably to assist in what the Drill Regulations denominate "the setting up exercises."

The large and elegant tin loving-cup, invented by Sergt. J. J. Waite, has proved a great attraction during the whole tour. It holds about two gallons, and has rarely been empty, except when the company was at drill. Every man who has drunk from

it has been obliged to scratch his initials on the cup, so that besides being a useful article in camp it will be a rare form of autograph album, and one which will possess considerable interest for many years to come.

Tuesday night the company was electrified by the news that Sergeant Allen had gone to sleep at last. This was the first time he had done such a thing as sleep, and a jollification in honor of the event was held outside his tent, but our grey-headed sergeant calmly slept through it all. He did go to sleep once or twice afterwards, but denies that it was for more than two hours at a time.

One of the amusing incidents of the afternoon was a procession, in which the chief participants were a fiery and untamed Texas steer (from the Annsville plains), and Toreador Johnson, of Company E. together with most of the latter's company, and a number of aspiring amateur matadors from other companies as supes. The attempt, however, to introduce a well known and popular feature of Spanish recreation was a dismal failure, for the sixty odd red blankets which were energetically shaken at the animal had no other effect than to scare him nearly to death, and caused Johnson, who was mounted on his back at the time, and is ordinarily an expert horseman, to make a somewhat sudden acquaintance with what the poets call "the bosom of mother earth." To add to the troubles of both at this interesting crisis, the ubiquitous photographer, both professional and of the genius "kodakfiend," made his appearance in large numbers. But just as arrangements were being consummated to "commence firing," the voice of authority (in the person of the Officer of the Day) intervened, and summarily stopped further proceedings.

In the mess-hall: "We have met the enemy and he is"—mush.

### Must Fight.

"We have always fought at this season," said the Mussulmans and Hindoos of Lucknow in 1851 to the then acting resident, Major Hayes, "and we cannot help fighting." "But I shall fire at you both if you do." "Then we will postpone the fight for this year." They did, and it has not been fought ever since.—The Spectator.

### CORRESPONDENCES.

Editor Canadian Military Gazette,—

Dear Sir: Please find enclosed \$2 in payment of my subscription. Accept my best wishes for the prosperity of your paper, and I trust it may prove a financial success to you in the future if not now. I am disposed to blame the commissioned officers of corps in not urging their officers to be subscribers and assist in maintaining a military paper. If I was a commissioned officer I should have a standing order that no one should be recommended for a commission or promotion unless a subscriber to the Canadian Military Gazette, and in this way I should soon have every officer under my command a subscriber. Yours truly,

MAJOR RETIRED LIST.

### Let Us be Efficient.

To the Editor of The Canadian Military Gazette,—

Why are we volunteers; why do we join the force? What aim and object have we? This question may be answered in various ways. Some of us join to shoot, some for exercise; others because they have friends in the corps. Some are attracted by the uniform and band and because their hearts swell when they see a marching regiment and cannot resist the temptation of joining in and marching too. There are others who join from a sense of patriotism of duty. These are perhaps the principal reasons.

How many of us realize, if we even think of it at all, what is the primary reason for enlistment.

But putting aside everything else, is it not for the defence of our country from foes without and discord within? That is what we are soldiers for and that alone; and the sooner the rank and file of the militia of Canada and "the powers that be" recognise this, the better for the force at large.

It takes Germany and France from three to five years to make a soldier; we think we can make one in twelve days. Now if actual hostilities were to break out could the force as it stands be sent to the front? Could not the militia be brigaded at some depot and taught the art of fighting before being sent out to encounter the enemy? No, we must be the first line of defence and would have to rely on ourselves alone. If a war broke out suddenly; not much warning is given by an enemy now; Her Majesty's army would not have time to reach us before fighting began.

In these days when one gun can hurl a shrapnell shell containing 150 bullets against a battalion of infantry at 2,000 yards timing the fuse so that the shell will burst in mid-air 100 yards before reaching its mark, spreading its missiles over a bullet zone of fifty yards in width, of what good would our dense formations be? Our largest battalion with half a dozen such shots would be swept out of existence. "Slaughter" would be the word and there would be no help for it. We could but stand up to be bowled down at every shot.

There is not a battalion in Canada that can go through the skirmishing, attack and defence drill correctly; there are 30 that can march past and go through other ceremonial movements as well as regulars. But what use are these movements on the battlefield?

We have only twelve days practice yearly in order to learn our profession and all attention seems to be riveted on these show movements. The men get only as far as the march-past and some battalion movements, inspection comes and the corps are disbanded for twelve months. Perhaps it is not well to depreciate these things too much, as they certainly tend to make the men steady and instil discipline, but there appears to be no real progress from year to year. Our non-coms. who have the makings of splendid sub-officers just about master the intricacies of marking when the drill is over. Why on earth were markers ever invented? Cannot the battalion movements be

executed without them and the companies dressed by the guides who could be taught to act quick and sharp and the men likewise to take up their own dressing?

So much time is actually wasted in these useless duties that the non-coms. learn nothing about fire discipline and controlling their sections whilst skirmishing and in attack and defense. Nevertheless it is the non-coms. in an engagement who win the battle.

Have we half a dozen battalions that ever hear of outpost duty?

Wherein does the fault lie for this state of things? Not with the men, they would prefer exertion to inertia, there would be something useful to learn. Wits would be sharpened, intelligence quickened. Not because there is no room; even in the largest cities space can be got wherein to practice in extended order.

No, the fault lies with the inspecting officer. He seems to prefer the old regulation march-past, the advance in review order, or if not this, a rigid inspection in quarter column. He can tell whether a man has the correct number of buttons on his tunic or his thumb in the right place, but as for skirmishing—well, that's another matter.

I have watched an inspection, at which the men were kept standing on almost the same ground for two hours in a hot sun, strapped up in tight tunics and belts, the inspecting officer did not even have the march-past (which would have been grateful under the circumstances) while he made a most severe inspection of each man.

Now our men are volunteers; they are not regulars. They prefer to move and be kept moving. In this case perhaps half the men joined for the first time that year, and doubtless half would leave from one cause or another before the next inspection? The men were thoroughly tired out, and cramped with standing so long in one position, grumbling and put out, they wished to "show off" and were disappointed. They were not the least impressed with the imposing majesty of the inspecting officer.

With only twelve days' drill a year why is not everything sacrificed to efficiency? If need be so change our drill book that skirmishing, attack and defence, outposts, etc., shall be in the front part, and the goose step, markers' duties, march-past, etc., relegated to the end. Make every officer an instructor of musketry. Have half the annual training put in at the butts; let the men fire volleys at the targets; let them fire 200 rounds per man in place of 20. A man that can march and shoot can do anything.

Let the authorities issue a new book of "Regulations and Orders," the present one is obsolete and a disgrace to the force. It is almost impossible to find in it what one wants. Sections which should be under the head of "Discipline" appear in "Interior Economy" and vice versa and so ad infinitum. Let it be compiled up to date, as it sins of omission are perhaps greater than commission.

And now in regard to uniforms and accoutrements—We are going to get a new rifle, well, good; give us modern kaapsacks as well—not the cumbersome, value equip-

ment, which will give a man disease of the kidneys in a day's march. The shoulders are strong enough to bear the weight and the hips should be free. The regulation helmet gives a man a headache and cuts into his forehead. It is bad enough on a field day; imagine what it would be in a campaign? A man cannot fight when incased in a tight fitting tunic, so that he can hardly breathe; he wants lots of air and the free use of his limbs. Clothe the country corps in serges. It will be far cheaper and more serviceable. The splendid (they really are of admirable quality now (scarlet tunics are soon soiled and ruined in camp, where the men are obliged to sleep in them.

A man can fight as well in a grey or brown as in a red coat. Why must the Canadian service be obliged to rigidly adhere to the dress regulations of the Imperial forces? Why cannot Canada like Australia adopt a distinctive uniform more suited to the country? No loyalty would be lost.

Here is a model: The dress of the Alpine Chasseur of the French army. It is one of the most practical and serviceable uniforms to be found. A comfortable broad Tam O'Shanter, a loose and easy Norfolk jacket, knickerbockers and leather leggings reaching to the knee, then turning down like Highland stockings; the rifle has a sling which is a great relief to a man when marching at ease. The whole "get-up" is most picturesque and business-like and looks more like a Scotch deer stalking costume than that of a foreign soldier.

VEDETTE.

### The Last Gazette.

Ottawa, July 28.—The undermentioned gentlemen cadets have completed their full period of instruction at the Royal Military College and been granted "diplomas":

Rank and name.	Aggregate marks.
Company Sgt. Major Chas. F. J. B. DeBoucherville	51,228
Battalion Sgt. Major B. H. O. Armstrong	47,220
Sgt. Henry N. B. Hollinshead	43,590
Company Sgt. Major J. J. B. Farley	41,660
Company Sgt. Major Chas. J. Armstrong	39,936
Company Sgt. Major Roland H. Strickland	37,869
Gentleman Cadet Arthur W. Burnham	36,595
Sergt. Wm. F. Sweny	35,745
Gentleman Cadet Jas. T. Warner	34,073
Sgt. John E. Leckie	32,529
Corp. Henry J. Lamb	32,271
Gentleman Cadet E. St. John Maunsell	30,979
Gentleman Cadet Edward C. Musgrave	29,201

The undermentioned graduates have been recommended for commissions in Her Majesty's Army; Royal Engineers, Battalion Sergt. Major B. H. O. Armstrong; Royal Artillery, Sergt. Henry Hollinshead; infantry, Company Sergt. Major J. J. B. Farley, Sergt. William F. Sweny.

The undermentioned graduates of the Royal Military College are appointed Lieutenants in the active militia: C. F. J. B.



