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MONTREAL, JUNE 15, 1894.

OUR SERVICE CONTEMPORARIES.

By the death of Commander Younghusband, at the early age of 44 years, the country loses one of its most distinguished officials. As superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich, he showed the highest professional and scientific attainments. In fact, it is scarcely too much to say that he was probably the best gunnery officer in the navy. Before his appointment to Woolwich, Commandria Younghusband was assistant to the Director of Naval Ordnance at the Admiralty. He was gunnery lieutenant of the Inflexible at the bombardment of Alexandra, and afterwards took an important part in the operations with the armoured train, which were so effective, pending the arrival of our troops, in keeping the enemy in check. It will be remembered that during the bombardment one of the 80-ton guns of the Inflexible became hopelessly choked, and there was

every prospect of its being thrown out of action. Younghusband, however, caused himself to be rammed right up the bore until he reached the powder chamber, when he was able to remedy the defect, after running considerable risk from the noxious vapours in the gun.

The champion recruiter of the British army is Sergeant G. Ellison, of the Medical Staff Corps, Rochester-row, Westminster, who has recruited and passed into the service during the last two years no less than 1,289 recruits. The sergeant has been commended for his energy by his superiors in high quarters of the service.

The brave fellows of the Italian 4th Bersaglieri have made a remarkable march. Starting from San Remo, under full weight of accoutrements, baggage, and arms, and led by Captain Campo, they marched 20 miles of mountain paths and 21 miles of high road at the rate of about 3 1/4 miles an hour. During the march they met with a storm of rain, wind, and snow. The march was interrupted by a long and a short halt, which took 6 hours 50 minutes. On returning to San Remo, the company formed in line, and the men and their captain were highly complimented by General Boido, a eulogium repeated next day by General de Sonnaz, who said he had never known of a similar march in 49 years of service. The height at which the company arrived on the mountains was about 5,000 feet.

Private W. Hardwell, No. 5,930, Medical Staff Corps, writes to the "Times," from Abourkir Camp, near Alexandria, stating that whilst digging near the camp he discovered the skeleton of a man apparently over 6 feet in height, the right leg amputated above the knee. On the chest was a round gold locket of 1 1/4 in. diameter, containing a lock of hair, and inscribed:—"I desire that this locket shall be buried along with me." Reference to the file of the "Times" shows that Col. Charles Erskine, of the 92nd Highlanders, lost his leg at the battle of Mandora on the 13th March, 1801. By the courtesy of the Adjutant-General, we have ascertained that Col. Erskine was

returned as killed in the action of the 13th, and was probably "buried somewhere in the position taken up by the army on the night of the 13th March, which is described as 'with its left to the canal of Alexandria and its right to the sea, about a league from the town of Alexandria.'" In "Burke's Landed Gentry," under "Erskine of Cardross," we find:—"Charles, lieutenant-colonel 92nd Foot, in the expedition to Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, mortally wounded at the landing of the troops at Alexandria, 13th March, 1801, and died, unmarried, two days after."

The Russian Government is making every effort to hurry on the works which go to make the port of Sebastopol a great arsenal and naval depot. It is stated that the progress made during the past half-year has been very great, and that the number of workmen employed in making the requisite changes has been largely increased. The development of Russia's naval power in the Black Sea during the past five or six years has been so great that the shipbuilding and dockyards at Nicolaiuff are inadequate to the demands made upon them. It is intended to construct docks and yards of greater dimensions at Sebastopol, and the work is even now so far advanced that the authorities hope to be able to lay down in them two ironclads and three cruisers in the course of the next twelve months. These vessels will be of large size, and are intended to reinforce the Black Sea fleet. The whole of Russia's naval power in the Black Sea is undergoing reorganisation at the present time, and when the work is completed the command of the littoral will be held by the Governor-General of Sebastopol. This office has hitherto been filled by a military officer of high rank, but in future it will be committed to a naval officer, with the title of Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea Fleet.

Colonel H. Ricardo, Grenadier Guards, has again been appointed to command the troops at the Bisley meeting of this year. Captain H. R. S. Cotton, Adjutant of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, will be Camp Ad-

jutant, and Surgeon-Major Campbell, Grenadier Guards, Medical Officer.

Two more old ships which have done much useful work in their day are to be removed from the effective list, but not before it was time. The "Bacchante" and "Euryalus" have for long seen their best days, and they will be no loss to the navy now. They belong to what used to be known as the "Boadicea" type of iron screw corvettes cased with wood, and formed an intermediate class between the unarmed cruisers like the "Sha," "Inconstant," and "Raleigh" and the smaller corvettes like the "Active" and "Volage." The "Bacchante" was built at Portsmouth and the "Euryalus" at Chatham some 16 years ago. The former vessel is memorable as that in which the Duke of York and the late Duke of Clarence served in as midshipmen in a cruise round the world.

Commander R. Patton-Jenkins writes from "The Maples," Addiscombe, Croydon, to the "Times": "May I claim your indulgence for an eye and ear witness of the memorable incident referred to in Admiral Erben's speech at the Chicago banquet. In case for want of circumstantial detail the incident should be allowed to pass into the legendary, I write as senior surviving officer of Her Majesty's late gun-vessel "Cormorant," in which at the attack on the Peiho forts in June, 1859, this incident occurred. Being present at the moment I heard Commodore Tatnall, when stepping on to the quarter-deck, use the words, 'Blood is thicker than water.' Long may this be appropriately applied to the relations between the navies of two great nations which are but families of one race."

The Admiralty have decided to strengthen the Engineer's Department of the navy by entering during the next twelve months 360 engine-room artificers, and 2,472 stokers. By the 1st of April 1895, the present establishment of engine-room artificers will be increased from 1,600 to 1,960; and the stokers from 11,040 to 13,484. The average entries per quarter at the naval ports will be as follows: Portsmouth—Engine room artificers 34, stokers 235; Devonport—Artificers 30, stokers 191; Sheerness and Chatham—Artificers 28, stokers 192. At Devonport, the recruiting for the engine room department is particularly brisk, 25 artificers and 85 stokers having been entered during the past month. The stokers recently entered have been recruited principally from Ireland.

#### English vs. Canadian Color Sergeants.

Color sergeants who have the charge and payment of companies, in the Army, have as a rule lots of hard work to perform, and are not generally provided with too many of those little conveniences which go to make life so pleasant

for their cousins of the Canadian Permanent Force.

Indeed, I am sure the majority of color sergeants whom I have known would be glad to exchange their positions and prospects in "the bravest army in the world" for the comfortable billet which falls to the wearer of three stripes and a crown in this little army of ours.

Your color sergeant in the army has the honor of being the commander of the Barrack or Quarterguard frequently, in fact this duty comes oftener than he thinks desirable at times, for instance, when at such large stations as Aldershot, or the Curragh, I cannot find that sergeants of any grade do guard duty in our Permanent Force, and what they do other than orderly duty one week out of four or five, I am at a loss to understand.

The Canadian "flag" has, besides his company store-room, an office fitted up with every convenience necessary, while he of the army has to be contented with a store-room and office combined, and this room is generally occupied as a barrack-room as well by a few old soldiers chosen from the company. There is one advantage in this arrangement that should be noted in that there are fewer opportunities for men, financially hard up, to negotiate loans behind closed doors.

The duties of the Army Color Sergeants are clearly defined, and he knows just what he has to do, but it is different in Canada, at some stations, for here we find him aspiring to and gradually absorbing some of the duties of the Sergeant-Major and Orderly-room Sergeant.

Not to be bothered with applications to the adjutants the captains will, as a rule, although a most improper one, send this non-commissioned officer to make demands on the clerks, in whatever manner most suits him at the time.

It is a very proper rule throughout the service that the Sergeant-Major only has the privilege of entering the orderly-room at all times without permission, and that other non-commissioned officers must apply to the senior clerk for permission to address the commissioned officer or adjutant.

Our "flag" is very comfortably fixed. He is a man of might, in fact people sometimes wonder where the limits of his power rest. He has the ear of the commissioned officer before whom you will often find him "standing at ease." He appoints himself to the staff of all general and other inspecting officers, and with all his honors he yearns for more. He wants a staff uniform, staff sergeant's pay, and what not? And he thinks he will not have long to wait for some of these things.

OLD SOLDIER.

#### The Pen and the Sword.

Continuation of the Wordy Warfare Between Morgan and St. John.

To the Editor of the Kingston Daily News:

Sir,—In reading over the *News* of April 18th I noticed an article copied from the *Oswego Times*, which seems to show that St. John is still "talking through his hat"

or looking for qualification to carry out his programme before the summer vacation begins. As regards his defeat in Watertown, the public has heard considerable from St. John, but if you will kindly allow me to give the true version of the affair in your valuable paper I shall be obliged.

St. John keeps growling that he still holds the championship with sword and foil; but the match was for the all-round fencing championship of America, not for "sword and foil." With regard to his statement that the match was governed by rules arranged to suit me, I must say that it is false. When the final arrangements were made in presence of his second and mine, Messrs. Baker and A. W. Horsey respectively, the question was asked, "What rules shall govern this match?" I said, "British tournament rules," and produced a copy which was handed to Mr. Baker and read over in our presence, St. John at once remarking that the rules were satisfactory.

Now about the referee: St. John said there was no one qualified to act in Watertown. He mentioned that one of the officers from Sackett's Harbor had promised to fill the position, but said he had not yet returned from Washington. He afterwards asked whether I would consent to allow my second, Mr. Horsey, to fill the office. I said, "Yes, if I can get anyone to act as my second who knows anything about fencing." St. John said, "I will manage that for you." Shortly afterwards we met two of the Royal Military College cadets, Battalion Sergeant-Major Heneker and Sergeant Osborne, on their return trip from Washington. I introduced them and asked Sergeant-Major Heneker whether he would act as my second. He said, "yes." St. John said that everything was now settled satisfactorily.

About St. John's statement that I used a method of attack with the bayonet which he had never seen before—that is my business, as long as the rules allow it. With regard to his complaint that the referee did not do his duty, I must say that St. John received the full benefit of the doubt every time.

Contrary to the rules I went to Watertown to meet St. John, and if he wants a second meeting Canada is the place for it. I am employed in a position that prevents my competing for stakes, therefore that cannot be entertained.

As Mr. St. John imagines that he is so proficient with the sword and foil, I hope he will continue to practice with the best bayonet fencers that he can find; and when he is ready to come to Canada, I will make it most pleasant and interesting for him.

The pen is mightier than the sword, and St. John has evidently come to the conclusion that it is easier to compete on paper than on a platform 3½ feet high. It is certainly not pleasant to be knocked off to one of the front seats. But St. John may continue to dream that he still holds the championship of America, and travel on his figure by teaching the manly art of self defence.

J. MORGAN, Sergeant-Major,  
Champion of America,

## News of the Service.

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

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

### Ottawa.

The Governor-General's Foot Guards turned out in good force on Sunday, May 16th, for the purpose of decorating the graves of Ptes. Rogers and Osgoode who fell in the battle of Cut Knife Hill. The roads were muddy and when the regiment formed up in the drill hall the sky promised anything but agreeable weather. Both bands were in attendance and behind the bands marched ten of the detachment of sharpshooters who went to the Northwest Territories insurrection in the spring of 1885. They were dressed in civilians clothes and included Captain Gray, Captain Winters, Pte. Cameron, Pte Wiggins, Staff-Sergt. Newby, Captain Bell, (43rd Battalion), Bugler Wilson, formerly of A Battery, and Bugler Cowan. The march to Beechwood cemetery was performed in column of half companies. The route, which was by Theodore, Chapel and St. Patrick streets, was lined with spectators, and numerous favorable comments were heard on the soldierly appearance and bearing of the men.

Arriving at Beechwood cemetery the regiment formed three sides of a square, the officers and bands taking their stand in front together with the detachment of sharpshooters under Captain Gray.

Col. Toller, who was in command, then delivered a feeling address. "We marched out here," he said, "to perform what I trust will be a pleasant duty—to do honor to the remains of our deceased comrades, Ptes. Osgoode and Rogers. Last Wednesday was the ninth anniversary of the fight at Cut Knife Hill. Twenty men, under an officer, went with a column to that place and were under fire some five hours. Two men were killed and two wounded, making a heavy percentage. These men died with their faces to the foe in defence of their Queen and country. Whatever may have been the result it is well-known that had not this fight taking place Poundmaker would have joined forces with Big Bear, and the campaign prolonged most likely with more serious consequences. To the young men of the regiment, who have joined since the death of these men I would only say take these men for example, and if in the future you are called upon to take up arms you should readily do so and if necessary die for Canada as true Canadians have always done and will do. Sentiment in these days is not thought of, but the man who would not fight for his country and flag is, in my opinion, no man at all. I thank you for turning out, and also the members of the sharpshooters who have accompanied us. In conclusion I would like to quote these two short verses, which I believe were written on the walls of Bodajoz house:

"When war is rife  
And danger nigh  
God and the soldier  
Is all the city.

"When war is over  
And wrongs are righted  
God is forgot  
And the soldier slighted."

Col. Toller then asked Capt. H. H. Gray to place a wreath upon the grave. In doing so Capt. Gray expressed his thanks and deep appreciation to those who had given the floral tribute. The ceremony

reminded him of a similar ceremony observed by the Guards in London, Eng., who in November of each year decorated the graves of their comrades who had died in the battles of the Crimean war. He hoped this Sunday would see this initiation of a practice that would be carried out every year not only in Ottawa, but other parts of the Dominion. He related how his dead comrades both volunteered to go to the Northwest before the trumpet call of duty was sounded. He could never forget how gallantly they fought under his command and all that he could say of them was that they lie dead on the field of honor.

Capt. Winters placed a second wreath on the graves. He thought that this practice should have begun earlier. The regiment had been slow in the matter. While remembering those brave fellows that lay under the sod before them, he asked a remembrance for other true British soldier that had died for their country.

A narrow strip bearing the words, "Our Comrades," was encircled round the tombstone, after which at the command of Col. Toller the regiment saluted.

#### MAJOR W. E. HODGINS' ADDRESS.

Major Hodgins was then called upon by the colonel. In response he said: "It is with much diffidence that I comply with the request of the colonel to say a word or two before this interesting ceremony. I am pleased to see such a large muster of the regiment to evince by their presence here to-day their interest in the event which has brought us together and which I hope, for several reasons, may be an annual occurrence in the regiment. It is a recognition, in a small measure, of the sacrifice made to the call of duty by these two men whose dust now lies before us. It will, I trust, bind us together as brother soldiers and foster amongst us, who remain, a feeling of camaraderie and good fellowship, and stimulate that esprit du corps, which cannot fail. I feel sure, to be of benefit to us, not only as soldiers of the Canadian militia, but as members of the G.G.F.G. whose uniform Osgoode and Rogers so worthily wore in the far North West, and who met a soldier's death on the field of Cut Knife Hill on that eventful morning of the 2nd May, 1885. But few of us now remain in the regiment who remember that day in March some years ago, when the little contingent from our regiment left this city for the scene of action, under command of Capt. Todd. We watched with interest their progress over the gaps on the C. P. R. and across the province towards Battleford, their point of destination. How eagerly we awaited "news from the seat of war," so to speak.

#### THE EXCITEMENT WAS INTENSE

when it was learned that twenty of that little company had been in action at Cut Knife, and that two were killed and several wounded. Few of us will ever forget the scene when Rogers and Osgoode were laid, with all the honors of a soldier, in this, their last resting place.

How proud we were to welcome the company home again, knowing that they had honourably done their duty and upheld the credit of the regiment from the day they left till they returned to us again. Of such a record we may be proud. It should beget in us, to whom has been committed the good name of the regiment, a determination to keep the old corps in the front rank of the militia and never to forget that though our meetings together and drilling may be somewhat of a pastime, yet it has a serious side, and that as a regiment we exist not to play at soldiers, but to be prepared again to do our duty as those men did, to our Queen and country. The events of the rebellion of 1885 have now passed into history and with it the gallant and soldierly bearing and behavior of those who formed the contingent of service in the field force under Major General Middleton."

But few traces of it remain, save the graves of those who fell in action and here and there Her Majesty's medal on the breast of those who then formed a part of our country's defenders.

We can look back, as Canadians, with pride and pleasure to the pluck and endurance of that small handful of men who left their homes in that eventful period, and went to the far North West to maintain these the cause of law and order in Canada. Let the example of what they did be an incentive to us who are now serving our country in the ranks of her militia, to keep ourselves in that state of readiness and efficiency at all times, so that if ever the call of duty comes again, it may find us, not only ready and willing to go, but prepared to do creditably and efficiently our share in the work which may be allotted to us.

This, the North West Rebellion, was but of brief duration, and had only for its object, not the repelling of a foreign foe, but of demonstrating to our misguided fellow countrymen, the majesty of the law, yet it developed the same soldierly qualities, the same love of country, the same bravery and devotion to duty as did the other campaigns in which the militia of this country have been privileged to bear apart, and the story of Queenstone's Heights, Lund's Lane, Chateauguay, Chrysler's farm and Ridgeway were repeated at Batoche and Cut Knife Hill. Long may the deeds done in those by-gone days by the militia of this country be treasured by us as Canadians, with feelings of pride and pleasure. Long may the spirit which actuated our forefathers in those stormy times, beat in the breasts of the men of to-day, who are privileged to wear Her Majesty's uniform as soldiers of Canada. That this spirit is not dead amongst us, these graves of our comrades are a speaking testimony. These silent mounds are a witness that Canada will never appeal in vain to her sons when she wants them for her defence and protection.

I cannot close these brief and imperfect remarks without expressing our pleasure at seeing so many of the old company of Guards Sharpshooters present here to-day at this tribute to their old comrades in arms. This pleasure is coupled with regret that the commander of the company (Col. Todd) is absent. All credit to him for the sacrifice he made in 1885, and for the admirable manner in which he commanded the men of the Guards, who formed part of the Battleford column. We are, however, much pleased to see with us the other officers of the company, Corp. Gray, who gallantly commanded the detachments in action at Cut Knife; Mr. Todd and the old Color Sergeant, now Capt. Winter. As a regiment, we owe it to them that our corps was represented in the field, and the very fact that it was represented in the field, and that Rogers and Osgoode died as members of the Guard's Company of Sharpshooters, adds to the prestige of our regiment, and entails on us who are now in the ranks the duty of maintaining the good name and credit of the corps, so long as "The Governor-General's Foot Guards" remain as a regiment of the Canadian Militia.

After the ceremony was concluded the regiment was marched back to the drill shed and dismissed.

### Winnipeg.

The parade of the Ninetieth Rifles the other evening was one of the best turn-outs that has been seen on the public streets of Winnipeg for several years. The men were in splendid trim, indicating that the drill instructors and the captains have, evidently, been devoting considerable attention to the various companies. The parade started from the drill hall at 8 o'clock, the line of march being down Broadway to Main street as far as Henry, back to Portage avenue and down Kennedy street to the

hall. Along the line the air was filled with music from the regimental band, in charge of Mr. Johnson, and from the bugle band, both of which organizations were in good form.

The following list shows the strength of the companies on parade: "A" company, Captain Chambre, Lieut. Baker, 18 files; "B" company, Capt. Meadows, Lieut. Jackson, 13 files; "C" company, Capt. Mitchell, 11 files; "D" company, Capt. Rowley, Lieut. Wilson, 15 files; "E" company, Capt. Lang, 12 files; "F" company, Capt. Allardyce, Lieut. McDonald, 16 files; "G" company, Capt. Goulding, Lieut. Mulvey, 17 files; "H" company, Capt. MacHaffie, Lieut. Mermargen, 19 files, the total strength of the parade, including band and bugle band, being 276.

The battalion goes into camp on the 18th inst., and there is great enthusiasm in the regiment. There will be a church parade on Sunday, the 17th.

The bugle band made a very good showing, having only had a short time to practice this season, many of the members being new men.

At the drill hall the members were complimented by Col. Boswell on their appearance and general bearing and reminded them of the annual drill and camp.--Free Press.

## National Rifle Association.

### SPRING GENERAL MEETING.

The spring general meeting of members of the association was held on Wednesday afternoon, May 30th, in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided. Among the members of the Council and general body of subscribers present were Earl Waldegrave (chairman of Council), Hon. T. F. Fremantle, Mr. G. Mortimer, Col. Sir Henry Wilmot, Bt., V.C., Col. Sir Henry Halford, Bt., C.B., Major Knox, C.B., Capt. Stewart Pixley, Mr. A. P. Humphry, Col. Marsden, Lord Kinnaird, Major Flood-Page, Col. Mackinnon (secretary), Messrs. W. L. Winans, T. Down, M. C. Matthews, J. Wyatt, W. A. Spencer, B. White, Col. Wemyss, Lieut.-Col. Bird, Messrs. J. R. MacDonnell, J. Mellings, Capt. Warren, Capt. East, Messrs. C. Knapp, W. H. Hobbins, C. F. Lowe, G. Fulton, Capt. Dutton Hunt, Capt. Heath, Messrs. J. McCormack, J. Stewart, H. Baker, J. D. Dougall, and Capt. J. S. Oxley.

The Duke of Cambridge, in opening the proceedings, mentioned some of the more important matters in connection with which changes had been made from the 1893 programme, etc.: He said the Bisley camp would be opened on the 9th of July, and the shooting competitions would commence on the following day. The revolver competitions had been enlarged, as the interest in revolver shooting appeared to be increasing so much. The maximum calibre of breechloaders had been fixed so as to include only the most modern types of these rifles, namely, those firing a compound bullet with smokeless powder, and there were several new competitions for this class of rifle. Then there was a special competition for all troops armed with carbines. In the Martini-Henry class there were also new competitions. He would make special mention of the valuable series of prizes offered to the Navy and Regular Army in the Imperial competition, also to the Sir James Whitehead prize for rapid

firing, in commemoration of the formation of the Volunteer Patriotic Fund, under the auspices of Sir James Whitehead, when Lord Mayor of London. The St. George's would be shot in two stages. Retired Volunteers could now take any prize, except Her Majesty the Queen's prize, the gold medal, and the gold badge, in all competitions formerly restricted to efficient Volunteers. Special encouragement was offered to tyros, and there would be great facilities for pool-shooting. He was glad to say that an arrangement had been made for the sale of some of the Association land to the War Department, and for the use of certain ranges at Bisley for the musketry training of Regular regiments. He thought this agreement would prove of advantage to both sides, as it would assist the Association financially, and would not interfere with their shooting arrangements, while it would afford certain regiments greater opportunities for becoming efficient in musketry training—a matter in which all branches of the Army were greatly interested. The amount to be received from the War Department would be sufficient to pay off the debt to the bank and leave a substantial sum in hand. A vacancy on the Council having occurred through the resignation of Mr. G. T. Biddulph, the Council had elected Major McKerrell to fill the same, subject to the confirmation at the next winter general meeting.

Earl Waldegrave then, at the request of the Duke of Cambridge, referred serially to the new prizes and competitions introduced into this year's programme, and pointed to the advantages of the various innovations. As these have been mentioned at some length in a recent issue of the Volunteer Record, and are, therefore, pretty well understood, it is needless to repeat his Lordship's remarks in detail. Among the matters touched upon by the speaker, which are, perhaps, not generally known, is that all prize winners in the grand aggregate will receive crosses—the first and second men getting gold and silver crosses, respectively, as heretofore, and the whole of the remainder, instead of forty-eight, bronze crosses. Another matter which seemed to meet with approval was the announcement that the penalty for hitting the wrong target has been reduced from 5s. to 2s. 6d. Among other subjects alluded to by his Lordship was the coming of a Canadian team; an expression of hope that the evening entertainments in camp would be continued this year; an explanation of the cause of delay in publishing the programme of competitions; and the important intimation that the Council have accepted the services of Mr. McCloskie, of the Star and Garter Hotel, Windsor, as refreshment contractor, in place of Messrs. Probyn & Co.

Mr. Hobbiss, speaking in reference to a remark from the Duke of Cambridge regarding the recent shooting fatality at Wimbledon, said he was one of the jury at the inquest. As the result of the evidence it would seem the speaker arrived at the conclusion that sufficient care was not taken by the cemetery authorities to guard against accident.

Mr. Lowe asked a question regarding the ammunition to be used in the M.B.I. competitions, and said that by the regulations made by the Council in this connection, the French, German, Belgian, and Austrian service rifles were practically barred from this class of competition. He had hope to see next year the N.R.A. regulations as to Retired Volunteers and the Queen's prize assimilated to the conditions which obtain in regard to the granting of the Long-Service Decoration. The speaker then submitted a Martini rifle, fitted with a telescope sight, to the Duke of Cambridge for examination.

After some remarks from Earl Waldegrave, Mr. Fremantle, and Sir Henry Halford, in reply to Mr. Lowe, Capt. Heath drew attention to a letter

he had forwarded to the Council asking for some relaxation in the regulations relating to the "Efficient Volunteer" clause in favor of the Channel Islands Militia, owing to their conditions of service being entirely different from those of ordinary Volunteers.

Earl Waldegrave, after a few words in reply to Capt. Heath, proposed a vote of thanks to the Duke of Cambridge for presiding.

His Royal Highness briefly replied, wishing prosperity in the future to the National Rifle Association.

## The Long-Service Decoration.

### SPECIAL ARMY ORDER.

The London Gazette of the 25th ult. containing a special army order issued by the Adjutant-General relating to the grant of a Long-Service medal to the Volunteer Force, as follows:

"1. Her Majesty the Queen having been graciously pleased to institute a medal for the Volunteer Force, which will be designated as 'The Volunteer Long-Service Medal,' the following instructions, to form part of the Volunteer Regulations, are issued for the guidance of all concerned:

"2. The medal will be granted to all Volunteers (including officers who have served in the ranks, but have not qualified for the Volunteer Officers' Decoration) on completion of twenty years' service in the Volunteer Force, provided that they were actually serving on the 1st January, 1893, and they are recommended by their present, or former, commanding officers in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

"3. In all cases, the commanding officer will be the medium through whom applications will be made, and retired Volunteers will apply through the officer commanding the corps in which they last served.

"4. A form of application (Army Form E 593) which provides for a record and a Certificate of Meritorious Service, to be signed by the commanding officer, will be submitted through the usual channel of correspondence to the general officer commanding the district, to whom a supply of the form, for distribution throughout the Force, will shortly be issued.

"5. The decision of the general officer commanding the district upon the validity, or otherwise, of any claim for the medal will be absolutely final.

"6. Service, whether as officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, must have been consecutive. Any officer who is subsequently awarded the Volunteer Officers' Decoration will surrender the medal.

"7. The Volunteer Long Service medal will be worn with the tunic only, and upon the left breast.

"8. Commanding officers will forward with Army Form E 593 a nominal roll, arranged alphabetically. This roll will be forwarded in duplicate, one copy being retained by the general service officer commanding the district, and the other forwarded to the Adjutant-General with his recommendation.

"9. General officers commanding districts will, on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, or 1st October, submit these nominal rolls to the Adjutant-General.

"10. Names of recipients will be promulgated quarterly in Army Orders, after the publication of which the original individual applications will be returned by general officers commanding to the headquarters of the various Volunteer corps for record and retention.

"By Command,

"REDVERS BULLER, A.G."



**MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.**

**HEADQUARTERS.**

OTTAWA, 1st June, 1894.

**G. O. 38.**

**Sale of Non-Effective Kits.**

A. N. C. Officer acting as Auctioneer at a sale of non-effective kits will be entitled to a commission of 5 per cent on the gross amount realized. This commission will be credited to him in the monthly Pay Sheet in the column headed G. C. or extra Pay, and explained in the column of remarks. The net amount of the proceeds of such sales will be entered on the credit side of the "Abstract of Troop, Battery or Company Account," on the last page of the Pay Sheet.

**G. O. 39**

**Correspondence.**

With reference to General Orders 62 and 72, 1893:

Correspondence on matters connected with the Royal Military College will be addressed by the Commandant to the Adjutant General, to be dealt with by the Major General Commanding the Militia, as each case may require.

All orders and instructions will be communicated to the Commandant of the Royal Military College through the same channel (50431).

**G. O. 40.**

**Allowance for Trumpeters.**

(ACTIVE MILITIA.)

1. The allowance for bands drawn by by the following Cavalry Regiments will be discontinued, viz.:—

- The Governor General's Body Guard.
- 1st Hussars.
- 8th Hussars.
- Queen's Own Canadian Hussars.

2. In lieu thereof an allowance will be granted to all Regiments and Independent Troops of Cavalry and Field Batteries of Artillery calculated on the following scale:—

- For each Trumpeter in possession of a 1st class Certificate. . . . . \$12 00
- For each Trumpeter in possession of a 2nd class Certificate. . . . . 8 00
- For each Trumpeter in possession of a 3rd class Certificate. . . . . 4 00

3. The qualification for the above classes shall be as follows:—

- 3rd class.—Able to sound all Trumpet calls dismounted, and to distinguish Cavalry Field Bugle calls.
- 2nd class.—Able to sound all Cavalry Field Bugle calls mounted, and Trumpet calls dismounted.
- 1st class.—Thorough knowledge of all Trumpet and Bugle sounds (Mounted Services and Infantry) and able to sound the same mounted.

4. Arrangements will be made for the examination of Trumpeters for certificates without the necessity of a prolonged attendance at the Royal School of Cavalry.

5. Claims for allowances for Trumpeters will be made on Militia Form, C. 78.

**G. O. 41.**

**Militia Training. 1894-95.**

1. The Field Batteries of the Active Militia will assemble for 12 days' training as follows:

District.	Battery.	Place.	Date.
I....	London..... No. 1 / 1st Bri- No. 2 } gade.	Wolseley Barr'ks Guelph.....	12th June. 18th Sept.
II....	Hamilton..... Welland Canal. Toronto.....	Hamilton..... Port Colborne... Stanley Barracks	5th June. 5th June. 5th June.
III...	Durham..... Kingston.....	Port Hope..... Kingston.....	12th June. 12th June.
IV....	Gananoque..... Ottawa.....	Gananoque..... Ottawa.....	12th June. 12th June.
V.....	Montreal.....	St. Helen's Island	23rd June.
VI...	Shefford.....	Granby.....	27th Aug.
VII..	Quebec.....	Levis.....	2nd July.
VIII.	Newcastle..... Woodstock.....	Newcastle..... Woodstock.....	6th Aug. 2nd July.
IX...	Sydney.....	Sydney.....	16th July.
X....	Winnipeg.....	Winnipeg.....	18th June.

2. Attention is drawn to the "Orders relating to Militia Training" compiled from the General Orders relating thereto, which have been issued to all Commanding Officers.

**G. O. 42.**

**Field Artillery Drill Book.**

The "Field Artillery Drill, 1893," (1 Vol.) has been issued to all Field Batteries.

Copies of the Field Artillery Drill, 1889, in possession of Field Batteries will be retained on Battery charge together with the new issue, and will be used for instruction in the following subjects:—

- Equitation, Vol. I, Chap. 1889.
- Instruction and movements on foot, Vol. I, Chap. II.
- Sword and Carabine Exercise, Vol. I, Chap. II.
- Sword Bayonet Exercise, Vol. I, Chap. II.

**G. O. 43.**

**Appointments, Promotions and Retirements.**

**ACTIVE MILITIA.**

**CAVALRY.**

3RD "THE PRINCE OF WALES CANADIAN DRAGOONS," Cobourg, O.—Veterinary Surgeon J. W. Bland has been permitted to retire.

To be Veterinary Surgeon: Thomas Johnston, V.S.V.D., *vice* Bland, retired.

4TH HUSSARS, Kingston, O.—To be Adjutant: Lieutenant Alfred Augustus Binnington, R.S.C. 1st A.

B Troop, Napance.—To be Lieutenant (provisionally): John Perry Vrooman, gentleman.

D Troop, Prescott, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): John Wesley Barnett Coates, gentleman, *vice* Binnington, appointed Adjutant.

5TH DRAGOONS, Cookshire, Q.—No. 2 Troop, Sherbrooke.—Captain James F. Morkill has been permitted to resign his provisional appointment.

To be Captain: Captain and Adjutant George Logan McNicol, R.S.C. 1st Sp., *vice* Morkill, resigned.

No. 4 Troop, Compton.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Frederick William Thompson, gentleman, *vice* Watts, deceased.

**ARTILLERY.**

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY, O.—To be Major: Captain Lawrence D. C. Bliss, *vice* Stewart, deceased.

To be Captain: George Shepherd Bowie, R.M.C., gentleman, *vice* Bliss, promoted.

WELLAND CANAL FIELD BATTERY, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant: John Cyrus McRae, gentleman, R.S.A. 1st B, *vice* Eccleston, retired.

MONTREAL BATTALION OF GARRISON ARTILLERY, Montreal, Q.—Captain Douglas Taylor has been permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): William Andrew Collins, from the retired list, *vice* J. J. Wilson, left limits.

NEW BRUNSWICK BATTALION GARRISON ARTILLERY, St. John, N. B.—No. 5 Company.—Captain James A. E. Steeves is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Walter W. White, R.S.A. 1st A, *vice* Steeves, retired.

COBOURG COMPANY GARRISON ARTILLERY, O.—Captain David McNaughton is permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Neil Ferguson MacNachtan, R.S.A. 1st A, *vice* D. McNaughton, retired.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Edmund Alexander MacNachtan, R.S.A. 1st A, *vice* N. F. MacNachtan, promoted.

**INFANTRY.**

3RD BATTALION "VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA," Montreal, Q.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Charles Lindsay MacAdam, R.S.I. 1st.

2nd Lieutenant Oswald has been permitted to resign his provisional appointment.

To be 2nd Lieutenants (provisionally): James N. Patton, Robert Starke and Frank William Fisher, gentlemen, *vice* Oswald, resigned, and Hubbard and Guy, promoted.

5TH BATTALION "ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA," Montreal, Q.—To be Lieutenants: William Forbes Forbes, R.S.I. 1st, and Kenneth C. Campbell, R.S.I. 1st, *vice* Carson and Browne, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Arthur Muirhead J. Burns, gentleman.

8TH BATTALION "ROYAL RIFLES," Quebec, Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Arthur Scott Ives, gentleman, *vice* Hussey, retired.

12TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY "YORK RANGERS," Aurora, O.—No. 7 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Alexander Gillies, gentleman, *vice* James Wayling, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Charles H. R. Riches, gentleman, *vice* Mitchell, transferred to No. 1 Company.

15TH BATTALION "ARGYLE LIGHT INFANTRY," Belleville, O.—The further services of Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Lazier are dispensed with, and his name removed from the list of the Active Militia.

16TH "PRINCE EDWARD" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Picton, O.—No. 2 Company, Milford.—2nd Lieutenant Norman Wright has been permitted to resign his provisional appointment.

21ST BATTALION "ESSEX FUSILIERS," Windsor, O.—No. 2 Company, Leamington.—To be 2nd Lieutenants (provisionally): Urias James Wiper and George Gordon Moosy, gentlemen, *vice* Dresser, resigned, and Howey, left limits.

22ND BATTALION "OXFORD RIFLES," Woodstock, O.—No. 4 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Stewart Temple Blackwood, gentleman, from 10th May, 1894, *vice* A. McCarter, resigned.

No. 7 Company, Tilsonburg.—Lieutenant D. M. Perry who retired on the 20th April, 1894, reverts to the retired list of Captains.

27TH "LAMBTON" BATTALION OF INFANTRY "ST. CLAIR BORDERERS," Sarnia, O.—No. 1 Company, Petrolia.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): John Primrose McMillan, gentleman, *vice* John H. Wynne, retired.

No. 3 Company.—Lieutenant W. W. MacVicar, S.I. 2nd, is permitted to retire.

29TH "WATERLOO" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Berlin, O.—No. 5 Company, Hespeler.—2nd Lieutenant George Collins, has been permitted to resign his provisional appointment.

31ST "GREY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY Owen Sound, O.—No. 8 Company.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Charles B. Gregg, R.S.I. 2nd, from No. 1 Company.

To be 2nd Lieutenants (provisionally): Alexander G. Mackay and Francis Hall, gentlemen.

32ND "BRUCE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Walkerton, O.—No. 8 Company, Teeswater.—Captain John R. Wraith, R.S.I. 2nd, is permitted to retire.

To be Captain: Volney Read Waldo, R.S.I. 2nd, *vice* Wraith, resigned.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): James Keith McDonald Gordon, gentleman, *vice* Waldo, promoted.

No. 5 Company, Walkerton.—2nd Lieutenant (provisionally) John A. Hogg is permitted to retire.

34TH "ONTARIO" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Whitby, O.—No. 2 Company Greenwood.—To be 2nd Lieutenants (provisionally): Theodore King and James Hardill Addison, gentlemen.

35TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "SIMCOE FORESTERS," Barrie, O.—No. 2 Company, Collingwood.—To be 2nd Lieutenants (provisionally): William H. Hamilton and Godfrey Edward McLean, gentlemen.

No. 6 Company, Huntsville.—To be Lieutenant: Donald Grant, R.S.I. 2nd Sp.

37TH "HALDIMAND" BATTALION OF RIFLES, York, O.—No. 7 Company, Caledonia.—To be Captain: Sidney Nixon Davis, R.S.I. 2nd, *vice* Walker.

To be Lieutenant: Thomas Evans Carberry, R.S.I. 2nd, *vice* Davis.

No. 4 Company, Hagarville.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Thomas Halligan, gentleman.

40TH "NORTHUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Cobourg, O.—The order of seniority of three Captains gazetted to the command of Companies on the 20th April, 1894, is No. 9 Company, Fowlds. No. 2 Company, Floyd; and No. 1 Company, Campbell.

42ND "BROCKVILLE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Perth, O.—No. 1 Company, Almonte.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): William J. Gordon, gentleman.

46TH "EAST DURHAM" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Port Hope, O.—No. 3 Company, Port Hope.—Lieutenant Robert W. Smart, S.I. 1st, is permitted to retire.

47TH "FRONTENAC" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Kingston, O.—The resignation of Assistant Surgeon J. P. Vrooman has been accepted.

48TH BATTALION, "HIGHLANDERS," Toronto, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenants (provisionally), from the 18th May, 1894: Robert Louis Gibson, Charles Catto and Hubert V. Hamilton, gentlemen.

To be Lieutenant, from the 18th May, 1894: Charles Alex, Hugh MacLean, R.S.I. 2nd, *vice* Cosby, promoted.

49TH "HASTINGS" BATTALION OF RIFLES, Stirling, O.—Surgeon Robert Tracy, M.D., to have the rank of Surgeon Major from the 8th May, 1894.

52ND "BROME" BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY, Knowlton, Q.—To be 2nd Lieut (provisionally): Frank Foster Soule, Gentleman, *vice* Sargent, left limits.

54TH "RICHMOND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Richmond, Q.—To be Surgeon: John Edwin Charles Tomkins, M.D., *vice* A. M. Speer resigned.

63RD "HALIFAX" BATTALION OF RIFLES, Halifax, N. S.—The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant Harry E. Sawyer has been accepted.

73RD "NORTHUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Chatham, Miramichi, N. B.—No. 2 Company, Chatham.—To be Captain: James Daniel Bain F. Mackenzie, R.S.I. 2nd, *vice* William Fenton, who retires.

No. 3 Company.—The resignation of Captain McKnight has been accepted.

To be Captain: George W. Merseureau, R.S.I. 2nd Sp. from No. 4 Company.

76TH BATTALION OF RIFLES "VOLTEIGEURS DE CHATEAUGUAY," Ste. Martine, Q.—No. 6 Company, Chateaugay.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): George Primeau, *vice* Joachim Reid, who has been permitted to retire.

77TH "WESTWORTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Dundas, O.—No. 2 Company, Watertown.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Joshua Mulloch Lockhart, gentleman.

No. 3 Company, Binbrook.—To be Lieutenant: Edward Pine, R.S.I. 2nd A, *vice* Ptolemy, promoted.

89TH "TEMISCOUATA AND RIMOUSKI" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Fraserville, Q.—To be Adjutant with the rank of Captain: John Hill, R.S.I. 1st, from No. 8 Company.

#### Brevet.

Captain Zachee Blanchet, commanding No. 3 Company, 89th Battalion, to have the rank of Brevet Major, from the 22nd June, 1893.

#### G. O. 44.

#### Mobilization.

The Headquarters of No. 3 Company, 73rd Battalion, has been transferred from Black Brook to Dashtown, N.B.

#### G. O. 45.

#### Certificates Granted.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
CAVALRY.						
Private W. Eadie, Manitoba Dragoons.	2	S	B	.53	.61	.57
Private F. Handley, Manitoba Dragoons.	2	S	B	.76	.63	.63
Private A. N. Slins, Winnipeg Dragoons.	2	S	B	.45	.54	.50
Private R. J. Rutter, Winnipeg Dragoons.	2	S	B	.66	.59	.61

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

#### Complete List of the Entries for Canadian Military Rifle League, 1894.

MILITARY TEAMS.	Snider.	Martini.
	Teams.	Teams.
No. 3 Co'y Can. Regt. Infantry, St. Johns	1	
B Troop Man. Drngs, Portage la Prairie		1
B Battery Can. Artillery, Quebec	4	4
British Columbia Garrison Artillery	4	6
Halifax Garrison Artillery		4
New Brunswick Garrison Artillery	1	
Montreal Garrison Artillery	3	1
Prince Edward Island Garrison Artillery		1
Gov.-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa	2	2
1st Bat. Prince of Wales' Rifles, Montreal	1	3
2nd Bat. Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto		3
3rd Bat. Victoria Rifles, Montreal		2
5th Bat. Royal Scots, Montreal		2
6th Bat. Fusiliers, Montreal	1	1
7th Bat. Fusiliers, London	1	1
8th Bat. Royal Rifles, Quebec	1	1
10th Bat. Royal Grenadiers, Toronto	1	1
12th Bat. York Rangers, Toronto		1
13th Battalion, Hamilton	7	
19th Battalion, St. Catherine	1	
20th Battalion, Georgetown		1
25th Battalion, St. Thomas		1
30th Battalion, Guelph	1	4
37th Battalion, Hagersville		1
38th Battalion, Brantford	1	
40th Battalion, Campbellford	2	
40th Battalion, Hastings	2	
43rd Battalion, Ottawa	3	4
45th Battalion, Lindsay	1	1
48th Highlanders, Toronto	1	2
49th Battalion, Madoc	1	
57th Battalion, Peterborough	1	1
62nd Battalion, St. Johns	1	1
63rd Battalion, Halifax		2
69th Battalion, Paradise, N.B.	1	1
71st Battalion, Fredericton		2
72nd Battalion, Farmington, N.S.		3
77th Battalion, Dundas	3	1
82nd Battalion, Charlestown, P.E.I.		1
St. John Rifle Co., St. John, N.B.		1
Royal Military College, Kingston		1
	42	62

#### RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Alberta Rifle Association, Calgary	1	
Battleford Rifle Association, Battleford	1	
Cobourg Rifle Association, Cobourg	1	
Cornwall Rifle Association, Cornwall		1
Co. of Per.h, Ont., Rifle Association	2	
Grand Trunk Rifle Ass'n, Montreal	1	
Hespeler Rifle Association		1
Kings Co., N.S., Rifle Association		3
Levis Rifle Association, Levis	2	
Mottowa Rifle Association Mottowa		1
Orillia Rifle Association, Orillia		1
Oshawa Rifle Association, Oshawa	1	
Ottawa Rifle Club		1
Rimouski Rifle Association	1	
Rocky Mountain Rifle Ass'n, Banff	1	
Saskatchewan Rifle Ass'n, Prince Albert	1	
Sudbury Rifle Association, Sudbury		1
Sussex Vale Rifle Ass'n, Sussex		2
Temiscouata Rifle Ass'n, Fraserville	1	
Tilbury East Rifle Association		1
Truro Rifle Club		1
Woodstock Rifle Ass'n, Woodstock, Ont.		1
	55	78



STAFF SGT. J. H. SIMPSON, 12th Batt.,  
TORONTO.



PTE. T. S. BAYLES, 12th Batt.,  
TORONTO.



STAFF SGT. W. C. KING, 45th Batt.,  
BOWMANVILLE.



STAFF SGT. W. J. DAVIDSON, 12th Batt.,  
TORONTO.



STAFF SGT. D. MITCHELL, 13th Batt.,  
HAMILTON.



MAJOR E. B. IBBOTSON, 5th Royal Scots.  
COMMANDANT.



STAFF SGT. JOHN OGG, G. F. B.,  
GUELPH.



LIEUT. J. A. WILLIAMSON, 45th Batt.,  
LINDSAY.

BISLEY  
SUPPLEMENT TO THE "CA  
July



PTE. H. BERTRAM, 77th Batt.,  
DUNDAS.



PTE. J. ROLSTON, 37th Batt.,  
HAGERSVILLE.



CAPT. W. P. MOORE, 20th Batt.,  
GEORGETOWN.





LIEUT. ALF. CURRAN, 12th Batt.,  
TORONTO.



LIEUT. T. MITCHELL, 12th Batt.,  
TORONTO.



STAFF SGT. A. BELL, 12th Batt.,  
TORONTO.



CAPT. A. T. KIRKPATRICK, 14th P. W. O. R.,  
ADJUTANT.



LIEUT. ROSS, 13th Batt.,  
HAMILTON.



GUNNER TURNBULL, B.C. B.G.A.,  
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

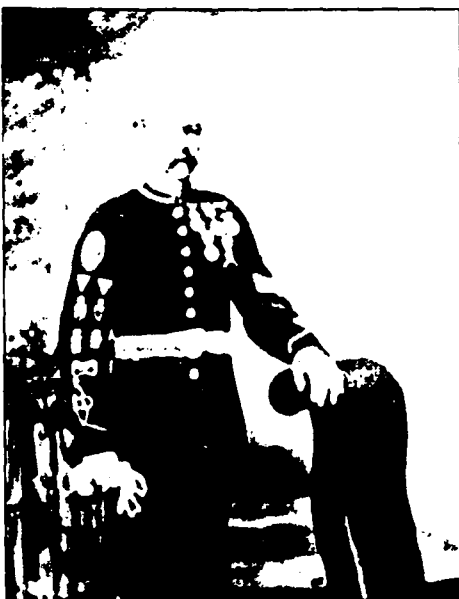


SGT. W. P. MILLIGAN, 48th Batt.,  
TORONTO.



PTE. T. H. HAYHURST, 13th Batt.,  
HAMILTON.

TEAM.  
IAN MILITARY GAZETTE,"  
1894.



SGT. MAJOR CASE, H.G.A.,  
HALIFAX.



PTE. J. KAMBERRY, 3th Royal Scots,  
MONTREAL.



CORP. McNAUGHTON, 31st Batt.

# THE LEAGUE.

We append the scores made in the first of the league series, shot on May 26th.

This list is official and practically complete, 110 teams out of a total of 123 entries being reported, those not included are principally the teams from British Columbia.

Favorable weather seems to have prevailed in almost all localities and the scores are in consequence rather high, the Gatineau "Beavers" doing some particularly fine work.

In our next issue we will publish the balance of the scores and a tabulated statement of the standing of the teams.

## MARTINI TEAMS.

### 43RD. BATT., 1ST TEAM.

			Total	
Lt.-Col. J. Wright.....	25	31	27	83
Capt. E. D. Sutherland...	31	30	33	94
Capt. B. H. Bell.....	33	30	32	95
Capt. W. A. Jameson.....	30	33	14	77
Lieut. T. C. Boville.....	32	34	29	95
Lieut. J. E. Hutchison...	31	31	30	92
Capt. S. M. Rogers.....	30	32	27	89
Pte. C. S. Scott.....	29	33	26	88
Staff Sergt. L. G. Perkins.	29	28	25	82
Pte. R. J. Taylor.....	33	31	29	93
	<u>303</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>272</u>	<u>888</u>

### HESPELER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

			Total	
J. Limpert.....	26	32	29	87
E. Limpert.....	26	31	27	84
H. B. Hiller.....	27	31	32	90
John Jardine.....	29	34	27	90
B. J. Charlesworth.....	26	28	28	82
W. Keffer.....	25	28	30	83
Jas. Moreland.....	31	35	29	95
Peter Jardine.....	28	35	34	97
J. Wayper.....	25	24	29	78
W. L. Russell.....	30	32	29	91
	<u>273</u>	<u>310</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>877</u>

### 7TH BATTALION, LONDON.

			Total	
Major Geo. Hayes.....	31	30	25	86
Sergt. G. L. Rose.....	28	32	28	88
Staff Sgt H. McCrummon	29	28	26	83
Bandmaster W. Hiscott	30	31	31	92
Pte. L. N. Hyne.....	28	27	26	81
Pte. W. Robson.....	30	28	28	86
Pte. H. E. Goodwin.....	30	31	28	89
Staff Sgt. W. Goodwin...	31	29	22	82
Pte. T. Hiscott.....	29	33	26	88
Pte. A. Galbraith.....	33	29	25	87
	<u>299</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>862</u>

### 12TH BATTALION.

			Total	
Staff Sgt. Simpson.....	32	33	31	96
Pte. Bayles.....	28	33	32	93
Staff Sgt. Davidson.....	28	32	31	91
Lieut. T. Mitchell.....	29	34	26	89
Staff Sgt. A. Bell.....	27	31	29	87
Lieut. A. Elliott.....	24	31	31	86
Lieut. Brown.....	25	32	25	82
Staff Sgt. Fairbairn.....	27	29	25	81
Lieut. Curran.....	28	33	28	79
Staff Sgt. Rowan.....	25	25	28	78
	<u>273</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>862</u>

### 57TH BATTALION.

			Total	
Pte. A. Blade.....	26	29	25	80
Pte. J. Pentland.....	33	24	18	75
Pte. J. Campbell.....	29	23	31	83
Pte. C. Curtis.....	30	29	26	85

Staff Sgt F. Bartlett.....	30	31	29	90
Pte. Fitzgerald.....	26	31	30	87
Pte. D. Cameron.....	25	28	30	83
Lieut. G. Mathews.....	31	32	31	94
Capt. M. Dennistown....	29	30	27	86
Pte. W. Bell.....	27	33	28	88
	<u>286</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>851</u>

45th Battalion.....	846
Gov.-Gen'l's Foot Guards, 1st team	842
Q. O. R., 1st team.....	839
Halifax G. A., 1st team.....	835
Cornwall Rifle Association.....	832
82nd Battalion, Charlottetown.....	831
62nd Fusiliers, St. John.....	823
5th Batt. Royal Scots.....	815
Ottawa Rifle Club.....	807
Truro Rifle Club, 1st team.....	802
3rd Vics, 1st team.....	800
43rd Batt., 2nd team.....	797
71st Batt., 1st team.....	788
63rd " " ".....	787
P. E. I. Garrison Artillery.....	770
48th Highlanders, 1st team.....	765
6th Fusiliers.....	760
Halifax G. A., 2nd team.....	756
20th Batt.....	755
Kings Co. Rifle Ass'n, 1st team.....	755
R. O. R., 2nd team.....	753
43rd Batt., 3rd team.....	751
10th Batt., 1st team.....	729
1st Prince of Wales, 1st team.....	720
25th Batt.....	715
30th Batt., 2nd team.....	714
37th Batt.....	710
G. G. F. G., 2nd team.....	702
30th Batt., 1st team.....	698
77th Batt., 1st team.....	696
Kings Co. R. A., 2nd team.....	693
"B" Battery, 1st team.....	688
8th Royal Rifles, 1st team.....	688
69th Batt., 1st team.....	688
43rd Batt., 4th team.....	687
Montreal G. A., 1st team.....	679
Sudbury R. A.....	677
Orillia R. A.....	676
Sussex Vale R. A., 1st team.....	651
30th Batt., 5th team.....	646
Royal Military College.....	641
71st Batt., 2nd team.....	639
Tilbury East R. A.....	638
72nd Batt., 1st team.....	637
5th Royal Scots, 2nd team.....	610
Kings Co. R. A., 3rd team.....	602
48th Batt., 2nd team.....	593
"B" Troop Man and Dragoons.....	588
St. John Rifle Co'y.....	583
Truro R. C., 2nd team.....	568
Halifax G. A., 3rd team.....	568
Tilbury East R. A., 2nd team.....	556
Q. O. R., 3rd team.....	550
Mottawa R. A.....	540
Woodstock R. A. (nine men).....	536
P. W. Rifles, 2nd team.....	520
"B" Battery R. C. A., 2nd team....	514
72nd Batt., 2nd team.....	500
63rd Batt., 2nd team.....	471
"B" Battery R. C. A., 3rd team.....	465
Sussex Vale R. C., 2nd team.....	442
3rd Victoria Rifles, 2nd team.....	435
P. W. Rifles, 3rd team.....	393
72nd Batt., 3rd team.....	371
"B" Battery R. C. A., 4th team....	355
Halifax G. A., 4th team.....	342

## LEADING INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

### MARTINI SERIES.

Major Bishop, 63rd Batt.....	98
Peter Jardine, Hespeler R. A.....	97
Staff Sgt. Simpson, 12th Batt.....	96
Capt. B. H. Bell, 43rd Batt.....	95
Lieut. T. C. Boville, 43rd Batt.....	95
Gr. McEachron, Halifax G. A.....	95
Jas. Moreland, Hespeler R. A.....	95
Capt. E. D. Sutherland, 43rd Batt..	94
Lieut. G. Mathews, 57th Batt.....	94
Capt. G. W. Crockett, 82nd Batt.....	94
Staff Sgt. G. A. Maillene, G. G. F. G.	94
Pte. R. J. Taylor, 43rd Batt.....	93
Staff Sgt. Sylvester, 45th Batt.....	93
Pte. Bayles, 12th Batt.....	93
Pte. D. Sinclair, 45th Batt.....	93

Bandmaster Hiscott, 7th Batt.....	92
Sgt. R. Corrigan, 59th Batt.....	92
Lieut. J. E. Hutcheson, 43rd Batt....	92

## SNIDER SERIES, TEAMS.

### 13TH BATT. 1ST TEAM.

	200	400	500	Tot
Pte. A. R. Robertson.....	30	32	31	93
Lt. A. Pain.....	30	30	29	89
Pte. T. A. Bertram.....	28	34	27	89
Sgt. D. Mitchell.....	25	30	32	87
Pte. A. Murdoch.....	28	30	29	87
Lt. W. I. Ross.....	26	33	27	86
Sgt. H. Morris.....	28	33	23	84
Pte. T. L. Hayhurst.....	29	28	26	83
Pte. G. Margetts.....	25	34	23	82
Col. Sgt. E. Skedden.....	24	25	26	75
	<u>273</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>855</u>

### 13TH BATT. 2ND TEAM.

Pte. C. E. Madgett.....	29	32	33	93
Sgt. Maj. Huggins.....	30	33	31	94
Maj. J. J. Mason.....	28	32	30	90
Sgt. T. Mitchell.....	25	34	29	88
Pte. C. Spencer.....	29	34	24	87
Sgt. A. Miller.....	26	30	29	85
Sgt. W. H. Clarke.....	29	32	24	85
Capt. E. G. Zealand.....	28	34	23	85
Sgt. D. Garson.....	23	31	29	83
Capt. F. B. Ross.....	23	29	28	80
	<u>270</u>	<u>321</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>871</u>

### 12TH BATT. 3RD TEAM.

Corp. E. R. Marshall.....	30	32	29	91
Sgt. A. Hopkins.....	30	35	22	87
Sgt. S. A. Moore.....	26	34	26	86
Sgt. H. McNeilly.....	26	28	31	85
Lt.-Col. J. M. Gibson....	25	31	27	82
Pte. E. F. Rymal.....	23	30	28	81
Sgt. F. H. Stewart.....	26	28	27	81
Pte. J. Stewart.....	21	32	26	79
Pte. E. Elms.....	27	28	22	77
Pte. H. Graham.....	22	17	30	69
	<u>256</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>819</u>

### CO. OF PERTH RIFLE ASS'N.

J. Worden.....	33	33	27	93
W. Gillard.....	29	27	30	86
C. Stock.....	25	27	25	77
W. Watson.....	26	24	27	77
P. Gillan.....	20	31	28	79
W. C. Young.....	21	26	26	73
J. N. Fitchell.....	27	28	27	82
W. Monteith.....	22	26	30	78
E. C. Sealy.....	25	29	27	81
W. Lawrence.....	26	30	28	84
	<u>254</u>	<u>281</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>810</u>

57th Batt. 2nd team.....	769
30th Batt. 3rd team.....	754
Temiscouata R. A.....	753
Saskatchewan R. A.....	746
77th Batt. 2nd team.....	741
73rd Batt. 4th team.....	718
13th Batt. 5th team.....	714
Alberta R. A.....	711
Levis R. A. 1st team.....	705
7th Batt. 2nd team.....	704
13th Batt. 6th team.....	693
Campbellford R. A.....	691
Grand Trunk R'y R. A. Montreal...	688
Co. of Perth R. A. 2nd team.....	672
8th Batt. 2nd team.....	661
43rd Batt. 5th team.....	646
77th Batt. 2nd team.....	639
Oshawa R. A.....	636
38th Batt.....	635
Cobourg R. A.....	635
13th Batt. 7th team.....	616
19th Batt.....	608
10th Batt. R. G. 2nd team.....	607
6th Batt.....	603
45th Batt. Lindsay 2nd team.....	599
69th Batt. 2nd team.....	599
Montreal G.A. 3rd team (No. 1 Co'y)	580
G. G. F. G. 3rd team.....	564
Montreal G. A. 4th team (No. 3 Co'y)	573
43rd Batt. 6th team.....	556
77th Batt. 3rd team.....	503
30th Batt. 1st team.....	500

Campbellford R. A. 2nd team.....	477
Montreal G. A. 2nd team (No. 1 Co'y)	475
G. G. F. G. 4th team.....	467
Levis R. A. 2nd team.....	434
N. B. G. A.....	400
62nd Batt. 2nd team.....	388
43rd Batt. 7th team.....	359
Rimouski R. A.....	358

#### HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORES, SNIDER.

Sgt. Maj. S. J. Huggins, 13th Batt....	94
Pte. A. Modgett, 13th Batt.....	94
J. Worden, Co. Perth R. A.....	93
Pte. A. Robertson, 13th Batt.....	93
Geo. Archer, Cobourg R.A.....	92
Geo. Fiset, Temiscouata.....	92
Corp. E. R. Marshall.....	91
Major J. J. Mason, 13th Batt.....	90
Col. Sgt. J. Jacobs, 7th Batt.....	90

### Windsor Mills.

The second spoon competition of the Windsor Mills Rifle Association took place on their range on May 31st, following is the score:—

	200 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total
Pte G. A. Witty, 54th	31	33	30	26	120
Band. B. Whalen, "	29	32	31	26	118
Lt. J. E. Astill.....	26	34	31	25	116
Lt. M. H. Healy.....	29	35	31	20	115
Maj. L. Thomas.....	26	30	32	25	113
Pte. W. H. Ward....	28	31	19	29	107
Pte. W. Brand.....	18	25	29	28	100
Mr. G. R. Fowler...	21	29	26	20	96
Sgt. W. Andrews...	24	16	2		43
Mr. D. Enare.....	32	20			42
Mr. J. Addison.....	16	23			39

1st Class.—G. A. Witty, table spoon ;  
2nd, B. Whalen, dessert spoon.

2nd Class.—Lt. J. Astill, table spoon ;  
2nd, W. H. Ward, dessert spoon.

3rd Class.—W. Brand, table spoon.  
Lt. M. H. Healy, tobacco set, for possible at 400 yards.

### The Lessons of Military History.

Lieut.-General Sir H. Evelyn Wood, V.C., Quartermaster-General to the Forces, presided recently at the Royal United Service Institution on the occasion of an instructive lecture being delivered by Lieut.-Colonel G. F. R. Henderson, York and Lancaster Regiment, Professor of Military Art and History, Staff College, upon the subject of "Lessons from the Past for the Present."

These, the lecturer insisted, could be learnt from books in the English language, more particularly from that long catalogue of memoirs, narratives, and biographies, embracing every climate under heaven, and introducing enemies of every nationality, from the Old Guard of Napoleon to the tribes who hold that far-off country "where three empires meet," and from the experience of English soldiers. What, Lieut.-Colonel Henderson observed, some English soldier or other cannot tell about fighting, nobody in this world knows.

Napoleon stated that to read and re-read the campaigns of the greatest captains is the only way of rightly learning the science of war, and these campaigns have been threshed out by Hamley, Home, Clery, and many others. Their scope is, however, purposely limited within certain lines, because they were only intended for a certain class of student, and for the inculcation of a certain amount of knowledge. Not one of them aspires to comprehend the whole art of war. They pretend to be no more than introductions to a more extended course of study, no more than elementary treatise on strategy and tactics.

It is of importance that it should be

clearly understood that the science of tactics is divided into two parts, and that the difference between minor and grand tactics should be clearly defined. This last is difficult, for in many respects the two branches of tactics overlap ; but minor tactics include the formation and disposition of the three arms for attack and defence, and concern officers of every rank ; whilst grand tactics are the art of generalship, include those strategems, manœuvres, and devices by which victories are won, and concern only those officers who find themselves in independent command.

Minor tactics are more or less mechanical ; they may be called the drill movements of the battle-field ; they deal principally with material forces, with armament, fire, and formations, and their chief end is the proper combination of the three arms upon the field of battle. Grand tactics are far less stereotyped ; they are to minor tactics what minor tactics are to drill, the method of adapting the power of combination to the requirements of battle ; they deal principally with moral factors, and their chief end is the concentration of superior force, moral and physical, at the decisive point.

Whilst recognizing the imperative necessity, if the three arms are to work in harmony and the general-in-chief is to find in his army a weapon which he can use with effect, of the thorough knowledge and constant practice of minor tactics, it should never be forgotten that success depends far more on the skill of the general than on the efficiency of the troops. There is no instance more convincing of the truth of this assertion than our great war at the beginning of the century. Wellington was not our only general. Of what magnificent material our armies were made there is no need to speak. But it is a significant fact that during the period of the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns those magnificent soldiers, when neither Wellington nor his two great lieutenants, Hill and Graham, commanded them, were unable to win victories.

As all officers may find themselves some day in independent command before the enemy, responsible not only for the lives of their men but for the honour of their country, lessons in grand tactics are the most important that can be drawn for the present from the past. Napoleon's advice still holds good ; increase of range and more rapid loading, although they must always be taken into consideration, have affected grand tactics to a very small degree. It is to the campaigns of the great masters of war that we must turn if we would learn the art of generalship, and the manœuvres of Marlborough and Wellington are just as valuable for this purpose as the manœuvres of Von Moltke or of Skobelev. Perhaps the most useful lesson to be drawn from the famous campaigns of history concerns the great principle of moral force.

No general, no commander of an independent force, can hope for great and decisive success without grasping Napoleon's meaning so thoroughly that he is always trying to express it in action, and the sooner officers gain this knowledge the more familiar will it become, the more likely to be utilized when their time for command arrives. The first thing is to realize that in war we have to do not so much with numbers, arms, and manœuvres as with human nature. What did Napoleon find in the history of the campaigns of Alexander, Hannibal, and Julius Cæsar ? Not merely a record of marches and manœuvres, of the effect of cutting communications, or of occupying defensive positions. This is the mechanical part—the elementary part—of the science of

command. No ; he found in those campaigns a complete study of human nature under the conditions that exist in war ; human nature affected by discipline, by fear, by the need of food, by want of confidence, by over-confidence, by the weight of responsibility, by political interests, by patriotism, by distrust, and many other things. In the long history of war we find a number of generals who were good soldiers, men who understood the mechanical part of their business, who could maintain discipline, who could organize, who could handle their troops carefully in attack, who had a good eye for country, and who could select and occupy strong defensive positions, and yet, although they escape the reproach of being bad generals, no one ever calls them "great."

The explanation of the brilliant successes that the great generals gained in spite of rules and against enormous risks, is to be found in the fact that they looked not only on the physical side—on the numbers and armament of the enemy—but that they saw his weaknesses ; they played upon his susceptibilities and apprehensions ; every movement that they made was calculated to destroy the *morale* and confidence of both general and soldiers ; if they made movements which set at defiance the rules of war, it was because they were aware that the moral influence of such movements made them absolutely safe ; and if in appearance great risks were run, it was with the full knowledge that the enemy's character or his apprehensions would prevent him from executing those very simple movements or taking those precautions by which the critics point out the whole enterprise might easily have been ruined.

To call generals who are invariably successful "lucky," is as much as to say that there is no such thing as skill in generalship, or no such quality as aptitude for war. The great general, whilst raising to the utmost the *morale* of his own men, reckoning up that of the enemy, and lowering it in every possible way, does not give his first attention to these points nor to the numbers against him ; he looks beyond them, beyond his own troops, and across the enemy's lines, without stopping to count their numbers or to examine their position, until he comes to the quarters occupied by the enemy's leader, and then he puts himself in that leader's place, and with that leader's eyes and mind he looks at the situation, and he realizes his weaknesses, the points for the security of which he is most apprehensive ; he considers what his action will be if he is attacked here or threatened there, and he sees for himself, looking at things with his enemy's eyes, whether or no apparent risks are not absolutely safe. If he knows something of his opponent's personal character he has a powerful weapon put into his hand.

The next point the lecturer referred to was the value of stratagems. Everyone, he supposed, understands the importance of deceiving and bewildering your opponent ; everyone realizes the force of Stonewall Jackson's advice, "Always mystify, mislead, and surprise the enemy ;" everyone is aware that the chief reason of Napoleon's astonishing successes is that his adversaries were always kept in doubt as to the point where the attack would be delivered. Surprise is the greatest of all foes. No amount of reading will compensate for the study of ground on the ground itself. But there is very much to be learnt in this respect from great campaigns, and the value and scope of the practical study can be very largely enhanced by theoretical knowledge. It may be objected that increased ranges have altered everything. This increase must always be taken into consideration, and

there can be no doubt that the power of modern fire has made ground which was formerly eminently favorable for attack eminently favorable for defence; and that, as regards defensive positions, the necessity of great depth of cover for supports and reserves and of second and third lines from the far-reaching shrapnel, has changed the conditions under which troops are distributed. But general principles, so far as grand tactics are concerned, still hold good.

After giving a brief description of Austerlitz as being the most brilliant, because the most skilful, of Napoleon's victories—and as a result of a combination of the application of moral factors—of stratagem and the use of ground, affording a most forcible and complete illustration of the art of grand tactics, Lieut.-Colonel Henderson concluded by declaring that, if we were asked to put his finger on the most important lesson that might be drawn from the past, he would reply that history teaches that numbers, armament, and entrenchments are of no avail if the troops are badly led, and that the honour and safety of England are in the hands of English officers.

### The Queen at Aldershot.

In charming weather Her Majesty visited Aldershot on Thursday, and held a review of her soldier son's command. The Prince of Wales, with the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Suffield, and officers of the Headquarter Staff, among whom were Sir Evelyn Wood, v.c., Sir Redvers Buller, v.c., Sir Francis Grenfell, Sir R. G. Gipps, General Maitland, and Col. FitzGeorge A.D.C., left Waterloo Station by special train at one o'clock. On reaching Farnborough they were met by the Duke of Connaught and the Aldershot Divisional Staff, and rode off to the Royal Pavilion, where many officers commanding regiments had been invited to meet the Prince of Wales and the Commander-in-Chief at luncheon. After luncheon the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge rode back to receive the Queen at Farnborough Station. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Cobourg, Princess Alix of Hesse, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, travelled from Windsor in a special South Western train, of which Mr. Charles Scotter, General Manager, and Mr. George White, Traffic Superintendent of the line, were in charge. Meanwhile spectators in thousands had gathered near the saluting point on Laffan's Plain to watch the assembly of troops.

A few minutes after four o'clock the first note of a Royal salute boomed from the battery on Cove Plateau, announcing that Her Majesty had reached Farnborough Station. A little later the Duke of Connaught, wearing the broad blue ribbon of the Garter, rode with his staff across Laffan's Plain and took part in front of the centre battalion. Then a movement of the crowd, followed by distant cheering, told that the Queen was near. Her Majesty looked remarkably well, and was evidently touched by the cordiality of the reception given her as she passed between long lines of spectators towards the saluting point.

On one side of her carriage rode the Prince of Wales and on the other the Duke of Cambridge. In another carriage were Princess Beatrice, Princess Alix of Hesse, Princess Victoria of Schleswig, and Princess Alexander of Coburg, with Prince Arthur of Connaught in Highland dress on the seat behind. Following these carriages came Generals of the Headquarters Staff, Foreign Military Attaches, and a group of Yeomanry officers. Her Majesty at once proceeded to inspect the line of the troops.

On the right of the Division, facing south-east, were the three batteries of Horse Artillery in quarter-column of batteries, and the Cavalry in line of masses. In the centre were the four Brigades of Infantry in line of quarter-columns, with intervals of 30 paces between Brigades and of 12 paces between Battalions. On the left were the Field Artillery in line of Brigade Divisions, the Royal Engineer troops and companies, and the Army Service Corps. The Divisions consisted of the following corps:—D Battery, E Battery, and J Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, each with six guns, and with a total of 400 men. The Brigade was under the command of Lieut.-Colonel H. Pilon. The Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Major-General Sir B. C. Russell, comprised the 4th Dragoon Guards, 581 strong; the 2nd Dragoons (the Scots Greys), 371 strong; and the 4th Hussars, 375 strong. The 1st Royal Artillery Brigade, under Colonel J. F. Maurice, c. B., consisted of three Batteries—the 1st, 13th and 77th, the first two with six guns each each, the last with only four. The 2nd Royal Artillery Brigade, under Major Purdy, comprised the 4th, 41st and 61st Field Batteries, with a total, of 14 guns. The troops and companies of the Royal Engineers numbered 551 men; the Army Service Corps, 89. The 1st Brigade of Infantry, commanded by Major-Gen. C. F. Gregoire, c. B., was made up of the Cadet Corps of the Royal Military College, 380 strong; the 2nd Worcester Regiment, 552; the 2nd Leinster, 553; the 1st Highland Light Infantry, 559; and the 2nd Cheshire, 531. The 2nd Brigade, under the command of Major-Gen. Sir W. F. Butler, K.C.B., contained the 1st Royal Lancaster Regiment, 567 strong; the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, 570; the 1st Lincolnshire, 578; and the 1st Royal Warwickshire, 662. The Militia Brigade, commanded by Col. W. Livesay, was made up of the 3rd Royal West Surrey, 665 strong; and the 3rd and 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 628 and 665 strong, respectively. The 3rd Brigade of Regulars, under Major-Gen. A. H. Utterson, c. B., contained the 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, 505 strong; a battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, 498 strong; the 1st Wiltshire Regiment, 521; and the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 502. There were 73 Military Police on the ground, bringing up the total of troops to 11,639.

In the march past which followed the Duke of Connaught of course led the way with his Staff. Then came

the Royal Horse Artillery, marching faultlessly, as they always do. Sir Baker Russell's Cavalry did well, if it cannot be said of them that they were exceptionally good. The Greys carried off most of the applause, and they deserved it; but the Royal Irish looked a solid body of young soldiers, and the 4th Hussars, Col. Brabazon at their head, appeared to considerable advantage on account of the lightness of their men and the brightness of their "kit." The yellow busby bag and scarlet plumes gave a brightness to the general effect, which caused the gallant 4th to come in for a kindly reception. The regiment has certainly made great strides since it marched into Aldershot less than a year ago. After the Cavalry came the Field Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Army Service Corps, all looking workmanlike, which is, after all, what they aim at being.

The infantry were led by a battalion of gentlemen cadets, who came in for an ovation. They presented a good appearance, and reflected no little credit upon the Sandhurst Staff. In the 1st Brigade the 2nd Cheshire Regiment was noticeable, not alone for their excellent marching, but for the oakleaves they wore on their helmets. The Highland Light Infantry fully maintained the traditions of the old 71st, so far as "turn-out" went; but their men looked very youthful, as did those of the Leinster Regiment—the latter a well set-up body and very clean.

In Sir William Butler's Brigade all the regiments were good, the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers especially so. This regiment seems to have a bigger lot of men in its ranks, and the Fusilier cap and plume adds considerably to the general effect; but Lieut.-Col. Woodgate was at the head of a well turned out battalion of the "King's Own," and Lieut.-Col. Verner had reason to be satisfied with the distances and marching of the 1st Lincoln. If the 1st Royal Warwick wavered a little in one or two of their companies at the critical moment, allowance has to be made for the number of young soldiers in their ranks.

Perhaps the most creditable performance of the whole defile, all things considered, was that of the Militia Brigade, under command of Col. W. Livesay. This was made up of the 3rd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, that most enthusiastic of Militiamen, Col. John Davis, at its head, and the 3rd and 4th Oxfordshire Light Infantry, under Cols. Lee and Bulkeley. It would be impossible to speak too highly of the performance of these three battalions. They had been a fortnight under arms, and laboured accordingly under great disadvantages, but their turn out could scarcely have been better, and though their marching lacked the evenness of their Line comrades it was wonderful that they should have acquitted themselves so well as they did in all the circumstances.

Taken all round the marching of Major-Gen. Utterson's Brigade was the best. The brigade was made up



of the 1st West Yorkshire, a battalion of Royal Marines, the 1st Wiltshire, and the 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Of the Marines it is sufficient to say that they were, as they invariably are, the pink of perfection. Their performance was a faultless one, and their very presence appeared to bring out the best qualities of the other battalions of the brigade, for by general consent this brigade was out and away the best on the field. What was most marked was the contrast between the physique of the Marines and the other troops of the Divisions.

The cavalry and Royal Artillery next trotted past, after which the whole of the division formed up into their original position, when his Royal Highness the General commanding took his place with his Staff in the centre of the line. At a signal from the Duke of Connaught, the whole of the infantry moved forward, and a Royal salute was given whilst the massed bands played "God Save the Queen." An interesting ceremony was now performed, the Queen presenting to Col. Longbourne, of the Warwickshire Regiment, the Queen's cup given by her Majesty for last year's winner of the inter-regimental team match, shot for under the auspices of the Army Rifle Association. After Her Majesty had presented the cup each member of the team stepped forward in turn to receive a silver medal from the hands of the Queen. The names are as follows:—2nd Lieut. Etches, Sergt. Worsley, Armourer-Sergt. Ashley, Lieut. Dixon, Sergt. Rea, Sergt. Roster, and Qrnr. Sergt. Coyne. Amidst the cheers of the spectators Her Majesty drove off to Government House for tea, after which the Royal party left for Windsor Castle.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

## The Spy in Peace and in War.

BY LIEUTENANT A. L. MORANT.

The intelligence department of an army exists for very similar purposes, both in time of peace and during war. In time of peace the object of the department is principally to collate details of the organisation of different armies; to find out the probable dispositions of those armies in the event of mobilisation; to receive reports upon the warlike inventions adopted abroad; and to keep and prepare good maps of countries likely to become the theatre of military operations. These manifold duties are carried out in the German army by the three sections of the department, under three colonels, who are supervised by a general officer; and in our service by six sub-divisions, each under a D. A. A. G. To it are sent the reports of military attaches, officers at military manoeuvres, and probably of secret and other agents. Abroad, the means of obtaining information will very frequently not bear scrutiny, if we are to believe that in France, the well-known minister of war, General Boulanger, actually deputed an agent to break open and rifle the desk of Colonel Villaume, a German

attache, in order to obtain some important papers. This officer was subsequently taken to the frontier, and thus expelled from French territory. Not long ago a British official at Malta carried plans of the works to Paris, for which baseness he was leniently dealt with. Napoleon I. had his consuls at British ports supplied with lists of questions as to the suitabilities of the ports to which they were appointed, for landing troops and bringing transports alongside the quays. The Germans also place great faith in their consuls, who are entrusted with an active surveillance of the events in their neighborhood.

Quite recently, two French naval officers were discovered near Kiel, in a yacht flying the British flag, in the possession of notes and plans of the strong fortifications and military works in progress in the North of Germany. They were sentenced to terms of imprisonment of from four to five years duration. A French writer cites several examples of the way in which information is gained during peace. "Quite recently Captain Zuinovitz (German) passed the frontier and entered Russian territory. He took the precaution to discolour his face, and to change the cut of his hair and beard, calling himself an hydraulic engineer. Upon him he had papers which confirmed his statements, and indicated his residence in a small German town. Here he had a friend (or rather an officer of the garrison, warned by the Government to represent him); if therefore anyone enquired in the town, replies would be given according to the papers which the correspondent possesses in duplicate.

About two years ago, the formation of new strategic railways was spoken of, which the Russians desired to construct in the vicinity of the town of Ivangorod; and desirous of acquainting himself with the track of this railway, the German war minister sent Captain Zuinovitz to obtain information.

He took with him a Polish Jew for guide; but at the station the Jew, noticing some Russian policemen watching him and his companion, refused to proceed further. Zuinovitz resolved to persevere, and continued his journey, and having arrived near the place where the site of the railway would probably be, he got out and proceeded towards the works.

Hardly had he arrived when the policemen arrested him, and when asked what he wanted there, he exhibited his papers, and declared that he had been informed of the existence of a large quantity of wood for sale there, already cut, and ready to be delivered; he wished to see the stack before buying. The detectives explained that the wood was intended for use in the construction of the new railroad, which they pointed out at some distance; "but," added they, "you must come to the police station." Zuinovitz was obliged to obey. He was not altogether easy in his mind, for he had on him some notes of a most compromising nature; he would

be searched, and consequently he must destroy them. He took some cigars from his pocket, and lit one with one of his notes, under the constable's nose, and whenever it went out he re-lit with another note. The inspector could find nothing irregular on him; his papers were in order, and he was set free, departing to a neighbouring town, along the works of the railway, which he traced with ease.

Such are the means of obtaining military information during a period of peace, when the intelligence of the enemy's movements, at least so far as England is concerned, cannot be of the most vital importance, however it may be desirable.

The system of military espionage needs the most careful organization and attention during a state of belligerency, when spies require more minute supervision and greater rewards in proportion to the increased danger which they are likely to incur. For while in peace the penalty of discovery is incarceration during certain periods; in war the punishment is inevitably death, sometimes without trial, as in the case of the French grocer Arbinet in 1870, who was shot by order of General Gremër.

The word "spy" in its purely military sense has been defined as "a person employed to give intelligence of what the enemy are doing," and the individuals branded with this ignoble title receive a considerable augmentation in time of war. There is no mercy for these persons, whether they be traitors or patriots, and they are conducted by the provost-marshal to the nearest tree or telegraph pole, and hanged after the shortest of shrifts.

Prominent examples of spies suffering the extreme penalty of the military code are to be found in most histories, but none appeals to Englishmen more than the case of Major John Andre. The young officer—for he was not yet thirty years old—was of so promising a character, and so highly esteemed in his profession that the Commander-in-Chief of the British troops in the American colonies, Sir Henry Clinton, had selected him as Adjutant General. An American general named Arnold, who had greatly distinguished himself at the outbreak of the rebellion, had entered into negotiations with the British general for the surrender of the important rebel stronghold of West Point. Andre was intrusted with the conduct of the business, and having arranged an interview with Arnold, proceeded down the North River in the *Vulture* to the rendezvous. Having completed his business, he found that the ship had been compelled to drop down the river, and owing to the fusilade kept up by the American troops the boatmen refused to row him back. Nothing remained for him but to stop the night at a neighbouring farmhouse, where he changed his uniform for the attire of a civilian; and on the following morning he commenced his return to the British lines. On the way he was



halted by three militiamen, who quickly discovered his nationality, owing to the unguarded way in which he questioned them, and searching him, found compromising letters in his boots.

The officer to whom he was conveyed handed him over to Washington, but reported his capture to Arnold, who thereupon escaped. Tried by a council of war he was condemned to be hanged, and no efforts could turn the American leader from his determination to adhere to the rules of war. From this painful story we may turn to the adventures of another British officer, as related by the historian Napier.

Captain Colquhoun Grant was noted for the daring way in which he reconnoitred the French forces under Marshal Marmont, in 1812, which constituted the army of Portugal. This officer, accompanied by a Spanish peasant, remained for three days in the midst of the enemy's camp, the whole time wearing his uniform. He thus obtained the fullest particulars of the French projects, and having succeeded in doing this, by a daring effort escaped from the encampment. Another time he lay in a wood, and counted the troops which passed him, ascertaining that they were marching on Ciudad Rodrigo. He noted especially that they had left their scaling ladders behind them, which showed Lord Wellington that the movement was but a feint. His audacious career was brought to a close not long after, for he was noticed by the French who marked him watching the defiling of their army through a pass. Surrounded on every side, this gallant officer was captured, and his no less daring companion, the Spanish peasant, suffered the death of a spy, as he wore no uniform. Another man of the same name used to frequent the French headquarters, using all sorts of disguises, and this man was confused with Grant, whom the French marshal designed to have assassinated. By singular adroitness Grant eventually escaped from French soil.

The French army, when before Lisbon, was not entirely free from secret agents of high rank in British pay, as the French officers were very much discontented with the maximum of hardship and minimum of glory obtainable in Spain, as compared with the wars in Germany and Austria. On the other hand Massena was in communication with a general officer, named Pamplona, in the Portuguese service.

During the late Franco-Prussian war it is related of two cuirassiers that they were intrusted with despatches for the fortress of Metz. These were sewn in the soles of their boots, and in spite of the fact that they were captured three times, and once were about to be hanged, they were fortunate enough to get into Metz safely, and no doubt reaped the reward of their veritable patriotism.

In spite of the obloquy attaching to the trade of a spy, and of the ignominious death which, by the custom of war, is meted out to all such gentry,

it is never difficult to discover persons who, for large reward, will not scruple to face death. All writers, from Jomini to Woiseley, advocate, nay insist upon their use, the last mentioned writer describing the practice with regard to their supervision and employment obtaining in our own army. Officers acquainted with the language, and also, if possible, with the customs of the country, will be appointed ostensibly as A.D.C.s to the general officer commanding, and they will consistently "disown having anything to do with spies." Leicester Square and Soho, he says, are the likeliest places for indigent foreigners, and persons suited for employment. It is strongly pointed out by all authorities that spies must not know each other; and that they must be well paid or they will not be reliable; and lastly, that promises made to them must be observed with inviolable integrity. With regard to the value of the information brought it will depend upon the acuteness and sagacity of the spy, and will be qualified by his ignorance of military movements and arrangements. He may be tempted to exaggerate or invent should he be intimidated; or by the time his information is tendered the *status quo* may have changed entirely. The intelligence brought in must be carefully checked by what is already known to the staff, and that part extracted from the mass of information brought in which is likely to prove of value. Allowance must be made for the fact that spies are only human, and that their powers of observation are consequently limited by the necessity of preserving an unsuspecting demeanour. In any case their information must be of greater value than that furnished by any other method of observation, such as a reconnaissance, or capturing a deserter; for apart from the limited knowledge of events which is necessarily possessed by a soldier in the lower ranks, such a man would probably be one of the least trustworthy men in his regiment, and unlikely to be worthy of much credence. The use of spies becomes more valuable in proportion to their number, as the more numerous they are, the more they will be able to penetrate into the different branches of the army. It is advisable that the spies should be provided with some token of their identity, and Lord Woiseley suggests "a certain coin of a certain date, a Bible of a certain edition, and a Testament with the third or seventh leaf torn out." Spies may also be used, writes the same author, to disseminate false reports of your intended movements. Upon the footing of a spy is generally placed the ubiquitous and omniscient correspondent of the Press, who however welcome he may be to individuals desirous of figuring before the public as Bayards or Napoleons, yet are a positive torment and stumbling block to the G. O. C. As in the wars of 1870, and even in 1854, his communications have often proved of the utmost advantage to the enemy, and Graf von Moltke owed his knowledge of MacMahon's march

to Sedan to the report of a correspondent in an English journal.

The following story related by Colonel Mule, V. C., of the narrow escape of a spy during the eventful and bloody period of the Indian mutiny, may be of interest. This man, Anjoor Tewaree, had been reconnoitring the headquarters of the infamous Nana Sahib, at Bithoor. He was, however, recognized, and brought before the truculent Mahratta, who sentenced him to be blown from a gun the following morning. He was placed in charge of a strong guard, apparently in the open air, for towards midnight a tremendous shower of rain fell, whereupon the guard bolted for the nearest shelter. The athletic spy profited by the confusion to run off, and succeeded in reaching the shelter of the British lines in safety.

ABDY L. MORANT,  
Lieutenant H.A.C. and Reserve of Officers.

#### Military Books and Magazines.

##### "A Veteran of 1812."

A book under the above title, now in the press of William Briggs, the Toronto publisher, is likely to create more than an ordinary interest. It is the life story of Lieut.-Colonel James FitzGibbon, an officer who served with distinction in the war of 1812-14, and afterwards filled different civil and military capacities in the city of Toronto, finally returning to England and spending his declining years in quiet retirement as a Military Knight of Windsor.

The biographer is Mary Agnes FitzGibbon, the daughter of Colonel FitzGibbon's eldest son, and granddaughter of Mrs. Moodie, author of "Roughing it in the Bush," herself one of the famous Strickland sisters, whose contributions to the literature of their country have given them a place in the highest rank among English writers. In Ireland, also, members of her family are well known among the *literati*, notably Gerald FitzGibbon, the late Master of the Rolls, whose "Ireland in 1868" is a powerful picture of the state of Ireland of that date. Miss FitzGibbon is thus doubly equipped, both by literary inheritance and military tradition, for the task of presenting us with the record of one of the most remarkable officers Canada has yet known.

The career of Col. FitzGibbon covered exciting periods, both in England and Canada. He served under the Duke of York at Egmont-op-Zee, was later with Lord Nelson at Copenhagen, in 1801, and the following year came with his regiment, the 49th, to Canada. During the war that broke out in 1812 FitzGibbon performed distinguished service. He was present at Stoney Creek, Black Rock and Lundy's Lane, and, at the head of a picked company of fifty men, did splendid service in harassing

the enemy and cutting through their lines of communication.

It was while with this little band guarding stores at Beaver Dam, that he was warned, through the intrepidity of that heroic woman, Laura Secord, of an attempt by the enemy to capture his detachment. By a judicious disposal of his forces he led the Americans to believe themselves surrounded, and then, boldly summoning them to surrender, had the satisfaction of taking as prisoners of war the entire detachment of six hundred men, with artillery, sent under Col. Boerstler to capture him. This remarkable exploit gained him a captaincy.

At the close of the war FitzGibbon received various civil appointments in Toronto, and for many years officiated as Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada. During the Rebellion of 1837, for his foresight and energetic preparations, he was instrumental in saving the city from surprise and capture, and a few days later met and routed the rebel forces. For this he was, by the unanimous vote of the two Houses, awarded a grant of 5,000 acres of land. This grant, however, the brave soldier was not to enjoy. The Home Government interfered, and it was not until several years after that he received instead a money grant of £1,000.

In order to make the work trustworthy as a history, and as a narrative of bygone days as attractive as possible, the author has spared no pains in her researches into official documents, letters, and other records which are to be found in our Canadian Archives as well as scattered through the various public offices and libraries where such matter finds a resting-place. Miss FitzGibbon has also visited the battlegrounds of the war of 1812, and procured a number of interesting views with which to embellish her book. Portraits of FitzGibbon and Laura Secord, a map, and a facsimile reproduction of an autograph letter of Sir Isaac Brock's add further interest to the volume.

To the militia of Canada this book, which is at once a biography and a history, may be particularly recommended. Not only does its story captivate, but its examples of duty nobly done, of dangers bravely met, and of impossibilities made possible—of which latter a very pertinent anecdote is given alike to the credit of officer and man—together with its vivid portraiture of military life, both regular and militia, in the beginning of the century, must make it at once a story and a study.

Every public, every Sunday-school, and every private library may well make a place for this most captivating biography, which is being issued at the popular price of one dollar.

We hail with no small satisfaction the addition to the literature of the most interesting period of our country's history of such a volume as "A Veteran of 1812," whose author has placed us under a debt of gratitude for the collection of so many interesting particulars of those stirring times.

## A Locomotive Gun Battery.

### INTERESTING TRIALS.

By invitation of Sir Julian Goldsmid (hon. colonel), Col. Boxall, and officers of the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers a distinguished company of military experts assembled at Newhaven on Saturday, and witnessed an official trial of the armoured train which has been allotted to the Sussex Brigade under the mobilisation defence scheme. The company included members of the headquarters staff from the Horse Guards, officers of the South-Western District from Dover, and a number of Royal Artillery experts. After luncheon, at which the only toast honoured was that of the Queen, Bandmaster Landfreid, who sounded the famous charge at Balacava, was called upon to repeat that charge, and the company then re-entrained for Newhaven, where the experiments were carried out.

A locomotive covered with bullet-proof armour, carrying a 40-pounder Armstrong gun mounted on a special carriage and working on a platform pivoted upon a turntable, drew behind it two carriages, also covered with an iron, bullet-proof cuirass, in which the detachment to work the gun was conveyed, and formed a locomotive battery readily moved from place to place and capable of being fired from any position along its course. The gun under the charge of Capt. Bridgen, was manned by a detachment of nineteen men—the truck-captain (Sergt. G. Russell), the gun layer (Bombardier Hackney), and two members to load, sponge out, and fire, working from the platform of the locomotive, and fifteen other members to traverse the gun, bring up the charges and manage the carriage and platforms working from the ground below. When the gun is fired end on, it simply stands stationary upon the line of rails, held only by clips on the rails or merely scotched up. When fired broadside two girders of steel are slid from beneath the platform, and by means of screw spindles are clamped to stout timbers laid on the ground, so as to form a broad and perfectly stable platform proof against any recoil.

After the equipments of the gun and locomotive had been closely and with great interest examined by the crowd of eminent experts, the Lord Lieutenant was invited to fire electrically the first shot at a target anchored on the water over 2,000 yards seaward. The second shot was fired by Gen. Sir F. Grenfell, and others by Lord Charles Beresford, Lord William Seymour, and Sir Henry Fletcher. When the range had been ascertained firing in quick time was ordered at 2,200 yards, and five rounds were got off by the detachment in the usual way, the charge being fired with the lanyard. The trial was in every respect successful, Gen Goodenough and other experts expressing the most favorable opinions, all appearing to be greatly impressed with the importance of this new development in defensive warfare.

## A Medical Corps for Women.

This is pre-eminently an age of emancipation. The tendency of social evolution is to bring all classes of people into the competition of life on a footing of equality of opportunity, and nothing short of the stress and strain of actual experiment will (the *Lancet* supposes) be deemed a sufficient test of the fitness or unfitness of people to fulfil the duties and functions appertaining to different walks of life. Having regard to the enormous waste of energy, to the dissipation of effort in fruitless attempts to discover suitable occupations, to *ennui* that attends the capable who have no scope for exercising their capabilities, and to the struggle to uplift themselves from the dead-level, tideless waters of a genteel poverty in which so

many are apparently doomed to pass their existence, we (the *Lancet* continues) cannot be surprised at the growth of a spirit of emancipation, and a struggle—and sometimes a very silly struggle—for the equality of the sexes; but what does surprise us is that women should select such unlikely and unsuitable outlets for the exercise of their energies. Could there be a more unpromising and absurdly impracticable scheme, for example, than this one of a medical corps for women? To begin with, war is not, happily, an every day occurrence, and, as far as this nation is concerned, they are generally small wars in hot and unhealthy climates, against savage or semi-civilized foes, in countries with topographical obstacles, and where transport is one of the great difficulties to be overcome. Then, again, is it possible to believe that women, unless descended from a race of Amazons, could be organized into an ambulance bearer corps for the transport of sick and wounded soldiers on stretchers, even granting that a revolution took place in their dress and that the members of the new corps appeared in tunics, knickerbockers, and gaiters of quasi-military cut? Nor is this all, for the women composing the corps are to be instructed, it appears, in the use of firearms. If the real and not the assigned object is to afford succor and render service to the sick, why not form a nursing corps to meet the requirements of epidemics and outbreaks of disease in unhealthy climates where nurses are urgently needed and difficult to obtain, and where there is no glamor of war and where there are no bright uniforms or officers to attend—and, shall we add, possibly marry? Notwithstanding the enthusiasm which was stated to have prevailed at the recent meeting at the Ideal Club, we are of opinion that the lady members will have to set up some other ideal than that "for organizing the forces of the sex who were willing to offer the best of their newly strengthened powers for the service of the State."

## For Sale.

At half price, 200 Black Helmets, without furniture, and in good condition. Apply to

J. GALLOWAY, JR.,

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Rifles, Kingston, Ont. 8 dt

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A major's complete Artillery outfit, portions new, all in good order, made by Strickland, London, Eng. Owner about 5 feet 8 in. 38 in. chest. Apply UNIFORM, care of Military Gazette, P. O. Box 1931, Montreal.

## WANTED.

Second-hand, in fair condition, Dragoon Officer's Steel Hilted Sword; set white Sabretach Slings, white Sword Belt Slings, Nickel or Steel Box Spurs, Dragoon Forage Cap. Apply to

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