



# THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE

Vol. X  
No. 5

MONTREAL, MARCH 1, 1895.

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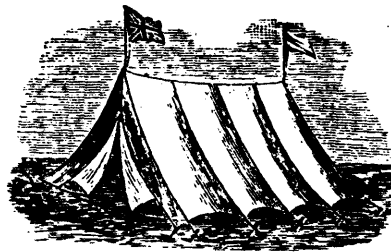
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THE CANADIAN

# Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

VOL. X.  
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All communications and remittances should be addressed to the editor, P. O. Box 1011, Montreal.

MONTREAL, MARCH 1, 1895.

## Notes and Comments

Are the militia men assuring themselves that political candidates are solid on the militia question before pledging them their vote and support? We owe as much a duty to the force at the polls as we do when in uniform. Let us all not forget it, and we shall see a big change for the better in militia matters in Canada.

Unfortunately it has not always followed that members of the force are its best friends in parliament, but nevertheless some militiamen are necessary there, and militiamen should see to it that they get there. A retired officer or layman thoroughly friendly to the force, alive

to its shortcomings and determined to have them remedied, would be more useful, in Ottawa, however, than a member of the force not alive to its pressing requirements and capable of impressing them upon an indifferent government.

Of course there is naturally an objection to mixing up the question of defence with politics, but how is it to be helped? Things are in such a bad state with the force just now that it is doubtful whether a remedy can be effected, whether the public can be aroused to the necessity for a complete reorganization of the force without an energetic presentation of the militia's demands during the electoral campaign just inaugurated. Political agitation is a rather disgusting expedient, but it is all that is left for the militia, with the columns of the press closed to them by that insulting gag clause, which would have done credit to the dark ages. By the way, how far is that law responsible for the present position of the militia?

It is really astonishing, considering the paramount importance of the subject and the prevailing ignorance in our service regarding it, that more attention is not given to the study of tactics. The importance of tactical and strategical study is very apparent, and if once indulged in becomes almost an infatuation, it is so entertaining. It seems a pity that more of the lectures at the military institutes, which by the way are doing good work, should not be devoted to the elucidation and discussion of strategical and tactical problems.

This work could be done during

the winter months, but should be preliminary, merely to practical demonstrations in the field. One of the advantages of tactical study at home is that it leads on to tactical and strategical work in the field, for the thoughtful student feels an insatiable desire to test his theories and the principles laid down by the hand books and other authorities in the field. However well drilled and organized our force may be, it can never be thoroughly trained until it has some field training. We would like to see good honest field days in every militia centre during the coming year and the Government should doubtless assist with the expense.

We are not among those who would do away altogether with reviews and display parades for the sake of practical field work, for we believe that the time-honored Queen's Birthday review, with its picturesque *feu de joie*, its long line, its march past, its carnival of martial music and its admiring crowds, was a most useful institution for the militia. In addition to the fillip it gave to *esprit de corps*, it likewise helped amazingly with the recruiting, and kept the force before the public eye and gave it a place near the public heart. It has doubtless been one of the great mistakes of the service to deprive it of so much "pomp and panoply" as we have done. Although this is a utilitarian age, fuss and feathers still have their place in the military economy.

Still there is a place for everything, and we think that the millinery department of the militia could get along very well without quite so many feathers. Each regiment

ought to know something about its own business, and the officers should be the best judges as to whether they can afford the luxury of full dress uniforms as prescribed by the up-to-date military milliners. Service papers in England are discussing the complaints of army officers, who consider it an injustice to be compelled to go to the heavy expense of buying gold belts, sashes, etc., for the sake of wearing them a couple of times a year. If the complaint is well grounded in the army with how much more force does it come from the Canadian militia. The gold belts should be abolished in our service.

One of Fred. Villiers' descriptions at his Montreal lecture reminded the writer of a rather ludicrous incident in our own service. The English war correspondent was describing an action in the Japo-Chinese war. It was raining and the Chinese troops, as they fought, carefully kept their uniforms and themselves covered with their umbrellas. After the Japs had captured the commanding position a demand to surrender was made on the Chinese general. The latter said he did not object, but thought it better to stop until the rain had ceased, as to surrender he would have to parade his army and their uniforms would be spoiled.

Some years ago a proposition was made to hold a big field day near a certain big Canadian city. One of the commanding officers strenuously objected, remarking, "Why should we (the officers) go to the expense of paying the day's expenses, and if it rained have to come home and buy another sixty dollars worth of undress uniform?" An economical and serviceable undress uniform for our militia officers is an immediate necessity.

The Minister of Militia has done at once both a popular and a just act in securing another appointment for Lieut.-Col. Mattiee, formerly Brigade Major of the Fifth Military District. That Lieut.-Col. Mattiee's military qualifications demanded recognition goes almost without saying, for few officers in the service had so long and meritorious a service, or were as conversant with the regulations and laws of our service as he. Then a more painstaking

and energetic officer in camp we never had in Canada. Nor must the gallant colonel's popularity and splendid genial qualities be forgotten, for genialty and other elements tending to make the service attractive are invaluable just now, when there is so little to attract young men to the service.

Congratulations to Lieut. Colonel Gray are also in order, and these should be shared by the force, for his new appointment should be one productive of much good throughout the entire force. Lieut.-Col. Gray is a first-class officer and a popular gentleman everywhere.

Thanks to the presence in Canada of the organizer of the movement, and to the endorsement of His Excellency the Governor-General, it as though an era of development is before the Boy's Brigade movement in Canada. The movement is one deserving of every encouragement at the hands of the militia department and of the members of the force. With the school cadet corps system and the Boy's Brigade movement properly developed, we believe that the problem of recruiting for the militia would be solved and the efficiency of Canada's defensive force would be increased almost a hundred fold.

Despatches from Ottawa announce that considerable new machinery for the Dominion cartridge factory at Quebec is on its way out from England. Does this mean that the Government is going in for the manufacture of 303 ammunition for the Martini-Metford rifles? If it does, this fact would plainly indicate that the Government has decided, in spite of statements to the contrary, to proceed with the re-arming of the militia with the Martini-Metford. Meantime the force and the public would like to know just what was the result of the investigations previously made by the Government into the complaints made about the new rifle? If all of the numerous charges made were disproved, by all means let us know it.

"Major General Herbert has sailed for England," was the simple announcement in the daily papers the other day, and it set many tongues at once wagging. "Will

the general ever come back?" is the question of the day just now.

Do you know of any errors in the new militia list? If you do either report them at once to headquarters or for ever after hold your peace about them.

## News of the Service.

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

EDITOR, CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE

P.O. Box, 387, Montreal, Que.

### Kingston.

KINGSTON, Feb. 25th.—On Saturday afternoon last a rumor became current on the streets that a man known as "Scotty" Ross, belonging to "A" Field Battery R.C.A., had died suddenly, in the hospital at Tete du Pont Barracks. Coupled with this statement was the startling story that the man had, on Monday 18th inst, reported himself sick, that Surgeon Major Neilson had given him medicine, and ordered him to continue on duty. On the following morning, said the report, Ross did not appear on "sick parade," and when the non-com. in charge, inquired, by the Surgeon-Major's orders, the reasons for the man's absence, he was told that Ross was in bed and unable to parade. Upon this, according to the story, the Surgeon-Major had Ross taken before the commanding officer and sentenced to ten days "C. B." On the next day Ross is said to have been detailed for guard-duty, and to have become so ill while doing sentry-go, that he had to be relieved and sent into hospital where he remained until Saturday evening, when he died.

This story was told by a number of the men of the Battery, with the utmost positiveness. On hearing it, a reporter visited the Barracks, and the story was repeated to him there by several of the men.

Surgeon Major Neilson was seen and gave an emphatic contradiction to the story as told by the men. The version of the affair was as follows:—On Monday, 18th inst., Ross was reported sick. I went to see him, found that he was suffering from rheumatism, gave him some medicine, and ordered him to continue on duty. On the next morning Ross' name was again among the names of those reported sick, but when I inspected the sick parade, he was absent. I sent the non-com. in charge of the parade to enquire about him, and on his return was told that Ross was in bed and was unable to get up. I visited him in his quarters and found him indeed too ill for duty, inflammatory rheumatism having developed. I at once had him re-

moved to hospital, and placed him under treatment. He began to improve, and yesterday (Friday) was a great deal better. To-day (Saturday) too, when I made my hospital rounds, I found him much brighter. Throughout the day he conversed with the other men in hospital, and with the attendants, and showed every sign of making a speedy recovery. But at a few minutes past four o'clock this afternoon, while talking to one of his comrades, he died without any warning. The story as to my having him punished for "shamming" sickness is entirely without truth. He was confined to Barracks, I believe, some time before falling ill, for some offence or other, but it was not at my instance nor on my complaint. My explanation of the poor fellow's awfully sudden death is that the rheumatism, which had been moving from one part of his body to another, touched his heart, and killed him as swiftly as a rifle-bullet would have done. There will be no inquest. It is quite unnecessary that one should be held, as the poor fellow died from natural, and clearly apparent causes.

It is only just to Surgeon-Major Neilson that his version of the story is corroborated by several members of the corps, who have every reason to know the truth of the matter.

Ross joined the battery about two years ago. He was a Scotchman and had one brother, a civilian, living in this city.

The quadrille party given by the Staff Sergeants and Sergeants of "A" Field Battery, on the night of Friday 22nd inst., was an unqualified success. Among the invited guests who were present were Major Drury, commanding the battery, and Capt. Gaudet, Surgeon Major Neilson and Veterinary Surgeon Massie, all of the battery, and Lieut. Cockburn, of the 2nd Dragoons. The different city corps were well represented and the civilian element was present in large force. Refreshments were served during the evening. Entertainment was provided for those present who were non-dancers, and the gallant sergeants did everything in their power to make the enjoyment of their guests complete. Needless to say they succeeded to perfection.

Sergt. Major MacKenzie arrived at Tete du Pont barracks from Fredericton, N. B., a few days ago in charge of a draft of general service men. The Sergeant Major, it is safe to say, has a longer period of service to his credit than any other member of the Canadian forces. Such an extended period has he served, indeed, that your correspondent hesitates to give it, lest he should be disbelieved.

Sergt. Baird and two gunners from the Toronto Field Battery are taking the short course of instruction at the Royal School of Artillery, Tete du Pont Barracks.

A petition is in circulation in the city, and will be forwarded to the Royal Humane Society of England, asking that the society's medal be awarded to Gunner John E. Bramah, of "A" Field Battery, who has saved no less than five persons from death by drowning, among them being a son of Major Drury.

The discussion among the sergeants of the 14th Batt. P. W. R., regarding the

re-establishment of their mess continues. They have had the offer of suitable rooms, and the time would seem to be ripe for the step to be taken.

Spring drill with the 14th will commence in a few weeks, and the probability is that more thorough and systematic work will be done this year than ever before. Several new prizes will be offered for competition on the rifle ranges, and the outlook is bright for a good shooting season. It is to be hoped that the battalion will not be compelled to do this shooting with the obsolete Snider this year. The new Martini-Metfords tested here last fall gave satisfaction to those who used them, and the corps expects to receive a full issue early in the season.

VEDETTE.

### Halifax.

On Thursday, Jan. 31, the Local Legislature was opened by His Honor the Lt. Governor who was accompanied by Lt. Col. Clarke, Major Murged and Captain Ritchie, A D.C.

Lt. Col. J. D. Irving, D.A.G., Lt. Col. Curren, Lt. Col. Humphrey and Major Oxley represented the Canadian Militia, Lt. Col. Anstruther, B.A. and Lt. Saunders, B.A., were also present. Lieut. General Montgomery Moore was prevented by illness from being present.

The Guards of Honour were furnished by the King's Regt. and 66th Regt. P.L.F., the former under command of Captain Hugh Johnstone, and the latter being in charge of Captain Davidson. The usual salute was fired from the Citadel Battery by a detachment from the H.G.A. under command of Captain Parker.

The officers of the Hx Bat. G. A., held their annual meeting on the 7th Feb., when the accounts were passed and the various committees appointed for this year. It was decided to request the Inspector of Artillery to drop the Bat. from the usual efficiency competition or to arrange a more equitable system, as it is found to be utterly impossible for Coy's of 100 men each to attain to the same degree of proficiency as can be reached by the Coy of 12 men, against which the Hx Bat. has had to compete for the past two years.

A hockey match played on the evening of the 8th Feb. between officers of the Garrison and officers of the H. G. A., was very closely contested. When time was called each team had scored four goals, and on playing off the Garrison team won the match. This being the first time the H.G.A. officers played together, the result was considered by their friends very satisfactory.

### Toronto.

Up to the time of writing we are still in the dark as regards the result of the Gzowski cup competition for 1891.

If the donor of this trophy was aware of the indifference displayed by the Ottawa authorities in declaring the result from the information furnished them some months ago, in all probability he would recall the trophy and in doing so confer a favor on the competing corps, the majority of whose members have ceased to look on the winning of this trophy in the light which it deserves.

The Camp Fire of the Battleford Column is an assured success. The greater portion of those comprising that column have signified their intention to be present, to enjoy the good things that have been provided by the committee.

The band of the Royal Grenadiers furnished the music for the Guard of Honor from No. 2 Co. on the occasion of the opening of Parliament on the 21st ult.

The suite of Lieut. Governor Kirkpatrick at the opening of the House was composed of Col. Sergt. Casimir Gzowski, Lt. Col. Otter, Lt. Col. Hamilton, Lt. Col. G. T. Denison, Lt. Col. Dunn, Maj. Lessard, Captain Kirkpatrick, Commander Laud.

For the second time since its inception the 48th Highlanders have lost their Adjutant. On the resignation of Capt. W. Macdonald, Capt. McGillivray was appointed to the post, but owing to a promotion and transfer to the Bank of Commerce at London, Ont., he has been compelled to tender his resignation within the last few days. Capt. McGillivray's absence from the 48th will be greatly felt, as he was deservedly popular with all ranks, and was one of the hardest workers in all matters regimental. A successor has not yet been appointed, and in the meantime it is supposed that the duties will be looked after by the regiment's hardest and most effective worker, Major Macdonald.

The outing of B. Co., Q. O. R., on Friday evening, the 15th, on the invitation of Major Pellart, was a huge success and enjoyed to the utmost by all the members of B Co.

I Co. and Major Murray celebrate their annual dinner on the 4th of March. It matters little whether Lent is on or not to this gallant crowd, the celebration is always the liveliest and noisiest in the regiment.

II Co. Q. O. R., and H Co. 48th Highlanders are initiating a new order of things by holding a joint-dinner at an early day. The outcome of the idea will be watched with great interest by many other companies.

### Coburg.

A few months ago, the officers of the military organization having their headquarters in Coburg, formed a club to be known as the Coburg Military Club, with Lieut. Col. Boulton, 3rd Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons, as their president, and on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12th, they in conjunction with the officers of the 40th Battalion, held their first dinner at the Columbian Hotel. It was undoubtedly one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind ever held in Coburg. Covers were laid for forty guests, the cosy dining hall being comfortably filled. The assemblage was graced by the presence of a number of distinguished officers from different points in Ontario, while a large contingent of the officers of the 40th Battalion and Prince of Wales Dragoons was also present. That old veteran, Lt. Col. D'Arcy Boulton, presided, having Lt. Col. Cotton, D. A. G., on his right, and Lt. Col. Rogers, 40th Battalion, on his left. Among the others present were Lt. Col. Skill, 11th Foot; Lt. Col. Graveley, "Stanley Barracks," Toronto; Major Biggar, 15th Belleville; Major Guillett, M. P.; Major McCaughey, 40th; Surgeon

Waters, Cobourg Artillery; Surgeon O'Gorman, 40th; Capt. and Adj. Mason, 57th, Peterboro; Capt. Snelgrove, Quarter-Master, 40th; Captains Hamilton, Fowlds, Floyd and Campbell of the 40th; Capt. McNaughton, R. L.; Capt. MacNachtan, Cobourg Artillery; Lts. Gerow and Cochrane, and Paymaster Hagerman, 3rd Regt. Cavalry; Lt. MacNachtan, Cobourg Artillery; Lts. Rogers, Laird and Boggs, 40th Battalion. The civilians were represented by Hector Cameron, Q. C.; Alderman Spence and McColl, and Messrs. Cruickshank, W. F. Kerr, Cotel, Daintry, Graig, Gowans, Kirkpatrick, Loosemore, Heward, Longmore, and J. H. Garbutt of Peterboro.

For nearly two hours the guests discussed the splendid menu which host Smith had provided and during this time Prof. Geiger's orchestra contributed excellent music which put everybody in good humor and greatly enhanced the pleasure of the evening. Every person seemed to be in his element, and sociability ran high. The president then offered the formal toast to "The Queen," after which an informal list of toasts was proceeded with, the first being "Prince of Wales," followed by "The Governor-General," "The Army and Navy," brought Lt.-Col. Skill, Lt.-Col. Rogers, and Lt.-Col. Graveley to their feet.

Lt.-Col. Rogers took the opportunity afforded him to expressing regret that the rural battalions were so systematically neglected by the authorities, and pointed out clearly and forcibly that a camp held only once in every three years was calculated to injure any force.

Lt.-Col. Graveley, in the course of his remarks, paid a glowing tribute to the Cobourg Battery, and proposed a toast to the first battery in the Dominion. This was responded to by Capt. McNaughton, R. L., Cap. MacNachtan, Lt. MacNachtan and Surgeon Waters. "Our Guests" was replied to by an eloquent array of talent. Lt.-Col. Cotton expressed his gratification at being present. In his official visits he always found the force in Cobourg enthusiastic and efficient. Major Biggar and Adj. Mason brought greetings from Belleville and Peterboro respectively. Mr. Hector Cameron, whose son is now in the Imperial Army in India, recalled many incidents in the history of Cobourg tending to show that the military spirit was always keen in this town. Major Gullett made an eloquent speech, in which he pronounced a well-deserved encomium upon Cadader's defenders. In proposing the toast of "Our President," Lt.-Col. Cotton made a graceful reference to Lt.-Col. Boulton, and to his long and useful life in the service. The gallant Colonel responded in very happy terms. The Vice-President, Capt. MacNachtan, proposed the health of "The Learned Professions," coupling with it the names of Surgeon Waters and O'Gorman, and Barristers Kerr, McColl, and Cruickshank. "The R. M. C." proposed by Mr. Hector Cameron, was duly acknowledged by Lt. Rogers. "The Press Gang" was fittingly replied to by Q. M. Snelgrove, (late Cobourg World,) Capt. Floyd and Lt. Laird (Sentinel Star.) "The Ladies" were championed by Major Gullett, Mr. Garbutt, Mr. Cotel and Capt. Campbell. The song "The Old Volunteer" by Lt.-Col. Rogers, and "Auld Lang Lyne" by the company terminated the proceedings of a most pleasant and enjoyable evening.

The annual meeting of the officers of the 40th Battalion, A. M., was held at the Dunham House, Cobourg, at 3 p.m. of Tuesday, Feb. 12th. Owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads the attendance was the smallest for years. The

reports of the band and rifle committee were received and adopted. The former showed a balance on the right side, while the latter had a deficit of 70 cents.

The following committees were then drafted:

Band:—Major McCaughey, Surgeon O'Gorman, Cpts. Butler and Greer.

Regimental:—Captains Bonnycastle, Snelgrove, Floyd and Campbell, and Lieuts. Wilson and Russell.

Rifle:—Cpts. Hamilton, Bonnycastle and Fowlds, Lints, Givan and Bidsall.

This fine battalion is composed of the bone and sinew of Northumberland Co., (Ont.) Its officers are justly proud of its reputation; and although terribly handicapped by being sent to brigade camp only once in every three years, are yet to be found well to the fore on Inspection day. They are a thoroughly well-trained body of men; the officers holding among them 10 first-class certificates, 6 seconds, 6 subalternes, (5 appointed last year) are provisionally qualified, and 10 officers. Lt. Rogers is a graduate of the R. M. C. The utmost unanimity prevails amongst the officers, and the battalion was never in a higher state of efficiency. After discussing the prospects of going into camp in June, and other general matters of interest to the corps, the meeting adjourned until the evening when the joint dinner of the Cobourg Military Club and the officers of the 40th Battalion took place.

## Quebec.

QUEBEC, 27th February, 1895.

The annual meeting of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, will be held in the City of Ottawa on the 1st prox. It is anticipated that it will exceed all previous meetings in point of numbers, and an enjoyable time is looked for.

Mr. Kenneth J. R. Campbell, of the Carabiniers, who recently returned to Quebec, after having taken part in the capture of Brohemie, on the Benin River, West Coast of Africa, has left for a trip to the United States. The cold weather at the time of his arrival was such as to cause him to spend but a few days at home.

The military hockey and curling teams have reason to congratulate themselves upon their victories, having defeated the Royal Scots, of Montreal, on the 16th inst. The Garrison Hockey Club are the champions, having won every match this season as well as a splendid trophy which was presented by the Ottawa Carnival Committee.

The result of their last match stood four games to two in their favour. From all accounts the match proved very amusing throughout.

The Royal Canadian Artillery have had snow shoe parades of late and there is some talk of the 8th Royal Rifles having a march out on snow shoes.

The presence of some of the members of the Royal Scots in the city, who came in connection with the hockey and curling matches, has given rise to the subject of the 8th Royal Rifles visiting Montreal in May next. As however the expense attached will be considerable, it is doubtful if it will result in any definite

action being taken. Should, however, a favourable view be taken of the matter it will serve as an incentive to well attended parades and the riflemen would give a good account of themselves.

Some of the companies are making good progress in completing their compliment of men and recruits are hard at work. The new adjutant having ample time at his disposal, will be in a position to devote much of it to regimental work, to the benefit of the corps.

The smoking concert given by the members of the Garrison Club on the evening of the 13th inst., proved one of the most enjoyable events of the season and was well attended, about a hundred persons having availed themselves of spending the evening in the comfortable quarters of the club. Lieut.-Colonel T. J. Duchesnay, D. A. G., the president presided and was ably assisted by the indefatigable secretary, Captain Chas. J. Dunn.

Among the military men present were noticed Lieut.-Col. Montizambert and Messrs. J. Ogilvy, Henri A. Panet and J. Benyon, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, Major Hetherington and Mr. Turner, of the Q. O. C. H.; Lieut.-Col. Geo. R. White, Captains C. J. Dunn, J. B. Peters, W. J. Ray and Messrs. T. W. S. Dunn, and Scott Ives, of the 8th R. R.; the 9th battalion being represented by Lieut.-Col. Evanturel, and Capt. Pennee. Mr. E. H. Drury and Mr. H. J. Lamb represented the unattached list, the former being the president of the Royal Military College Club. In addition to the riflemen mentioned were Captains Geo. Van Felson and O. B. C. Richardson. The retired list was well to the front with Major C. A. Pentland, and Captains A. F. Hunt, T. C. Aylwin and Ernest F. Wurtele. Major John S. Hall, of the Montreal Field Battery, was also present and who has since resigned his commission in that corps.

The programme consisted of some twelve pieces, made up of songs, piano and guitar solos, selections, &c., and which, needless to state, were well rendered and much appreciated by those present.

The following kindly provided the evening's amusement: Mr. A. F. Ashmead, Major LeVasseur, Captains J. B. Peters, and Messrs. J. H. C. Ogilvy, H. J. Lamb, Robbins, Morkill. The Hon. Mr. Curran being in the audience was called upon for a song and gave "Old King Cole" in his very best style which fairly brought down the house. He kindly responded with another song at the termination of the first.

The concert having proved in every sense most successful, it is hoped that another will be in order before the close of the winter.

PATROL.

A quantity of new machinery for a cartridge factory to be established in Quebec will shortly be shipped from England.

## Montreal.

The annual drills of the city battalions have begun in earnest, the Victoria Rifles being the first to start their company drills this year. There are two trophies in this battalion for competition this year, the Sims Cup for companies and the Hamilton Cup for sections.

The following rules will govern the competition for the Sims cup. The cup is to be competed for annually, and held for the season by the company making the highest total number of points:—

1. Attendance at company at battalion parades for drills ordered by the officer commanding, based on the percentage of the strength of the company. Possible 100 points.
2. Attendance at parade at annual inspection. One point for each N. C. O. and man present.
3. Clothing and accoutrements, 30 pts.
4. Company books and interior economy, 30 points.
5. Company drill, 100 points.
6. Manual and firing, 40 points.
7. Officers' questions (2 each, value 3 points), 18 points.
8. N. C. O. questions (2 each, value 3 points), 18 points.
9. Attendance at annual company target practice at Cote St. Luc ranges, one point per N. C. O. and man present on day appointed.
10. Figure of merit at annual company target practice, based on the strength of the company.
11. Parades will fall in at 8:15 p. m., and only those present at roll call will count for attendance in the competition. Roll must be called after the company falls in, and parade state given, and at company drill parade state shall be signed by instructor.

The following rules will govern the competition for the Hamilton cup:—The cup will be competed for annually, and held for the season by the section making the highest number of points:—

1. Strength—Sections will be restricted to 12 men, until strength of company reaches 24 files, after which they may be increased to 16 men. Corporals will count as men.
2. Attendance:—Each N. C. O. and man present at each company or battalion parade ordered during the season will count 1/4 point.
- Target practice on day appointed for company, 1/2 point.
- Battalion annual inspection, 1/2 point.
3. Drill—Manual exercise, 5 points; firing exercise, 5 points; bayonet exercise, 5 points; physical drill, 5 points; squad drill, 5 points. Total, 25 points. 1/4 point from total will be deducted for each man absent short of 6 files.
- To be drilled by section commander.
4. Dress—For neatness and cleanliness on night of company competition for Sir Donald A. Smith cup—10 points.
- Maxim gun squad and Bicycle corps are eligible to compete for Hamilton cup.

Capt. Chas. E. English, B.A., professor of the Royal Military College, lectured at the Military Institute Saturday 16th on "English Army Organization." There was a fair attendance.

No. 1 Company of the M. G. A. association met Feb. 11th and elected the following officers for the year:—President, Major McEwen, re elected; vice-president, Col. Sgt.-Major Fellows; hon. president, Lieut. Barton; hon. vice-president, Lieut. Howard; sec. treas., Sgt. E. Pyfe, re elected; company committee, Sergts. Harper and Heisner;

Corps. McCleave, Dennis, Richards and Little, Bomb. Barnes and Penny; Gunners M. Rae, Beck, Greenfield and Madden; rifle committee, Corp. Richards, Gunners J. Cooke, Greenfield, Beck and J. Carpenter; auditors, Gunners J. Cole and George Cooke, re elected.

The commanding officers have chosen the following nights for drill:—Monday, Victoria Rifles; Tuesday, Prince of Wales Rifles; Wednesday, Mount Royal Rifles, and No. 1 Troop Duke of Connaught Hussars; Thursday, Sixth Fusiliers; Friday, Montreal Field Battery and Montreal Garrison Artillery; band practice on Saturday nights and no band shall be allowed to practice otherwise than in the Drill Hall, except on the night that the regiment, it is attached to, is drilling. This last move is a good one and it is to be hoped that it will be strictly enforced.

There was some disappointment expressed by militiamen at the lecture delivered by Mr. Villiers, the war correspondent on the Chino Japanese war. Mr. Villiers gave absolutely no information about the strategy or tactics of the opposing forces; but then he was not speaking to a purely military audience. He was interesting to civilians.

The question of a military school for Montreal is once more coming to the fore and two different meetings lately have discussed the matter and come to the same old decision that such a school is a necessity.

At a meeting of city commanding officers held last week, it was decided to attempt to organize a field day for the Queen's Birthday. Lieut.-Col. Starke and Major Hooper were appointed a committee to discuss the matter.

A scheme is on foot to tender a banquet to Hon. Mr. Patterson, Minister of Militia.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Amalgamated Rifle Association is to be held March 6.

Captain W. M. Andrews has been elected captain of the 6th Fusiliers Rifle team, to succeed Captain Chambers retired.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Burland has given the 6th Fusiliers a trophy to be competed for under similar terms as the Sims cup in the Victoria Rifles.

The last evening's shooting for the Martin Sons & Co.'s trophies has changed the standing of the teams quite materially. The 5th are now leading with an average of 82 points per man—10 men having fired. The Vics are next averaging 79.6.9 for nine men. The Sixth rank third with an average of 79.3.9 for 10 men, the M. G. A. 70.8.10 for the same number, while the P. W. R. are last with an average of 66.

Great interest is being taken in the Morris Tube challenge match, for the trophies presented by Messrs. John Martin Sons & Co., and the ranges of the 6th, where the shooting is taking place, are crowded with competitors and spectators. Just now the 6th are well ahead, eight of their 15 having shot and standing with 650 points, or an average of 81.2.8 per man. The Royal Scots are next, eight of their men having averaged 79.7.8

—a total of 639. The Vics, with a total of 543 for seven men only, an average of 77.4.7 per man, come after the 5th, while the M. G. A. and Prince of Wales for seven men each, have averaged only 72.5.7 and 63.4.7 each. The chances are decidedly in favor of the Sixth winning the trophy, while the Vics and Scots will run each other very close for second place.

The matter of fitting up the rear gallery of the Drill Hall as a Morris Tube Range is beginning to be talked about more and more, and it is likely that some move will be taken shortly in the matter.

The Drill Hall is floored at last. Our local men will have a rest from the cinder atmosphere they had to breathe when drilling, in the past. The last nail was driven in the other day, on the request of the contractor, by Lt. Col. Houghton, D. A. G., and the end of the job was celebrated by the usual toasts, etc.

## Huntingdon.

The annual business meeting of the Frontier Rifle Association in connection with the 5th Battalion, was held in the county building, Huntingdon, on the 12th Feb. In the absence of the President, Lt.-Col. McEachern, C. M. G., G. W. Stevens, M. L. A., Vice-President, occupied the chair. The financial statement of the Secretary Treasurer was audited and adopted, showing the funds to be in a good healthy state. The officers of last year were re-elected. A committee was appointed to get a new target for next season, and a vote of thanks was passed to Lt.-Col. McEachern, C. M. G., Julius Scriver, M. P., G. W. Stevens, M. L. A., for their liberal donations to the funds of this association. A good programme will be arranged for this season's shooting, and efforts will be made to have the association well represented at the Provincial matches.

## St. Johns.

V. R. I.  
LIEUT.-COLONEL COUNT D'ORSOMMENS  
AND OFFICERS NO. 3 REGIMENTAL DEPOT  
AT HOME  
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 25TH, 1895.  
AT 8.30 O'CLOCK.  
THE BARRACKS. DANCING

The foregoing is a copy of a card which was issued last week to friends in St. Johns and a few abroad by the officers of "No. 3 Regimental Depot." Though gotten up in a hurry the "At Home" was neither more nor less than a ball at the barracks, all the details of which were happily conceived and well carried out. The fine mess rooms were very appropriately decorated and made to do duty for the occasion and never were these historic apartments thronged with a happier company than assembled therein on Monday evening. The guests were received in the ante-room by the Countess d'Orsommens, assisted by the wives of Maj. Young, Capts. McDougall, Fages and Fiset. Surgeon Maj. Campbell was also present with his brother officers of the corps, and by his courtesy to the guests made up in part for the absence of the ladies of his household. The attached officers of the school, to the number of 15, were also present. The band of the company furnished the music and the spacious dining hall was devoted to the terpsichorean exercises. The programme included both square and round dances and all entered heartily into the festivities of the evening. An excellent supper was served in the billiard room between 11 and 1 o'clock. The dresses of many of the ladies were remarkably handsome and in harmony with the surroundings, but we shall not trust ourselves to par-

ticularize on this score. The party did not brake up till about 3 a. m. The following is the list of invited guests, alphabetically arranged:—

Sheriff and Mrs Arpin, Messrs Austins, Lt Col Amyrauld.

Mr and Mrs W. Brosseau, Dr and Mrs Brassard, Mr and Mrs H. Black, Mr J Black, Mr Beaudoin, Miss Bourque, Mr Baudouin, Mr Buchanan, Mr and Mrs Boisvert, Mr and Mrs Boucher, Mr Hudon Beaulieu.

Lt Col and Mrs Carreau, Mr G. Carreau, Judge and Mrs Chagnon, Miss Clark, Judge and Mrs Charland, the Misses Charland, Mr and Mrs Chassé, Rev F. Collin, Dr and Mrs Chevalier, Mr H. Cartier, Misses Clement.

Miss B. Doyal, Mr Doré, Miss Douglas, Major d'Orsonnens, Capt G. d'Orsonnens, Mr and Mrs A. Decelles, Mr and Mrs Donaghey, Mrs Davidson, Miss Dalbec.

Mr and Mrs Futvoye, Mrs Futvoye, Messrs Futvoye, Miss Futvoye.

Dr Mrs and Miss Girouard, Mr and Mrs Goold, Lt Col and Mrs Gilmour, Mr A. Gingras, Miss Gzowski, Mrs Howard, Mr Heward, Miss Hodgins.

Mr Keefe, U S Consul.

Dr and Mrs Leprohon, Dr and Mrs LaRocque, Mr G LaRocque, Judge and Mrs Loupret, Misses Loupret, Mr Lister, Mr and Mrs R. Levi, Mr and Mrs D. Levi, Mr and Mrs Liebich, Prof Liebich, Miss Lepage.

Mr Duncan Macdonald, Hon and Mrs Marchand, Misses Marchand, Mr and Mrs G Marchand, Miss Carola Marchand, Miss Hermine Marchand, Mr and Mrs Montgomery, Mr and Mrs J. E. Molleur, Mr F. A. Mann, Mr A. Morin, Mr and Mrs A. Murray, Mr A. Murray, jr., Mr L. G. Macdonald, Dr R. T. and Mrs Macdonald, Lt Col Morehouse and officers, Dr W. Macrae, Mayor O'Cain.

Mr and Mrs and Miss Perchard, Mr and Mrs Pariseau, Mr and Mrs Paradis, Misses Paradis, Messrs Paradis, Mr and Mrs L. Pelletier, Mrs and Misses Prairie, Mr and Misses Pierce, Lt Col Pope.

Miss Riendeau, Mr and Mrs Rousseau, Mrs Ramsay, Mr and Mrs J B Stewart, Mr and Mrs E. R. Smith, Mr and Mrs H. R. Smith, Mr P. Smith.

Major and Mrs Trotter, Dr and Mrs G. Tasse, Mr and Mrs J. B. Tressider, Mr W. Tressider, Mr and Mrs C. Tenny, Mrs and Miss Tenny, Mrs Miller, Miss Miller.

Mr and Mrs A. J. Wight, Mr W. Wight, Misses Wight, Mr and Mrs Wymau, Miss Watson, Mr and Mrs Walmsley, Miss Walmsley, Rev. Mr and Mrs Windsor, Mr J. L. Whatley.

The following is the programme of dances:—

- |     |                           |                   |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1—  | Quadrille.....            | Troubadour        |
| 2—  | Valse.....                | Hoisette          |
| 3—  | Polka.....                | Balmasque         |
| 4—  | Lancers.....              | Gambrius          |
| 5—  | Valse.....                | Petit Bleu        |
| 6—  | Galop.....                | Erastina          |
| 7—  | Ripple.....               | Graceful          |
| 8—  | Quadrille.....            | Chateaudum        |
| 9—  | Polka.....                | Troijous Galant   |
| 10— | Valse.....                | Nuage de dentelle |
| 11— | Military Schottische..... | Little Daisy      |
| 12— | Lancers.....              | Comie Opera       |
| 13— | Valse.....                | Falling Leaves    |
| 14— | Polka.....                | Bijou             |
| 15— | Jersey.....               | Coquet            |
| 16— | Caprice.....              | Albina            |

#### MILITARY BALL AT SWEETSBURG.

The 13th annual military ball under the patronage of the officers of the Militia of the District of Bedford, came off, as announced, on 22nd Feb., at the Sweetzburg House. Owing to the storm which had raged on that day, and filled the roads with drifted snow there was not nearly so large an attendance as had been anticipated; nevertheless thirty-eight couple put in an appearance, several of them officers of 60th Batt. and Cavalry, travelling across country, some thirty-two or three miles in order to be present. Of those present we noticed: Lt.-Col. Gilmour, 60th; Capt. Macfie and Lt. Amyrauld, 60th; Lt.-Col. Amyrauld, Shefford Field Battery; Surgeons Fuller, 79th and Macdonald, 52nd; Major Bulman 79th; McCorkill, R.L., Capt. Macfie, 5th Cav.; Capt. Gibson, unattached, Mr. W. E. Vin-

cent, Mr. J. T. Leonard, Mr. F. Leonard, Mr. Farnan, Mr. Kirk, Mr. Racicot, Mr. L. Chandler, Mr. Duffy, Mr. W. Baker, Mr. Watson, Mr. Rowe, &c., and their ladies. The meeting was one of the most pleasant ever held and the lovers of the terpsicorian art could scarcely tire to the excellent strains of Hubbard's orchestra. Mine host Fuller, the new landlord, certainly did his part well, for not only was the hall tastefully decorated, but the supper he placed before his patrons was without reproach and establishes his record as a first class caterer. Dancing was kept up till the "wee sma hours" and only when the music ceased did those who had been so thoroughly enjoying themselves, begin to discover they were tired.

#### "Rifleite 303."

The following extracts from the report of the chief of the Bureau of Ordinance to the Secretary of The Navy of the U. S. will be read with interest in view of the efforts the Smokeless Powder Co. are making to induce the Canadian Government to adopt their products for the Lee Metford Rifles.

"The Small Arms Board was then convened at the Naval Torpedo Station for the purpose of testing barrels and ammunition, recommending a suitable charge of powder, length of barrel, and other features.....The report of the Board, which will be found in the Appendix, showed the Ammunition and Barrels to be very satisfactory. With 36 grains of the powder used (Rifleite) a mean velocity of 2,450 foot seconds at 60 feet from the muzzle was obtained, with a maximum pressure of 40,000 pounds per square inch, and this Charge and Powder were adopted for use in the tests for endurance of barrels and for the selection of a mechanism.

"The powder is almost smokeless, a faint bluish puff, barely noticeable.....The barrel becomes uniformly fouled in the bore, the fouling being easily removed with a piece of waste soaked in oil. The bullet makes little or no noise when passing within a few feet of the observer's head, a faint 's s s-t' being the only sound noticeable. On recovering the bullets from the wood, after penetrating, their dimensions seemed unchanged, being neither set up nor swelled."

It is stated in the French papers that on the evening when the news arrived at Berlin of Mon. Casimir-Perier's resignation the Emperor ordered the commander at Metz to march his troops to the frontier. So excellent was the organisation of the Metz garrison that in a few hours after the order was received 40,000 men were on the march, and in spite of most inclement weather, inundated lands and swollen rivers, reached the Franco-German frontier before day-break. The troops are said to have bivouacked literally "in the water." It was only on receipt of the news of Mons. Félix Faure's election that they were ordered back to their quarters. Some French writers have been pointing out that the above shows a strong contrast to the frontier defences on their side, which are in a comparatively neglected condition.

## Reminiscences of Old Canadian Battlefields.

It has long been our intention to give our readers, from time to time, some articles on the battles of the early colony, and now (thanks to the courtesy and kindness of Capt. Ross, late of H. M. Border Regiment) we append an account of the taking of Louisburg by a fleet commanded by Admiral Boscawen. The account is in the words of a French officer who formed part of the Garrison, and whose correspondence appeared, a short time afterwards, in the *London Magazine*.

(Translation of a letter from a French officer of the garrison of Louisbourg to his friend in Paris.)

Yes, sir, nothing could be more unfortunate, and yet so it is; instead of that powerful squadron which puffed us up with pride last year our whole defence against the enemy consists of five ships of war, a garrison of two thousand five hundred men, three hundred militia, and a fortification almost in ruins. Such was the situation in which the English found us.....

The 28th of May, 1758, a fleet of twenty-three ships of the line and eighteen frigates, with sixteen thousand land forces on board, set out from Halifax, under the command of Admiral Boscawen, and came to an anchor the 2nd of June in Gabarus Bay. This armament included a proportionable train of artillery, and a vast number of transports; and what rendered it more formidable, was the ardour with which the breasts of the English glowed, to wipe off the disgrace of the taking of Minorea.

As soon as the fleet came to an anchor, General Amherst, and the brigadier Generals Lawrence and Wolfe, went to reconnoitre the several parts of the north side of the bay, proper for landing, and pointed out three. Yet Admiral Boscawen had two days before made an experiment to see what number of men could be landed at the same time, and what convenience there was for forming the troops as soon as they got ashore. He had likewise ordered the Royal William to cruise before Louisbourg. These generals perceived that we had a chain of boats along the shore, from Cape Noir to Cape Blanc, protected by irregulars, and by batteries wherever a descent was practicable. As it was very difficult for us, with so considerable a force, to guard so extensive a coast, we posted a greater number of men in such places as were of easier access. The creek of Cormoran was judged to be of that nature, and therefore we made several encampments along the shore.

The first frigate that advanced and fired upon us, was the Kingston; we returned the compliment from a battery of two pieces of cannon, and from our small arms. The surf having prevented the enemy three days from landing; it was at length resolved the 8th of June, when the sea was



not so rough, to attempt a descent upon that very spot, after making a feint to land at Laurenbec.

At midnight Amiral Boscawen sent all the boats, with the necessary complement of officers, to land the troops. The order of landing was in three divisions; and at the same time the Sutherland, Kingston and Halifax, &c. were directed to support the disembarking with a brisk fire. The Sutherland and Squirrel were to the right, just by Cape Blanc; the Kingston and Halifax to the left near Cape Cormoran; the Grammont, with the frigates Diana and Shannon, was in the centre.

In the mean time General Wolfe had received orders to send the light troops, and try whether they could not land upon some rocky parts that had always been judged inaccessible, and of course had been left unguarded. Accordingly he sent a hundred men, who were immediately killed or dispersed by the savages, and by some of our people, who flew to that part upon hearing the report of fire arms. About four o'clock in the morning the enemy tried to land to the left of the creek of Cormoran, with six hundred light troops, a whole battalion of Highlanders, and four companies of grenadiers, under the command of General Wolfe.

In the meanwhile, General Whitmore, pretended to land to the right of Cape Blanc; and General Lawrence, who commanded the centre, made a like feint at the soft water creek. Their intent was to divide our attention, and this was a very proper step for that purpose considering the smallness of our numbers. But we soon found out the main design of the enemy, when we saw that General Wolfe began to land his men at the creek of Cormoran. Yet nothing ought to have inspired us with a greater confidence than such an attempt: for this being, as I before observed, the weakest part, we had thrown up such entrenchments, that it was impossible for an enemy to land there with any success. We had two thousand regular troops drawn on the shore, and several savages posted in different parts. We were behind a good parapet, defended by several pieces of cannon within proper distances, and by stone mortars of a considerable bore; the whole covered with felled trees which were laid so close, that it would have been very difficult to pierce through them; even if they had not been defended by our troops under shelter. And as our batteries were masked by this palisade, so that at a distance the whole must have appeared to the enemy like a smooth field, we might have rendered this circumstance of the greatest service to us. We had even absolutely depended upon it, which was the reason of our not being so much alarmed at the weak condition of the town. For what did it signify to us, whether it was fortified or not, if we could hinder the enemy from landing? In so advantageous a position, on which our whole safety depended, we might have acted a much better part than that of keeping merely upon the defensive; and this would have been the case were it

not for an imprudent fire, for which we cannot condemn ourselves too much. As the enemy would naturally march up to us in expectation of finding only a few paltry entrenchments, which they could easily force, it was our business to let them continue in this error till they had all landed. Then we should have saluted them with our batteries and small arms; and in all probability, every man of them would have been either killed or drowned in re-embarking in a hurry. And so great a loss would, perhaps, disheartened the enemy to such a degree that they would never make another attempt.

But wherever success depends on command of temper, the French stand but an indifferent chance; as it appeared unfortunately upon this occasion. Scarcely had the enemy made a movement to draw near the shore, when we showed ourselves in a hurry to discover the snare into which they must have inevitably fallen. By our firing upon their boats they perceived our disposition; nay, we were so precipitate as to unmask it ourselves, by removing the boughs out of their places, whereby we unluckily convinced them of their great danger. Immediately they put back, and the loss they sustained on this occasion, instead of disheartening them only served to redouble their ardour. They now thought no place so proper for landing as that which we judged inaccessible. Major Scott, upon this occasion, performed a most gallant action: General Wolfe, who at that time was busy in re-embarking the troops, and putting off the boats, ordered him to climb up the rocks, where they had already sent a hundred men. The major went thither with the troops under his command; but his own boat arriving before the rest, and being staved to pieces the instant he landed, he climbed up the rock by himself. He was in hopes the hundred men who had been sent before him, were engaged by this time with our people, but seeing no more than ten, he resolved with this small number to get on top of the rocks.

There he found ten savages and three score French, who killed two of his men, and wounded three. Still this brave Englishman would not, even in this extremity, abandon a post, on which the success of the whole enterprise depended. He desired the five soldiers remaining not to be dismayed; and even went so far, as to threaten he would fire upon the first man that would flinch. In the mean time he had three balls lodged in his clothes, and would have had all the seventy Frenchmen upon him at once, were it not for a cove that was between them, and through which he fired a few shot. At length the hero (for I cannot help doing justice to his valour) was seconded by the rest of the English troops, who perceiving there was no other way to succeed, determined to run all risks in order to carry this point.

It is the interest of the conquered not to diminish the glory of the victor; and besides, it is our duty to do justice, even

to our mortal enemy. For which reason I confess, that the English on this occasion behaved with such valour, as before the event must have appeared temerity. Yet it must be allowed, that at the same time the difficulty of the enterprise does them infinite honour, it saves ours. Who could have foreseen that they would venture to climb up rocks, till then reckoned inaccessible, that notwithstanding their boats were every instant dashed in pieces and notwithstanding the surf which drove them back, and drowned great numbers, still they persisted, with their clothes all wet and their spirits almost exhausted, to mount the rocks, in defiance of our batteries from whence we played them most vigorously, as soon as we perceived their design.

The surprise we were thrown into by the boldness of this attempt, contributed greatly to its success; so that when the enemy attacked the battery which took them in flank, they carried it with ease. Besides it is very certain that notwithstanding we might have hindered their descent with a little more prudence and circumspection, yet neither one nor the other, nor even the most heroic bravery would have availed us, when once they had effected their descent. The best thing therefore we could do, was to retire, which we did the more precipitately, as we were informed that General Whitmore in the confusion we were under, had landed to the right of Cape Blanc. We had great reason to be afraid that he would have cut us off from Louisbourg, where we had left only three hundred men; for in that case all would have been over with us. Though our loss, on that fatal day, amounted to about two hundred men killed and taken prisoners; and though our town was in so bad a state of defence, still we did not despond. We had reason to expect we should not be deserted; and that M. de Montcalm, as we had been promised, would come with a squadron to our assistance.

In the meanwhile, we had left the enemy in possession of some provisions, and arms, and fourteen pieces of cannon, with twelve stone mortars, and two fourneaus for red hot balls, one of which was ready charged. As our flight could not be effected the directest way, and a great many of us were obliged to make our escape over rocks and morasses, we did not get under the cannon of Louisbourg, till ten o'clock in the morning. And then we ended this affair, in the same unlucky manner as we began it, with an act of imprudence. By a discharge from our ramparts, the enemy were apprized of the reach of our batteries, when we might have very easily foreseen, that they were at too great a distance to receive any detriment. Thus we regulated the situation of their camp, which accordingly they kept during the whole siege.

Sir Charles Hardy, who was cruising at the mouth of the harbour, to prevent our receiving any succor, could not hinder a French man of war from passing through his squadron by a help of a thick fog.

In vain did admiral Boscawen order this vessel to be chased ; it got safe into Louisbourg road ; so that we had now six ships of the line, and as many frigates. After the junction of Sir Charles Hardy's squadron to that of Admiral Boscawen, occasioned by a sickness on board the fleet, the Echo, one of our frigates, ventured to put to sea. She was to sail to Canada, and to run all hazards, in order to apply for speedy assistance. But she was stopped short in her voyage. Admiral Boscawen ordered the Scarborough and the Juno to give chase to her, and she was taken. In the meantime, some of the enemy's ships had advanced as far as Lorembec, with fascines, ammunition and artillery. The ninth day after the enemy's landing, they pitched their camp within about three hundred fathoms of Louisbourg. They had likewise posted some troops in the creek of Cormoran, and other adjacent parts in order to prevent the incursions of the savages. There was also another detachment to secure the communications between the camp and the seaside. The eleven hundred men, under the command of Major Scot, with three hundred irregulars, were continually beating the rounds, in order to prevent any surprise from the savages or Canadians, whom we expected to come to our assistance.

All these precautions, however, did not hinder four hundred of the regiment of the Cambise, from throwing themselves into the town, after landing at Port Dolphin, nor the men of war that brought them, from getting safe back. In the meantime, Sir Charles Hardy returned to his former station, with a view to block up the harbour, lest our ships of war should take the opportunity of a fog to make their escape. The 11th, whilst the enemy were employed in cutting through rocks and in draining morasses, in order to open the necessary passages through the camp, and while our men were endeavouring to repair the fortifications, a Serjeant-Major and four soldiers of Fischer's regiment of foreign volunteers, deserted to the English. No doubt but they encouraged the enemy's workmen, by letting them know our situation, our incapacity of bettering it, and the great despondency of the garrison, who were ready to desert. They likewise told them, that we had destroyed the great battery, together with that of the light-house, and everything that we could possibly destroy around the town.

Upon this intelligence, Major Scot was commanded the next day to put himself at the head of five hundred men, and to make himself master of the light-house battery. He was followed by Brigadier General Wolfe, who had under him four companies of grenadiers, and twelve hundred men detached from the line. They found that the deserters had informed them right, and that we had left only four cannon, and those nailed up.

The situation of this post being extremely advantageous to the enemy, as they might easily annoy our ships from thence, and throw bombs upon the island

battery, they sent away immediately for a sufficient quantity of artillery and machines. But the impossibility of maintaining this post obliged us to abandon it; for it was more than we could do to guard the batteries and ramparts of the town. Not far from hence there was a small creek, very convenient for landing of provisions and artillery, or any other necessaries; and to complete their good fortune, on that very same spot they found, in two small camps which we had abandoned, all sorts of provisions, and among the rest, some Lorembec fish and very good wine.

Early the next morning, in order to divert the enemy from their work, we sent out a party, who made feint as if they intended to advance towards General Wolfe: But this officer having received the alarm by a messenger from Major Ross, who commanded a detached guard betwixt the camp and town, our men immediately retired after making a show as if they had no other intention than to burn a few paltry houses. We could not spare to lose many of our men, and yet we should have been glad to retard the enemy's works. At length we resolved to trust something to fortune, when we saw them all hard at work in their great camp, and that they had already raised three redoubts between the right and left of the eminence where they were posted. For which reason three hundred of our men made a sally in open day upon their advanced parties, but were repulsed with loss. Nothing now remained, but to annoy the light-house camp as much as possible from the island battery, which we did with success, till the English judged proper to remove their line to a position out of our reach. True it is, that they acted on this occasion like men of spirit, for their grenadiers continued on this dangerous spot till the next day. This same 14th we feigned another attack on the right side of Major Ross; or rather we should have really attempted it, if a body of troops, much superior to ours, had not come up to his assistance. We towed afterwards a shallop to the mouth of the harbour, and mounted two twenty four pounders upon it, with a view of annoying Mr. Wolfe's new camp, which was situated near the shore. This shallop cast anchor near the island battery, and after firing her guns for some time, returned to her former situation in the harbour. This operation she renewed several times, which caused more uneasiness than real damage to the enemy. She likewise played upon the two men of war that had drawn near to observe her; but as they returned the fire, six of her men were killed. Yet the enemy did not venture to pursue her, because she was covered with ten forty-two pounders on the island battery. Notwithstanding all we could do, from the 14th to the 19th, we had the mortification to see the entrenchments round both the camps of the enemy completed: neither was it in our power to hinder the transporting of the several implements and utensils destined for the

seige. It was about this time that the frigate Echo, which I mentioned to you before, was taken; and that Sir Charles Hardy's squadron returned to the position which it had quitted in order to join the admiral. Yesterday, the 19th, towards evening, the enemy in the light-house camp opened a battery of cannon and mortars, which played very briskly upon the island battery, and upon the ships till morning. We answered them with the same vivacity, but not with the same advantage, because the situation of the enemy, upon an eminence, hindered us from doing them any great harm; and besides, they have a good shelter behind the precipices and high ground.

In short, this very morning the light-house battery continued to thunder upon our ships with such fury, that they were obliged to draw six hundred yards nearer the town, which indeed keeps them a little more out of cannon shot, but at the same time leaves more room for the enemy to approach, and makes it less inconvenient to advance their works, which the fire from our ships had greatly obstructed.

The 21st of June, our ships made a most terrible peal upon the light-house battery, which was said to be somewhat damaged. We fired against the enemy from all sides, as far as our strength, or the showers of bombs, would permit. All the next day there was a very thick fog, of which the enemy availed themselves to erect an advanced redoubt betwixt the centre of the grand camp and that to the right. By this step it became easier for them to get possession of an eminence, which commanded the part of the camp towards the town, at about 800 yards from the glacis. They likewise erected a battery of six cannon at the light-house, in order to silence the island battery, by which they were greatly incommoded. They erected another against our ships; and, last of all they made an epaulment to facilitate their approaches to the town by the eminence. This work was about a quarter of a mile in length, sixty feet wide, and nine deep, consisting of gabions, fascines, and earth. Four days were spent in these preparations, and the 25th we experienced their effect. One of the embrasures of the island battery was damaged, so that we could only make use of bombs. This defect was supplied, as much as possible, by our battery at Cape Marepas, and by the cannon of our ships. The 26th we resolved to set fire to the enemy's new fort; but those who attempted it were repulsed without effecting their design. The 27th perceiving that the enemy was continually advancing, we redoubled our fire without being able to interrupt the workmen: on the contrary, we ourselves were terribly incommoded by the enemy's bombs. Besides the admiral, extending his vigilance to every part, caused 400 soldiers to be landed in the creek of Cormoran—a precaution of great use to the besiegers. Two days after, we sunk two frigates and two ships in the narrowest part of the mouth of the harbour, and fastened them to-

gether, to the end that, if the enemy's ships should attempt to force their way through, there might not be room for more than one at a time. During this operation, our frigate *Arethusa* ventured out as far as she could; and her guns extremely incommoded the enemy's workmen. The English returned the fire with the same vivacity; and being impatient to make their approaches, they used all their endeavours to drive our ships back. Matters were thus pretty uniform on both sides during the space of four days. The 1st of July a detachment of our people sallied out of the wood and advanced about a mile beyond the pond, upon which, Mr Wolfe, went to meet them with 500 or 600 regulars. There was a very brisk skirmish, but at length our men were obliged to retire. This they did in good order, firing all the time upon the enemy, who gained nevertheless, two very advantageous eminences, on which they immediately threw up a redoubt. On our side we sunk two frigates more, and left their masts standing above water. The following days the enemy formed their lines, and their light troops defended themselves against the savages, who hovered about the camp in order to pick up any stragglers.

Yet as we were determined not to surrender till the last extremity, we made a sally, the 8th, upon a detachment of workmen commanded by Brigadier General Lawrence. We surprised them by the help of a very dark night: but what could 900 men do against the whole vanguard of the enemy, who immediately flew to the assistance of the sappers? We had two captains and a few soldiers killed. The day following we sent a flag of truce, to beg leave to bury the dead.

The 10th, the Admiral set 200 miners to work. In the meanwhile, we fired chain shot at them, and made as much noise as possible. The *Arethusa* employed the time she was hindered from sailing, in such a manner, as made us amends for this involuntary delay. The night of the 11th, we perceived a great fire in the woods, and as it was a signal of the approach of M. des Herbiere with a reinforcement of Canadians and savages we began to pluck up our spirits. Besides we knew that, as M. des Herbiere piqued himself more for his bravery than for his humanity, there was no doubt of his harassing the enemy as much as possible, with the troops which he would keep hovering about their camp, after he had reinforced the garrison. This same officer had the good fortune to snap up an English soldier that was driving a cart, and being apprized, by this fellow, of the situation of the enemy's camp, he immediately let us know it, to the end that we might point our batteries accordingly.

The 15th, a thick fog arising the *Arethusa* embraced the opportunity to slip away in the night, and, though the enemy used all possible expedition in giving chase to this ship, she got clear off, yet I am of opinion, that her departure gave more pleasure to the English than to us.

The 16th, Mr. Wolfe made himself master of the post occupied by our pickets situated within 400 yards of the west gate, and there he maintained himself in spite of all our fire from our cannon and bombs. A deserter from the camp having informed us where the enemy's magazines lay, we directed our shells in such a manner, as to alarm them greatly.

The ensuing days their approaches towards the town were carried on with success, as were also the new batteries, one of which began to play very briskly on the Dauphin bastion, and the west gate.

The 21st proved fatal to us. Our ship the *Entrepenant*, of 64 guns, having been set on fire by a cannon shot from the enemy, blew up in the middle of the harbour; and in its fall the fire spread itself to the two more ships, the *Celebre* and the *Capricieux*, which were both burnt. The other vessels escaped with very great difficulty and risk, being obliged to pass between the enemy's battery and the cannon of the ships on fire, which played upon us as well as upon them. Several of our small craft were burnt; in short, it was a night of horror and desolation. The *Prudent* and the *Bienfaisant*, of 64 guns, which had escaped this time, soon after fell a prey to the enemy. Admiral Boscawen had given orders for each ship under his command to get ready two boats, two pumaces, and a barge, armed with muskets, bayonets, cutlasses, hatchets, and pistols. These under the command of the Captains La Forey and Balfour, entered the harbour in great silence, on a very dark night. As our batteries and ramparts had been very much damaged these three days, and as the fire of the enemy's small-arms made it almost impracticable for us to maintain ourselves on those same ramparts which we were endeavouring to repair; and lastly, as a breach had been already made in the Dauphin's bastion and the west gate: we did not wait for work. Besides, we had seen the besiegers bring ladders to the trenches, and, as we apprehended a scalade every moment, we kept continually firing our small arms on the ramparts, while the enemy plied us in the same manner, without intermission. It is not therefore, at all surprising, that in such confusion and alarm, we did not perceive the boats, which, as I mentioned to you before, slipped into the harbour. Their aim was against the two only ships we had left, and they succeeded, Captain La Forey attacked the *Prudent*, and Captain Balfour, the *Bienfaisant*.

The report of the guns made us sensible of our fresh misfortune; but it was too late. In vain did we direct every battery, that was still in a condition to play, against the enemy's boats. We could not hinder the *Bienfaisant* from being towed close by our walls into the north east harbour, under the protection of the enemy's batteries: nor the *Prudent*, which was aground, from being set on fire. I must confess, sir, that this action did as much honor to the English, as

damage to us. And, indeed, so long as our ships remained in the harbour, it would have been difficult for them to make a general assault.

Here then was our coup de grace. Of this we were convinced, the next day, by the shocking spectacle before us. We were under the greatest concern to see our harbour desolated, and laid waste. It was covered with the wrecks, as well of those ships that had been burnt, as of those which either we or our enemy had sunk. When we turned our eyes to view the situation of the town, our affliction was heightened. Our batteries were almost ruined; not above twelve pieces of cannon were in a condition to fire; a breach had been rendered practicable; our numbers had been greatly reduced; and the redoubling of the enemy's fire had nearly destroyed us.

Add to this, no ways and means to repair our losses; no appearance of relief; nay, we had seen the enemy a few days before, seize on two Spanish vessels that were bringing us succour. In so melancholy a situation, there was nothing else, but to capitulate; so that we suspended our fire, and sent to demand a truce, in order to regulate the articles of surrender.

We insisted upon terms far more honorable, and more advantageous than we had a right to expect; and, in case of a refusal, we were resolved to hold out to the last. The officer charged with the proposals of our commandant M. de Dracourt, returned with the following letter from General Amherst: "In answer to the proposal received on the part of your excellency, I have nothing further to say than that his excellency Admiral Boscawen and I have determined, that our men of war shall enter the harbour to-morrow, in order to make a general assault. Your excellency knows full well the situation of the army and fleet, as well as of the town; but, as Admiral Boscawen and myself are both desirous of avoiding any further effusion of blood, we give your excellency an hour to determine on the only capitulation we are willing to grant, which is, to surrender yourselves prisoners of war; otherwise, your excellency must be answerable for all the fatal consequences of so useless a defense."

M. de Dracourt, being extremely exasperated at these hard terms, resolved in a council of war, to defend the town to the last extremity. In consequence of this resolution, he was going to send an answer to the enemy, intimating that he would wait for a general assault; when the commissary M. Prevost, came and presented a petition to him in behalf of the inhabitants. During this interval an officer had been sent back to Messrs. Boscawen and Amherst, in order to obtain more favorable conditions. But as they persisted in the same answer, nothing further remained but to comply immediately, either with the desire of the officers of the garrison, who were ready to defend themselves to the utmost extremity, or with the petition of the commissary, which, with-

out all manner of doubt, was the most prudent step that could be taken, under our present situation. He laid a very great stress, not upon the inutility of the defence, for that was visible; but on the duty of a good citizen in preserving a colony, the ruin of which must be attended with that of all the French possessions in North America.

He observed further that the councils which M. de Dracourt had hitherto called consisted only of military gentlemen whose deliberations were entirely directed by the glory of the king's arms and their own honour; but, that these considerations, though of as great weight with himself as with any man whatever, ought to give way to the public welfare, for which he thought they were accountable; in short, that, in their present condition the most heroic valour could be regarded only as an act of desperation. So solid did these arguments appear, that there was no answering them; so that M. de Dracourt acquiesced, and submitted to the law of the conqueror. The capitulation was soon drawn up, and the articles were as follows:

"First, the garrison of Louisbourg shall surrender themselves prisoners of war, and be transported to England on board of vessels belonging to his Britannic majesty.

Secondly, all the artillery, ammunition, as well as arms, of what kind, soever, at present in the town and islands of Cape Breton and St. John, shall be consigned into the hands of commissaries appointed for that purpose, in order to be delivered up to his Britannic majesty.

Thirdly, the governor shall give orders to the troops in the island of St. John, to surrender to such ships of war as the Admiral shall please to send to take them on board.

Fourthly, the gate called Dauphin shall be opened to his Britannic majesty's troops by ten o'clock to-morrow morning; and the garrison, as well as those who have borne arms, shall be drawn up to-morrow upon the esplanade, where they shall lay down their arms, colours, and military accoutrements; after which they shall go on board those vessels which are to transport them to England.

Fifthly, the same care shall be taken of the sick and wounded in the hospitals, as of the subjects of his Britannic majesty.

Sixthly, the merchants and their clerks, that have not borne arms, shall be sent to France on board such vessels as the Admiral shall judge proper to appoint.

This capitulation was made the 26th of July, and, of course, after a bloody siege of two months, which we could never have maintained for so long a time had it not been for those four ships of war which we were unfortunately obliged to sacrifice.

The day following, at the hour agreed to Major Farquhar took possession of the gate Dauphin at the head of three companies of grenadiers. By noon General Whitemore, who had so greatly contributed to the taking of the place, had the honour, due to him, of receiving the submission of the garrison on the esplanade. He then caused the arms and colours to be carried off, ordered corps de gardes and sentinels, and, in short, acted as Governor of Louisbourg.

## ENGLISH ARMY ORGANIZATION

Lecture Given Before the Montreal Military College, Feb. 16, 1895, by  
Captain A. H. Lee, of the  
Royal Military College.

This is a large subject to deal with in a one-hour lecture: as far as possible I want to avoid references to what is now ancient history, but I am unable to do so entirely. The first question which an inquirer into the details of the English Army would ask is why are there three natures of soldiers, the Regulars, Militia and Volunteers? For the answer to that question I must refer to history. (Please note that the word I used, Militia, refers to the Militia in England: I shall refer to the Canadian Militia later on.) Before speaking of the Regulars I will make a short reference to the Auxiliary forces, the Militia and Volunteers, although I shall speak of them again later on.

First then come the Militia. This force was established in 1285 by Act of Parliament for the defence of the realm against invaders, to be enlisted by conscription if necessary, and to be under the command of the Lords Lieutenant of Counties. Up to 1871 the Militia was used when necessary, and there was very little change in its constitution. Two points, however, are worth notice, 1st, that in the times of the Stuarts (the date of the birth of the Regular army,) Parliament considered the Militia as a counterpoise against the Regulars, *i.e.*, a popular constitutional force belonging to the nation on the one hand as opposed to a body of trained and disciplined soldiers on the other hand, belonging to the King and distrusted by the people, whom he could use to coerce Parliament. I have specially noticed this point, because it exemplifies the hereditary dislike which exists in the United Kingdom against a large standing army of Regulars: it is the same feeling which has always obtained at home against conscription or universal service, which has now become a necessity with most of the continental powers of Europe. The second point is that they were enlisted to repel invaders: their enlistment is still under the same conditions, *i.e.*, they are a home army and not available for the defence of any part of Greater Britain; some regiments have, however, volunteered for and have served out of the United Kingdom on several occasions.

In 1871, after England had been thoroughly aroused to take an interest in military matters by the Crimea, Mutiny, and the wars of 1866 and 1870, the condition of the Militia was materially improved; it was combined in one organization with the Regulars in connection with territorial districts and the powers of the Lords Lieutenant of Counties over it were vested in the Crown, *i.e.*, put in the hands of the Secretary of State for War. The total numbers are now about 138,000. The training of a militiaman is

for 28 consecutive days annually, during which time he receives regular pay. I shall have to refer to the Militia again.

We next come to the Volunteers. This force, now numbering about 200,000, was the result of an outburst of patriotic feeling and of a sense of insecurity and of a conviction of national weakness after the Crimea and Mutiny; it originated in 1858. In their early days they were to a certain extent pitied and considered objects of ridicule; a reference to the numbers of *Punch* of about 1860 will give plenty of such examples; they are now rightly considered of the greatest value and importance in our military organization. They are only liable for home defence, their training is very similar to that of the city battalions in Canada; they do not receive any direct pay. I shall also refer to them again.

### THE REGULARS.

We first hear of regiments of regulars in the times of the Stuarts and of the Commonwealth, 1603-1689, but it was not until the latter date that they were officially recognized by Parliament. Then on the accession of William of Orange, Parliament recognized that a small standing army was necessary for the safety of the realm, but it somewhat distrusted any permanent organization and resolved that the King should not utilize it to overturn the Government. The Mutiny Act was therefore passed, authorizing special means for the upholding of discipline and for the maintenance of the army for one year; this custom has been regularly followed since. The Army Act is continued in force yearly by an Annual Army Act, in which the numbers to be maintained for only one year are stated; the provisions of the Army Act with reference to discipline are upheld for one year, and at the same time the pay is voted for one year only. The conditions of the Regular Army, including the periods of enlistment, varied with circumstances until 1872, when the country was thoroughly awakened to military matters by the recent wars. At that time important changes began to take place, resulting in what we may call the "Modern System," already in vogue on the continent, of which I want to speak specially to-night. These changes are closely connected with the name of Mr. Cardwell, the then Secretary of State for War. The most important were:

1. The formation of reserves.
2. The allotment of certain regiments to certain districts, in other words, "territorializing" the army.
3. The fusing together of the Regulars and Auxiliaries.

These are most important points, and I will speak of them in detail.

### THE FORMATION OF RESERVES.

There is a sentence in Col. Boughey's book on Administration which I have often quoted to Cadets: "The standing army must be, during peace, as small as is consistent with safety, to save expense; at the same time, on war breaking out, it

should be capable of immediate expansion." How are these conditions to be obtained? There is only one means, and it is the method adopted by Prussia after the peace of Tilsit, 1807, when she was only allowed by Napoleon to maintain a standing army of 42,000 men, and was then left, as he thought, incapable of further serious action against him. The means Prussia adopted were short army service and reserve service; thus with a standing army of 40,000 men, enlisted for 5 years, 2 being with the colors and 3 being with the reserve, a country would require 20,000 recruits every year, and could, neglecting waste, on mobilization turn out 100,000 trained men. At the present time almost all the continental powers have adopted the same plan. We have adopted the same principle, but owing to the special necessities of Greater Britain, *i.e.*, of the entire empire, and to our system of voluntary instead of universal service, we have been unable to make our period with the colors as short as it is in the case of Germany (2 years) or France (3 years). Before 1872 the period of service was for 12 years, and re-engagement was encouraged to complete 21 years; we had naturally no reserves. The period of enlistment is now 7 years with the colors and 5 years in the reserve, or, in case a man's 7 years terminated abroad, 8 years with the colors and 4 years with the reserve. Whilst he is in the reserve he receives a retaining fee, so to speak, of 6d. a day. I have insufficient time to say much about this reserve system, but wish to point out that in the present times, considering the immense continental armies, it is absolutely necessary to adopt some means of expanding the numbers of the Regulars on mobilization, *i.e.*, of bringing up the establishments from their peace strength to their war strength, and further of replacing casualties during a war without taking men from other regiments. The Crimea gave us a severe lesson: an excellent army of some 25,000 men was sent out, but when casualties came and reinforcements were required there were no means of supplying the want, except by taking volunteers from other battalions; then these denuded battalions had to be sent, filled up with raw recruits.

Another point, too. The change from peace strength to war strength ought to be almost automatic, to take place when required without confusion and with great rapidity. The 1866 war is a good example of this, where we see that the Prussians became masters of Austria within seven weeks of crossing the frontier. A reservist should, as a matter of course, be able to take his place instantly on mobilization in his old regiment under the same officers who drilled, and paid and punished him when with the colors.

The second important change, which brought about the Modern System in the United Kingdom, was the "territorializing" the army. That change is partly connected with the reserves. I have endeavored to show you that they are a

necessity, and further, that when required on mobilization they must be obtained with the utmost rapidity. To effect this they must be looked after by some one during their reserve service, and they should have some rendezvous station to join at on mobilization. Who should that some one be? and where should the rendezvous station be? Another question: Considering that more than half of our line battalions are always abroad, who at home is to obtain recruits for them? and seeing that no soldier is allowed to go to India, where there are 78,000 English soldiers, until he is 20 years old, and that men are enlisted at 18 years old and upwards, who is to train these young soldiers before they join their battalion abroad?

These questions were solved by various committees between 1859 and 1872 as follows, although the solution was not finally adopted until 1881. The various battalions of regulars were linked together in couples, one to be serving abroad and one at home—this suited existing arrangements fairly well—and to each double battalion was given a district from which to recruit. At the headquarters of each district was formed a depot, the O.C.; this regimental district was charged with the recruiting for and the looking after the reserves of both battalions. On mobilization the reservists join at the depot. The training of the young soldier before he joins a battalion abroad is done by the sister battalion at home. It should be noticed that a recruit enlists for service in either battalion of his territorial regiment, and having joined one is liable to be transferred to the other, but not to any other corps; this plan also applies to officers, who may be transferred from the 1st to the 2nd, or from the 2nd to the 1st battalion of the same regiment. This plan necessitated the abolition of the old and time-honored regimental numbers, which was of course a severe but unavoidable wrench, and the substitution of territorial names. The modern system of reserves and short army service entails many recruits; this implies continual drill and instruction, but the battalions abroad should always be ready for immediate service, and therefore should not possess too many young soldiers in the ranks, and consequently the home battalions become to a great extent schools of instruction and feeders for the army abroad. The advantages claimed for the "territorialization" or the "localization" scheme, as it is called, are (1) recruiting simplified, (2) less desertion, (3) increased *esprit de corps*, as recruits for a territorial regiment would mostly be drawn from the same district; (4) mobilization of the reserves facilitated, as they would as a rule be living in the same part of the country where they enlisted, *i.e.*, near the headquarters, the depot of their territorial regiment.

The third change I mentioned was the fusing together of the Regulars and Auxiliaries. As yet this can be said to have taken place only with regard to the Mili-

ta, the various battalions of which form the 2nd and 4th battalions of the territorial regiment and bear the same name. The change has been most beneficial to the Militia, who now feel that they have a firm connection with the Regulars. A permanent staff (Adjutant, Quartermaster, and about 30 N.C.O.'s) are appointed to each Militia battalion from the battalions of Regulars; militiamen are encouraged to enlist in the regular battalions; officers of the regular battalions are encouraged on retirement to join the Militia battalions. By these and other means an *esprit de corps* is promoted in the Militia battalions and a new vigor imparted to them, so that there is every reason to suppose that in case of national danger they will prove a valuable second line of defence.

Up to the present I have attempted to explain very shortly the system by which the English army is recruited and by which it can be expanded from peace strength to war strength, and maintained at that strength, *i.e.*, by means of reserves, which necessitate a territorial regiment of two battalions of regulars. I have only spoken of the Infantry battalions of the line, since they form the vast majority of our troops. The Artillery is recruited in a somewhat similar manner; the Cavalry cannot as yet be said to be territorialized.

Well, let us suppose that our system for the supply and maintenance of men is in good working order, how are the various battalions to be grouped together into larger combinations for fighting purposes? To answer this question the War Office authorities want information as to what combinations are required of them? What is the size of the army that the country wishes to have maintained in addition to the soldiers in India and the Colonies? The replies given are that if all the available troops, regulars, reserves and auxiliaries are mobilized there should be:

1. A field army of 3 Army Corps and 4 Cavalry Brigades. Of this army the 1st and 2nd Army Corps, to be composed of Regulars, the 3rd of Militia; also part of them, about 20,000 men, to be taken from the troops quartered at Aldershot and to be continually ready to form a Field Force for service abroad; the idea being to be able to send abroad a small army for any of our colonial wars without dislocating military arrangements throughout the entire country.

2. A reserve Field Army composed of Volunteers for home defence.

3. Garrisons for local defence of important fortified ports or commercial harbors.

In detailing and appropriating the various corps for each of these services the War Office finds no difficulty with regard to actual numbers of soldiers, but difficulty does arise with regard to another point as follows:—Suppose that the battalions of infantry stationed at any given time at a given place, say Plymouth, are detailed to form the 2nd bri-

gade of Infantry in the 1st Army Corps ; in a year's time one battalion may have gone to India, a second to the Cape, and so on. This difficulty is overcome by detailing not the actual units themselves, but the units quartered at given stations to form the various formations in the larger combinations, brigades, divisions, and army corps.

It will be well here to refer very shortly to the German system for mobilization. Germany is divided into 17 Army Corps districts, each containing roughly the same number of inhabitants. Each district provides recruits for its own Army Corps ; the number of recruits joining annually is always about the same on account of universal service ; there is no change of stations of the various units ; consequently there is no difficulty in detailing the actual units in time of peace for larger combinations. The General Officer who commands the Army Corps district in time of peace commands the Army Corps in time of war ; and in the same way the Army Corps Staffs, the Divisional Staffs, the Brigade Staffs are the same in war time as in peace time, the only difference is that by calling out the reserves on mobilization the establishments are increased from peace to war strength. There is an absolute simplicity in the system which leads to decentralization. Each district is complete in itself, and references to Berlin are few.

We, in England, cannot copy the German system entirely, advantageous though it might be, on account of (1) our voluntary service ; owing to that we can never say how many recruits will present themselves in a given year, much less how many a given district will produce ; the numbers depend on the labor market, with which we have to compete, consequently the country cannot be divided into districts, each district supplying one of the larger combinations, say Divisions or Army Corps. (2) Our Indian and Colonial service, which entails a constant change of units and thus prevents the formation in peace time of the larger tactical combinations ; the largest units that can be maintained permanently are those suitable for the periodical reliefs at Colonial stations, namely, regiments of cavalry, battalions of infantry, and batteries of artillery ; the Colonial stations in many cases are not garrisoned with larger numbers than these.

The result is that, as I have already said, on mobilization we have to make up the larger combinations by combining the troops who happen to be quartered at given stations. It is the best arrangement possible, but it prevents the commander of a Brigade, Division or Army Corps from having that knowledge of the officers and men under him which a German General would have.

I have endeavored to sketch very briefly the general organization of the English Army. I want now to make some remarks in detail about the Militia and Volunteers. My reason is that compari-

sons have frequently been made between those forces and the Canadian Militia, and I fancy that a closer enquiry into their organization would be of some interest.

The Militia are in general recruited from the rural population ; anything therefore in the nature of evening drills becomes an impossibility, as the men are scattered and cannot be collected for an hour's drill. The men are not of the class who take up military pursuits as a pastime ; their prime object in view on enlistment is the pay, but it should be noticed that the pay is sufficient to keep the men in the ranks for the full period of their enlistment, *i.e.*, six years. Desertion is uncommon. When a deserter is apprehended he is punished by Court Martial or Civil Power, and re-engagement is frequent. I specially notice this point, because the period of drill being so short it is of paramount importance to have as many old soldiers as possible in the ranks. With regard to their training, the men are not too well educated, and require systematic instruction, which is obtained as follows :—(a) Preliminary, for recruits only, not to exceed 6 months, generally 2 months, as a rule at the headquarters of the territorial regiment. (b) Annual, not to exceed 56 days, generally 28 days. They receive pay when up for training or when embodied at slightly higher rates than the regulars, which goes to the men absolutely. The officers, in addition to ordinary pay during training at the same rates as the officers of the regular forces, receive a liberal mess allowance during the same period. The English Militia may be compared with the Rural Battalions in Canada.

The Volunteer Corps are generally recruited from towns, and in their qualifications are very similar to the Canadian city regiments. The men are in general of a superior class to the Militiamen ; They join the force either on account of a desire for military knowledge or from patriotic feelings. On account of their superior education their training in camp or barracks is not of such absolute importance as in the case of the Militia, although for any class of soldier this kind of training is a great advantage. The superior education of the men also necessitates a correspondingly superior military knowledge of the officers. In the case of the Volunteers pay is not a matter of daily bread, and the fact that they receive none directly is the essential difference between them and the Militiamen. As this is the case, their engagement cannot be under the same rigid rules as with other troops. A man can be enrolled by simply taking the oath of allegiance, and can quit his corps by giving 14 days' notice.

The expenses of the corps, rents for armories, ranges, uniforms, accoutrements and equipments of N.C.O.'s and men, band, etc., are met mainly by capitation grants. A capitation grant means £1 15s. (\$8.50) paid by the government to the corps for each "efficient." To become an efficient a man must attend a given number of drills (60 in the first and second year combined, and nine annually afterwards), attend the annual inspection and rise to a given standard in musketry. Officers and sergeants who have passed examinations in certain military subjects receive for the corps further grants in addition to the efficiency grant. The maximum total for each officer is £7 5s. No grants are given unless the equipment of the corps is found to be in good condition at the annual inspection. The drills are held as a rule in the evenings ; the regiment generally goes into camp for three or four

days at Easter or Whitsuntide. Discipline : subject to the Army Act when on actual military service.

I want specially to point out that there is no pay between the government and any individual man, but between the government and the corps, and consequently there is no need for officers to make private arrangements with recruits to refund their pay for regimental purposes.

The arrangements with the Artillery Volunteers are generally similar to those of the Infantry. Until 1886 the 48,000 artillery volunteers were entirely garrison gunners. It was then realized that owing to modern developments in ordnance and gunpowder, the garrison gunner, pure and simple, has no longer a *raison d'être* in England except in coast fortresses. Those inland towns, notably London, which require artillery defence, need batteries of position. I do not propose to enter into the details of this change ; it is an artillery matter, of special interest to us gunners, but probably not so interesting to officers in general. All I need say is, that if this or any other city were likely to be attacked by an enemy possessing a modern siege train, you would endeavor to overcome him at such a distance from the city that neither could his siege howitzers bombard your buildings nor could any garrison guns of yours range to him. Instead of garrison guns you would require a moveable armament. The artillery volunteer companies are therefore to a large extent converted into batteries of position, armed with 40-pr., 20-pr., and 16-pr. guns ; a grant is allowed for the hire of horses. The change, as well as being beneficial to the country, is appreciated by the men, as, rightly or wrongly, we all know that when men get into uniform people will look at them, and consequently they like to make a show. In that respect the infantry has the score over the garrison gunner. I have seen a battery of position march out of the Arsenal at Woolwich for a mounted parade on a Saturday afternoon with half the town gazing at them, whilst, with the exception of the bands, the infantry battalions were entirely neglected.

The Times has published some highly interesting Chinese State documents, which clearly indicate that there were not wanting officials in the civil service of the Middle Kingdom who foresaw years ago that war with Japan was inevitable. Oue Chang Pei-Long, who is described as a clever, ambitious man, was appointed a member of the Board of Control as far back as 1882, and in a memorial which he addressed to the Emperor he expressed his opinion that peril threatened from Japan ; and that it was necessary "to establish definitely the supremacy of China over its neighbor." In order to do this he added, "the increase of our naval power is of paramount importance, and must be seriously attended to." The memorial was referred to Li-Hung-Chang, who expressed his concurrence with it. "It is necessary for us," he wrote, "to make preparations for a war with Japan, and consequently we must develop our naval armaments in order to be able to carry out this object." However, Chang Pei Long came to grief when the troubles with France occurred, and Li-Hung-Chang, whatever he may have thought about the matter, took no adequate steps to prepare for the war he expected.