



# THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

(SUCCESSOR TO THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE.)

VOL. IX  
No. 6

MONTREAL, 15th MARCH, 1894

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(Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.)

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## Note and Comment.

According to the Volunteer Record a decision which affects all Bisley competitors, and, it may fairly be assumed, all men shooting on county and local ranges, is that which has been arrived at to alter the dimensions of the 200 yards inner and magpie. When General Lord Roberts distributed the prizes at the close of the last Bisley meeting, he made out a good case, from a military point of view, for the paying of more attention to shooting in the standing position. The chairman at the late annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, told the members that the council held strong views on the importance of shoulder shooting, and also of maintaining the kneeling position at 200 yards. Now, fortified by the advice and opinion of the hero of Candahar, they propose taking steps to give effect to their convictions in regard to standing.

We have yet to learn to what extent and under what conditions the innovation is to be carried, over and above that with which we are familiar. What we do know is that to render the compiling of scores easier than it would otherwise be on occasions when standing is substituted for kneeling, the inner is to be increased to 20 inches and the magpie to 32 inches. The bull's-eye and the outer are to remain as heretofore. No single voice was raised against the change, so that the action of the council, as regards the new measurements, has been unanimously endorsed by the general body of N. R.A. members, so far as they were represented at the annual meeting. Whether the same unanimity will be displayed, when, as is not improbable, an ordinance goes forth that, in some of the 200 yards shoots, standing is in future to be reglementary, remains to be seen. However, this may be, prejudice will have to give way to practicalness, and likes and dislikes to military exigencies. In the meantime there will be much not unnatural curiosity to learn something more about various matters in which interest will culminate a little over four months hence.

The War Office has just completed the drawing up of a consolidated index of all the army regulations now in force. In it there are references to no less than one hundred and forty distinct publications, all recognized as army regulations, that are still in existence, so it will be recognized that the task has been an arduous one. The announcement leads to the very natural wish, "Would that the Militia Department would go and do likewise, or at any rate bring out an issue of the 'Regulations and Orders' up to date?" To read this red book now at all intelligently, one has to keep it thickly interleaved with extracts from

General Orders. In these days of type setting machines and stereotyping there is no reason why the plates of this book should not be kept on hand at Ottawa, and also kept corrected, so that an issue could be brought out at the commencement of every year. Why should not the same system be adopted in connection with the Militia list. Here we are in the middle of March and the Militia List of January first not yet to hand.

Talking of printing recalls the fact that the new Canadian Manual of Arm Drill is one of the worst pieces of typographical blundering that has ever been perpetrated in Canada. While there might be some excuse for typographical blunders in a publication like a newspaper, brought out under high pressure, there can be none for such an aggregation of blunders as come up smiling in the new drill book, for there was no undue haste in its production that we are aware of, and then the necessity for absolute exactness in such a book are so apparent.

A writer in the military column of the "Empire" joins issue with us in our advocacy of the principle that at sham-fights and on other occasions when large bodies of troops are brought together brigades should be commanded by officers of the permanent force. The idea of this correspondent is that the militia officers (non-permanent) get more real instruction by the method of giving them the brigades and letting the permanent officers off with the duties of umpires. This might be all very well were there any object in bothering the colonels of the active militia with the duties of brigade commanders. In the event of trouble the chances of handling brigades would be very slim. Let them get proficient in their duties as commanding officers of battalions, and they will find

they have plenty to keep them occupied. On the other hand the officers commanding the permanent corps would be the ones on whom would devolve the duties of brigadiers, and surely a little practical experience in handling brigades once in a dog's age during peace time would not be quite useless. The permanent corps surely aim at more than being mere theoretical soldiers.

A recent paragraph in one of the English service papers states that the Adjutant General (British) has ordered that the utmost care is to be exhibited in enlisting recruits for the militia. The men selected are to have a permanent residence in the county, which will prevent the enlistment of men of the tramp class. Some strict restriction of this class would not be out of place in Canada. It is a well known fact that on going into camp the rural corps, in this district at any rate will enlist any man they can lay their hands upon, no matter where they come from. Recruiting parties from some of the frontier regiments have come into Montreal to get men to complete their complements and men from Vermont have not been refused. It is possible that these men may have lied about their place of residence, but it is an indisputable fact that Vermont men occasionally come across the lines to enjoy an outing, wear the Queen's scarlet and draw the drillpay.

That was a large and important question that Lt. Col. Lindsay brought up for discussion at the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto, a couple of weeks ago. Although there are any number of important questions to attract the attention of those interested in the welfare of the militia force the question, "How to increase the efficiency of the rural corps?" is doubtless the most important one of all. The permanent corps and the more efficient city corps are all very well in their way as the backbone of the militia force, but where is the rest of the body to come from if the rural corps are not raised out of their present state of inefficiency. The rural corps should be the very bone and sinew of the force, and they doubtless would be were they placed in a fairly advantageous position so far as organization and training are concerned. That is evidently Lt. Col. Lindsay's opinion, and the opinion of all who spoke after him, for there was not one word of a despairing character uttered. It is to be hoped that other officers of rural corps will follow Lt. Col. Lindsay's example and devote serious attention to this serious matter.

One of the most important questions brought up in Lt. Col. Lindsay's paper was that of recruiting. The present system could scarcely be worse than it is. The captain commanding a company has to bring a certain number of men into camp or he cannot draw pay. If he falls short of recruits he often goes outside of his district to get men and takes anything that looks like a man. Often it looks suspiciously like an undergrown school boy. Their characters and places of residence are, at least in some cases, not enquired into. The only object is to fill up the ranks of the company. Then, as Lt. Col. Lindsay pointed out, the principle of the captains recruiting their own companies is a wrong one. Because the men were asked to enlist by the captain they consider that they have placed him under an obligation to them by joining his company and expect him to show his gratitude by relieving them from duties and by shielding them from punishment in cases where they have made themselves amenable to harsh discipline.

Lt. Col. Lindsay's arguments in favour of calling the rural militia out for their annual training in the winter, or early spring months are well worthy of consideration. There can be no doubt that the farmers could better afford time for drill in those months than they can in the summer, and it is the farmers that the rural militia should aim to get hold of. The necessary barrack accommodation would not be so expensive as might appear at first sight, and the squad and company drill to which our training has been cut down could be as well done in barracks as in camp. It really could be better done for the men could be better in hand, they would be more comfortable, their meals would be better cooked, and considerable time would be saved. Another important fact in favor of the suggested change. There would be far less wear and tear upon arms, equipment and uniform.

There are several matters in connection with the efficiency returns (G. O. 9, Feb. 4th, 1894), which are exciting considerable curiosity in the force. How, for instance, do the 5th Dragoons manage to get 16, 17 and 18 points per troop for sword exercise out of a maximum of 10? In some districts the commanding officers of battalions are given marks; in others none. To be explicit, in districts 1 and 3 none are given; in 2, 4 and 5 they appear. In the 5th district most of the C. O.'s get more than the maximum. Possibly it includes the marks of the field officers and adjutant;

but even so, it should not exceed the maximum. As the competition was limited to company movements, it is hard to see how the field officers came to be rung in. In any case all districts should be alike in regard to this. Number three company of the 47th Battalion get 9½ marks for "answers to questions." How is this? As we have said before, if these competitions are to be of any use the conditions should be more explicit.

How in the world are we to reconcile "C" and "D" of the General Order regarding the drill of companies? Suppose you have fifty men on parade how should they fall in? "D" says they must fall in, in single rank, being less than thirty-two files. If you do this you will exceed the frontage mentioned in "C," which is the frontage of thirty-two men. If the problem is solved by falling in with thirty-two men in the front rank, how do you dispose of the balance? Do you dispose them to make a rear rank as far as they will go from one of the flanks or from both flanks, or do you form some kind of a straggling rear rank with the men left over from the front rank in rear of their own sections? It is all very vague, but a couple of subsequent General Orders will probably suffice to explain just what they do mean. By the way what is to become of the junior major in our service, the new drill having wiped him out?

Some time ago we referred to the case of a young gentleman recently arrived from England whose very laudable ambition was to get into the Canadian permanent corps. There could have been no objection to his gratifying his ambition provided he had kept it within bounds and had enlisted in the ranks like many other young fellows of good English families had done. But he wanted to be an officer, don't you know, and he was determined to become one in spite of the superior claims of all the graduates of the Royal Military College and of capable officers in the active militia who had ambitions in the same direction. He soon got hold of friends who lent him their influence, for he did not take long to find that that was what he wanted. Then he joined a militia corps and started off to take a course at a military school to learn the goose step. He has been at one school or another ever since, at the Government expense of course, and boasts that he has as good as got his appointment in his pocket. Those who recall the Minister of Militia's statement that his department had been div-

orced from politics, and also his assurance that graduates of the Royal Military College would be given the preference in appointments to the permanent corps, will feel inclined to regard our young friend's statement as an empty boast.

As is natural on the approach of another session of Parliament the thoughts of militiamen turn to the necessity which exists for legislation affecting the militia. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," they say, but the hearts of Canadian militiamen must be impervious to sickness for although their fondest hopes have been deferred to a cruel length, they are in a pretty robust state of health yet, and are still hoping. What with General Herbert's activity and his plain talking, the public mind has been more directed to the militia this year than for many years back, and there is a feeling abroad at last that the militia system is not quite as perfect as it might be, after all. Nothing can be done at Ottawa, however, unless the members are posted on the requirements of the force, and to make sure that they are so informed should be the special duty of every militiaman just now. Do not let your local member leave for Ottawa to resume his legislative duties until he has had the requirements of the militia force well drummed into his ears.

The Royal Humane Society has very properly awarded a medal to Lt. Frederick W. Deane, R.N., of the gunboat *Gleaner*, in recognition of his gallant conduct on the 18th December last. Unfortunately very few particulars have come to light concerning Lt. Deane's gallant act, owing to the fact that the *Gleaner* and the *Resolution* were en route to Gibraltar at the time. The two vessels were just leaving Plymouth Sound, the battleship leading and the gunboat following nearly in her wake. The weather was boisterous, owing to a strong breeze and a heavy cross sea. It was under these conditions that a seaman of the *Resolution*, Ringland by name, fell overboard. The *Gleaner's* lifeboat, it is stated, could not be lowered immediately; indeed, there seems to have been a delay of ten minutes before the boat actually reached Ringland. Seeing that he was in great danger Lt. Deane jumped overboard to his assistance, without even pausing to take off any of his clothing, and for ten minutes succeeded in keeping the man above water. Ultimately the *Gleaner's* lifeboat picked up both officer and man, but it cannot be doubted that

Ringland would have been drowned but for Lt. Deane's prompt and gallant conduct. Many of our naval officers and men are decorated with the Humane Society's medal, but it will be generally agreed that the reward has seldom been more worthily bestowed than in this instance. Such deeds should tend to unite seaman and officers of the navy in bonds of sympathy, and to convince the men that they are still led by gallant gentlemen.

That the *Alabama* was a very costly vessel for Great Britain goes without saying, since the indemnity the Mother Country paid the States has been a lesson to us, and will continue to be for the rest of time. Even at the present moment the unclaimed balance of the £5,000,000 we paid lies in the State Treasury at Washington to the amount of 4,000,000, which, if the people of America were possessed of common honesty, they would long since have refunded to the British exchequer.

## 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 workings 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.

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### TORONTO.

On the 12th the *Mail* published the following special from Niagara Falls: A thrilling scene was enacted on Saturday on the railway suspension bridge spanning the gorge above the famous Whirlpool Rapids, in which two men engaged in a mortal combat, and a woman passenger was so frightened that she was taken with hemorrhage, and came near dying. The wife of Mr. Geo. McMicking, formerly one of the Ontario frontier police force, and a crack shot with a rifle, left him, and engaged a St. Catharines lawyer named J. S. Campbell to secure a bill of separation and alimony. The lawyer was down to the Falls on Saturday, and Mr. McMicking saw him. He followed the man on to the railway suspension bridge with a stick in his hand, with the evident intention of striking him. Mr. McMicking made his assault on the St. Catharines man. Mr. Campbell made a movement as if to draw a revolver, when Mr. McMicking turned about and slunk off the bridge. A young woman, Miss Goodrow, who resides at Suspension Bridge, saw the collision of the two men, and while laboring under the excitement of the moment was seized with a severe bleeding at the lungs. She managed to reach the bridge tender's office, and medical aid was summoned in time to save her life. The occurrence is the sensation of both sides of the river. Captain McMicking's friends denounce the story as a very one-sided statement of the facts.

"H" Company, 48th Highlanders, held their annual dinner last night in Webb's parlours. Kilted uniforms were interspersed with the dark green of the Queen's Own Rifles, the natty dress of the Dra-

goons, R.R.C.I., and Royal Grenadiers, and the sombre attire of the civilian guests. The tables were served up in Webb's best style, and the company did full justice to them. The following was the toast list: "The Queen," "Canadian Militia," "Dominion Parliament and Local Legislature," "The Mayor and Corporation of the City of Toronto," (to which Mayor Kennedy replied), "The Regiment," "Sister Corps," "Our Guests," "The Ladies" and "The Press." During the evening an orchestra consisting of Messrs. Carmichael, McConnell and Cusack rendered charming selections, while Messrs. Alexander and Galt had to respond to many encores for their vocal selections. Before dispersing a magnificent company group, which was fully described in the *Mail* some time ago, and which was won by "H" Company in the last season's shooting competition, was placed in the safe keeping of a representative of its members.—*Mail*, March 8th.

The people who attended the Q. O. R. buglers' concert in the Pavilion last night expressed themselves as being thoroughly satisfied with the excellent way in which the programme was carried out. The band of the regiment played with their usual precision and good taste under the direction of their conductor, Mr. J. Bayley. Miss Maggie Huston, and Messrs. W. A. Pentland and A. L. E. Davies, displayed considerable talent in singing, and encores were the order of the evening. Mr. C. Herbert Fielding recited very well, and Mr. T. A. Baker elicited much applause by his drill impersonations.—*Mail*, March 9th.

Lt. Peter White has been appointed to act as assistant adjutant in the Queen's Own Rifles.

All shooting men will be sorry to learn that Color Sgt. D. McNeil has left the Queen's Own. Sgt. W. Meadows has been promoted to fill his place.

### MONTREAL.

At the adjourned meeting of the Montreal Military Institute on Monday evening, March 5th, Lt. Col. Butler presided. The report of the secretary, Major Radiger, and that of the treasurer, Lt. Col. Cole, were very satisfactory. There are over 150 members. All the lectures will in future be printed in pamphlet form. Lt. Col. Houghton will deliver an address on March 31st, the last of the season.

The election of officers of the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—Lt. Col. Starke, of the Victoria Rifles.

Vice-Presidents—Lt. Col. Cole, of the Garrison Artillery; Lt. Col. Prevost, of the 65th Battalion, and Lt. Col. Strathy, of the Royal Scots.

Secretary-Treasurer—Major C. Radiger, Victoria Rifles.

Committee—Lt. Col. Massey, Lt. Col. Turnbull, Major Cooke, Prince of Wales; Major Ibbotson, Major des Trois-Maisons, Capt. R. Costigan, Capt. Mitchell, Capt. Clark, Lt. Featherstone.

The military tournament at the Drill Hall on Saturday evening, March 10, was a complete success.

The affair was not all show by any means, for both victors and vanquished suffered from hard knocks they received while competing in the different events that went to make up the entertainment, and more than one had to retire on account of injuries before the contest was over. The most noticeable instances of this was Sergt. Arthur Hawker, Sergt. Major Morgan's opponent, who had his forehead cut in four places, and Sergt. W. Porteous, of the Field Battery, who was thrown with his horse clean over the

ropes in the wrestling match on horseback. Then there were other accidents, but this did not deter any of the competitors, except those mentioned, from helping those to finish up the programme, which was the best one ever offered in this city at a military tournament and deserved the patronage that the people gave it, some 3,000 being present, as the receipts of tickets at the doors showed when the count up came.

At 8 o'clock sharp the Sixth Fusiliers' band played a short overture and immediately after a detachment of twelve men and two trumpeters, members of the Duke of Connaught's Own Canadian Hussars and Field Battery marched into the roped amphitheatre under the leadership of Sergt. Johnson, M.F.B., and saluted the Deputy Adjutant General and staff. Then Captain Alton Clerk, the master of ceremonies, and a good one, with a voice that could be heard in all parts of the hall, announced that the tournament would open with a number not down on the programme, a club swinging exhibition by Master Ernest Morgans, son of Sgt. Major Morgans.

When Sgt. Major Morgans came on the 24-foot square platform in the centre of the hall to do his sword feats he was received with roars of applause. Feat after feat was executed with precision and dexterity that can only be acquired after years of practice. All those on the programme, such as cutting potatoes in half while they lay on the neck, face, head and hands of his assistants, Trooper Keyworth and Sgt. Boutillier, and which brought forth shrieks from the ladies were exceedingly well executed. Then the detachment mentioned above gave a pretty exhibition drill, dismounted, of sword and lance work, which showed the boys, although not perfect, have wonderfully improved over their work of previous years.

Then came the opening bout, what all had come to see, and as Capt. Clerk stepped on the stage and announced that Morgans and Hawker would open the contest for the all round championship of America the first bout being foil versus foil, he was received with cheers, which were redoubled when the two contestants stepped on the stage followed by the referee, Staff Sgt. Boutillier, "B" Battery Royal Canadian Artillery, and Trooper Arthur Fauteux, judge for Hawker, and Mr. Arthur Horsey, judge for Morgans. Both are physically fine men although Morgans had considerably the best of it in weight over his opponent, 182 pounds to Hawker's 160.

From the opening Hawker was a surprise to his friends, and a decided one to his competitor. His position is somewhat a strange one to fencers here, his lunges, as a rule, being low, while Morgans generally made for the head. After some pretty work on both sides and some rapid play Morgans got the first point, and on play being resumed Hawker soon got the second, Morgans following with the third, Hawker 4th, Morgans 5th, and Hawker 6th. This point was one of the prettiest of the play, for the men had no sooner got on guard than Hawker scored with his low lunge almost before the audience could see it. Then there was some sharp work, and a counter was called, but many thought that Hawker should have had the point, but as his judge was not sharp enough in calling, the referee, who on the whole was very fair, made it a counter, as Morgans had touched almost simultaneously with his opponent. Morgans got the next point, but then Hawker wound up the bout by taking the next two in succession and was declared the winner at foils by five points to four, and, amid cheers, they left the platform.

The next contest was sword versus sword, mounted. This, as there were four entries, was fought in heats. The first to compete was Trooper Davidson, D.C.R.C.H., and Sergt. T. C. Johnson,

M.F.B. This started the fun for the crowd, and at times they howled with delight, as the swords clashed against each other, while the horses were circling around, and although Johnson's horse, a big gray, did not do much of the circling, Johnson ultimately won the heat by 5 points to 2. The second heat was fought between Sgt. Brown, D.C.R.C.H., and Corporal W. F. Wilson, M.F.B., and here the tables were turned, for the cavalry man defeated his opponent by 5 points to 3. After a rest Brown and Johnson fought the deciding heat for Capt. Clerk's cup, as it was cavalry against artillery, the outcome was watched with interest, as both men secured point by point up to the finish, when Brown won, after doing some pretty work, circling around his opponent a number of times.

The attention of the audience was next directed to the platform, and soon Morgans and Hawker came out of their dressing rooms ready for the bout, sword against sword. Before the men had been in action half a minute the sword was seen to fall out of Morgans' hand, and it was thought that Hawker had disarmed him. This was almost made a certainty when the referee called a point for Hawker. But the next moment Hawker was seen to take his mask off, and from his forehead a stream of blood was coming. This was the result of the point of Morgans' sword entering the mask and inflicting a perpendicular cut in the centre of the forehead. Time was called, and as the flow of blood would not stop, both retired, and Hawker's wound was dressed by Dr. Spier, the regimental surgeon.

The audience was then entertained by the Highland Cadets under Captain Lydon who showed their splendid proficiency drill and bar bell exercise, drilling to music.

The next contest was one of the most amusing of the evening, although not for the contestants. Sergt. "Wattay" Brown, Royal Scots, dismounted, with the bayonet, versus Trooper Fred Keyworth, mounted, with the sabre. Both had hosts of friends present, and when either scored a point, the crowd roared. At the opening Brown nearly unhorsed his opponent by driving his bayonet into the fold of his tunic, but Keyworth soon showed his mettle, and for ten minutes there was a fine exchange, especially as the trooper was well mounted, and in his charges kept Brown on the qui vive to prevent being ridden down. The bout wound up in Keyworth being the winner by one point.

Morgans and Hawker then came out again, and although Hawker was very pale, he stood firm. The referee announced that they were holding the contest under London, Eng., Agricultural Hall, rules and the bout would have to be commenced again. This bout was a fierce one. It opens with Morgans gaining the first point at his old place, the head, then there was a counter and Hawker gained the next on Morgans' head, having changed his mode of attack. This seemed to bother Morgans, for then there was an exchange of counters after which Morgans scored another point, Hawker being disarmed; after another counter Morgans scored again and Hawker took off his mask, having been cut again this time by the wire pressing his forehead. The bout being resumed, after Hawker's bandage was adjusted, he scored the next point and then Morgans scored two, disarming Hawker once, the score being 5 to 3 according to the referee's decision, although those who were keeping count made it 6 to 2. This left the total score Morgans 9 and Hawker 8, which only increased the interest, as Hawker's strong point was supposed to be with the bayonet and bayonet versus sword, which were to come.

The next event was the wrestling on horseback, and this brought out some

spirited sport, and Sergt. Porteous was thrown over the ropes, his horse going with him. The contestants were Sergt. Brown Corp. Bithell and Trooper Fleason, D.C.R.C.H., pitted against Sergts. Porteous and Johnson, M.F.B., and Sgt. Linton, D.C.R.C.H. Trooper Fleason was soon thrown by Sergt. Johnson, but he was in turn thrown by Bithell, who also threw Linton. This left Brown and Bithell against Porteous, and after a number of exchanges the three got together at the south end of the hall, and while crowding against the ropes, Porteous and his horse went over, and when picked up his right leg was found to be strained, but not severely, for he was all right when the show closed. This put an end to the contest, and the winner of Staff Sergeant Lockerby's cup has yet to be decided.

Morgans and Hawker then came out for their third bout. This time it was bayonet versus bayonet. After a sharp counter Hawker scored the first point and Morgans the next two, making all or most of his lunges for the head. Hawker next scored, but Morgans got the next three, winning the bout by 5 points to 2, and as he drove the wires against Hawker's head again, when he went to the dressing room he was found to have two more cuts close to where the others were. Although he wanted to continue the match when the time came for the next bout, his friends would not allow him to do so, in which they were right, and the contest was given to Morgans by 14 points to 10.

To make up for the other bouts of the Morgans-Hawker contest being omitted, Staff Sgt. Boutillier, the referee, with the bayonet had a spirited bout with Sergt. Major Morgans with the sword.

The next contest was a tug-of-war on horseback, four men a side. In this there was not much skill, but lots of laughter for the crowd. The result was that Sergt. Porteous, Trooper Turton, Corp. McKay and Trooper Davidson easily pulled the team composed of Sergts. Lilly, Johnson, and Troopers Bithell and Fleason, over the line. The tournament was brought to a close by the Midnight alarm race. This race was for Lt. Col. McArthur's cup, and had seven contestants in it. Corp. Bithell was declared the winner by the judges, Lt. Col. McArthur and Captain Clerk, Sergt. Major Phillips a close second.

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The seventeenth annual meeting of the Royal Scots of Canada Rifle Association was held at their armory, March 12th, at which there was a good attendance, the "cracks" and most of the coming ones being present. The Scots stick to the colors they hoisted last year and decided not to shoot in the matches of the Canadian Military Rifle League if Sniders were named as the shooting irons. In fact, the call was for Martini-Henrys. Lt. Col. Strathy was in the chair and among the others present were Major Ibbotson, Captains Rankin and Lydon, Lt. Col. Caverhill, Sgt. Major Niven and forty others. The report of the hon. secretary treasurer, Capt. Rankin, was read and adopted. It referred to the fact that the Scots had not called on the public for any prizes for their matches, paying for all out of their own funds. Then the Snider rifle was touched up, and the reader submitted a new set of by-laws, which were adopted later.

Lt. Col. Caverhill promised a silver medal for the annual matches, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, and resulted as follows: Hon. president, Lt. Col. Caverhill; patrons, Major H. H. Lyman, Capt. Newton, Capt. R. Stanley Bagg, Major K. Campbell; president, Lt. Col. J. Alex. Strathy; vice-presidents, Majors C. E. Gault and E. Blaiklock; committee, Maj. Blaiklock, Capt. Cameron, A. Co.; Pte. J. Kambarry, Corp. McNab, B. Co.; Sergt. Bethune, Pte. Norton, C. Co.; Col. Sergt.



Goodfellow, Pte. Lawrence, D Co.; Pipe Sgt. Clarke, Pte. W. H. Brown, E Co.; Sgt. Boadhurst, Sgt. McCormick, F Co.; Sgt. Minn, Bugler Larke. Executive officer, Capt. Lydon; captain of team, Maj. E. B. Ibbotson; hon. secretary-treasurer, Bugler Sgt. Broadhurst; assistant secretary-treasurer, Col. Sergt. J. Currie; delegates to M.A.R.A., Majors Ibbotson and Blacklock, Col. Sgt. Currie and Bugler Sgt. Broadhurst; representative D.R.A., Majors Ibbotson and Blacklock; representative to P.Q.R.A., Major Ibbotson. It was decided to ask the ranges for September 8th for the annual matches of the association and regiment.

Major W. B. T. Macaulay, the officer commanding the Sixth Fusiliers during the absence of Lt. Col. Burland, on leave, and the officers of the regiment held a very enjoyable musical and social on the evening of March 2 at their armory, the first of others to come. Those present were: Lt. Col. and Mrs. Massey, Major and Mrs. Seath; Miss Mutchmor, of Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. McEvers, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Arthy, Miss McGarry, Miss Sargeant, Miss Small, Miss Noon, Miss Chambers, Miss Ella Walker, Miss Ada Moylan, Miss Dean, Miss F. Morris, Capt. and Lt. Hughes, of Gloucester, Eng., R.A.; Capt. McAvittie, of the 62nd, N.B.; Capt. Chambers, Capt. Mitchell, Capt. Findlay, Capt. McLaren, Lts. Henderson, Wilson, Converse and Burland, Dr. Tatley and Miss Tatley, Mr. Heriot, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, H. M. Killaly, Mr. Colin and Mr. Douglas Nond, Mr. Bellhouse, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. A. G. Cunningham.

The men of Nos. 3 and 6 companies of the Victoria rifles, seventy members and four sergeants, Captain Menkins in command, and accompanied by Captain Ogilvie, headed by their bugle band, marched out to the Athletic club house on Thursday evening, March 1st. A jolly time was passed. A programme consisting of songs, recitations, etc., was given by Col. Sgt. Routh, Corporals Stewart, Harley, Rose, D. McGill, and Privates Jackson and Morrison, etc. A tug-of-war between the two companies was arranged, which ended in a draw, after which supper was attacked, and the boys marched home, having had a most enjoyable outing.

The Sixth Fusiliers have engaged a new band of thirty pieces for the coming season, that of the Sons of England Benevolent Society. An entire set of new instruments have been ordered and the band expects to receive them within the next few weeks. All the members of the band will be sworn in and made subject to the ordinary discipline of the militia.

Things are decidedly busy at the St. Johns barracks at present, and the members of No. 3 Co., R.R.C.I., which has been recently strengthened by a draft of thirteen recruits from Fredericton, good stout men, have all their work cut out for them as there are forty-eight members of different corps taking a course in the new drill.

Mr. F. W. Hibbard has been accepted as an officer of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, and as soon as gazetted as second lieutenant will be assigned to a company.

The party accompanying Sgt. Morgans from Kingston was composed of Sgt. d'Amour, B Battery, R.C.A.; Mr. Elmer, Mr. Horsey, Sgt. Bouthillier, B Battery, R.C.A.; Gunner Burke, B Battery, R.C.A., champion amateur middle-weight of Pennsylvania and British Columbia.

## OTTAWA.

A meeting of the council of the Dominion Rifle Association was held March 9th. Among the officers were Lt. Cols. Henshaw, Massey and Starke, Majors Ibbotson and Blacklock, of Montreal. The local officers present were Lt. Cols. White, Wright, Anderson, Macdonald, Macpherson, Toller and Bacon, Majors Perley and Sherwood. The only business transacted was the approval of the annual report. The annual meeting of the association will be held on April 4. His Excellency the Governor General is expected to be present. A meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association will be held the next day.

## FREDERICTON.

Military circles in New Brunswick are agitated just now over the proper constitution of the guard of honor for the opening of the Legislature at Fredericton. The company of permanent militia at the capital, in accordance with the rules and regulations, furnished the guard, but as its band was disbanded some months ago by order of General Herbert, the music for the ceremony could not be furnished by this corps. The services of the York county battalion band, which was offered for the occasion were declined. In the refusal of the commandant to accept their band, the Fredericton Volunteer militia see a disposition to regard them as inferior to the permanent corps and they propose to resent the affront at the first possible opportunity.

## Our Service Contemporaries.

The infantry battalions to go across to Ireland this year are the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire (15th), at Preston; the 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th), at Dover; and 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters (45th), at Colchester. The battalion longest in England is the 1st Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers (5th), which came over from Newry to Colchester in July, 1887. Next stands the 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment (109th), which was moved from Limerick Shorncliffe in January, 1888, and then the 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment (10th), moved from Dublin to Shorncliffe in April, 1888. These three battalions are not to be sent over owing to their position on the roster for foreign service. After them stands the 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (27th), returned from South Africa January, 1889 (ordered over); then the 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment (22nd), returned from Burma February, 1889; then the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers (7th); and eighth on the roster the 1st Battalion Sherwood Foresters (45th) (ordered over).

The formation of a Volunteer Reserve is again being suggested. A Surrey Volunteer officer has put forward a scheme for the formation of a reserve which would not cost anything to the nation. It is that when men resign from their corps they should be invited to register their names as being willing to rejoin their corps if called upon, and should undertake to do a few drills each year. They would not be provided with uniform, and no capitation grant would be paid with respect to any of them. The matter has been much discussed, and many veteran volunteer officers, notably the Duke of Westminster, are in favour of utilising in this way the services of the well-trained men who each year resign, and who are now lost to the force, but the authorities say there is no necessity for a reserve of Volunteers—and there is not—though a good many think otherwise. They urge that it is necessary that the Volunteer force should have a reserve to

fill up the gaps in the ranks that would be caused by the ravages of war in the event of the citizen army ever being called upon to take the field, and as an argument in favour of the scheme, it is pointed out that years ago the authorities were opposed to a reserve in connection with the Regular Army, though it is now admitted, on all hands, that the Army Reserve is absolutely necessary.

After lasting thirteen days, the cordite case was finished in the Chancery Division on Wednesday. After hearing Mr. Moulton, for the Nobel Company, in reply, Mr. Justice Romer gave judgment, and came to the conclusion that Mr. Nobel in his patent, meant to use soluble nitro-cellulose and not the insoluble kind. If Mr. Nobel had included the insoluble in his patent it might not have been valid, and he could not be allowed to take away from the persons who had solved the problem of using the insoluble the benefits of their success. He held there was no infringement of ballistite and dismissed the action.

A granite cross, the cost of which will be defrayed by public subscription, is to be erected to the memory of Col. Pearse in Hatherleigh churchyard. There will be four panels at the base—one will bear the name and age of the deceased officer; the second will notify that he won the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon in 1875; the third that he was champion at Creedmoor, America, in 1881; and the fourth panel will record the fact that the memorial was provided by subscription, as above stated.

In order to further perpetuate Colonel Pearse's memory among the shooting men of Devonshire, it was resolved at a meeting of the County Volunteer Association held a few days ago to institute a challenge plate, to be called "The Pearse Prize," to be competed for by company teams at the annual county meeting, as a mark of the council's appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the late Lt. Col. Pearse to the Volunteer force in Devon, especially by his efforts to advance company, battalion, and team shooting; and that the special committee entrusted with the carrying out of the arrangements of the prize meeting be empowered to spend a sum of £20 in the purchase of the Pearse Prize.

Strong opposition is being evinced to the proposal to merge the Royal Horse Artillery into the Royal Artillery, and the disadvantages attending its adoption would, it is thought, far outweigh the advantages it has been claimed would accrue from the incorporation of the two forces. If it be desired to mount more men and place fewer on the gun carriages in the Royal Artillery, it is not seen why this cannot be done without interfering with the Royal Horse Artillery. There is not, either, thought to be much in the argument that incorporation would lead to a simplification of organisation. The esprit de corps so strongly existing in the Royal Horse Artillery should not be wantonly tampered with, and, though a minor matter, it would not be without regret that the most brilliant of our uniforms would be seen to disappear.—United Service Gazette.

By the death of Colonel Baron G. de Rottenburg, C.B., a vacancy has occurred for a Military Knight of Windsor on the Royal Foundation. This will be filled by the advancement of an officer on the Lower Foundation, a fresh appointment being made to the latter.

The Admiralty have, it is said, decided to draft into the Navy fifty junior officers and 900 men of the Royal Naval Reserve, to be enrolled and serve on for pension. This is to be tried as an ex-

periment in view of the personnel of the Navy being 10,000 men short of the requirements as gauged by the existing material. It has therefore been decided, before rearranging the training-ship accommodation, to see how far the proposed plan will succeed, as it is believed that a considerable saving can thus be effected.

The official returns of the British Militia for last year have just been issued, and they show a considerable increase in the strength. The total number on the rolls at the various periods at which the regiments trained during last season was 124,692, or 8,840 more than in 1892. The proportions in which the Militia are supplied by the three kingdoms are—England and Wales, 84,414 (increase 6,625); Scotland, 15,477 (increase 1,104); Ireland, 24,801 (increase 601). Of the 124,692 enrolled 16,442 are artillery, 2,137 engineers, 105,637 infantry, and 176 medical staff.

The returns of the English Yeomanry Cavalry for the last year, prepared for Parliament, show that with a decrease in the authorized establishment of 2,305 yeomen to 11,790; there was in 1893 a decrease of 179 enrolled as compared with 1892. The whole number on the rolls last year was 10,400, and 1,390 were needed to complete the establishments of the 39 regiments, now organised as 19 brigades. Of the 10,400 enrolled 9,011 were present at last year's training, a decrease of 102; 1,087 were absent with leave, decrease 74; and 304 without leave, decrease 3. The 9,003 horses brought to the trainings are 213 below the number of 1892, and it is stated that 6,800 (decrease 221) belonged to the riders, 924 (decrease 60) belonged to relatives or friends, and 1,279 (increase 68) were hired. The strongest regiment at training was the Cheshire, which had 367 officers and men, out of 373 enrolled, the six men absent being specially excused.

It is all very well for the Germans to gibe (as one of our correspondents told us last week his German friends do) at our custom of supplying Private Atkins with a stick, or as F.A. himself calls it "swagger cane," for walking out, but there is a reason for this like everything else. Hants are a trouble to a good many people, from the ladies and gentlemen of the stage downwards. It is a national custom of ours to carry sticks, and habits to which we have grown up are the hardest to get rid of. Most regimental officers know that if they do not provide their men with a cane, it is as likely as not that they will go out walking with a barge-pole or something equally handy. This is the origin of the custom, which is adopted nowadays by most regiments, of supplying a proper regimental cane from the canteen, and so securing uniformity, while preventing tendency to eccentricity, which might result in something the reverse of smart. We believe the custom is one approved by the men themselves, as well as by their officers.—Army and Navy Gazette.

Rear Admiral Compton Domville will succeed Rear Admiral Markham as second in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, and his flag captain will be Captain Archibald B. Milne, who recently gave up the command of the Osborne. Admiral Domville will be succeeded as director of Naval Ordnance by Captain Kane, of Calliope fame.

Colonel William Hope, V.C., who has commanded the City of London Artillery since 1876, will shortly resign his connection with the corps. He will be succeeded by Lt. Colonel and Hon. Colonel C. Coles, who has held his present rank since 1887.

The Admiralty have decided to try the experiment of fitting bilge-keels to some of the battleships of the Royal Sovereign class. The Majestic and Magnificent are also to be fitted with bilge-keels.

The colonelcy of the Welsh Regiment, vacant by the death of General D. Mackirdy, has been given to General F. Peyton, C.B. This officer, who is in his seventy-first year, entered the Army in 1841, and was promoted to the Generals' List in 1867. He has had no previous connection with the corps, having passed the whole of his regimental service in the old 98th Foot. He served with distinction in the China war, 1842; Punjab campaign, 1848-49; and the North-West Frontier campaigns, 1850 and 1858. He was last employed as a brigadier at Aldershot, which post he vacated in 1880.

Major-General Robert Hale has been appointed colonel of the 12th Lancers in place of Lieut.-General Cureton, deceased. Major-General Hale, who retired from the Army a few years ago, has had no connection with the 12th Lancers. There is only one general officer who has served in the Prince of Wales's Royals, and that is Major-General J. C. Le Quesne, but he is too junior an officer to obtain the appointment just yet, and consequently the post was given to the senior unattached general officer of Cavalry, Major General Hale.

The colonelcy of the 2nd Dragoon Guards has been filled by the transference of General W. H. Seymour, C.B., from the 15th Hussars, the latter regiment going to Major General Sir Baker Russell, commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot. General Sir W. P. Radcliffe, K.C.B. has also transferred from the Royal Berkshire Regiment to the Lancashire Fusiliers, the colonelcy of the former regiment being given to Lt. Gen. R. W. Lowry, C.B.

The colonelcy of the Cheshire Regiment is now vacant by the death of General Sir W. M. S. McMurdo, G.C.B., who was appointed to the regiment in 1888.

The new jointed lance, invented by Col. Earley Wilmot, has been finally rejected.

There are now serving in the British Cavalry and Infantry of the line thirty-nine captains who have risen from the ranks, viz., fifteen in the cavalry and twenty-four in the infantry. Six regimental majors have been similarly promoted.

Rear Admiral Ammen, of the United States Navy, considers that the centres of maritime power of Great Britain, belting the world, and forbidding any reasonable prospect of the United States or other Power preying upon her merchant marine, should be regarded rather in a spirit of congratulation than the reverse, by all people who speak the same language. "These centres of maritime power," he holds, "are no less the centres of a widespread manly civilization; it is only a map of the world before you and regarding carefully the areas of continents and of islands, where kind and thoughtful mothers teach the same language to their children, that the fact can be appreciated in its full significance, that a great family is widely spread over the earth, to work out a great destiny. In families, in groups, and singly, for centuries the founders of these centres have left their home as emigrants, with tears in their eyes, yet with strong arms and brave hearts, to meet hardships and to found homes and hearths for themselves and their offspring; and we see how well they have done it—this great family, now so widely spread, is yet in its merest infancy as regards numbers,

wealth, and power. Far be from me, or from a vast majority of my countrymen, wish to see the maritime power of the mother country seriously impaired. While it may be her pride, and sometimes a rather distasteful boast, it is a heavy load to bear; it is her necessity—all who speak her language and are gifted with a sentiment of kindness may wish and hope to have her endure it until the preponderance of her offspring scattered over the wide world, may give her that moral and material support that will suffice to aid in her protection from envious enemies who may wish to assail her."

An army is not a sledge hammer with a dull or pointless head, to be hurled against every hard substance that stands in its way with entire reliance on its insensibility. On the contrary, an army is essentially human, and its pulsation rises and falls as the influences to which it is subjected are sympathetic or antagonistic.—General Sir George White.

The Illinois Naval Reserve have taken possession of the brick battleship model Illinois, which was turned over to them by the general government for drill purposes. The Illinois site will be moved from its position in the water near the pier to a more convenient site on shore near the lake front, and will be used as a club, drill hall, and armory by the naval reserve.

The Leinster Regiment, Royal Canadian (100th), will be taken home from India next winter, and on arrival will be quartered in Ireland—at Tipperary.

The Navy generally, and especially that portion of it at Rio, owes thanks to Col. Howard-Vincent, who in the Times has come forward to defend the officers of the Sirius, Racer, and Beagle from the unfair aspersions and attacks which have been made upon them in several papers recently. The form of these attacks is most difficult to meet, for it consists in the main in crying up the action of the United States officers, while insinuating not obscurely, that these gentlemen are performing the duty of their British confreres. Colonel Howard-Vincent bears testimony as a personal witness to the arduous services which have been rendered by the officers and men of the above-named vessels. He declares to have been due to the tact and zeal of the British Munster and senior naval officer, supported by their foreign colleagues, that the densely populated city of Rio has been saved from serious bombardment. He adds: "What Her Majesty's ships have been able to do, that they have done, Naval officers have conducted mail steamers to a safe anchorage, have escorted passengers embarking and disembarking, and have afforded British cargoes (and there have been hardly any others) protection from the fire of either side, although the nature and destination thereof were often a subject of legitimate suspicion. As an instance, I may mention that Admiral de Mello threatened to stop the Royal Mail steamer Thames, on board which were my wife and myself, because he was not allowed to arrest certain passengers he believed to be sailors going to man a Government steamer. Capt. Lang intimated at once that this would not be allowed, called his command to quarters, and directed Capt. Hicks to steam out very slowly directly under the stern of the Aquidaban. Better counsels prevailed upon the flagship, and the green flag was lowered in salute of the red ensign."

Some interesting practical experiments were carried out by the garrison at Kars on October 4 last, when the following programme was adopted at the general inspection: (1) Silencing a besieging battery of four guns at a range of 2,300

yards by the direct fire of a 24-pounder battery. (2) Shell fire from a 210-pounder mortar battery against a fully sheltered second parallel battery distant 1,970 yards. (3) Engagement of a battery of long 24-pounder bronze guns, firing shell and shrapnel, against an unsheltered battery at a range of 3,500 yards. The duration of the fire in the three instances was respectively fifty, forty, and fifty-eight minutes. In the first two cases each battery fired forty rounds of shell, and in the third case twelve shell and forty shrapnel. The results were as follows: First battery hit one gun and nine dummies; besieging battery struck by twelve shells. Second (mortar) battery hit twelve dummies; five shells struck breastwork. Third battery hit 138 dummies; two shells struck battery. The fire from the attacking batteries was in each case directed by young officers who had only left the gunnery school in the preceding year. The programme of the inspection also included the aiming of one of the batteries at Fort Butschkiev with a 24-pounder, two 12-pounders, and a 210-pounder mortar on various mountings, with the preparation of the gun emplacements.

For two years past the electrical and signalling officials of the navy have been engaged, on board the *Vernon* at Portsmouth, and *Defiance* at Devonport, in experiments with a view to discover some means by which clear and distinct signals can be made with the electric light at ships' mastsheads. Hitherto the masthead electric light has consisted of an ordinary incandescent light globe with one carbon filament. The strength of this light has varied from 10 to 100-candle power, but the results have been disappointing, as with a low candle power the signals could not be distinguished at a distance in thick weather, and with a high candle power the residue electricity left in the necessarily large carbon after the circuit was broken, preventing the short flashes being distinguished from the long ones. To overcome this, experiments were carried out in the *Undaunted*, cruiser, and the *Hecla*, torpedo storeship, with lamps in which each globe contained several filaments of combined incandescence giving a powerful light enabling the flashes to be distinctly seen. Owing, however, to the slender and fragile nature of each fibre it was difficult to make them all of exactly the same thickness; consequently there was the liability of one or more of the carbons, which offered the highest resistance becoming fused, and in falling across the others short-circuiting and extinguishing the lamp. The naval electrical experts have now invented a lamp, to be known as the multiple fibre lamp, by which all these difficulties have been overcome, and the Admiralty have ordered all ships in the service larger than third-class cruisers to be supplied with these lamps.

A further contingent under Major Rawstone, R.M.A., is proceeding to Esquimalt, presumably to take part with those of his corps already sent to British Columbia for the erection of fortifications now in course of construction.

In reference to our paragraph of last issue anent tall men in the British Army Col. Sgt. Geary, of H (Alford) Company, 1st V.B. Lincolnshire Regiment, writes us that his son, who is a boy bugler in the corps, aged 16 years and 5 months, is 6 feet 11-2 inches in height, has a chest measurement of 38 inches, and 11 stone 7 pounds. Another correspondent, E. G. Stone, informs us that the Earl of Pembroke, commanding 1st Wilts R. V., measures 6 feet 4-2 inches. He would like to know whether his Lordship is the tallest officer in the Volunteer service.

Her Majesty the Queen has presented to her Prussian Dragoons two valuable silver kettle-drums on the occasion of their 19th birthday. The Emperor William will fix the day for the formal delivery of the gift.

Lady Wallis, the widow of the late Admiral of the Fleet Sir Provo Wallis, was found dead in her bed a couple of weeks ago, at her residence, Funchington House, Chichester. She was between eighty and ninety years of age, and has survived her husband, whose second wife she was, about two years. Lady Wallis was the daughter of General Sir R. T. Wilson, M.P., and was married to Sir Provo Wallis in 1849.

Col. Nolan asked the Secretary of State for War in the House of Commons, a few days ago, how many Lee-Metford rifles were now in England and the colonies, how many in India, and how many had to be manufactured to make up the complement which the War Office considered necessary. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.—“In India there are Lee-Metford rifles for the European troops and a reserve. In the colonies the Infantry is armed with them, and at home there is an ample supply of arms for the Regulars and the Militia, and a large reserve in addition. It is not desirable in the public interest to answer the question more minutely.”

The Russian cruiser *Rynda*, Captain Kreiger, which left the Piræus on Jan. 28 bound for Chinese waters, arrived off the Egyptian Fort Saleh, and saluted, but, in returning the salute, the fort hoisted the German flag by mistake. A complaint was lodged, and on the next day the fort hoisted the Russian flag and duly saluted afresh.

The *Hornet*, built and engined by Messrs. Yarrow & Co., has just completed her first series of trials, which have been carried out at the mouth of the Thames. The mean results of seven runs over the measured mile were that she attained a speed of 28.27 knots, which is nearly a knot more than has been claimed by any builder in the world, the fastest rate recorded by a foreign builder being 27.22 knots, which Mr. Norman, of Havre, claims to have been obtained with the French *Chevalier*.

The Grand Military Fancy Fair, which Lady Wolseley is organising for the purpose of founding a Soldiers' Home in Dublin, is fixed to take place in the Rotunda in Easter week, and promises to be a great success. The list of stallholders includes many well-known names. The variety entertainments will include a children's fancy dress ball.

An association has been formed in Spain under the designation of “Gibraltar,” having for its object to obtain the recovery of that fortress by Spain. The society will, it is stated, be composed of personages distinguished for their patriotism, integrity, and learning.

The Emperor William has issued orders to reduce the weight of German Infantry soldiers' accoutrements on the march by 14 pounds.

The news of the appointment of Lt. J. G. Bremer to the command of the Ringdove has caused much satisfaction in Australia. Lt. Bremer is by birth a native of New South Wales, being a son of the late Sir James Bremer, a very distinguished colonist. The appointment makes the first instance of an Australian born naval officer obtaining the command of a ship on that station.

Lt. Col. W. E. Nicol, commanding the London Scottish R.V., has announced his

intention to sever his official connection with the regiment. Colonel Nicol was appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant in March, 1891, in succession to Col. Lumsden.

It is interesting to note how such a man as Lord Roberts' views the temperance work carried on in the army. At the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association Lord Roberts delivered a sterling address, in which he stated that he was deeply interested in the temperance movement, as he knew how much it did for the comfort, health and general efficiency of a regiment or battery and how greatly it promoted the happiness of the soldier. He went on to say that about thirty years ago E. J. Gregson established in India what is known as a Soldiers' Temperance Society, and for upwards of thirty years carried on the work with considerable success. The object had his entire sympathy, but the weak point with the societies that then existed was they were not under regimental control, and it seemed to him that they ought to be amalgamated to that end. That object was achieved, and that he called the new society the Army Temperance Association. 10,000 members in 1888. Two years later there were 14,000 total abstainers and some 300 temperance men, and when he left India last April there were more than 20,000 total abstainers and nearly 3,000 temperance men—or just one-third of the British army in India. Although he was not a total abstainer himself, he thoroughly appreciated what total abstainers had done for the army. Constitutions varied, and, in his opinion, total abstinence from alcohol would not be good for all soldiers. He, in fact, considered that the man who took a little “for his stomach's sake,” and was able to resist the temptation to excess, was a better man than he who found it necessary to pledge himself to total abstinence in order to save himself from drunkenness. But for drink there would be little crime in the army. The soldier who left the service with the character of a temperate man was never likely to wait long for employment.

Lt. Francis William Archibald Hervey, R.M.L.I., who was killed in the recent fighting in Africa, is as well known in Canada, having done service on this station. He was a son of Mr. H. A. W. Hervey, of the Foreign Office, was born in 1863, and became a lieutenant, R.M., in 1886. In the following year he was appointed to the *Beilerophon*, then flagship in the North America and West Station; and in May, 1891, he joined the *Raleigh*.

### Field Artillery Works.

Lieut.-Col. Wilson's Lecture before the Montreal Military Institute.

At the last meeting of the Montreal Military Institute, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Wilson, R. C. A., read a paper on artillery work. He began by saying:—

Before reading my paper to-night on “Field Artillery in the Field,” I would wish to mention that it must of necessity be more or less of a compilation taken from different authors and authorities. A Canadian gunner, educated in this country, is hardly in a position to see the efficient handling of field artillery to be able to form opinions of his own, especially where the practical handling of this particular arm of the service is confined to a very small sphere. Therefore I hope I may be exonerated from any charge of plagiarism, if several of the theories and remarks laid down in this paper may appear familiar to some of my audience. Another point I would wish to mention is this: It will be seen in the course of the lecture that I have not alluded in any way to the am-

munition column, which, of course, accompanies all artillery corps in the field. The reasons are obvious. The time for the reading of this paper is limited, and the subject is of such large proportions, that I must, perforce, curtail it, in order to keep within the bounds of what may be more or less interesting, without fear of diverting into idleness. But above all, Lieut.-Col. Montzambert last year read a most interesting paper "On the Supply of Ammunition in the Field," before the garrison at Quebec, and as I believe that paper is within the easy reach of any one wishing to read it, there is no object in my repeating here the principles therein laid down.

One of the first principles of the employment of modern artillery in the field is that care should be taken to have a superior number of guns to those of the enemy ready to bring into immediate action. To attain this object, care must be taken that guns are placed as near to the front of the column in marching as possible. It is also very essential that artillery should be used in masses of the greatest strength possible and brought up at the commencement of an engagement irrespective of the development of the other arms. Of course, should it be found necessary to advance artillery without escort, care must be taken that the front and flanks are clear of the enemy.

It is not advisable for small or detached bodies of artillery to push forward, in the early part of an action, into isolated positions, as such movements might interfere with the general's plan of action. In order to produce the fullest effect possible the fire of artillery must be concentrated, and in order that this concentration of fire may be best directed, the batteries must be sufficiently concentrated to be worked by one commander. A brigade division of artillery in action should never be broken up, except by order of the general commanding the troops, and then only for some special and temporary reason. Batteries advancing in brigades should take great care to keep to their brigade formation, and open fire in brigade, as batteries opening fire in succession are likely to be overwhelmed in succession. Therefore, as a simultaneous advance is advisable, the opening of fire simultaneously is essential. It is also very important to observe the proper intervals when advancing in brigade, in line under fire, the full intervals between batteries being essential, in order to facilitate observation of fire. Field artillery is really only effective when in action; therefore, frequent changes of position when in action are deemed inadvisable, as they lead to loss of time and consequently effect. Artillery advancing under effective fire should do so at the most rapid pace the ground will admit of. On the other hand, in retiring under fire, they should not move faster than a walk. Artillery in action must never retire except by the order of the officer commanding the force to which they belong. The fire of artillery may become slow from loss, but that can never justify abandonment of a position. To such an extent is this considered essential that it is a recognized fact that although a battery may have been obliged to cease fire, having run out of ammunition, still it must remain in action, even though under fire, till more ammunition has been brought up to it; and the reason of this is obvious, for were such a large unit as a battery or indeed even one gun, is seen to be retiring, it would tend to have a demoralizing effect on our friends and the contrary effect on our foes.

Great care must be taken when firing over the heads of friendly troops. At any distance under 1,500 yards on level ground it would be dangerous; at longer ranges on level ground friendly troops would be safe at a distance of 600 yards from either the guns or from the objective, so far as the artillery fire is concerned. As artillery is seldom of use after dark, they should, as a rule, be withdrawn from the front line after dark.

Artillery has to commence and carry on the action at long ranges, using its destructive work before the action of the other arms is possible. In the attack it covers the deployment of the advance guards and aids them in pushing in the advanced posts of the enemy. In the defensive it checks the deployment of the enemy, thus compelling him to remain up in order of battle at a distance, and, consequently, delays his advance. In addition to commencing the fight it has also to maintain the light—to keep down the fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry. The artillery by its fire must search the enemy's position. The approaches and ravines, woods and cover of all kinds, whether real or artificial, have to be successively dealt with by the searching fire of the artillery. When a force awaits attack in position its guns have to keep down the fire of the hostile artillery and delay, as long as possible, the forward movement of infantry. Brackenbury says that artillery is the arm that deteriorates the least during the combat, and is the one that can most effectively be kept in hand by the general in command. Guns can with rapidity be transferred from one point to another, and by means of their manoeuvring power can most effectively aid in the limited changes practicable on the field of battle. Again, it is the duty of the artillery to co-operate with the other arms in dealing the final blow at the enemy, following up his retreat, and, also in the case of defeat, covering the retirement of their own side. Prince Kraft lays down the following fundamental duties of artillery in the field: To commence the action; to lengthen out the fight; to prepare the decision; to draw off the enemy's artillery fire from the rest of the troops; to pursue the beaten enemy and, finally, to form a rallying point for the other troops.

The proportion of guns to the other arms, as laid down in the latest Artillery Manual, for an army corps is five batteries of horse artillery and thirteen batteries of field artillery, or 108 guns all told. In view of the increased tactical efficiency of modern artillery, it would appear as if one could not have too many guns, but it must be borne in mind that artillery can of itself do little without the aid of the other arms. In considering the proportion of guns, care must be taken in considering the available space for the guns to occupy. It is a notable fact that, during the Franco-German war, the Germans had great difficulty in finding sufficient room for their guns from the tendency they had to always push their artillery in to the front line at the outset. At the battle of Spicheren and Worth the German artillery occupied a space equal to one-third of the whole line in the front attack, while towards the close of the battle of Gravelotte the guns occupied two-fifths of the line.

In the Franco-German war the Germans had a percentage of 3.7 guns per thousand men. Of course, they could not use this large percentage; but it must be borne in mind that during the war of 1870-71 the Germans acted entirely on the offensive. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, the Russians, also acting on the offensive, had a percentage of 3.9 guns per thousand men, while the Turks only had a percentage of 2.2 per thousand. In proportioning the number of guns to an advance guard, it may be assumed that a division has one battery attached to the advance guard, while an army corps has generally two batteries, and sometimes as many as three batteries. The increased importance of artillery in the field will be shown when it is remembered that in Napoleon I's battles the advance guard, no matter of what strength, seldom had more than two guns with it, and their duties appear to have been simply to open fire when the enemy was found in force, so as to warn the army, although the percentage of guns to men in his army was considered by Napoleon to be about four guns per 1,000 men.

To give a slight idea of the number of guns employed in the single engagements

during the Franco-German war, it might be of interest to mention the battle of Weissenburg, fought on the 4th August, 1870, when 66 guns were in action. During the battle of Worth, 6th August, 1870, 108 were in action at one time, and ready to be increased to 200. At the battle of Gravelotte, fought on the 18th August, 1870, by one o'clock in the afternoon 138 guns had been in action, although one battery had been completely annihilated. Still more batteries were sent forward till seventy batteries, or 420 guns, had been in action before the infantry were sent forward to decisive attack. At the battle of Koniggratz, in the Austro-Prussian campaign of 1866, the Prussians had only 32 guns in action. Their later war shows their thorough appreciation of artillery in the field.

The acknowledged percentage of guns per 1,000 men is from three to four in the British army, and the modern tendency seems to increase the numbers to the maximum. It has always been admitted that inferiority in other arms can be compensated for by an increase in the number of guns. Brackenbury says that in small forces there is scarcely a limit to the number of guns that can with advantage be brought into the field, as there will be plenty of room. During some of the minor engagements of the war of 1870 as many as ten guns per 1,000 men were engaged at the same time with effect.

Before moving into position to advance for action, a short halt will be necessary in order to collect the batteries and for a general advance. The officer commanding the artillery should seize this opportunity to gallop ahead and reconnoitre the position he proposes to take up. The formation that should be adopted by the assembled batteries preparatory to advancing, should either be in brigade division, quarter column, full interval, if the country is open and ground favorable, or in line of battery columns if the country is intersected or ground bad. Waggon will conform to the movements of their own batteries at a distance of between 400 to 800 yards. If the nature of the ground is such, the advance may be continued in column formation, giving sufficient time to form into line at interval and become steadied in their new formation, before the final advance, preparatory to coming into action, which must be done at an increased pace. Should necessity arise to take up a position with cover on either side, care must be taken to have the cover searched before forming up and opening fire.

Before selecting his position, or if compelled to accept a certain position, the officer commanding the artillery should make sure of certain requirements, so far as is practicable. A good position should afford a clear open range to the front and flank. The fire of guns should cover not only the country generally, but also every road and line of approach that the enemy might use. The experiments at Okehampton in 1875 proved that 4,000 yards was an effective range, even with the field guns then in use. Now it might be even longer. Of course, in the principles laid down in this paper, I am speaking of the field artillery as it exists to-day in the British army, which to all intents and purposes are applicable to the Canadian artillery, with the exception it may be, of the extreme range of our field guns, which is estimated at about 3,500 yards. It must be borne in mind, though, that the effect of shell, even with a powerful telescope, can hardly be observed at a range exceeding 3,000 yards, and to fire without knowing the effect of your fire entails a useless expenditure of ammunition.

Many opinions have been expressed by eminent artillerymen, as to the best method of handling artillery in the field. Gen. Williams, D.A.G., R.A., says on this subject:

"Let us improve our brigade drill. There is tactical advantage to be gained by this drill; the men like it, it is invaluable as a means to discipline. Let us throw away our patched idea of moving independently and simultaneously. Let us rather make



ability to manoeuvre, an indispensable qualification to command. Artillery is the most difficult arm to manoeuvre, but a commanding officer should be able to clear his guns, get into the proper place and get the proper direction in quarter column at a trot, and then form line to the front and gallop his line into action."

In choosing a position the following points should be observed:

1. Take up the best position to give full effect to the fire of your batteries.
2. So draw up your position that it will be difficult for the enemy to range upon you.
3. And so arrange your guns that, while obtaining the full effect of their fire on the enemy, they are themselves as far as it is practicable concealed from view of the enemy.

As to the first qualification—See that there is a clear view of the target over the sights. See that there is sufficient space for your whole line of guns, in other words, so as to be able to concentrate your fire. See that your ground is as level as possible to check excessive recoil, also that the line of front is unbroken by obstacles, and also that the ground in front is open and free from cover for the enemy.

As to the second qualification in selecting your position, to prevent the enemy ranging upon you try and secure ground where the background is unfavorable to observation of fire by the enemy; also guard against the proximity of any prominent objects that the enemy could range on. Wet or broken ground in front of your line of fire is advantageous, as being likely to hold the enemy's shell; but it must also be born in mind that wet or boggy ground will be disadvantageous if it impedes movement.

As to the third qualification—concealment of view from the enemy, use may be made of natural cover, or artificial cover may be thrown up. It may be well here to mention that in selecting positions for ammunition wagons, the service of ammunition is par amount.

The foregoing choice of positions is laid down for artillery of the offensive. For the defence they vary somewhat. The requirements of a good position for defensive actions are that its length and depth should be suitable to the number available for holding it. Second, the flanks should be able to be easily defended. Third, there should be a commanding view and fire of the country over which the enemy has to pass. It should also afford good positions for gun and cover for reserve, and, above all, the communications throughout should be easy and ample facility afforded to advance of retreat.

Mistakes will constantly occur in bringing up all the guns of the artillery corps into position, or as many as may be required, and miscalculations as to the available space may happen. All such errors should as far as practicable be corrected while in the preliminary position. When changes have to be made in order to correct these errors, care must be taken to expose the units in motion to as little of the enemy's fire as possible, and to do this the batteries ordered to change their position should limber up and move to the rear, utilising all cover available before it advances to its correct position.

The rules as to fire discipline are practically the same for all armies, and can only be obtained by careful instruction, and the instruction should be concise in laying down choice of projectile, and should exclude all error and misconceptions in target, aim and range and order of fire. The officer commanding a brigade division of artillery will be responsible for its tactical conduct and concentration or distribution of its fire. If he is convinced that a battery is not obtaining full possible effect, hence the above reference to insensibility he will order the alteration of elevability on the part of the artillerymen to determine which particular battery, of a number firing, has made a particular shot,

It is advisable generally to appoint one battery to find the range, and the other batteries in the brigade may in the meantime be ranging distant objects in the vicinity that it may possibly be of use to have. The rate of fire will generally be determined upon by the officer commanding the artillery. The ranging of individual batteries and the conduct of their fire will be left entirely in the hands of officers commanding batteries. The choice of projectile also will generally be left to battery commanders.

As a general rule the fire in the preliminary combat, such as artillery would be engaged in, or during the artillery duel, will be slow fire. To fire rapidly during a whole action would be impossible, as the ammunition would not last, but a great moral effect can be produced by rapid fire or a salvo when it is timely. Rapid fire can best be employed when masses of the enemy are moving within effective range, when artillery is in movement or coming into action, when the decisive infantry attack is about to take place, when guns have to act in self-defence at short ranges, and when one echelon of guns has to move forward under cover of those still in action. It would appear a mistake to concentrate the fire of any group of guns on any special mark. In the first instance, the enemy should be cannonaded along his whole line of guns.

The following may be estimated as the comparative effect of fire for artillery and infantry, viz.: Distant to medium range for artillery is from 3,500 to 2,500 yards; medium artillery to long range infantry from 2,500 to 1,500 yards, and decisive artillery to decisive infantry 1,500 to 500 yards.

Advantage should of course be taken of the utmost range of guns to annoy troops passing over a bridge or an obligatory point of passage as far as the eye can reach. At 1,100 yards artillery can defend itself against infantry, but it would be dangerous to allow them to approach within 800 yards, as the guns run the chance of being silenced. Artillery which has found its range should make it very difficult for hostile artillery to come into action up to 2,500 yards.

It is pretty generally acknowledged that the massing of guns and the tremendous effects obtained thereby was the result of the manner in which the general actions commenced, rather than any preconceived tactical ideas in the war of 1870. The concentration of fire of a large group of batteries, together with the effect of strict fire discipline, has never yet been seen, as fire discipline in field artillery, in its thorough acceptance of the word, is more or less of recent date. Moreover, the field guns of to-day are far more powerful than they were in 1870 (except the guns in the Canadian service) and the destructive effects of the modern shrapnel have yet to be witnessed. Brackenbury says:

"If it is to be considered that the present artillery material has never yet been fairly tried in warfare, and that every year increases in some manner its efficiency, that the modern theory of artillery tactics or the mode of using the prefected equipment is of comparatively recent growth, and that the other arms are, from the very nature of their constituents, incapable of much more progress, it may be fairly deduced that the power of the artillery arm will, in the future, be even greater than it has been in the past."

When the general commanding considers that the enemy's guns are sufficiently subdued to admit of his infantry advancing, he makes known his views to the officers commanding the artillery and points out the enemy's position on which he proposes to concentrate his attack. The fire of all the batteries, except one battery, is now converged upon the point of attack, and some little time is generally allowed for this concentrated fire to take effect. The remaining battery, which has not changed its original range of fire, should

now be directed to sweep the whole line of the enemy's guns, and thus prevent them from making a new formation to meet the forthcoming attack.

As soon as the general advance of the infantry is ordered, the whole of the guns will turn their fire on the enemy's infantry and neglect for the time the artillery. Support to the infantry in advance must be afforded by the guns. The guns should advance with the infantry if the ground will permit of it, up to the point where the enemy's fire becomes so deadly that it is impossible to bring them into action. The advance of the artillery always has a great moral effect. A bold advance of artillery dispirits the enemy. The noise of the discharge, and the violent explosion of the shells, combine to cause an effect on the nerves of the soldier, wholly incommensurate with the actual destruction caused. In fact, the limit to which the guns may advance in an attack must depend a great deal on individual circumstances of the particular engagement in which they are in. No doubt, pushing forward the artillery subjects them to considerable loss, but it must be born in mind that artillery is effective still, with a considerable loss in its personnel. The old idea of never pushing a battery forward and looking upon the loss of a gun as equivalent to the loss of a color should not be encouraged. So also must it be remembered that artillery, once having obtained a good position, and doing effective work, must be kept in that position, even if at the loss of a gun or two, for it is better to lose several guns than lose a battery.

Colonel Brackenbury says:—"Guns should never retire from their original position without the express order of the general in command, but should continue in their place to the last, sacrificing themselves if necessary for the good of the other troops."

In laying down the fundamental principle that artillery should never retire, reference is made to artillery as being a unit, either in an advance guard or an army corps. Should it ever be necessary for an army or advance guard to retreat of course the artillery will have to retire with the rest of the army, maintaining its effectiveness, however, to the last moment.

A body of troops is forced, under certain circumstances, to retire sometimes only for a short distance, as in the case of an unsuccessful counter attack; sometimes altogether, as I said before, in the case of a general retreat, when an army is defeated. A retreat, however, may be purely voluntary, as, for instance, that of an advance guard falling back to a main position, or that of an army striving to gain a better strategic position. In all these cases the artillery is able to play an important part. The effect of retiring on the ordinary soldier is more or less demoralising, and artillery is the only arm which is insensible to mental influence. This insensibility to mental influences is derived, no doubt, from the peculiar nature of the service of the artillery arm.

It being more or less the scientific arm of the service, it follows as a natural consequence that the men cannot enter into all the "ways and means" and "pros and cons" that may be passing through the mind of their commanding officer, in drawing up or changing his line of offence or defence. An artilleryman, like every other good soldier, simply does as he is ordered, without being in a position to reason out in his own mind why such and such orders are given. The result is all the gunner is responsible for—the tactical and strategical responsibility resting with higher authority. It can seldom, or never, be practicable for a fraction of a battery or a subdivision to act on their own responsibility, yet it frequently happens that as small a component part as a file of men, in the infantry, may be called upon and compelled to act on their own judgment and discretionary influences.

It may be well here to say a few words as to the position and duties of artillery

officers in action. The officer commanding the artillery should always be in close attendance on the general officer commanding the army, unless otherwise ordered. He must make sure that he thoroughly understands the plan of campaign; and any changes in the original scheme should be immediately communicated to him. He is more responsible for the tactical situation of the artillery corps than for the technical service of the guns, which latter will be best left to officers commanding batteries. The officer commanding the artillery of an army corps is always on the staff of the general commanding his particular army corps and will, as a rule, remain with him throughout the action. The officer commanding the artillery of an army corps should make himself acquainted with all the artillery positions and ammunition columns. The ammunition part is directly under his orders.

The officer commanding a brigade division of artillery should, after first attending to the employment of any guns that may be immediately required, accompany the general in his reconnaissance, learning his intentions and receiving his orders. The officer commanding an individual battery should always station himself on a flank—windward, if possible—and be sufficiently close to his battery that he may observe the fire of each gun, and, if necessary, verify the range and fuse, and also be sure that his voice may be heard by each gun detachment.

The captain of a battery is responsible for the supply of ammunition and replacement of all casualties among men and horses.

When a general retreat is ordered it is the essential duty of the artillery commander to so arrange his command as to gain time for the rest of the retreating army, and also to be able to withdraw himself without serious loss. With this object in view, it is essential that in selecting his position he should do so with the main object of being able to open fire on the enemy at long range, and thus compel the infantry of the enemy to draw up for attack formation at the greatest possible distance. Another condition is essential, viz.: that the artillery position should be such that the means of retiring from it should be convenient to a new position. Artillery should do so at a trot.

### The Fleet.

#### Mediterranean and Red Sea—

Aeolus, cr., Capt. R. L. Groome.  
Amphion, cr., Capt. J. R. E. Pattison.  
Anson, B., Capt. H. W. Dowding.  
Arethusa, cr., Capt. G. C. Langley.  
Barham, cr., Com. C. G. W. Ayen.  
Camperdown, B., Capt. C. Johnstone.  
Collingwood, B., Capt. A. B. Jenkins.  
Dolphin, S., Com. A. W. Paget.  
Dreadnought, B., Capt. A. W. Moore, C. M. G.  
Edgar, cr., Capt., W. H. Henderson.  
Fearless, cr., Com. C. Windham.  
Gannet, S., Com. F. F. Fegan.  
Gleaner, t.g.b., Lt.-Com. Robert G. Fraser.  
Hawke, cr., Capt. P. Aldrich.  
Hood, B., Capt. E. F. Jeffreys.  
Howe, B., Capt. G. L. Atkinson.  
Melita, S., Com. G. M. Henderson.  
Nile, B., Capt. J. L. Hammet.  
Polyphemus, ram. Com. F. L. Campbell.  
Ramilles, B., Capt. F. C. B. Bridgeman-Simpson (Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., K. C. B.)  
Sans Pareil, B., Capt. A. K. Wilson V. C. B.  
Scout, cr., Com. J. G. M. Field.  
Spartan, cr., Capt. A. L. Winslowe.  
Skipjack, t.g.b., Lt. Com. C. M'Crean.  
Surprise, cr., Com. A. T. Carter.  
Trafalgar, B., Capt. C. G. Robinson, (Rear-Admiral A. H. Markham).  
North America and West Indies—  
Blake, cr., Capt. W. Des V. V. Hamill.

ton (Vice-Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins, K. C. B.)

Buzzard, S., Com. A. M. Farquhar.  
Canada, cr., Capt. W. Wilson.  
Ceopatra, cr., Com. Hon. A. G. Curzon-Howe.  
Magicienne, cr., Capt. A. C. Clarke.  
Mohawk, cr., Com. L. C. Stuart.  
Partridge, g. b., Lt.-Com. N. G. Macalister.  
Pelican, S., Com. C. H. Cochran.  
Tartar, cr., Com. H. L. Fleet.  
Tourmaline, cr., Capt. R. Poore.

#### South East Coast of America—

Barracouta cr., Com. F. J. Foley.  
Beagle, S., Com. R. R., Neeld.  
Strius, cr., Capt. J. E. Pison, C. M. G.  
Racer, S., Com. R. W. S. Roneston.

#### Pacific—

Champion, cr., Capt. E. Rooke.  
Garnet, cr., Capt. H. Hughes-Hallett.  
Hyacinth, cr., Capt. H. J. May C. B.  
Nymphé, S., Com. G. Huntingford.  
Pheasant, g. b., Lt.-Com. E. H. B. A. F.  
Royal Arthur, cr., Capt. F. P. Trench (Rear-Admiral H. F. Stephenson, C. B.)

#### East Indies—

Boadicea, cr., Capt. G. A. Giffard (Rear-Admiral W. R. Kennedy.)  
Brisk, cr., Com. C. P. Streeten.  
Cossack, cr., Com. W. B. Fisher.  
Lapwing, g. b. Lt.-Com. R. H. Story.  
Marathon, cr., Capt. R. B. Maconochie  
Pigeon, g. b. Lt.-Com. M. G. Cartwright.  
Plassy, t. g. b. Lt.-Com. W. F. Gunn.  
Redbreast, g. b. Lt.-Com. R. H. J. Stewart.  
Shinx, S., Com. J. H. Pelly.

#### Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa—

Adventure, g. b., Com. Chas. H. Robertson, Lake Nyassa.  
Alecto, g. b., Lt.-Com. E. L. Lang.  
Banche, cr., Com. J. L. Marx.  
Blonde, cr., Com. H. M. C. Festing.  
Dove, g. b., Gunner in charge I. W. De Matose, Upper Shire.  
Herald, g. b., Lt.-Com. A. T. Hunt., River Zambesi.  
Magpie, g. b., Lt.-Com. H. G. King-Hall  
Mosquito, g. b. Lt.-Com. G. S. Carr, River Zambesi.  
Phœmel, cr., Capt. C. Campbell.  
Phoebe, cr., Capt. F. Powell.  
Pioneer, g. b., Lieut.-Col. E. C. Villiers Lake Nyssa.  
Racoon, cr., Com. F. H. Henderson.  
Raleigh, cr., Capt. E. H. Gamble (Rear-Admiral F. C. D. Bedford, C. B.)  
Sparrow, g. b., Lt.-Com. F. Cole.  
Swallow, S., Com. L. Sampson.  
Thrush, g. b. Lt.-Com. H. Tottenham.  
Widgeon, g. b., Lt.-Com. H. G. Dalton

#### China—

Alacrity, cr., Com. F. G. de Lisle.  
Archer, cr., Com. R. W. S. Rogers.  
Caroline, cr., Capt. C. J. Norecock.  
Centurion, B., Capt. E. S. Poc, fitting for China.  
Daphne, S., Com. G. H. C. MacArthur.  
Esk, g. b., Lt.-Com. A. H. D. Ravenhill, Hong Kong.  
Firebrand, g. b., Lt.-Com. L. G. Tufnell  
Imperieuse, cr., Capt. J. M. McQuhae, (Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir. E. R. Fremantle K. C. B., C. M. G.)  
Leander, cr., Capt. Count Metaxa.  
Lionet, g. b., Com. J. E. Bearcroft.  
Mercury, cr., Capt. W. H. Fawkes.  
Pallas, cr., Capt. A. MacLeod.  
Peacock, g. b., Lt.-Com. H. J. Laxton.  
Pigmy, g. b., Lt.-Com. H. A. Philipps.  
Plover, g. b., Lt.-Com. Hon. F. Adington.  
Porpoise, cr., Com. F. R. Pelly.  
Rattler, g. b., Lt.-Com. H. Cotesworth  
Redpole, g. b., Lt.-Com. C. G. May.  
Severn, cr., Capt. R. F. H. Henderson, C. B.  
Swift, g. b., Com. R. L. McAplaine.

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Bomerang g. b., Lt.-Com. T. C. Fenton.  
Curacoa, cr., Capt. H. W. S. Gibson.  
Goldfinch, g. b., Lt.-Com. H. R. P. Floyd.  
Katoomba, cr., Capt. A. K. Bickford C. M. G.  
Lizard, g. b., Lt.-Com. L. G. S. Hancock.  
Orlando, cr., Capt. C. R. Arbutnot (Rear-Admiral N. Bowden-Smith.)  
Rapid, cr., Com. Sir H. Oge, Bt.  
Ringdove, g. b., Lt.-Com. J. G. Bremer.  
Ringarooma, cr., Capt. S. Johnson.  
Royalist, cr., Com. J. E. C. Goodrich.  
Tauranga, cr., Capt. H. B. Lang.

#### Channel Squadron—

Bentona, cr., Com. H. M. Tudor Tudor.  
Empress of India, B., Capt. A. F. St. Clair (Rear-Admiral E. H. Seymour, C. B.)  
Resolution, B., Capt. W. H. Hall.  
Immortalite, cr., Capt. A. G. McKechmie,  
Narcissus, cr., Capt. J. H. Bainbridge.  
Rodney, B., Capt. B. Watson.  
Royal Sovereign, B., Capt. T. F. Hamhill, C. B. (Vice-Admiral H. Fairfax, Ricketts).

#### Trooping and Particular Service.

Abacore, Lt.-Com. A. E. Stewart, Ireland.  
Assistance, Capt. J. E. Baxland, Transport.  
Banterer, Lt.-Com. A. H. Shirley,  
Cockatrice, Com. E. G. Rason, River Danube  
Crocodile, Capt. A. C. Corry, Ind. troop service.  
Euphrates, Capt. A. C. B. Bromley Ind C. B.)  
Speedwell, t. g. b. Lt.-Com. W. Troop service.  
Hearty, Com. P. F. Tillard, North Sea  
Havock, Com. A. W. Torresse, Portsmouth  
Himalaya, Capt. E. Chester, Troop, serv.  
Humber, Com. J. W. Brown, Mediterranean.  
Mistletoe, Com. A. M. Gardner, Channel Islands.  
Seahorse, Staff-Com. R. A. Transport.  
Tavaler, Lt.-Com. R. A. Cathie, Devonport.  
Tamar, Capt. H. C. Bigge, Transport.  
Tyne, Com. C. A. Forong, Transport.  
Vesuvius, Lt.-Com. R. H. S. Bacon, Portsmouth.  
Vulcan, Capt. J. Durnford, D. S. O., Mediterranean.  
Wye, Staff-Com. J. B. Johnston, Transport.  
Jackal, Lt.-Com. Wolfe-Murray, Coast of Scotland.  
Kite, Lt.-Com. F. C. Tudor Tudor, Portsmouth,  
Magnet, Lieut.-Com. J. Webb, Portsmouth  
Malabar, Capt. O. P. Tudor, Ind. troop serv.  
Serapis, Capt. W. C. C. Forsyth, Ind. Troop Service.  
Seagull, Lt.-Com. A. Barry, Portsmouth.

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Dart, Lt. Com. H. E. P. Cust, Australia.  
Egerlad, Com. A. M. Field, China.  
Paluma, Lt.-Com. T. H. Heming, Australia.  
Penguin, Com. A. F. Balfour, China.  
Research, Capt. Hon. F. Veroker, Home waters.  
Stork, Com. M. H. Smyth, Mediterranean.  
Triton, Com. G. E. Richards, Home waters.

#### Coastguard and Portguard—

Alexandra, B., Capt. A. D. Fanshawe (Rear-Admiral R. O' B. FitzRoy, C. B.)  
Portland.

Aurora, cr., Capt. G.W. Hand, Bantry.  
Australia, cr., Capt. J. A. T. Bruce,  
Southampton Water.

Bunfrog, g. b., Lt.-Com. H. W. Steele  
(tender to Edinburgh).

Cockchafer, g. b., Chief Officer D. W.  
Evans (tender to Galatea.)

Colossus, B., Capt. R. M. Lloyd, C.  
B., Holyhead.

Grappier, g. b., Lt.-Com. C. E. Pritchard  
(tender to Australia).

Devastation, B., Capt. C. L. Oxley, A.  
D. C. Devonport.

Edinburg, B., Capt. W.F.S. Mann, Hull  
Firefly, g. b., Lt.-Com. A. Knapton,  
(tender to Mersey.)

Foxhound, g. b., Lt.-Com. E. P. Chapman  
(tender to Colossus.)

Galatea, cr., Capt. E. N. Rolfe, C. B.,  
Queensferry.

Meampus, cr., Capt. F. R. Boardman  
C. B., Kingstown.

Mersey, cr., Capt. J. Ingalls Harwich.  
Niger, t.g.b., Lt.-Com. J. G. Ede (ten-  
der to Galatea).

Rupert, B., Capt. B. E. Cochrane,  
Pembroke.

Superb, B., Capt. H. T. Grenfell Gre-  
nock.

Starling, g. b., Chief officer J. S.  
Gale, (tender to Superb.)

Thunderer, B., Capt. H. H. Boys,  
Sheerness.

Watchful, g. b., Lt.-Com. T. Hadley  
(tender to Galatea.)

Warspite, cr., Capt. R. F. Hammick,  
(Rear-Admiral H. C. St. John), Queens-  
town.

Yachts:—

Aberia, Staff Capt. Goldsmith, Ports-  
mouth.

Elfin, Staff-Com. G. Broad Portsmouth  
Enchantress, Staff-Capt. W. W. Vine,  
Portsmouth.

Fire Queen, Staff-Capt. J. Phillips,  
Portsmouth (tender to Victory).

Inogene, Lt.-Com. J. A. Co-well,  
Mediterranean.

Osborne, Capt. G. A. Primrose,  
Portsmouth.

Victoria and Albert, Read-Adml,  
Fullerton, A. D. C. Portsmouth.

Vivid, Staff-Com. Chambre (Capt. B.  
Clark); Admiral Sir A. McL. Lyons, K.  
C. B., Devonport.

Willfire, Lt. Com. J. Gibblings (Capt.  
H. H. Boys); Vice-Adm. Sir A. C. F.  
Heneage, K. C. B., Sheerness.

Harbour service and depot ships—

Abyssinia, Lt.-Com. T. H. Ederton, P  
R.I.M. Bombay Reserve.

Aggers, Capt. Lord, C. Beresford  
(Rear-Admiral G. D. Morant,) Chathan  
(Medway Reserve.)

Asia, Capt. J. C. Burnell (Rear-Ad-  
miral C. G. Fane,) Portsmouth Res-  
erves.

Asaye, Lt. N. Wilson, R.I.M. Bombay  
Reserves.

Bramble, Lt.-Com. E. H. Currey, Gib-  
raltar.

Duke of Wellington, Capt. H. C. Kane  
C. B., Portsmouth Reserves.

Hebernia, Com. J. Casement (Rear Ad-  
R. Duckworth-King), Malta Reserves  
and D. Yard.

Indus, Capt. M. J. Dunlop (Rear-Ad-  
miral Sir R. H. M. Molyneux, K. C. B.)  
Devonport Reserves.

Liffey, Staff-Com. W. J. Symons, Co-  
quimbo Storeship.

Magdala, Capt. W. S. Goodridge,  
Bombay Reserves.

Midura, Capt. W. McC. F. Castle,  
Sydney Reserves.

Pembroke, Capt. S. C. Holland,  
Chatham (Medway Reserves).

Penelope, Com. W. M. Maturin,  
Simon's Bay.

Terror, Capt. H. J. Carr, Bermuda.

Urgent, Com. H. Evans, (Comdre. T.  
S. Jackson), Jamaica.

Victor Emanuel, Com. E. P. Ashe

(Comdre. G. T. H. Boyes,) Hong Kong.

Victory, Capt. K. C. Kane, C. B., (Ad-  
miral Rt. Hon. Earl Clanwilliam, K.C.  
B., K. C. M. G.), Portsmouth.

Training Service:—

Active, Commodore R. H. Harris, A.  
D. C., Training Squad.

Boscawen, Com. G. M. Brooke, Port-  
land (boys).

Britannia, Capt. A. B. Thomas, C. B.,  
Dartmouth (naval cadets).

Briton, Lt.-Com. F. L. Laurence, Kes-  
sock Ferry (R.N.R.).

Calypso, Capt. W. Murrack, Training  
Squad.

Caedonia, Com. C. H. S. Pretyman,  
Queensferry (boys).

Cambridge, Capt. A. L. Douglas, Dev-  
onport (gunnery school.)

Castor, Com. C. R. Wood, North  
Shields (R.N.R.)

Clyde, Com. H. W. A. Littledale, Aber-  
deen (R. N. R.)

Cruiser, Com. H. Leah, Mediterranean.

Conqueror, Com. F. Rowatt (tender  
to Cambridge.)

Daedalus, Lt.-Com. H. G. Gies,  
Bristol (R.N.R.)

Defiance, Capt. J. E. Meryon, Devon-  
port (torpedo school.)

Durham, Lt.-Com. W. J. Moore, Leith  
(R. N. R.)

Eagle, Com. D. A. Crofton, Liverpool  
(R. N. R.)

Excellent, Capt. L. A. Beaumont,  
Portsmouth (gunnery school.)

Ganges, Com. J. R. Prickett, Far-  
mouth (boys.)

Hero, Com. C. B. Clarke (tender to  
Excellent).

Impregnable, Capt. D. H. Bosanquet,  
Devonport (boys).

Landrail, Lt. . . . (tender to  
Gunnery School, Sheerness.)

Liberty, Lt.-Com. C. A. W. Hamilton,  
Devonport (brig.)

Lion, Capt. R. Montgomerie C. B.,  
Devonport (boys.)

Martin, Lt.-Com. G. V. Hegan, Ports-  
mouth (brig.)

Minotaur, Com. S. D. Lacy, Portland  
(boys.)

Neutilus, Lt.-Com. H. Lyon, Devon-  
port (brig.)

Plot, Lt.-Com. H. W. Savory, Devon-  
port (brig.)

President, Com. F. H. E. Crowe, City  
Canal (R.N.R.)

Ruby, Capt. W. H. Pigott, Training  
Squad.

St. Vincent, Com. E. P. Jones, Ports-  
mouth (boys).

Seafower, Lt.-Com. H. G. Monckton,  
Port and (brig.)

Seamark, Lt.-Com. J. M. Stockes, Queen-  
sferry (brig.)

Trincomee, Com. H. F. Hay, South-  
ampton Water (R.N.R.)

Unicorn, Lt.-Com. W. Clarke Dundee  
(R. N. R.)

Vernon, Capt. Sir B. W. Walker, Bart  
C. M.G., Portsmouth (torpedo school.)

Voage, Capt. C. E. Gissing Training  
Squad.

Wanderer, Lt.-Com. R. A. Allenby,  
Channell.

A Mid-Winter Rifle Match.

On Saturday, the 3rd inst., a friendly  
rifle match for a sweepstake took place at  
Canmore between the Banff and Canmore  
shots, six on each side, Banff going in re-  
sponse to a challenge from the latter. The  
weather was all that could be desired, a  
light wind prevailing. Inspector Harper,  
N.W.M.P., filled the position of range of-  
ficer most efficiently. A large number of  
the fair sex, who seemed to take quite an  
interest in the proceedings, graced the  
ground with their presence. The range  
was 200 yards, with any military rifle,  
5 shots each, and the shooting was excel-

lent as will be seen by the score.

Several outsiders belonging to both sides  
also entered. The following is the score  
by the matched teams, Banff winning by  
four (4) points.

Banff.—

N. B. Sanson	-	-	-	-	-	21
W. Jack	-	-	-	-	-	21
F. E. Young	-	-	-	-	-	21
Staff-Sergt. Bagley, N.W.M.P.	-	-	-	-	-	20
Const. Noice, N.W.M.P.	-	-	-	-	-	19
Dr. H. Simpson	-	-	-	-	-	19
						<hr/>
						121

Canmore.—

J. Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	21
W. Stewart	-	-	-	-	-	21
Corp. Aston, N.W.M.P.	-	-	-	-	-	21
W. Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	20
S. C. Vick	-	-	-	-	-	18
H. A. Baker	-	-	-	-	-	16
						<hr/>
						117

Seven ties had to be shot off for the  
prizes. Mr. W. C. Brown of Canmore win-  
ning the first, and Maj. W. Jack and N. B.  
Sansou of Banff the second and third res-  
pectively.

After the match the Canmore team enter-  
tained their visitors with a sumptuous  
dinner at Mrs. Burn's boarding house, at  
which was discussed the advisability of  
forming a Rifle Association, and some cap-  
ital speeches were made by Dr. Simpson,  
Staff-Sgt. Bagley and Mr. S. C. Vick on the  
subject. The party broke up early, after  
which the Banff team drove home, well  
pleased with having spent a most enjoy-  
able day. A return match will take place  
at Banff on Saturday, the 17th inst.

CORRESPONDENCES.

Shooting in the Permanent Corps

To the Editor Canadian Military Gazette.

Ye laden messengers  
That ride upon the violent wings of fire,  
Fly with false aim.

All's well that ends well.  
Sir,—Knowing the attention which the  
Canadian Military Gazette pays to shoot-  
ing interests, I beg the favor of a space  
in your useful paper for some remarks on  
shooting in the Permanent Corps. Our  
general is undoubtedly a capable soldier.  
His many reforms (all earnest, and I be-  
lieve, well considered efforts to improve the  
efficiency of our small army) prove this.  
During his term of command the Martini-  
Henry (for which we sigh'd for years) has  
been issued to us; and he is doing bet-  
ter by giving us the Martini-Metford this  
year. I hope that parsimonious politics  
will not frustrate his plans. But to en-  
hance the value of this boon, a reforma-  
tion is needed in that practice called the  
"Annual Course of Musketry." I suppose  
that in the event of war the Permanent  
Corps would be prominent in the field,  
and would be frequently selected for im-  
portant work. Yet the musketry training  
of these regulars is all inadequate to make  
them terrible in the field, and compares  
unfavorably as to time and ammunition  
expended with that of soldiers in other  
armies. Only eighty rounds per man are  
fired annually, sixty in shooting at known  
distances, and twenty in volley firing and  
skirmishing. How an American soldier  
would smile at this! His supply during  
training is almost unlimited. And in the  
British Army double our allowance is used,  
and practice is obtained in field-firing, an  
exercise unknown here. As to the time ex-  
pended—the idea seems to be to get the  
training over as quickly as possible, and if  
rapidity of firing and celerity of movement  
be the highest tests of merit (and perhaps  
they are) then No. 2 Company, R.R.C.I.  
takes a high place of merit. Last year the  
company was for shooting purposes divid-  
ed into three sections. The first section

occupied two days for its course, the second section one day, and the third spent only one day in going to Credit Ranges by rail, firing its course, and marching back to Stanley Barracks. The section's performance on a good physical test was very creditable. By this we see that of 365 days one-third of the company had two day's practice, and two-thirds of the company one day's practice in perhaps the most indispensable part of a soldier's education.

There is a lack of interest among the men in the results of the practice; but as there is little remuneration for good shooting this is not to be wondered at. There is, it is true, the honor of gaining the company's guns or the cotton guns. The Government is put to no expense for these badges of merit. The canteen fund supplies them, and to show the lack of interest in their distribution I may state that, though the course was completed last August, it is not known yet who are entitled to wear them. The Government takes no interest in and offers no inducement whatever for good shooting in the Permanent Corps. Ought not this state of things to be altered? It is of the highest importance that the soldier should be thoroughly trained in the use of his rifle, so trained that even bad shots may by practice become useful contributors to an enemy's mortality bill. And to do this more ammunition is needed, and more competition to excite interest among the men. If the number of rounds were doubled something would be done, and were the Government to offer, say \$10 for company shot, and \$5 to a percentage of marksmen, there would be stiff competition. Little apathy would be shown then. These changes would not cost more than \$1,000, a small sum to balance against increased effort for proficiency. If the figures of merit of the various schools were published, esprit d'ecole would be stimulated. I hope this last suggestion would not lead to the making of any of those abnormal scores which have made the League famous. And if the marksmen's names were placed in Regimental orders, a distinction would be conferred on the cross-guns, which would help to lift them from their present limbo of indifference. I hope the general will glance at this branch of military training and bid the soldiers shoot."

Yours truly

"MARTINI-METFORD."

### In Favor of Ceremony.

To the Editor Canadian Military Gazette.

In general orders for the Canadian Militia of January 31, 1894, the following paragraph appears "Ceremonial" will not be included in the training of the Canadian Militia." Now sir, this order, if carried out, will take away what little interest is now shown by the civilian portion of our people. The fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts, sweethearts, and friends generally of our rural force, have always looked forward to Dominion day as a special holiday, and gathered at the camp grounds in hundreds (many driving twenty-five or thirty miles) to witness at least a march past and afterwards a visit among the boys in red. This created an outside interest in our volunteers, which greatly benefited the force and helped to keep the ranks fairly filled. Two years ago at some, if not all, of the camps crowds of people attended, on Dominion day expecting to see some kind of a military pageant, as that day called for something beyond the common routine, instead of which they were treated to the uninspiring sight of a brigade broken up into small fragments performing the interestingly intricate movements of squad drill. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that the comments of the people, especially of those who had driven many miles through heat and dust, to show their appreciation of our volunteers and the day they were supposed to celebrate, were far from complimentary to

those who, in their wisdom, saw fit to ignore our national holiday for the first time since our new birth. Why not permit the afternoon before Dominion day, if no more time could be spared, to the Battalion learning the march-past and one or two other movements, and if the force is considered incapable of firing a feu de joie, let at least three cheers be given for the day and our Queen. The lack of interest shown last year by the public in visiting the camps in comparison to former years will no doubt keep steadily on the wane; unless some more interesting sight is adopted than squad and company drill. It should be borne in mind that it is this very public that furnish the material for our ranks, and are therefore worthy of some consideration.

CAMBRIDGE.

### The Egyptian Army.

It cannot be known too widely just now what British Officers have done for the Egyptian Army. An article in the St. James's Gazette, evidently written by one who has a thorough acquaintance with facts, has lately put the matter so clearly and concisely that we reproduce it for the benefit of those who may not have read it in the columns of our excellent contemporary.

"All who know what the Egyptian Army was when Sir Evelyn Wood undertook to weld its disbanded and demoralised units together eleven years ago, and what it is now, will probably agree with Mr. Mimer's estimate of the work done by British officers in the Khedive's service as 'the most conspicuous success in the whole of our labour for the reorganisation of Egypt.'"

Sir Evelyn did not remain long enough in command of the new army to see all his plans for its efficiency brought to perfection; but he laid the basis upon which every military reform has since then been built up, and he handed over the task to officers so deeply imbued with his ideas that the Egyptian Army to-day is in all essentials the development of his original conception. It was he who, after the drafts had been got together from various provinces to form a certain number of battalions, squadrons, and batteries, formulated the recruiting system whereby which all the cruel methods invented by Mehmet A I, and fostered by Ismail, for keeping the ranks of their aggressive armies full, were swept away. Thus by one measure alone he relieved the fellaheen of a burden which had until then been so terrible that a villager, when once drafted into the army, was looked upon as doomed never to return, and bodily mutilation was resorted to by thousands who preferred self-torture to military service. Mothers were known to put out the eyes of their sons in hope that they might thus escape the cruel conscription, until Mehmet A I, in his grim way, took to forming one-eyed corps and sending them off to the Soudan.

Naturally the fellaheen were slow to appreciate the change that had been brought under Sir Evelyn Wood's administration. But the absolute impartiality with which levies began to be drawn from each district; the removal of petty oppressions which Mudirs and Vahkis had previously inflicted to serve their own needs; the system of granting leave after a stipulated term with the colours; and, above all, the regularity of pay which enabled a soldier to send money to his family; destroyed gradually but surely all the prejudices that had existed formerly against service in the army. To compensate for waste in the full strength

of 12,000 men, no more than 1,200 or 1,500 conscripts are required annually. Youths are liable to conscription at the age of nineteen, but they are seldom called up for service until their twenty-third year. Married men are not exempt. This would be almost impossible in a community where early marriages are a rule. A married man who is drawn for service may buy himself out before joining the colours, if he has sufficient means. Failing this, he must quit wife and family, as there is no provision for a "married establishment" in the Egyptian military system. He has, however, no longer the dread of lifelong service before him. After four years with the colours he enters the police, where he receives better pay and has more opportunity of leading a domestic life until the expiration of another four years, when, with money in his pocket, he joins the reserve and becomes practically a free man, for the reserves are seldom called out. A waldani, or only son and breadwinner, is absolutely exempt from military service. A few years after the first recruiting it was discovered that several hundreds of these had been wrongfully enlisted. They were accordingly sent back to their villages and this act of unfamiliar justice produced an excellent effect. This was the system founded by Sir Evelyn Wood and though the term of compulsory service with the colours had since been increased to six years, there is now no sign of disinclination for a soldier's life among the fellaheen. In fact, as Major Wingate was able to write not long ago, "scarcely a day passes but volunteers offer themselves as recruits."

The organisation of the Egyptian Army differs from European models only so far as national characteristics demand. Sir Evelyn, who never doubted the possibility of making good soldiers out of the despised fellaheen if they were properly commanded, got permission from the Home Government for the appointment of twenty-one officers serving on full pay in the British Army to posts in the Khedive's service. Among the number then selected were Col. (now Gen.) Sir Francis Grenfell, Col. Duncan, R. A., Col. Fraser R. E., Majors Chermiside, Hallam-Parr, HelledSmith, and Watson, Capt. Wodehouse, and Capt. Kitchener, every one of whom gained a reputation for great ability in dealing with native troops. The eight infantry battalions were formed into two brigades—one commanded by Gen. Grenfell, and the other, of which all officers were native Egyptians commanded by Shuhdi Pasha. The artillery under Col. Duncan was exceptionally well officered, and soon became conspicuous for efficiency—thanks to the labours of such energetic battery commanders as Wodehouse, Parsons, Rundle, and Carter. Capt. Kitchener was at first attached to the cavalry, but was given an important command later, when the Soudanese battalions were formed into a brigade under him at Suakim. Of that brigade one regiment raised by Col. Hallam-Parr has gained great distinction in many fights, and all of them will follow wherever their English officers lead.

Sir Evelyn Wood's immediate successor as Sirdar was Sir Francis Grenfell; and that the Egyptian Army lost nothing of its discipline or soldierly aptitude under him was proved in engagement after engagement, when the fellaheen cavalry and camel corps of mounted infantry fought beside British troops with a steadiness not less praiseworthy than the dash of the Soudanese battalions. With native troops aided only at a decisive moment



by the 20th Hussars, Gen. Grenfell won his victory at Toski over the most daring of Mahdist leaders, and broke completely the tide of Arab invasion.

The article omits to mention that the first officer to put his hand to the work of organising the Egyptian Army after the battle of Tel el Kebir was the late Valentin Baker Pasha, who was sedulously engaged in doing so, and had indeed laid the basis for the present organisation, when, in direct opposition to the Khedive, he was deposed from the office of Sirdar by orders from Downing Street, and relegated to the task of forming a Police or Gendarmerie, which still exists as a permanent force in Egypt. Baker Pasha had ceased to be a British officer. It is not necessary now to revert to the story of his appointment and of the dismissal which appeared in the "Army and Naval Gazette" in the letters of our correspondent at Cairo (Nov. 1882), but it is only justice to the memory of that unfortunate officer to say that he set out with the principle that British officers were essential for the force he designed to create and had indeed gone far to form."

Gen. Kitchener's services during the past ten years have been eminent. After the battles of Teb and Tamai, he, with Rundle, remained at Korosko—the only two Englishmen—and frustrated all Mahdist attempts to foment a revolt there. A little later Kitchener volunteered to go alone to Dongola, and thence pushed on southwards to Ambukol, carrying his life in his hand; while he treated with tribes whose sheiks were on the verge of throwing in their lot with the Mahdi. As a brigadier in command of Soudanese at Suakim, as Governor-General of the Eastern Soudan, as commander of the flying column in the flight at Toski, and as Adjutant-General of the Army under Sir Francis Grenfell, Col. Kitchener gave further evidence of the qualities that fitted him in turn for the post of Sirdar, which he has filled since May of 1892. Nearly all the British officers now under him in the Khedive's service have seen much active campaigning with native troops, and some among them know the country from Alexandria to Korti, from the Red Sea to the Sahara. To Col. Wodehouse, who first organised an effective frontier force at Wady Halfa, the Egyptian Army owes much; as it does to Col. Rundle, Col. Hunter, Major Parsons, Major Wingate, and a host of juniors. There are some—like Capt. Martyn, who commands the famous 9th Soudanese battalion, and Capt. Pain—who spend their leave in attendance at European manoeuvres in England, France, Germany, or Austria, at their own cost, working hard all the while to perfect themselves for duties with the Khedive's Army. Recently Major Burn-Murdoch, who in action has shown a capacity for the leadership of men not less conspicuous than his mastery of administrative details or his skill in handling tactical units at peace manoeuvres, resigned his appointment on the Assistant Adjutant-General's Staff at Aldershot to take command of the Egyptian cavalry. The Army and Navy Gazette.

### Lord Roberts on Afghanistan.

Lord Roberts was present at the Cheltenham College on Saturday night at a lecture by Col. Graham on "Recent Wars and Political Events in Afghanistan." At the conclusion of the lecture, the Principal of the College the Rev. H.A. James, B.D., congratulated the audience on having with them the hero of the campaign they

had heard described. Lord Roberts, who had a most enthusiastic reception said that the name of Afghanistan had been familiar to the people of England for more than half a century. The annihilation of Elphinstone's force in the disastrous campaign of 1841-42 created a feeling antagonistic to our having anything further to do with Afghanistan; but he hoped that the second Afghan War had done much to lessen that feeling, and that the success which had attended Sir Mortimer Durand's recent mission to Cabul had quite done away with it. We could not free ourselves from the responsibilities forced upon us by the position which Afghanistan occupied on the North-West frontier of India. It was a problem which the Ministry in England and the Government in India had to solve. He had no doubt that we were right in what we were doing to endeavour to become more intimately acquainted with the Ameer. That was a policy which he had advocated for many years, and Sir Mortimer Durand by his skill and tact had shown that it would probably be successful. Afghanistan had a peculiar interest for him (Lord Roberts). His late father had served throughout nearly the whole of the first war, and for any success that attended his own operations in the second war he was greatly indebted to the experiences of his father, which he, as a boy, had never tired listening to. Lord Roberts then mentioned that sixteen Cheltenham College boys lost their lives in the second Afghan war, and hoped that the lads before him would be worthy of their brave predecessors, concluding by congratulating the college upon its successes at examinations for admission to Sandhurst and Woolwich.

### A Soldier's Toast.

Here's to the health of the lads in red,  
Long may they live to fight  
Old England's foes, wherever they're led,  
And prove old England's might.

We see them marching gaily by,  
To sound of drum and life;  
Their treasured colors waving high,  
Symbolic of their life.

No pampered carpet knights are they,  
That sponge on Britain's fame,  
But always duty's call obey—  
Soldiers in heart, not name.

For there, beneath those scarlet coats  
And all that outward show,  
Lies "grit" on which the nation dotes—  
The terror of the foe.

The savage wild, with bow and spear,  
Or nations armed to date,  
Can ne'er make British red-coats fear  
To stand and meet their fate.

The annals of our country tell  
Of many a gallant deed,  
Where warriors, true and noble, fell  
In times of England's need.

Our soldier lads know not defeat—  
Theirs is to do or die—  
"Forward!" their motto, not "Retreat!"  
And "Charge!" their battle cry.

From saucy little drummer boy,  
Or private in the ranks,  
To the highest in the Queen's employ,  
All well deserve our thanks.

So, fill your glasses once again,  
And toast the lads so true;  
'Tis they who glorify the reign—  
The old Red, White, and Blue!

—Alg. B. Durham, in The Volunteer Record.

### The Rural Corps.

Lieut.-Colonel Lindsay's Suggestions for Increasing their Efficiency.

One of the most interesting of the many interesting and instructive addresses delivered during the season before the Military Institute was given last evening by Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, of the 25th Battalion, St. Thomas. His lecture was "A few ideas with a view to the improvement of rural corps (infantry)." Lieut.-Col. Mason, R.G., vice-president of the institute, occupied the chair, and among those present were Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, R.C.D.; Lieut.-Col. Farewell, Oshawa; Capt. Fleming, G.G.B.G.; Capt. Lessard, R.C.D.; Lieut. Forrester, R.C.D.; Lieut. Laurie, R.R.C.I.; Capt. H. Brock, late Q.O.R.; Major Manley, late R.G.; Lieut. Fahey, R.L.; Mr. Fred Glockmeyer, Mr. H. Wade, Lieut.-Col. Peel; Mr. F. J. Dixon, R.L.; Capt. Mackay, R.G.; Capt. Wallace; Capt. Knight, Oxford Rifles; Major Nelles, 37th Batt.; Major Duff, 36th Batt.; Lieut. Armstrong, 36th Batt.; Capt. Trotter, R.G.; Capt. Thompson, G.G.B.G.; Capt. Chambers, 6th Fusiliers, Montreal.

In the course of his address Lieut.-Col. Lindsay attributed nearly all the difficulties that the rural corps are now contending with to the fact that the active militia was first organized as independent companies, and that when some years later these companies were grouped into battalions considerable of the old independent company system was allowed to remain. So much of it in fact remained that the so-called commanding officer of the battalion was only its commanding officer when it was called out for annual drill or active service. Another case to which he referred was that of the care of arms and accoutrements. The officer commanding a company was in no way responsible to his commanding officer for the care of these, or in fact for any company stores in his possession. Col. Lindsay considered that the arms and accoutrements should be under the care of a properly qualified and paid official, who would have nothing else to attend to, and this very fact in itself would prevent the deterioration which now takes place through lack of proper care and cleaning. The present system of recruiting of rural corps also came in for criticism. A better system would be to make the sergeant of each section of a company do the recruiting, and give him a bonus, say \$1 per man, for the work he did, the drill instruction money now given to each captain of a company to be withdrawn from him and divided among these sergeants. A number of other important points were dwelt on at considerable length.

One important suggestion was that the rural corps should be called out for their annual courses of training during the winter months, the work being done in barracks instead of in camp. Still another suggestion was that some sort of an adequate allowance should be made to rural adjutants for this work.

The lecturer was criticised by Capt. Knight of the Oxford Rifles, who agreed with Col. Lindsay as far as the recruiting and assembling at battalion headquarters were concerned; but he was prepared to go farther and have the companies drilled at company headquarters, going to brigade camp only once in four or five years. Under the present system, owing to the amount of hard work entailed on every officer and man who has to attend brigade camps, they have become decidedly unpopular. Some change was absolutely necessary if the rural corps were to continue to exist. He strongly advocated in contradistinction to the recent general orders that the ceremonial part should not be entirely obliterated, as it was necessary for recruiting purposes that a certain amount of that popular display should take place which infuses due pride and dignity among the corps when they appear before the public.

Lieut.-Col. Farwell, in moving a vote of thanks, entirely agreed with the lecturer in regard to the desirability of the battalion having one or two days before and after camp, and as to the captains of companies being relieved from recruiting. He thought that some of the enthusiastic sportsmen who are in the habit of deer hunting in the fall of the year would decidedly object to the clothing and arms being concentrated at battalion headquarters.

Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, R.C.D., in seconding the motion, said he was much taken with Col. Lindsay's proposition, that the training of rural corps should take place during the months of January, February and March. In his intercourse with Imperial officers they were unanimously of the opinion that no finer soldiers were obtainable than Canadians and that the efficiency attained by the drill performed by them in the time allowed by Government was something marvellous.

At the request of the chairman, Captain Chambers, of the 6th Fusiliers, Montreal, made some remarks on the requirements of the rural corps in the Province of Quebec. He said that his experience on the different occasions he had acted as acting-adjutant for two of the best known rural battalions in the Province of Quebec convinced him that great changes were necessary in the system of organizing and drilling the rural corps if they were to be brought up to that state of efficiency which the country had a right to expect. It was sometimes the practice in the border counties in the Province of Quebec, he said, for rural corps to be recruited from the State of Vermont, and he strongly approved of a system such as suggested by Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, whereby the men could be recruited from their immediate vicinity and where the sergeants reside.

The vote of thanks to the lecturer was enthusiastically carried.

### Sir Donald Currie on Colonial Defence.

Sir Donald Currie, M.P., who is one of the largest shipowners in the kingdom, speaking at Glasgow, expressed himself strongly on the subject of increasing the British Navy for the sake of retaining our colonies and trade. The peculiar feature of our colonial dependencies, he said, is that they are the outcome of individual voluntary effort, and were not gained by force of arms. South Africa, Canada, Australia, and our dependencies in the Pacific Seas, were not the result of oppression at home, such as founded the Parian States of America, but of voluntary emigration of British subjects, seeking a livelihood elsewhere. Therefore, we always run the risk of losing them, unless we keep them linked to us by common interests and, while granting them the right to rule their own affairs, extend to them also our protection and assistance. If she be not prepared to defend and assist them in case of necessity, what use is Great Britain to the colonies? What would be the result if war were declared to-morrow? Do people remember the effect of naval battles in history of Great Britain? For two years the commercial fleet of Great Britain was debarred from entering the Straits of Gibraltar to pass into the Mediterranean. A single battle, that of the Nile, opened the Mediterranean to our commerce. At another decisive moment, the battle of Trafalgar stopped the invasion of Great Britain. A single battle again, as in the case of the Armada, saved Ireland from invasion, and Great Britain (with fifteen million inhabitants) from serious danger. One battle now might destroy the power of Great Britain. Russia and France together are now about equal to us; and certainly in a year or two will be much more than equal to us, unless we provide against this danger. After Napoleon reduced the

military strength of Prussia, Germany united and became able to crush France. But supposing we were beaten now, the dictate of foreign powers might debar us from more than a limited building of ships, for a fleet is not like an army, it takes years to construct; and if England were thus enfeebled, what have the colonies in remaining associated with us? Why should Australia suffer itself to become the butt of an enemy's attack, or be a candidate for invasion? That is far from impossible; moreover, in the next war the Suez Canal will be shut. In all probability you could not get through the Mediterranean at all. You could not against France and Russia combined—I question whether you could against France alone. The route will then be by the Cape of Good Hope; hence the importance of South Africa. There, as I saw on my visit to South Africa, people look to no other power but us for protection at sea, if we will but let them manage their own affairs inside the country, and give them our protection outside. British policy on the sea has, for a long time past, been to defend by being able to attack. We have gone on the principle of having a fleet in the Channel, and not fortifying our ports; but now France is so strong in torpedo boats that I hold our fleet could not have protection at Spithead, Portsmouth, or any of the Channel ports. France, moreover, could concentrate her fleet for a battle; for while we have no fortified ports, she has nothing but fortified ports. That is a black look out, you may say; and so it is. I should be glad to stir up the public mind to the danger. Even supposing we could cope with her, where would our merchant marine be in the event of war? One experience of ours in war with France was that a single privateer from Bordeaux took one million sterling in prize money out of British ships. Privateering, you say is abolished! No; it is not abolished when the necessities of a nation claim it, and 1894 sees this country with a fleet scarcely superior to that of France, not to mention that France has all her mail steamers ready to act as cruisers, every man in them a man-of-war's man, and every captain an officer of marine; whereas I do not think there is a single naval officer in any merchant ship of Great Britain. The policy of interchangeability between the navy and the mercantile marine of the country certainly ought to receive serious consideration; but it is only one of many details that demand attention. For the sake of our colonial empire alone, to say nothing of our trade and food supply, we need a navy strong enough to resist, at any moment, the fleets of the world combined.

Mr. Wm. Baxter, of the firm of Baxter & Hicks, (whose advertisement appears in this issue) does not need any introduction to most of the older members of the force, his several visits to this country in the interests of the late firm of Maynard, Harris & Co., outfitters, having earned for him a large clientele and extensive acquaintance.

This time, however, he appears representing his own firm, he, with his partner Mr. Hicks, having purchased the old and well known outfitting business of "Goy, Limited," of London.

Established in 1817, this firm was well known throughout England and the colonies, and the present proprietors of the business are worthily keeping up the high standing of the old firm.

Their specialties are anything a man may want from a yacht to a pair of boots, but our readers will be specially interested by their military and civil outfitting departments.

We hope that Mr. Baxter will meet with his usual measure of success in this trip through the country, and that it will prove a profitable and also an enjoyable one for him.

### Chest Development in the Army.

At the Royal United Service Institution, on the 2nd ult., a lecture was delivered by Mr. A. L. Hoper Dixon, A.M.S., on "The Art of Breathing as applied to Physical Development." Mr. Lennox Browne presided. The lecturer said his purpose was to show the relationship which existed between the correct process of respiration and the physical development of the chest. The chest might be increased in three diameters—viz., from above downwards, from before backwards, and sideways, and these might be easily observed from the exterior—(1) upper chest or collar bone and shoulder breathing; (2) mid-chest or rib breathing; and (3) abdominal or diaphragmatic breathing. Those movements were to some extent dependent on each other. The incorrect mode of breathing consisted in filling the upper and middle portions of the lungs with air partially at the expense of the lower. The correct method was the diaphragmatic, by which the lungs were filled with air throughout, but not necessarily overcrowded. The lecturer had brought up with him from Aldershot three recruits of the Medical Staff Corps, who had gone through a short course of breathing drill, and as a practical illustration he put the men through various exercises. These exercises were the means of thoroughly well airing the lungs, and therefore caused a corresponding increase of respiratory capacity, that was easily proved by means of the spirometer, when it might be seen that a man who breathed correctly would have no difficulty in outrivalling a man who hunched up his shoulders every time he inspired. In Weakly subjects with poor breathing capacity and delicate lungs, they might, with judicious practice, be the means of establishing a robust condition of health. As for stammering, these exercises might be the means of effecting a permanent cure. Another advantage to be gained was the increased expansibility of the chest. The reason men were rejected for the army, so far as chest measurement was concerned, was because their neither knew how to fill their lungs with air, nor how to empty them. If a healthy recruit, who did not come up to the required chest measurement, were submitted to him, he would guarantee in a few weeks, by means of the diaphragmatic drill, that he would expand his chest to the necessary requirements. He would recommend a course of these exercises at the time the recruit underwent his gymnastic training, and he considered the supervision of a medical officer essential. Gen. Fielding, Inspector General of Recruiting, in the course of the discussion which followed, said that the regulations described that the medical officer should judge of a recruit more by his chest expansion than by the actual minimum of his chest. He instanced one case where a recruit with small chest measurement was allowed to be specially enlisted and then, after a course of gymnastic drill, showed a very great chest expansion. If some scheme could be put forward in the Army Medical Department by which an efficient course of breathing drill could be applied to every recruit when he first entered, it would be a great benefit to the Army.

### The Northumberland Battalion.

The annual meeting of the officers of the 40th Northumberland Battalion was held in the "Brunswick" hotel, Colborne, on Tuesday, March 13th. Lieut.-Col. R. Z. Rogers, commandant, presided, and over 20 officers of the regiment were present at roll-call.

After the reception of the annual reports, the following committees were appointed: Band committee.—Capt. Butler, Brighton; Capt. Greer, Colborne; Capt. McCaughey and Surgeon O'Gorman, Cobourg;

Regimental committee—Capt. Snelgrove, Cobourg; Capt. Bonnycastle, Campbellford; and Lieuts. Floyd, Cobourg; Russ, Brighton; Wilson, Colborne; and Fowlds, Hastings. Rifle committee—Capt. Hamilton, Campbellford; Capt. Bonnycastle, Campbellford; Capt. Birdsall, Birdsall; Lieut. Givan, Campbellford, and Lieut. Fowlds, Hastings.

Col. Rogers announced that Capt. H. J. Snelgrove, commanding No. 1 Company, Cobourg, would be appointed on the regimental staff as Quartermaster; that Lieut. Ed. Campbell would be promoted to be captain of No. 1 Company, and that H. W. Laird would be recommended to the position of lieutenant in Mr. Campbell's place. It was intimated that several other official changes and promotions would probably take place before the Battalion marches to camp at Kingston next June.

The business of the meeting concluded, the officers adjourned to the dining room where a delicious dinner was served in elegant style by host Hicks.

A more successful military rendezvous has not been held in connection with the 40th Batt. since its establishment.

It was decided to re-engage the Brighton band, which has 15 pieces. There were a number of applications, among them the Coldsprings band.

## Military Books and Magazines.

### Two views of Waterloo.

In a work "The Campaign of Waterloo: a Military History," by J. C. Ropes, published by Putnam & Co., New York, the author maintains that Napoleon's arrangements were perfectly designed and should have ensured success. If his general had executed his orders well, the Prussian Army would have been destroyed and Wellington paralysed, if not defeated.

Blucher's arrangements were, he says, very defective, while Napoleon's tactics were immensely superior. The author considers the failures back of Blucher and Wellington the one on Wavre and the other on Waterloo, as very bad strategy. This double movement exposed Wellington to crushing defeat on the 17th, and the author of the work quoted approves of Napoleon's view, that his enemies should have retreated on Brussels, concentrating their combined armies, for in that case they would have opposed an infinitely superior force to that of the Emperor.

A series of accidents saved the Allies from what should have been their ruin. It is stated that the remissness of Ney, Soult, and Grouchy on the 17th prevented a victory for the French.

A different view is held by General John Watts de Peyster, the author of "Waterloo: the Campaign and the Battle," a work published by the same firm as the one previously alluded to. "Instead," he writes, "of Napoleon launching a column of crushing weight against the English left, and interposing decisively between Wellington and Blucher; or instead of making a vigorous demonstration against the British centre and a less vigorous one against the British right, Napoleon attacked in force what was about the strongest point of Wellington's line (the right), thus assaulting a prepared and strengthened stronghold with Infantry alone, losing first and last in the course of the attempt 5,000 men." It is conceded by de Peyster that Napoleon in the Waterloo campaign was an invalid, physically unfit for the part he undertook to play, and that pity for emasculated greatness should condone many failings. No one will be likely to dispute the assertion that "a man is not fit for vigorous thought who is sitting a-straddle on red-hot coals

sprinkled with corrosive acid."

Mr. Ropes, however, and those who agree with him, do not concede that Napoleon was physically unfit to command at Waterloo. Indeed, there is no need for such concession if the Emperor's arrangements were perfectly designed and failed by reason only of the remissness of his subordinates. At the same time, General de Peyster does not admit that Wellington won the battle of Waterloo. Such an assertion, in his view, would be a perversion of terms. "It is the truth (and that is glory enough for him and his troops) that they held their own so long against such terrible odds. Blucher decided, and therefore, technically as well as virtually, won the battle, and gleaned as well as gathered the fruits."

In fine, General de Peyster considers the views of the author of the "Campaign of Waterloo" erroneous, and sums up as follows:—The generalship displayed by Bonaparte at Waterloo was in many respects stupidity itself in spite of the praise bestowed on it by Thiers and other writers."

### The Cordite Case.

The cordite case came to a conclusion Wednesday, with judgment for the defendants, the chemists of the Government. The Nobel Company had a peculiarly skilled as well as a very powerful advocate in Mr. Fletcher Moulton, but he failed to establish his plea of infringement of patent to the satisfaction of Mr. Justice Romer. It was a case in which much the same results in the manufacture of a powerful explosive were produced by two different methods, the method that had priority being Mr. Nobel's. From the evidence it appeared that in 1888 Mr. Nobel, whom the Plaintiff Company now represent, took out a patent for the manufacture of ballistite, a smokeless explosive susceptible of granulation, from nitro-glycerine and soluble nitro-cellulose. At the date of this patent, two forms of nitro-cellulose were before the scientific world.

The one was soluble; the other was insoluble. The former, commonly called collodion cotton, or collodion gun-cotton, was used for photographic and surgical purposes. The latter, known as gun-cotton, was used for explosive purposes. It was more violent and more dangerous in proximity or connection with heat than soluble nitro-cellulose. Mr. Nobel employed soluble nitro-cellulose as the basis of manufacture of ballistite, and thereby arrived at an invention which, in the opinion of Mr. Justice Romer, who tried the present case, was useful and meritorious, and a proper subject-matter for letters patent. In the preparation of cordite—which, as every one is aware, resulted from the labours of the Explosive Committee and its individual members—insoluble nitro-cellulose was one of the bases of manufacture; and—apart from the question to which we have already referred, whether Mr. Nobel's patent of 1888 was valid—the single issue with which Mr. Justice Romer had to deal was, whether the use of insoluble nitro-cellulose had been claimed by Mr. Nobel in his specification, so as to render the manufacture of cordite by the defendant, Dr. Anderson, of Woolwich, an infringement of the ballistite patent. Although the action was nominally brought against Dr. Anderson, the real defendants were the Government. Both parties had the aid of the highest legal that scientific skill. The case has, therefore, been contested under eminently favorable conditions. But Mr. Justice Romer, without reserving judg-

ment according to the usual practice in heavy patent actions, he'd, without hesitation, that Mr. Nobel had confined his claim to the manufacture of ballistite from soluble nitro-cellulose and that the manufacture of cordite from insoluble nitro-cellulose was, therefore, no infringement of his invention. Dr. Anderson, representing the War Office, therefore won his case.

### The Hundred and Ten Ton Gun.

It is now twelve years since the first 110-ton gun was manufactured in England, and during that period forty of these monster weapons have been produced. Four of them have been sent to Italy, and two went down with the Victoria. It is easy to understand that such guns are an expensive means of defense, not only in the actual cost of the weapon and its ammunition, but also in the size of the ships required to carry them. The best ordnance experts calculate the life of the 110-ton gun to be from 75 to 80 rounds with full charges. These guns are fired with slow-burning cocoa powder, the name cocoa being derived from the brown colour of the powder. It is shaped in hexagonal prisms, this being the most convenient form of packing, and 10,000 of these prisms are needed to make a full charge for this monster gun. Each prism is pierced with a hole in the centre to give ready access to the flame and ensure an equable ignition. For most of the large naval guns the powder charge is made up of four cartridges, but owing to the extraordinary weight of the 110-ton gun charge (960-lbs.) it is divided into eight cartridges of 120 lbs. each. To load the gun it is necessary to bring it to its extreme elevation, and then eleven distinct operations are gone through before the weapon is ready to be discharged by electricity. It takes two minutes and a half to load and fire the gun. The projectile used when forts or ships are attacked weighs 1,800 lbs. or about 200 lbs. less than a ton. In firing the gun against a body of men or a flotilla of boats a steel cylinder enclosing 2,300 four-ounce bullets would be used. As soon as the shrapnel bursts the bullets go flying on, the spinning of the shell, caused by the rifled grooves of the gun, spreading them over a large area.

### A Lament from the Rear Rank.

"Close up, rear rank." That old refrain,  
Bangs in my tortured ears again.  
I spread my gait, and glue my nose  
Fast into my file-leader's clothes.  
His collar-button I inspect,  
And pour my breathings down his neck.  
I hear him grumble, growl, and blow,  
And beg his pardon soft and low.  
I wonder as I peg along,  
Unseen, unnoticed in the throng,  
If I will ever rank achieve,  
And wear some chevrons on my sleeve.  
And how 'twill seem to step out, free  
To swear at fellows under me.  
I stumble—There it goes again!  
"Rear rank, close up"—for me, 'tis plain.

THE COUNTERSIGN.

**Bull's Eyes.**

(A Bisley Epic.)

The summer sun was sinking fast  
As swift through Working junction passed  
A youth, who from the far North came  
With but one thought, with but one aim—  
To make  
Bull's-eyes.

"Give up the chase," would Prudence hint;  
"Ware entrance fees, charged without  
stint;  
Beware the rains, the mirage haze."  
On Bisley still he fixed his gaze;

"I'll make  
Bull's-eyes."

'Mid gathering shades he reached the Camp,  
And joined the throng, who round the lamp  
With eager eyes the long list scanned;  
"What's in?" "What's counted out?"  
and d—d

The dropped  
Bull's-eyes.

Then strode he on, and to his tent,  
All thought still on one object bent;  
Yet slept he, as on bed of down,  
While earwigs scamp'ered o'er his crown;  
He dreamt  
Bull's-eyes.

When morning broke with gleams of grey,  
Forth sprang he then to meet the day  
So full of hope, so full of fate,  
That ere it's close might find him great,  
With those  
Bull's-eyes.

"Ah! rest thee, youth," the old hand said,  
"Here in this bucket cool thy head,  
And ere the moon, if thou hast sense,  
I'll take thee where fair maids dispense,  
What makes  
Bull's-eyes."

"Temp me not thus! I have been told  
How in past days, not yet grown old,  
Two trusty shots—I guard the name—  
Of Queen's and International fame,  
Sought there  
Bull's-eyes.

"Then strode they bravely o'er the heath;  
The figured board they lay beneath,  
Piled on a score, superb in size,  
And found—that for a Tyros' prize,  
They'd made  
Bull's-eyes.

"Fear have I too, ere close of day,  
A calm, cold voice may to me say—  
'Cease firing there! Five shillings pay;  
Wrong target hit; what name?'—and they  
Are all  
Bull's-eyes.

"Nay! with thy nostrum tempt me not;  
'Tis nerve and brain must guide each shot,  
Not 'bull's-eye mixture,' Heaven forbid!  
On self alone my hopes depend  
To make  
Bull's-eyes."

Forth walked he then. But on a mound,  
Late in the day, the youth was found  
Stretched at full length, with nerve-strung  
face;  
But on the board behind no trace  
Of those  
Bull's-eyes.

Then with sad heart and visage gray,  
Home to the North he took his way,  
And there, through snows of winter drear,  
Clings to the hope that still, next year,  
He'll make  
Bull's-eyes.

3rd Lanark Gazette.

**Camels Brave in Battle.**

It may be stupidity and it may be  
bravery, but a camel is as steady under  
fire as a tower. The Persians mounted  
small cannons on the backs of their  
camels and called them zambwabs, or  
"little wasps." This fashion was  
adopted in India, and after the battle  
of Sobraon 2,000 of these artillery camels  
were captured. In the Indian mutiny  
the British had a camel corps of 150  
beasts, and on the back of each camel  
sat a Scotch Highlander in his kilt. In  
1845 Sir Charles Napier had a camel  
corps in Sindh, and in one day he march-  
ed 75 miles, defeated a brigand chief,  
and marched home again. In 1878 the  
British used camels against the Afghans,  
and the Government paid for 50,000 camels  
that died in those campaigns. Many  
of these were driven to death by their  
owners, in order that they might claim  
the Government bounty.

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OTTAWA - March 20	PORT ARTHUR - April 12	BANFF - May 5
KINGSTON - " 27	FORT WILLIAM - " 14	VANCOUVER " 8
TORONTO - " 31	WINNIPEG - " 17	VICTORIA - " 11
HAMILTON - April 3rd	REGINA - " 24	SAN FRANCISCO 17
LONDON - " 7th	CALGARY - May 3rd	DENVER - " 22
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