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Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

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MONTREAL, OCT. 15, 1894.

Notes and Comments

In view of the investigation into the workings of the Police Force in Montreal, the following comments from the American Army and Navy Journal, on a letter which appeared in the New York Herald will be read with interest.

The New York Herald of Sept. 16 publishes a strong article by a contributor in favor of a military police force for New York city and the abolition of the present civilian force. Incidentally the article pays a well-deserved compliment to our Regular Army, where it says: "The qualities that are typical of the trained soldier are honor and obedience, and it happens that these are just the qualities that are needed in a re-organization of the

Police Department." The London police force is under the command of an ex-Army officer, and the system would work perfectly well in New York except for one objection. For many years the city has been in the hands of a police force that is now proved to be excessively corrupt. Probably many of the police regulations and perhaps some legislative acts have been passed with the intention of placing the citizens and their industries at the mercy of oppressive rules which it is easy to relax at the price of a bribe, but can be rigidly enforced against an upright merchant. To throw the service into the hands of men who would enforce such laws indiscriminately would be an injury to trade that the helpless merchants would object to. In the end such a reorganization of the force would be an inestimable service to the city, but it would entail a reorganization equally thorough of the laws of the police magistracy and of some other departments.

There is not much to be added except that our English or Canadian army—Regulars and Militia—are numerous and well drilled enough to furnish a large proportion of the Police officers and men, in the different cities of the Dominion. Many of them, including Montreal where the trouble now is, are at present under the command of officers, either active or retired, but in this latter city at least and probably most others, aldermanic influence often paralyzes the hands of the head, and makes him but a figure head.

This situation is one in which chiefs of Police will doubtless have the full sympathy of the Major-Generals commanding the Militia in Canada.

With the resignation of Major Hall, of the Montreal Field Battery,

from the Quebec Ministry, in which he held the treasurer's portfolio, the militia will lose almost its most active supporter in this house.

The Province of Quebec Rifle Association will have to lay new batteries to obtain the renewal of its grant, which has been so unjustly withheld from it by the present administration.

The Ontario Government gives, we believe, no less than \$1,800.00 yearly to the Ontario Rifle Association, while the Quebec Government has refused even its old time paltry pittance of \$400.00 a year.

Surely the militia of this province have influence enough to obtain this much from their government. If the cabinet have not enough patriotism to be willing to spend this much in so great a cause they should be made to.

We believe that again an outsider, not even a Canadian, and still less a Kingston graduate, a man with no special qualifications has secured an appointment to one of the permanent corps.

If this continues much longer, it will not be a matter of surprise should the college itself drop out of existence. Its object is to supply officers to Canada, and if its graduates cannot obtain the positions when vacancies occur, the taxpayers will not be backward in "kicking" most vigorously.

"The new location of the American standing army will increase the troops along the Canadian border, and especially along that part

commanding the approaches to Montreal from the South.

In the northern part of New-York State the strongest post will be at Plattsburg barracks on Lake Champlain. Here is to be concentrated the 21st Infantry, numbering 524 men, and but a short distance away, across the lake, and about three miles from Burlington, Vt., is the new cavalry post, Fort Ethan Allen, to be garrisoned by Troops G. E. F. and G. Third Cavalry, 214 men, who have been temporarily at Fort Sheridan during the Debs insurrection."

The above which we have clipped from one of our exchanges, confirms a fact we had noticed at Plattsburg in the spring.

Right on the highway to Canada two important stations are now practically completed and in the event of trouble between the two countries would offer a point of concentration only a couple of days march from Montreal.

Major Macartney, in the *United Service Magazine*, points to the absolute necessity of training soldiers how to use their rifles under active service conditions—as he says moveable targets should be used, and prizes offered for squad competitions of volley firing.

If this were done more systematically in Canada we would not see, as at Ottawa this year, more than one corps, with sufficient men on the ground to form a team, yet without any representation in the British Challenge Shield and Gwozski Competitions.

There is no doubt that good prizes offered for competitions by squads at disappearing targets, (as in the Gwozski) at all company matches would bring out many men to the ranges, who would otherwise not turn out, and work up many effective if not expert rifle shots.

Far are we from saying that target shooting as practised at present, be useless; but a great improvement in its practical usefulness could certainly be effected by more frequent and systematic skirmish practice at moving, or at least disappearing targets, and at unknown distances.

Lieut.-Colonel James M'Caul Hagart, C.B., of Eastbury Manor, Guildford, and Barbicaja, Corsica, who died last week, served with the 7th Hussars in Canada during the revolt in 1838, returning home with the regiment in 1842.

OUR SERVICE CONTEMPORARIES.

Captain von Hannecken, to whom the Chinese look with expectation for advice and leadership in their army, is a German officer of distinction, who won his spurs in the Franco-German war and rose afterward to the rank of Major and Brevet Colonel. When Li Hung Chang applied for a first-class man to aid him the military education of the soldiers of his province, the German government recommended von Hannecken. He went out to the Far East about 1885, and has been there ever since. Although his contract expressly excepted the performance of service in the event of war, like a true soldier, he has found it impossible to sit still while the trumpets blow, and on the breaking out of the hostilities he volunteered and went forward to the scene of action on the ill-fated Kow-shing.

The present Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese army in Corea, Field Marshal Count A. Yamagata, who had just brought the first stage of the campaign to a brilliant close, is about 47 years old. He comes of very humble origin, and is the only one of the four Japanese marshals not of princely birth. His strategy and tactics on previous occasions have been masterpieces in skill and precision. There has scarcely been any fighting since the war of restoration in which he has not actively engaged. It is the general opinion of the Japanese that Marshal Yamagata is the ablest general that Japan now has. Marshal Yamagata has in his staff in Corea Lieutenant-General Nodsu, as a vice-commander, who has had as brilliant a military career as the marshal himself. They have been together in previous battles and know each other well.

Major-General Hutton, C.B., commanding the Colonial Forces in New South Wales, commenting upon the references made in Admiral Colomb's letter to the Times of Saturday to the question of Australian defence, said he was convinced that the remarks about the uselessness of the local defences were made in ignorance of the details of the scheme recently completed for the defence of the whole of the colony of New South Wales, especially Sydney and the other leading ports. With reference to Admiral Colomb's remark that an enemy would walk into Sydney by way of the back garden and not the hall door, General Hutton observed that he had, in preparing the defence scheme, carefully laid down every form of attack possible on the coast, and he had no hesitation in saying that Sydney was perfectly secure. Some of the defence works have now been completed and the plans for others have been prepared. The general scheme which is being carried out was drawn up by General Hutton more than a year ago.

Whilst the Russian Minister of Finance has been talking about an "enduring peace so far as Russia is concerned," and expressing a fervent hope for a general disarmament, the Russian War Office has chosen the present time as the

most opportune for a recommencement of those movements of troops from the Caucasus to the western frontier, towards Germany and Austria, which several years ago caused so great a stir in this part of the continent, and occasioned counter-measures which still weigh on the taxpayer of Austria-Hungary. It was reported from Batoum some days ago that preparations were being made there for the embarkation of the 38th Division of troops, now in Kutais, in trans-Caucasia on its way via Odessa to Bobruysk, in the Government of Vilna, in Russian Poland. We may now read in the Russian military papers that the 19th and 20th Infantry Divisions are also shortly to be removed from the Caucasus to the western frontier, where two new Army Corps are to be formed—to wit, the 19th and the 20th. Some time must, of course, elapse before the troops, which have a long journey to make, will have to arrive in Russian Poland; but, once there, they will remain permanently, like all former military forces, and when the new rifles, on which 20,000 hands are said to be engaged in a single factory, are ready for distribution, the Caucasian troops will have arrived at their destination ready to receive them. The personal opinions of M. de Witte will not in the least alter the fact that Russia is mobilizing her entire forces at a time of the profoundest peace, and is placing them at the most probable seat of the next great war.

There is a story told of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, which should be placed in the hands of every young person, with instructions to duly profit by it. One rainy day, we are told, soon after he became captain, the lately deceased veteran was on his way home from church when he observed an elderly and umbrella-less gentleman vainly endeavouring to shelter himself under a tree. Thereupon Captain Inglefield offered him half his umbrella, and accompanied him to his home near by. Names and addresses having been exchanged, the pair parted, never to meet again; but a few years later the elderly gentleman died, leaving his "benefactor" £10,000. Many are the lessons taught us by this story, and now that we are approaching the rainy season we may expect a lively trade in umbrellas and a rush of expectant heirs offering these shelters to likely-looking old gentleman. Anyone of "warm" and venerable appearance who may be in want of a new umbrella, cannot do better than post himself under a tree and take the first gold-mounted offering which comes in his way. Obviously, if half an umbrella is worth £10,000 a whole one ought to fetch at least double that amount.

The Ringarooma Ashore.

Intelligence has been received at Sydney that the cruiser Ringarooma, which recently stranded on a reef of Malicollo Island, in New Hebrides, has been safely got off with the assistance of the French cruiser Duchaffault. Contrary to the apprehensions at first entertained, the Ringarooma was found to be only slightly damaged.

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.

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Kingston.

* * * We want a correspondent, well informed as to military doings in Kingston, to write us a letter twice a month. Address the publishers.

The 14th are looking for new instruments for their band. We are told their band committee has gone to New York to inspect and look up the very best in that line.

Tuesday evening, 9th, E Co. of the 14th, began its fall drill. B Co. began on Oct. 3.

One of the most difficult examinations in England is that for the Staff College. It is second only to that for the Indian Civil Service, and those only who succeed in obtaining this College diploma are eligible for staff appointments at home or abroad. It is highly gratifying, therefore, to Canadians in general, and to Kingstonians in particular, to notice that in the recently published lists of successful candidates at the entrance examinations, three Canadians take prominent places, and that one of these, who took the highest place of the three, is Lieut. G. M. Kirkpatrick, son of the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.

Lieut. Kirkpatrick is an officer in the Royal Engineers. He was first of his year at the Royal Military College, seven years ago. He passed a very creditable examination, taking the highest marks ever made in the important subject of Military History.

The second of the three was Capt. F. Sh. D. Skinner, of the 2nd Batt. Royal Sussex Regiment, a son of a former commanding officer of the 13th Battalion of Hamilton.

The third was Capt. H. E. Wise, of the 2nd Batt. of the Derbyshire Regiment, and who acted as A. D. C. to General Sir Fred Middleton, during the Northwest campaign of 1885. This officer was nominated for the College by the Duke of Cambridge.—*Kingston News.*

"A" Battery is practising the musical ride in the riding school again in preparation for their sports. The horses are being got under excellent control by the men, and are quickly becoming familiar with the evolutions of the ride. The musical ride is being practiced under direction of Riding Instructor Gimblett. After putting in an hour's hard practice in the riding school, the detachment rode to Artillery park, where horses and men were exercised at "heads and posts."

The 14th are to have weekly drills to gymnastic exercises this fall.

Sergt.-Major Morgans is to meet Sgt.-Instructor Hawker and the victor Sgt.-Major Kelly for the military athletic championship of Canada.

The military writer in the *News* wants to know why a military tournament should not be successfully gotten up in Kingston which with A Battery, the 14th and the 4th Hussars, can turn out first-class material for such a performance. Why not, indeed?

Lieut. Ogilvie, of A Battery, has secured leave of absence for a month. He will marry a wealthy lady in Quebec.

In the 14th Rifle match, Sergt.-Major Morgans secured first place for the president's prize. Pte. Pilkey secured first in all the all-comers match. The highest individual score in the team match for the medal presented by the 1894 rifle team was tied by Bandsman G. Robinson and Pte. Pilkey. The tie in the aggregate was made by Ptes. A. Hora and T. Asselstine. They fired off for second place and Pte. Hora won. The Lieutenant-Governor's cup and D. R. A. silver medal were secured by Pte. Cunningham, and the D. R. A. bronze medal by Pte. A. Hora.—*Toronto Empire*, Sept. 27th.

Halifax.

Oct. 2nd, the day upon which the annual mobilization of the Halifax Garrison was to have taken place, proved so wet that about 11.30 a.m. the orders were countermanded.

The Halifax G. Artillery 63rd Batt. Rifle, 66th Regt., P.L.F., paraded at the drill shed at 8 a.m. The King's Troop Can. Hussars paraded at the Citadel. The G. Artillery were ordered to proceed to the Queen's lumber yard and at 11 o'clock embarked upon the transports, forming detachments for York Redoubt, Ives Point, Fort Clarence, and Fort Charlotte, but they were shortly recalled and marched back to their quarters.

The postponed attack upon the harbour defences was made on the 8th inst., but as it was so difficult for the Militia Regts. to muster for another day's work, they were not called out and the attack was made by H.M.S. "Tourmaline" and two torpedo boats, assisted by a portion of the King's Regt., was successfully resisted by the R.A.R.E. and remainder of the King's Regt.

The H.G.A. manned Forts Ogilvie and Cambridge and sent an armed patrol to Point Pleasant for the night attack, which was made by torpedo boats. These boats attempted to steal into port under cover of darkness, but with the aid of the powerful search light at Point Pleasant Fort, their presence was soon discovered and they had to bear the fire from the various forts from York Redoubt to Fort Charlotte, which would have effectually sent the crews to Davy Jones' locker had the guns been loaded with shell instead of blank ammunition.

Toronto.

THE 48TH'S RIFLE MATCHES.

An Excellent Day for Shooting Accountable for Many High Scores Saturday.

The annual rifle matches of the 48th Highlanders came off on Saturday, Sept. 29th, at the Long Branch rifle ranges.

The number of competitors may be gauged by the fact that in the general match there were 225 entries. Owing to the great number the matches took rather more time than they otherwise would, and the volley firing had to be left out of the skirmishing competition.

There was a light wind from the left from "9 o'clock," but the light was good and it was almost a perfect day for shooting. Messrs. Simpson, president of the Caledonian Society, Fred Wyld, William Adamson and others were out to watch the firing. The prizes amounted in value to \$1550, exclusive of cups. Major Dela- mere acted as executive officer.

Following were the range officers: Capt. W. Macdonald, R.L.; Lieut. A. D. Cartwright, 47th Battalion; Lieut. V. Chadwick, Royal Grenadiers; Lieut. E. P. McNeill, Queen's Own Rifles; Staff-Sergt. McVittie, of the Royal Grenadiers, assisted the range officers. Here are the scores:

Nursery Match.

Open to all members of the regiment who have never won a prize at any National, Dominion, Provincial or battalion rifle match; ranges and position, 200 yards, kneeling; 400 yards prone; rounds, seven at each range.

30—Bugler Selby, H co	61
6—Capt Currie, C co	59
5—Bugle-Corp Banks, E co	58
5—Pioneer Robertson, F co	58
4—Pte Cowan, H co	58
4—Pte Kirkland, D co	58
4—Pte Evans B co	58
3.50—Lieut. Hamilton, B co	51
3.50—Sergt. Grindlay, D co	50
3—Pte Malcolm H co	49
3—Pte Ferrier, E co	48
3—Pte Renfrew, A co	48
2—Pioneer McArthur, D co	48
2—Pte Steward, H co	47
1.50—Pte Wilsie, C co	45
1.50—Lieut. Col Davidson, staff	45
1.50—Lance-Sergt Dawson D co	45
1.50—Pte Hosie, C co	45

General Match.

Open to all members of the regiment. Ranges and positions—200 yards, kneeling; 400 and 500 yards, prone; 7 rounds at each range.

25—Pte Milligan, H co	94
20—Bugler Selby, H co	93
14—Capt Orchard, E co	93
11—Sergt Graham, H co	92
11—Bugle-Corp Collicle, B co	91
11—Major Henderson, H co	88
10—Capt Currie, C co	88
10—Corp Kerr, C co	88
10—Staff-Sergt Harp, H co	87
10—Staff-Sergt A Rosh, A co	87
10—Major Macdonald, staff	86
10—Sergt H Ritchie, F co	85
10—Sergt Martin, H co	84
9—Pte Brethin, H co	84
9—Pte Mishaw, A co	83
9—Pte Fisher, G co	83
9—Pioneer-Sergt Wright, D co	82
9—Color-Sergt Smith, E co	82
9—Bugle-Corp Banks, E co	82
9—Bugle-Sergt Kennedy, C co	82
9—Pioneer Robertson, F co	81
9—Sergt Ferguson, B co	81
9—Pte Hamon, H co	81
9—Sergt McEvoy, H co	80
9—Pte Evans, B co	78
9—Pte Thompson, H co	76
9—Corp Jones, A co	76
9—Sergt Davinson, G co	75
7.75—Lieut Mitchell, E co	74
7.50—Sergt Grindlay, D co	73
7.25—Pte Smith, E co	73
7—Pte Rowley, H co	72
7—Pte Wallace, H co	71
7—Lieut. Col Davidson	70
7—Pte Kirkland, D co	70
7—Pte Malcolm, H co	68
7—Lieut Hamilton, B co	68
7—Pte Young, C co	68
7—Pte Henderson, A co	67
6.50—Staff-Sergt Hollinger, C co	67
6—Bandsman Wilsie, C co	67
6—Pioneer McArthur, D co	67
6—Pte McIntosh, G co	66
6—Bandsmaster Griffin, F co	65
6—Pte Hoste, C co	64
5—Pte Davidson, A co	65
5—Pte Pollock, C co	65
5—Sergt John Graham, A co	65
5—Pte McDonnell, F co	65
5—Pte Elliott, A co	64
5—Pte Steward, H co	63
5—Pte May, H co	62

5—Pte Opl'via, D co.....	62
450—Pte McKim, H co.....	62
450—Pte Cowan, H co.....	62
425—Pte Stamon, H co.....	61
4—Corp Rhyer, G co.....	61
4—Color-Serjt H Rose, H co.....	61
4—Bugler Bond, A co.....	60
4—Pte Crickell, H co.....	60
4—Pte J Brown, F co.....	60
4—Lance-Corp Kirkness, B co.....	60
4—Capt Donald, B co.....	59
4—Corp McRae, E co.....	59
4—Lance-Serjt Lawson, D co.....	59
330—Capt Ramsay, G co.....	59
325—Capt Mich'le, D co.....	58
3—Bugler Russell, A co.....	58
2—Lieut H C McLean, B co.....	58
2—Pte Barrett, A co.....	58
2—Corp Ridout, H co.....	58
2—Sergt Foster, G co.....	58
2—Pte Kolman, C co.....	57
2—Lance-Corp McGregor, A co.....	57
2—Pte W H Grant, E co.....	56
1—Pte Fiddes, H co.....	56
1—Pte Renfrew, A co.....	56
1—Pte Hamilton, E co.....	55
1—Bandman Middleton, B co.....	55
1—Lieut Perry, H co.....	55
1—Corp Phillips, G co.....	55
1—Corp Shand, A co.....	55
1—Bugle-Major Robertson, G co.....	51
1—Pte Cameron, C co.....	54
1—Sergt Shaw, C co.....	52
1—Pte Cherihew, H co.....	52
1—Pte Knights, B co.....	52
1—Sergt Monkhouse, C co.....	52
1—Pte Langkell, B co.....	52
1—Pte J W Ferrler, E co.....	52

Aggregate Match.

Open to all members of the regiment. The prizes awarded to contestants making the highest aggregate scores in the general match, with 60 yards range added; seven rounds.

DR A silver medal, Maj Henderson, H co	121
DR A bronze medal, Pte Milligan, H co	120
OR A silver medal, Capt Orchard, E co	119
\$5—Corp Kerr, C co.....	115
5—Sergt A Graham, H co.....	115
4—Staff-Serjt Harp, H co.....	114
3—Bugler Selby, H co.....	112
2—Major Macdonald, staff.....	109
2—Pioneer-Serjt Wright, D co.....	105
2—Sergt Ferguson, B co.....	104
2—Col Sergt Smith, E co.....	103

Extra Series Match, 400 Yards.

Open to all members of the regiment who have never won a prize at any National, Dominion or Provincial Rifle Association match. Position, prone; rounds five.

\$8—Bugle Corp Banks, E co.....	25
6—Col Sergt Smith, E co.....	25
510—Sergt Monkhouse, C co.....	21
45—Pte Hamilton, E co.....	24
45—Pte Fisher, G co.....	23
45—Corp Jones, A co.....	23
4—Bugle Corp Collie, B co.....	23
35—Pioneer-Serjt Wright, D co.....	22
35—Pte Young, C co.....	22
35—Col-Serjt Rose, H co.....	22
3—Lieut Hamilton, B co.....	21
3—Bandman Wilsie,.....	21
3—Corp Phillips, G co.....	21
15—Bugle-Serjt Kennedy, C co.....	21

Extra Series Match, 500 yards.

Open to all members of the regiment; position prone; rounds five.

\$15—Sgt Ritchie, F co.....	23
14—Bugle-Serjt Kennedy, C co.....	23
12—Sergt Ferguson, B co.....	23
8—Pte Holligan, H co.....	22
8—M J Macdonald, staff.....	22
7—Staff-Serjt Harp, H co.....	21
6—Corp Kerr, C co.....	21
550—Color-Serjt H Rose, H co.....	21
55—Major Henderson, H co.....	20
4—Sergt Graham, H co.....	20
4—Sergt Davidson, G co.....	20
4—Staff-Serjt A Rose, A co.....	20
4—Capt Orchard, E co.....	19
4—Bugler Collie, B co.....	19
3—Lance-Corp McGregor, A co.....	17
25—Pte Lamont, H co.....	16
2—Sergt John Graham, A co.....	16
2—Pte Brechin, H co.....	16
2—Corp Jones, A co.....	16
2—Pte Mishaw, A co.....	15
2—Capt Currie, C co.....	15
2—Pte Robinson, F co.....	14
150—Pte McIntosh.....	12
150—Corp Phillips, G co.....	12
1—Capt Donald, B co.....	12
1—Capt Ramsay, G co.....	12

Company Team Matches.

No. 1—Open to teams of five previously named members of any company; scores made in general match to decide.

First prize, The "Old Chum" Tobacco Trophy, presented by Messrs. D. Ritchie & Co., of Montreal, valued at \$300, and photograph of team, valued at 56, won by H company. No. 1 team, 441.

Second prize—Toronto Silver Plate Company's Cup, valued at \$75 and \$5 cash; won by E company, 404.

Third prize—\$5 cash; won by A company, No. 2 team, 383.

Match No. 2—The prizes in this match were awarded to the highest aggregate

scores made by 10 members of any company not previously named; scores made in general match to decide.

First prize—Oil portrait of officer commanding company, valued at \$40 and \$1 cash; won by H company, No 1 team 859 points

Second prize—\$10 cash; won by C company, 702 points.

Third prize—\$5 cash; won by E company, 686 points.

Skirmishing Match.

Open to teams of five non-commissioned officers or men per company; skirmishing; rounds, five advancing and five retiring; ranges 500 to 200 yards position any.

First prize—Caledonian Society Cup, value \$100, and cash \$5; won by H company, No. 1 team, 89 points.

Second prize—Crean & Rowan Banner; value \$75, and cash \$5; won by H company, No. 2 team, 81 points.

Third prize—The Ladies' Cup, value \$50, and cash \$5; won by C company, 72 points.

Special Season's Aggregate

Open to non-commissioned officers and men who previous to this year never won a prize at any National Dominion or Provincial Rifle Association match; nursery or consolation match prizes excepted. The prizes to be awarded to those who made the highest aggregate of five practice scores during the season at 200, 400 and 500 yards.

First prize presented by Fred Wyld, Esq., value \$25.

Second prize, presented by Mrs. Davidson, value \$15.

Third prize, presented by president Rifle Committee, value \$10.

Result:

1st Sergt Ritchie, F co.....	49
2nd Bugle-Corp Selby, H co.....	420
3rd Bugle-Corp Collie, B co.....	419

Marksmen's Badges.

The following badges were awarded for competition during the season, to be competed for by non-commissioned officers and men:

First—Battalion cross-guns and crown for the highest aggregate score made at the Ontario and regimental rifle match for 1894. Won by Staff-Serjt Hary, H co.

Second—Gold cross-guns to those making five scores of 77 points or over at regimental ranges. Won by Pte Mishaw A co; Staff-Serjt. Kose, A co; Sergt. Ferguson and Bugle-Corp. Collie, B co; Pte Kerr, C co; Sergt. Davidson, G co; Sergt. Graham, Pte Milligan, Pte Brechin and Bugler Selby, H co; Sergt. Ritchie, F co.

Third—Worsted cross-guns to those making five scores of 70 points or over at regimental ranges. Won by Corp. Jones A co; Bugle-Corp. Collie, B co; Bugle-Serjt. Kennedy, C co; Sergt. Grindley and Pioneer-Serjt. Wright, C co; Color-Serjt. Smith, E co; Sergt. Martin and Pte Hamon, H co.

Buglers' Matches.

The buglers of the 48th Highlanders also held their annual matches on Saturday. Bugler Selby carried of the Parkinson medal for the highest score at any range with a score of 33 at 400 yards, and Bugler Asher won the special prize for the lowest score. Following are the scores:

General Match.

Bugler Selby.....	93
Bugle-Corp Collie.....	91
Bugle-Corp Banks.....	82
Bugle-Serjt Kennedy.....	82
Bugler Bond.....	61
Bugler Russell.....	58
Bugle-Majr Robertson.....	51
Bugle Corp Lamb.....	45
Bugler Johnston.....	41
Bugler Smith.....	37
Bugler Bonden.....	36
Bugler Shedden.....	20

Nursery Match.

Bugler Bond.....	33
Bugler Bonden.....	32
Bugler Johnston.....	30

—The Empire.

Save a few companies of the Queen's Own, the shooting season for 1894 is practically at an end, and old and new shots may alike sit down and compare results of their season's work. Thanks to the eternal vigilance exercised by the powers that be, a civilian with more of a political pull than a grievance, has been able to frustrate all efforts at having the injunction removed which prohibited the opening of the 200 yard butt, and although this butt was closed early in the season, no arrangement has been made, as far as known, whereby the volunteers will be provided, as they were provided, with a suitable and satisfactory range. An inspection of the ground would soon satisfy the most prejudiced at the absurdity of the claim this party sets up as to the danger to those working the adjoining farm.

The regimental games of the 48th Highlanders were held on the Rosedale grounds on Saturday, the 15th inst., and despite a glorious day were by no means a success. The attendance was most disappointing, and will, I am sorry to say, result in a deficit being shown by the committee as the outcome of their labors. The programme was a large and varied one, comprising many events dear to a Scotchman's heart, but an exceedingly slow and disappointing one viewed from the ordinary everyday spectator's side.

When regiments or associations undertake to give any kind of sports, from which they expect and hope to derive a revenue, they should cater at least a little to the outside public, whose shekels they expect to gather. Another cause, to my mind, was the limiting of so many events to members of the 48th. This, I am told, was done to encourage the members of the 48th to take an interest in the sports, but I do not think the result will justify any such course being pursued in the future. It certainly kept the members of the other regiments from taking any interest in what should be a live matter with all sister regiments, and such a course was entirely novel to them, and looked as if the athletes of the 48th were timid of trying conclusions with the all-comers of other regiments.

About the most interesting events on the programme were the 3-mile bicycle team race, won by the Queen's Own Rifles team, and the tug-of-war, which was won by the Royal Grenadiers in two straight pulls.

Among those who have accepted invitations to deliver lectures at the Canadian Military Institute, during the coming season, are Col. Lake, Q.M.G., of Ottawa; Lieut.-Col. Davis, 37th Batt.; Maj. Buchan, Col. Hamilton, Q.O.R.; Capt. Bruce Harman, and W. A. H. Kerr, a graduate of the R.M.C.

On Sunday, 6th Oct., both the Grenadiers and the Highlanders attended divine service. The Grenadiers paraded at the drill shed at 3 o'clock, and proceeded via Jarvis and Bloor streets to the Church of the Redeemer, where an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Septimus Jones. The musical portion of the service was very fine, the splendid brass band of the regiment under bandmaster Waldron playing during the afternoon. The regiment returned to the shed via Yonge and King streets.

The 48th Highlanders paraded at the old Upper Canada College at 3.30 and proceeded to McCaul street Methodist

Church, where a sermon was preached to them by the Rev. W. Chambers. His Worship the Mayor accompanied the regiment to the church, and occupied a seat on the platform during the service. In commemoration of their visit Mr. L. Morrison, a member of the church, composed a hymn for the occasion, which was sung to the music of "Scots Wha Hae." After service the regiment reformed and returned to the Barracks via Beverly, College, Yonge and King. The parade states showed :

Royal Grenadiers..... 530
48th Highlanders..... 400

The marching of both these regiments to judge by the parade, left much room for improvement, both being decidedly ragged, especially whenever the fifes and drums of the Grenadiers and the pipe band of the Kelties were playing for their respective regiments.

Two of the tunics in use in the Pioneer Corps of the Grenadiers should be called in. Seen in daylight they look almost like members of another regiment.

Pte. E. Monkhouse, of K Co., Q.O.R., had one of the fingers of his right hand badly smashed while doing physical drill on the parade grounds, Wednesday evening, 3rd inst. The injury was severe enough to necessitate the services of a surgeon to remove part of the splintered bone.

The Efficiency Competition for this district commences on the 17th inst. when four companies of the Q. O. R. face the inspecting officer. It is a pretty safe bet that the generosity displayed in marking the different regiments in No. 5 district, in clothing and accoutrements, arms and armories, books and records, will not be displayed at this inspection.

London.

The Honorable J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia and Defence, inspected the Infantry Barracks here yesterday. He went over the hospital quarters, and examined into the several changes which are being made in the men's quarters, with a view to furnishing greater accommodation for the attached men who may come up for instruction and certificates. He also visited the stores branch, making a personal inspection of the stores on hand and the suitability of the present quarters for their accommodation. It is stated that he intends having a wing built to the drill hall for the use of the artillery.

The Minister of Militia and Defence sent for Lieut.-Col. Peters yesterday and had an interview with him respecting the treatment accorded the London Field Battery at the Laprairie camp.—London, Sept. 28.

Dinner at Garrison Club, Quebec.

The members of the Royal Military College Club of Canada, residing in this city, decided upon having a local dinner at the Garrison Club, in view of the concentration of the Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry at Levis, and among whose officers are to be found four of the members of the club, as well as one attached officer.

Tuesday, the 11th instant, was selected

for the date and the dinner took place, and those in attendance spent an enjoyable evening. Nineteen members were present, as follows :—

Capt. J. W. Sears, South Staffordshire Regiment; H. C. Smith, Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Captains V. B. Rivers and T. Bensou, and Messrs. H. Cyril Thacker and H. A. Panet, Royal Canadian Artillery; Captains C. J. McDougall, S. J. A. Denison, and R. Cartwright, and Mr. J. H. Laurie, Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry; Captain Ernest F. Wurtele, retired list, Captain A. G. G. Wurtele, of the Royal Military College staff; Mr. Cecil Maxwell, late Royal Artillery; Captain J. Drummond Mackay, 10th Royal Grenadiers; Mr. Fred. W. White, unattached list, and Messrs. J. G. Hearn, F. C. Heneker, P. E. Thacker, and Frank N. Gibbs of the unattached list.

Captain Ernest F. Wurtele occupied the chair, and Mr. F. W. White, U. L., officiated as vice-president—the hon. secretary-treasurer—and members of the managing committee of the club respectively.

After a number of songs had been sung and speeches made, the dinner came to an end, after which Mr. H. A. Panet, R. C. A., took a few "Flash Light" photographs.

Effect of the Small Bore's Bullets.

The following will be read with interest by blood-thirsty and war-anxious volunteers :—

The celebrated German physiologist, Professor du Bois-Reymond, has just published some important observations on the effect of modern rifle bullets on the human body. The German professor's experiments are fully in accordance with the views first propounded by Professor F. Smith, of the Army Veterinary School, Aldershot, and afterwards endorsed by Professor Victor Horsley. Professor du Bois-Reymond says :—"The bullet of an old rifle bored but a comparatively small hole through the parts of the body through which it passed, whereas the new bullet has an astonishing effect. If, for instance, the ball passes through the head of a corpse, the skull is burst asunder in all directions, and very little of the head remains. We cannot precisely define the conditions of the aggregation of a body. A piece of bottle lac or sealing wax, if long exposed to uniform pressure, dissolves, but it bursts into sharp-edged splinters if the blow of a hammer produces on it an effect which, measured in kilogramme metres, is equal to perhaps a small fraction of the pressure when slowly exercised. We can, therefore, recognize the conditions of aggregation only by the consequences of mechanical operations on such bodies, and these consequences are quite different, though the operations do not differ at all in quality, but only in duration. Sealing wax is an example of an apparently solid body, but which turns out to be a fluid if only we operate upon it slowly enough. The generally known phenomena of glaciers show that ice behaves in a similar way. Is it not possible, then, that water, which is generally regarded as a fluid, may behave as a solid, if only the time of operation can be made short enough? Every swimmer knows that he is liable to receive very severe blows from the water if he takes a header from a considerable height unskillfully. In order, however, to dash a vessel filled with water at the head of a corpse, and shatter it into small pieces like a lump of ice, a blow of such extraordinary velocity is necessary that it was not possible for such a phenomenon to be ob-

served before the invention of the new rifles, which propel missiles with a velocity of 650 metres a second. If my speculation be correct, the effect of the new bullet is by no means an explosion, but merely a dashing to pieces, exactly the same as the well-known process of the bursting asunder of drops of hardened glass when the point is broken off."

A New Implement of War.

The editor of the Militia Gazette was surprised to receive from a well known wholesale firm in Toronto a box containing two papers of miniature spears, which were labelled Puritan pins. We are informed that the point of these deadly weapons are very perfect and the head of sufficient size to prevent the instrument being lost in the victim's body and facilitating its extraction from the wound.

The powers of penetration are such that even the Mannheim tailors invention would be easily, we are sure, perforated by these the invincible Puritan Pins.

Many American corps (chiefly Amazons) are armed with these and we trust that Canadians will not neglect the opportunity offered of supplying themselves with the latest improvement in—Pins.

Of Interest to Riflemen.

The New Bullet-Proof Shield and Rifle Rest.

Inspection by the Duke of Cambridge.

The Duke of Cambridge paid a special visit to Sheffield on Saturday for the purpose of inspecting a new bullet-proof shield and rifle rest, and witnessing experiments with the plates. The shield, which is made of chrome steel, is 3-16th of an inch thick, weighs only 6lb., and will protect 112 square inches of surface of the soldier's body. The inventor is Captain Boynton, of the West Yorkshire Regt., who is a member of the staff of Messrs. Cammell and Co., Cyclops Works, Sheffield, where the tests took place. The plate is designed to afford protection to the soldier in many ways. For example, it can be used as a rifle rest, and gives complete cover to the soldier when firing in the prone position. Being readily attached to the rifle, the soldier, when advancing, could carry it suspended in front of his head. It can be instantly detached when not needed. Again, a number of shields can be quickly interlocked, and two tiers formed which would cover a section of men lying down and kneeling. In fact, the combination may be used in quite a number of ways, and vehicles, boats, &c., may be rendered bullet-proof by hanging the shields upon them. The inventor and maker are of opinion that the shield would form a valuable, and, at the same time, a light and by no means cumbersome addition to the soldiers' equipment, and one that, having regard to the deadly nature of the machine and other rifles in use, has become a necessity.—Naval and Military Record, Sept. 20th.

Montreal.

We append the official figures of the standing of the different regiments in the Sir Donald Smith competition :

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5.												Total
Battalion and Company.	Squad and company drill	Physical drill	Manual firing & bayonet exercise	Clothing and accoutrements	Arms and armories	Books and records	½ p. c. score rifle practice	Answers to questions, officers	Deduct for absentees			Total
Possible	60	15	15	10	10	10	16.8	24				
3rd Victoria Rifles—Lt. Col. G. R. Starke—												
No. 1 Co., Capt Pope	49	13	11	10	10	10	8.7	15	..			126.7
No. 2 Co., Capt. Leslie	48	12	10	10	10	10	7	8	..			115.4
No. 3 Co., Capt Meakins	53	13	12	10	10	10	7.6	24	..			139.6
No. 4 Co., Capt Rodden	50	13	12	10	10	10	8.1	23	..			136.1
No. 5 Co., Capt Guy	45	11	11	10	10	10	7.9	16	..			120.7
No. 6 Co., Capt Ogilvie	53	14	12	10	10	10	7.6	24	..			146.6
Total points, 779.3 by 6 equals 129.88												
5th Royal Scots, Lt. Col. J. A. L. Strathy.												
No. 1 Co., Capt Carson	55	14	9	10	10	10	9.5	24	..			119.5
No. 2 Co., Lt.-Major Blaiklock	47	10	8	10	10	10	5.4	16	..			116.4
No. 3 Co., Capt Ibottson	40	12	10	10	10	10	6.7	24	..			131.7
No. 4 Co., Capt Cantlie	49	13	11	10	10	10	5.4	16	..			124.4
No. 5 Co., Capt Brown	43	10	9	10	10	10	4.9	16	..			112.9
No. 6 Co., Capt Cameron	48	11	10	10	10	10	5.9	24	..			128.9
Total points, 733.3 by 6, equals 122.30.												
1st Prince of Wales Regiment, Lt. Col. T. P. Butler.												
No. 1 Co., Capt Hood	49	11	11	10	10	10	5.5	24	..			130.5
No. 2 Co., Capt Bartlett	40	9	8	10	10	10	3.5	7	..			97.5
No. 3 Co., Capt Finlayson	48	12	11	10	10	10	8.6	24	..			133.6
No. 4 Co., Capt Dobbin	45	10	8	10	10	10	4.3	15	8			104.9
No. 5 Co., Lieut Armstrong	45	11	10	10	10	10	6.0	16	..			118.0
No. 6 Co., Capt Porteous	51	13	10	10	10	10	6.0	24	..			134.0
Total points, 718.5 by 6, equals 119.75.												
Sixth Fusiliers—Lt. Col. J. H. Burland.												
No. 1 Co., Capt W.E. Findlay	40	10	8	10	10	10	7.6	1	110.6			
No. 2 Co., Capt A.H. Shorey	43	11	11	10	10	10	8.1	24	2			125.1
No. 3 Co., Lieut F.H. Denison	44	11	10	10	10	10	5.5	8	..			108.5
No. 4 Co., Lieut G. J. Henderson	38	10	10	10	10	10	6.2	10	..			110.2
No. 5 Co., Capt W.E. Mitchell	48	12	11	10	10	10	7.3	15	..			123.3
No. 6 Co., Lieut W.B. Converse	49	13	11	10	10	10	6.8	16	4			121.8
Total points, 663.5 by 6, equals 110.58.												
65th Battalion, Mount Royal Rifles, Lieut.-Col. Prevost—												
No. 1 Co., Lieut Pelletier	34	3	5	10	10	10	4.6	16	..			97.6
No. 2 Co., Capt Desnoyers	40	9	8	10	10	10	1.7	8	9			87.7
No. 3 Co., Lieut Thibault	38	10	8	10	10	10	3.7	7	1			95.7

No. 4 Co, Capt Pelletier	43	11	10	10	10	10	4.3	8	..			106.3
No. 5 Co., Lieut Beauchamp	40	11	8	10	10	10	3.6	8	..			100.6
No. 6 Co., Capt des Tonnetiers	41	11	8	10	10	10	4.2	8	..			102.2
No. 7 Co., Lieut Parent	37	10	7	10	10	10	2.8	8	5			89.8
No. 8 Co., Capt La Belle	39	10	10	10	10	10	4.4	8	7			94.4
Total points, 774.3 by 8, equals 96.78.												

	T'l.
Sergt. J. Y. Clarke	0 2 5 0-7
Staff-Sergt. J. J. Bell	0 0 0 0-0
Col.-Sergt. E. Pratt	4 3 4 5-12

Pte. Mills, of the Vics, won the sweep-stake shoot at Queen's ranges with a score of 90 points.

Quite a flutter was caused by the appearance of Miss Maggie Hood, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hood, who tried her hand at the new rifle Martini-Metford, succeeded in making 19 points at 200, 21 at 500, and 19 at 600. A pretty good showing for a first attempt.

Some good scores were made with Martini-Metfords which had been brought out on trial.

Tenders for the flooring of the Drill Hall will be opened at the Minister of Militia's office at noon on Friday, 12th inst. The forces here are in hopes that the work will be commenced at once, and that it will be completed so that the autumn drills will not be delayed.

If there is one entertainer in this city who is popular with the military it is Staff-Sergeant Arthur G. Cunningham, of the Sixth Fusiliers, and in no corps is he more popular than in the Vics, whom he has often entertained. Now he is going to leave the city for Europe, to appear professionally, and the Vics are going to give him a send-off in the shape of a benefit at the Vics' armory before he goes, at which the best talent in the city has volunteered to take part.

The Free Coal Fund

A gigantic entertainment, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the purchase of coal for free distribution among the poor this winter, is now being arranged by the "Players' Club," the originators of the fund.

Mr. Varney's play, "Gordon's Relief," will be introduced. It is a drama founded on the official reports of the British batties in the Soudan, having a sparkling thread of comedy running through it and a romantic story of strong hearty interest. In the construction of this play Mr. Varney has followed history so closely that he has quoted from Gen. Gordon's journal and the last message the General sent to the British troops: "Advance by the left and speedily," plays an important part in the drama. The play was recently read by Mr. Varney before the club and all the members are most enthusiastic over it. The big benefit will take place in the Queen's Theatre on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 17th, 18th and 19th. Such a noble object move as the establishment of a free coal fund will certainly meet with generous recognition by the public. About 225 people, three horses, three mules and several cannon will be used in the production, which will be given with correct costumes and elaborate scenic embellishments. The club has a board of directors composed of business men, who intend to make this event successful. Mr. Edwin Varney says the production of "Gordon's Relief" will be the best entertainment ever attempted by amateurs. The purpose of the club is certainly a good one.

The tournament at the Victoria Skating Rink, the date of which has been fixed for October 20, is attracting much attention. Great interest is being taken in the assault-at arms as the contestants are to be Sergt.-Major Morgans of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and Sergt.-Instructor Arthur Hawker, Duke of Connaught Royal Canadian Hussars, who will have an all-round fencing contest to decide which shall fence Sergt.-Major Kelly, of the Imperial service, for the championship of Canada.

This will not be the only feature, however, as there is a handsome cup being given for the best drilled company of the city corps, the members of which must be those that perform the drill up to the last inspection. Besides, both in the afternoon and in the evening, there will be a number of mounted events, among them being wrestling on horseback, the Balaclava melee, sword vs bayonet, and sword vs. sword, and last, but by no means least, the tug-of-war on horseback. As the affair has been gotten up for the purpose of raising funds for the military gymnasium there should be a large attendance at both afternoon and evening, when, at both performances, besides what is mentioned above, Sergt.-Major Morgans will execute his wonderful sword feats and his son, Master Ernest Morgans, will give a repetition of his club swinging act that made the hit at the last tournament.

The Gazette cup was, on the 27th, presented to the winner, Corporal G. Pope, of D Co., 6th Fusiliers, by Mr. —, for Mr. White. The presentation took place during the distribution of prizes won at the regimental rifle matches.

The Royal Scots' tug-of-war team will have their annual athletic sports on the 12th of October at the Victoria Rifles armory. The team is practising now nearly every evening, and they are out with a challenge to the Montreal Garrison Artillery team.

At the Montreal Military Institute on Sept. 29th the social season of 1894-95 was opened with a smoking concert. Among those who took part were Lieut.-Col. Cole, Captain Bond, Captain Findlay, Captain Cantlie, Lieutenants Pelletier, Armstrong, Mr. A. G. Cunningham and others.

Saturday, Sept. 29th, at the Cote St. Luc ranges, saw the close of the rifle shooting season. The tie for the Matthews cup was shot off and resulted as follows, range 900 yards:



THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. STEWART.

Many of our readers will doubtless be reminded by the engraving which we reproduce in this issue of their old friend and comrade the late Lieut.-Col. John Stewart, of the Ottawa Field Battery, who died at Ottawa.

Born on June 11, 1835, at Dungiven, County of Londonderry, Ireland, Col. Stewart came to Canada in 1857, arriving at Ottawa in June of that year. He joined the Ottawa Field Battery shortly after his arrival and had at the time of his death served continuously in the battery for 37 years, rising from the ranks, step by step to the position of commander of the battery, to which he was gazetted in 1873 as Major, receiving his gazette as Lieut.-Col. in June 1893.

He went with his battery to the front in 1866 and again in 1870, when he had charge of the half battery stationed at Prescott. Col. Stewart's military history is practically that of the Ottawa Field Battery and the reputation it has always enjoyed abundantly proves that the efforts of the Lieut.-Colonel and those of his brother officers have been rewarded with the success which their untiring zeal and great sacrifices of times and money deserved. In business Col. Stewart rose with the rise of Ottawa and was one of its most prominent citizens. A contractor by trade, he built some very important public works, amongst others the extension to the Western Block of the Parliament buildings, including the Mackenzie Tower, the Supreme Court building and many large private undertakings. The widow and children of the

deceased officer have the sincere sympathy of the Canadian Militia who mourn in Col. Stewart and gallant and faithful servant of his country.

The Capitulation of Huningen.

One of the most heroic incidents of the war of 1815, the capitulation of Huningen, is recalled by a most beautiful and touching engraving now on view at the studio of the J. Hood Company, in Montreal, the Canadian agents of M. M. Boussod, Valadon & Co., of Paris, etc., etc.

The picture represents the evacuation of the fortress, and shows the French General himself wounded in the head, and followed by his wretched looking garrison marching away between the ranks of the Austrian Army. The incident is thus told on the superscription of the engraving.

"During the campaign of 1815, General Barbanègre, with a handful of not more than 200 men, held the citadel of Huningen for a considerable time against 30,000 Austrians under Archduke John, and finally surrendered only on being allowed the honors of war.

"When the Archduke saw General Barbanègre marching out at the head of about 50 men he asked of him. "Where is your garrison?"

"Proudly turning to his followers he answered, 'There it is.' A thrill of admiration went through the spectators and instantaneously and almost reverently they saluted the group of heroes. The Archduke John, himself deeply moved, was loud in his expressions of appreciation of such heroism."

Ottawa.

THE FOOT GUARDS.

Lieut.-Col. Fred. Toller, of the Gov.-General's Foot Guards, has tendered his resignation. He will retire with rank. It is understood that Major W. E. Hodgins, of the Justice Department, who has been acting in command for some time past, will be promoted to be lieut.-colonel in place of Lieut.-Col. Toller. Major John Hodgins will be made senior major, and Capt. Jarvis junior major. Capt. Plunket Taylor will become adjutant. These changes will likely appear in the next issue of the Canada Gazette.—*The Toronto Mail*, Oct. 5th.

WOLFE'S SWORD.

The Citizen editorially deals with the question of the genuineness of Wolfe's sword, purchased by Hon. Mr. Patterson. It says that the weapon in the United Service Institute is a bayonet. Wolfe, in battle, carried on his back a musket, as was the custom of the day, and to this musket was attached a bayonet or hanger; but he also carried a sword. The bayonet is now in the museum of the United Service Institute, but the sword, becoming lost and buried, as described by Mr. Derbyshire in his letter to Col. Dunn, was afterwards recovered and is now with Mr. Patterson. Thus it happens that the controversy which has arisen has only served to strengthen the authenticity of the Patterson sword. England possesses Wolfe's bayonet, Canada his sword. "It may not be out of place," the Citizen remarks, "to point out that nothing was heard of rival swords until after Mr. Patterson's purchase. When Messrs. Southeby, Wilkinson & Hodge wrote to Mr. Morgan offering the sword to Canada, the fact was duly announced in the Canadian press. Then was the time to speak by those who now claim to have known of the existence of the other swords, but no one offered opposition and a dead silence was maintained until after Mr. Patterson secured the purchase of the relic through the High Commissioner for Canada. Both Wolfe's sword and Dunn's medal were put up at auction and knocked down to the highest bidder, and it has since transpired that among the competitors for the sword on the occasion was a Montreal gentleman who has evinced his sincerity in the transaction by attacking the authenticity of the sword in the newspapers."—*The Empire*, Oct. 3rd.

OUR PERMANENT CORPS.

The following changes have been made in the personnel of the different stations of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, to take effect immediately:

Captain Hemming goes from Fredericton to London.

Captain Macdougall, from Toronto to St. Johns, Quebec.

Captain Cartwright, from London to Toronto.

Captain Chinic, from St. Johns to Fredericton.

Lieutenant Fiset, from Toronto to St. Johns.

Lieutenant McMahon, from St. Johns to Toronto.

Captain Macdougall becomes Adjutant at St. Johns.

Captain Cartwright becomes Adjutant at Toronto.

Captain Wadmore becomes Adjutant at Fredericton.

And Captain Denison continues in that appointment at London.

The Toronto and London companies of the Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry arrived back from the infantry camp at Levis by the steamer Corsican Oct. 4th. They had a rough passage, and such a heavy sea prevailed at 1 o'clock in the morning that the steamer had to put into Port Hope for a few hours. Nevertheless, they arrived in port at the scheduled time, 11 a.m.

The baggage, being disembarked, No. 2 company marched out to the Stanley barracks, where they were heartily welcomed by the Dragoons, and in the evening were entertained at a smoking concert given by the Dragoons in their honor. No. 1 company returned to London by train, leaving here at 4 o'clock.

Frontier Rifle Association.

The annual prize meeting of this association was held near the village of Huntingdon, Que., on Tuesday, 2nd October. The weather was all that could be expected at this season of the year. The attendance was fair, considering that only one captain takes any interest in his men attending the match, the others not even being members of the association, so that with little encouragement from the captains, and less encouragement in using a rifle that is obsolete, it is not surprising that this association, one of the oldest in the Province of Quebec, will soon be a thing of the past. The following are the five highest scores in each match :

Nursery match, 200 yds., 5 shots, open to members of 50th Batt. who have never won a prize of over \$2.00 :

	Co.	Points.	\$
1 Pte. Andrew Stark.....	4	16	\$4
2 Pte. James Kidney.....	3	14	3
3 Pte. George Harrigan.....	1	13	3
4 Corp. M. Donnelly.....	3	13	2
5 Sergt. F. Gardener.....	1	12	2

McEachren match, 200, 400 and 500 yds., 5 shots at each range, open to members of 50th Batt. who have never won over \$4.00 :

	Co.	Points.	\$
1 Pte. Geo. Harrigan.....	1	39	\$4
2 Pte. Harry Holiday.....	3	36	3
3 Pte. Andrew Stark.....	4	35	3
4 Pte. Charles Harrigan....	3	33	2
5 Sergt. J. Logue.....	2	30	2

Frontier match, 200, 400 and 500 yds., 5 shots at each range, open to all members of the association :

	Co.	Points.	\$
1 Lieut. G. L. Macfarlane....	1	63	\$6
2 Mr. G. W. Cunningham....	62	5	
3 Mr. David Cunningham....	58	4	
4 Sgt. T. Baird.....	3	55	3
5 Corp. G. Sayer.....	4	54	3

Association match, 500 yards, 7 shots, open to all members of association :

	Co.	Points.	\$
1 Lieut. G. L. Macfarlane....	1	30	\$6
2 Mr. David Cunningham....	29	5	
3 Sgt. T. Baird.....	3	29	4
4 Pte. J. J. Bryson.....	3	29	3
5 Mr. G. W. Cunningham....	26	3	

The above scores in Frontier and Association matches were made with private rifles, the others were made with rack rifles.

For highest aggregate in matches 1, 2 and 3, Pte. Geo. Harrigan, No. 1 Co., 91 points, D.R.A. medal.

For highest aggregate in matches 3 and 4, Lieut. G. L. Macfarlane, No. 1 Co., 93 points, CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE for one year, presented by a friend of the association.

The Fleets of China and Japan.

The events now occurring in the East have brought into fresh prominence the condition of the navies of China and Japan. The following lists contain the names of the ships which were destroyed in the battle of Yalu. China possesses five steel armourclads.

Name.	Launched.	Displacement.	Extreme armouring, ft inches.	Armament.	Nominal Speed.
Ting-Yuen	1881	7430	14	Four 12 inch Krupp, two 6-inch do.	14.5
Chen-Yuen	1882	7430	14	Four 12 inch Krupp, two 6-inch do.	14.5
King-Yuen	1887	2850	9½	Two 8¼-in., two 6-in.	16.5
Lai Yuen..	1887	2850	9½	Two 8¼-in., two 6-in.	16.5
Ping-Yuen	1890	2850	8	One 10¼-inch Krupp, two 6-in., eight Q.F.	10.35

All these vessels, save the *Ping-Yuen*, were built at Stettin. They are barbette ships, and possess an armament of machine guns in addition to those given above. The protected and partially protected cruisers are as follows :

Name.	Launched.	Displacement.	Armament.	Nominal Speed.
Chao-Yung	1881	1250	Two 10-inch Armstrong, four 4.7-inch Q.F.	16.8
Yang-Wei	1881	1350	Two 10-inch Armstrong, four 4.7-inch Q.F.	16
Tsi Yuen....	1883	2355	Two 8-in., one 6-in.	15
Chih Yuen..	1886	2300	Three 8-in., two 6 in., 17 Q.F.	18
Ching-Yuen.	1886	2300	Three 8-in., two 6 in., 17 Q.F.	18
Foo-Ching..	1890	2500	Three 8-in., seven 4½-in.	15
Kuang-Ting.	1890	1030	Three 4½-in.....	16.5
Kuang Ki...	1891	1030	Three 4½-in.....	16.5
Kuang-King.	1891	1030	Three 4½-in.....	16.5

The *Chih-Yuen* and *Ching-Yuen* were built by Armstrong ; the *Kuang* vessels at Foochow ; and others have been built in England. In addition, China possesses several modern unprotected cruisers and torpedo and other gunboats. Her torpedo flotilla includes 28 boats over 100ft. in length, and 13 over 50ft., with very few exceptions all built at Stettin.

The more powerful Chinese vessels are grouped in the Pei-Yang, or northern squadron, which is usually cruising in the Gulf of Pechili, the second stronger squadron is at Foochow, and there are two smaller squadrons. Some vessels of the Foochow Squadron have gone northward to Port Arthur.

With the exception of a single vessel—the *Chiyoda*—all the Japanese armourclads (*Rinjo*, *Fuso*, *Kongo*, and *Hiei*) are practically obsolete. They date from 1864 to 1879, and were all built in England. The *Chiyoda*, armoured cruiser, is a modern ship of 2,450 tons, built at Clydebank a few years ago. She has a

4½-in. belt, 1in. deck-plating, mounts 24 quick-firers, and has a nominal speed of 19 knots. On the other hand, Japan has a powerful fleet of modern protected cruisers —

Name.	Launched.	Displacement.	Armament.	Nominal Speed.
Naniwa.....	1885	3650	Two 28-ton Armstrong, six 5-ton ditto, two Q.F.	18.7
Takachiho..	1885	3650	Two 28-ton Armstrong, six 5-ton ditto, two Q.F.	18.7
Itsukushima.	1890	4277	One 12.5-in. Canet, 11 4.7-in. Q.F., five 6-pounders, 11 3-pounders Q.F.	17.5
Hasidate....	1891	4277	One 12.5-in. Canet, 11 4.7-in. Q.F.	17.5
Matsushima.	1891	4277	One 12.5-in. Canet, 11 4.7-in. Q.F., five 6-pounders, 11 3-pounders Q.F.	17.5
Akitsuishima.	1892	3150	One 12.5-in. Krupp, 12 4.7-in. Q.F.	19
Yoshino....	1892	4150	Four 6 in. Q.F., eight 4.7 in ditto, 22 3-pounders ditto.	23

The *Akitsuishima* and *Hashidate* were built in Japan, the *Itsukushima* and *Matsushima* at La Seyne. The older types, *Naniwa* and *Takachiho*, are English-built, and the more recently constructed cruiser *Yoshino*, launched at Elswick, is one of the finest cruisers of her size afloat. In addition to these Japan possesses several unprotected wood and composite cruisers, and other cruisers are in course of construction. The torpedo flotilla consists of 41 boats more than 100ft. in length. Japan is divided into two naval districts, each subject to a vice-minister under the naval minister at Tokio. The principal dockyard is at Yokosuka.

Both Powers have improvised cruisers from purchased merchant vessels, and some of these have already taken part in the engagements, but we have as yet been unable to obtain a complete list of them.—*Naval Record*.

Turpin's War Machine.

La France Militaire: Dear readers, you have probably witnessed a display of fireworks?

"Why, certainly," you answer with astonishment.

And you have noticed those skyrockets which on bursting shoot out ten other rockets, that in their turn become multiplied and scatter about with a deafening roar? Very well, that is the principle of Turpin's invention. The discoverer of picric acid has concentrated his mind upon a projectile which explodes at a certain distance, then sends out other smaller projectiles, which at the end of their journey scatter another shower, which follow the same rule until all the descendants of the parent projectile have passed away, after covering completely a certain space. The whole thing consists of nothing more than the multiplication and subdivision of projectiles. The secret of the invention resides in the employment of a particular explosive, and in the creation of rockets which explode automatically, so to say.

In a conversation with one of our confreres Turpin said: "I am very much afraid the commission will say to me, 'Is that all it is? We knew that long ago.' But that is just it. My invention is like Columbus' trick with the egg. I have done what anybody might have done before me, but what nobody did."

The War Between China and Japan.

NARRATIVE UP TO DATE.

BY COLONEL MAURICE.

(From the *United Service Magazine*,
continued.)

"Such combinations never come off." That would undoubtedly have been the verdict of Napoleon if one of his marshals or one of his reigning brothers had proposed to him such a scheme as that by which Field-Marshal Yamagata has destroyed the army at Ping-Yang. For such violation of "all the rules of war." Von Moltke was in the 1866 campaign condemned by all those who think that the experience of war in the past can be reduced to a set of formulæ: and it was, for a long time, difficult to get the attention of many of our own best soldiers sufficiently directed to the changes which have been introduced into war by modern conditions, to see that Von Moltke was right. Nowadays it is, I think, almost only those who do not read and who know nothing of war in the past, who doubt the nature of the change which has taken place, though a few chiefly civilian writers, like Mr. O'Connor Morris, who do read but do not understand, fail to realise that Von Moltke was condemned, precisely as Napoleon was condemned in his own day by the Mack, because both of them, like Mirabeau, had "swallowed formulæ;" because both of them had studied the past not less thoroughly but more thoroughly than their critics, and had adapted its experience to new conditions.

It will be seen from what I have said, that, as I think, the handling of the Japanese troops shows that their leader has profited by all the most recent experiences of modern war, and has used them in a way which would make the reputation of a European leader. The only phrase which I should wish modified in the very admirable report which was furnished by Reuter of a short conversation I had with Mr. Emmet is, that in which I said that Yamagata's tactics "would not have disgraced a Western general." I think, as I have now put it, that they would have "made the reputation" of a Western general. In order, however, to do him justice, it is necessary to take up the story of the campaign from the point at which I left off in my narrative last month. I then carried down the story to Wednesday, August 22nd, not by the way, as the date was unfortunately printed, August 12th.

On August 22nd, news had come in of what was described as "a great Chinese victory," in which the Chinese had driven in the Japanese forces from Ping-Yang to within fifty miles of Soul. Further, it was reported that certain Chinese Cavalry had utterly routed a very large force of Japanese Infantry, who had landed at the mouth of the Ping-Yang inlet. My object then was to point out that

it was impossible that a battle could have by that date taken place between the main Chinese and Japanese "armies." Obviously, it was an affair of outposts. Nevertheless, it is clear that in this, as in many, though not all, of the wild reports that have reached us, there was a substratum of truth.

There never has been a series of reports, the reception of which more forcibly illustrated the saying of the song, that

"Little fools believe too much,
And great fools not at all."

Some writers have penned enthusiastic leaders upon the wildest rumours started by the panic of Shanghai. Some have aired their wisdom by professing disbelief in most accurately-written information from the spot. For, in fact, we have had many data to go upon, and these, as they have accumulated during the month, and lead up to the final catastrophe both by sea and land, I propose now to summarise. It will be seen that many of even the figures given us correspond very closely with those that are reported as employed in the final engagement.

A report which appeared on September 3rd, recorded, in corroboration of previous information, but evidently with much more complete knowledge, that on August 13th, 5000 Chinese troops had been pushed on to Ping-Yang and had thence driven out what was obviously a mere Japanese outpost. The same message recorded five days later 17,000 more Chinamen had arrived, arising the total force in and about Ping-Yang to about 22,000 men. It was further reported that on that day a Japanese force had landed at Ping-Yang inlet, and the altogether incredible account of the success of Chinese Cavalry against a large force of Japanese Infantry was recorded. From that point the records were conflicting. Some of them said that the Chinese force fell back when the guns of the fleet at Ping-Yang inlet had opened on them, others that the Chinese general had subsequently advanced upon Hwang-Ju at the mouth of the inlet and captured it, and that the Japanese fleet had drawn off. At all events it is clear that either the Japanese then effected their lodgment at Hwang-Ju, the Chinese Cavalry having withdrawn after merely driving in some advanced parties, or that the Japanese occupied it as soon as the Chinese forces had fallen back from the inlet, because it was impossible for them, with such forces as they had available, to hold the whole distance between Ping-Yang and Hwang-Ju while they were at the same time pushing South.

As regards the column from Chemulpho and Soul, as representative of the general condition of the Japanese forces in Korea, we had in the *Times* of August 28th a most excellent description from a writer on the spot dating from Soul on July 10th. He was evidently by no means friendly to the Japanese, but he recorded how admirably equipped they

were as a modern army. He told us how they possessed accurate maps of the Korea with all the roads excellently described, with the passages of the rivers and their width and varying depths noted; how they possessed pontoon trains adjusted so as to be available for just the width they would require for passing each of the rivers. Though he does not mention it, we know, from earlier sources, that as part of this equipment they possessed an excellent field telegraph service. Now it is not too much to say that on the possibilities of the field telegraph larger combinations such as were carried out against Ping-Yang nowadays depend. It is this and the telegraph generally which have caused those combinations to "come off," which, as Napoleon truly said of his own time, never did then come off. If Field-Marshal Yamagata had undertaken to combine operations from three distant ports such as the Ping-Yang inlet, Chemulpho and Gensan, without the aid of the telegraph it is tolerably certain that they would not have "come off." We may be tolerably sure that he did not do so. One point, the humour of which appears to have been unnoticed, deserves attention. It is recorded in the reports from Soul that *within ten hours* of the victory at Ping-Yang, the telegraph was completed to a considerable distance in rear of the Army and that it was then being rapidly carried into Soul. In other words with an ample telegraph service under his command, the one direction in which Yamagata did not use it was that in which dangerous reports as to his movements might travel. Admirably has he veiled himself in secrecy up to the moment when secrecy was no longer necessary. We may be sure that the telegraph troops had ample occupation in establishing communication with the two columns from Gensan and Hwang-Ju.

On the evening before the news of the battle arrived I was talking over the situation with a brother officer, and I found that I a little startled him by saying: "If the reports from the front, which I take to be exaggerations with a substance of truth, had not indicated Chinese success, I should have thought that Yamagata did not know his business as well as I now think that he does. I should suppose that now that he is reported to be moving forward, his movements will be rapid, which they could not have been had he had at the front such forces as would have prevented the Chinese from driving in his outposts, for that is evidently what they have been doing." As my prediction was fulfilled it may be worth while to make intelligible the apparent paradox. Every nonmilitary man can easily understand the point of it with a short explanation. It depends on a principle on which all our wars in such countries as the Korea have to be conducted. It applied especially to the 1882 campaign in Egypt, and is described in my history of that campaign. It applied on the Nile, and it applied both in Abyssinia and

in Ashantee. It would be of great advantage if as many Englishmen as possible would be good enough to follow me, because ignorance as to its nature leads to very mischievous criticism of our generals in the field, and when the successful result of a wise policy is announced, the previous criticism is forgotten in the excitement of triumph, which the many then attribute to luck or sudden inspiration amending previous dilatoriness. Hardly any one realises that the criticism is proved to have been fatuous. As I have been trying for years to get this matter understood, I should hardly insist on it now had I not lately found that among a body of very intelligent officers with whom I was talking, not one had a glimmer of the truth.

The fact that an army "moves upon its belly" is generally known, though it is not understood. Translated into hard fact it means that a general can only move forward successfully with his army when he is assured that he will be able to supply it during its movement with ammunition and food for man and beast. These must be not at his Chemulpho, the point on the coast or elsewhere where he can easily get as much as he wants, but close to the very point where he intends to fight. Now in civilised countries like France and Germany, not only do great supplies of food exist, but they are concentrated in so many centres at towns, villages, etc., that cavalry moving ahead of the army can, as they did in the war of 1870, have provisions collected in advance, which will be ready on the arrival of the several parts of the army. Furthermore, railways can from the rear bring up ample supplies of ammunition. But in the case of a move across a desert, as the extreme case, or through an ill-cultivated, uncivilised country like the Korea in a secondary degree, this action is impossible. Something must be done to take its place. Large means of transporting food and ammunition must of course be provided, but that is not enough. Suppose there be with a force of 10,000 men transport sufficient to carry forward all its wants for six days, that represents an enormous amount of transport which it will take a very long time to land from ship-board. But yet if the 10,000 men have to move forward 150 miles, the distance from Soul to Ping-Yang, it will not be enough to enable the army to be fed near Ping-Yang. For probably in such country the transport animals will not be able to traverse that distance under at best eight or nine days, and after they have delivered up their food they will have to go back to Chemulpho, another eight or nine days, to put the whole case moderately, and to return again before they can deliver another pound of food to the troops. Therefore, movement under those conditions would be starvation.

If, however, instead of doing this the general sends to the front only a small portion of his force sufficient when well protected to cover the

movement of his transport and the accumulation of his supplies, the whole case is changed. The greater part of his force is fed easily at Chemulpho, easier the nearer he is to it. It will require little or no transport whilst there. The great bulk of the transport can be employed in accumulating stores in his front just as the Cavalry would have done for him by requisition in a civilized country. Of course it becomes for him a very nice calculation to ascertain how few men he can afford to leave in charge of his supplies. If he puts too few there the enemy may pour down upon the very accumulation he is making. But he can well afford to let the enemy achieve "great victories" of the kind we have heard of, to have "wounded men brought back into Soul," to have these "victories confirmed by Korean report," as we heard that they were, so long as this means that his outlying posts have been driven in, so long as the enemy does not succeed in reaching his depots of supply. What at all events is certain is that the fewer men he can afford to keep at the front, the more he can keep back as near as possible to Chemulpho, the quicker will be his accumulation of supplies, and therefore the more rapid and effective will be his movement when it does take place.

I have no doubt at all that that is the history of the chief work during the last month in the Korea on the Japanese side, so far as the column from Chemulpho is concerned. In different degree the same thing is true of the columns from Gensan and from Hwang-Ju, though the distance from Hwang-Ju being so much shorter, the movement would, so far as supply is concerned, be much easier and may have mainly depended on boats up the Tatong river. It would require much greater caution to advance on this side till the last moment because of the proximity of the enemy. On the Gensan side, concealed as the movement would be by the mountains, the chief difficulty and delay must have occurred in gathering force on the western side of the mountains, as the troops emerged from the meagre bridle paths.

To return now to the report of September 3rd. On the same day that we had some 20,000 or 22,000 Chinese accounted for from Chinese sources as in the neighbourhood of Ping-Yang, we were informed from Nagasaki by independent report that 74,000 Japanese in all had landed in the Korea. Some fraction of these has undoubtedly been employed in the neighbourhood of Fusan. I still incline to the belief that the Japanese there have been engaged in improving the communications between Soul and Fusan with a view to the winter when Fusan will be open and Chemulpho closed. Probably the disturbances have been caused by natives attempting to interrupt the working parties. Large deductions must be made from the fighting columns for supply, the guardianship of the three ports and the lines from them to the army. I should

be inclined to put for various reasons the three columns at a good deal less than 20,000 men each; because it is usually safe to expect in war that the numbers available will be much less than any apparently strict calculation would make them. Still victors do not usually care to exaggerate their own numbers, and, as the Japanese say they were three to one at Ping-Yang, it is obvious that nearly 60,000 men, in all, out of the 74,000 embarked from Japan may have been available. I incline to accept the Japanese statement as to the numbers captured, because an army surprised at night and surrounded on all sides would not be likely to escape in large numbers. The fourth which the Japanese say managed to get through is quite as large a number as I should have expected. Seeing that the Chinese themselves claimed to have 20,000 at Ping-Yang, I think everything confirms the Japanese estimate, nor do I see why they should in such an attack have suffered more than they say that they did. Panic-stricken men are not good shots at night and do not usually in any form make much resistance.

On the other hand it is of course quite conceivable, considering the meagre nature of our information at present and the uncertainty of the sources from which it is derived, that the whole operation may have been greatly exaggerated. The curious coincidence between the numbers reported on the Chinese side, too long ago to have any connection with the present statements, and the numbers said by the Japanese to have been dealt with when they attacked Ping-Yang, looks at least like corroborative evidence of their truth. We know nothing of what Chinese forces may be gathering in Southern Manchuria and on the Yalu. Their movements are sure to have been slow, and the difficulty for them of collecting transport and supplies must be even greater than that of collecting men. Still it is hardly possible, after all we have heard from those who have known the Chinese army, that a force of 20,000 men, if it was so many and it may have been such less, can represent more than a body which they pushed on in advance, very unwisely no doubt, on the principles I have indicated. Its hopeless defeat must pave the way for the advance of the victorious Japanese general upon the Yalu river, but I hardly fancy that he will be able to move far into Manchuria without a fight with some considerably larger force.

It is clear from the latest reports that we have received, that the portion of the Japanese fleet engaged in the attack on the Chinese at the Yalu mouth, was not so large as the Chinese asserted, but nine cruisers, and two fast converted transports, engaged twelve war-ships, and four torpedo-boats employed in escorting six transports. As the Japanese claim, six smaller fighting ships were also with the Chinese. I cannot see how there can be any doubt that the engagement is for all practical purposes an enormous gain to the Japanese

both in prestige and in its effect on the future of the war. The 6000 or 7000 men whom the Chinese landed will be an insignificant addition to the troops whom the victorious Japanese army will now have to deal with on the Yalu. The Japanese fleet will certainly be able without fear to cooperate in the movement of the Army along the coast-line and to ensure their adequate supply. The Japanese fleet was notoriously weaker than the Chinese in the fact that they had only cruisers while the Chinese had at least five battle-ships. After successfully watching and protecting the landing of 74,000 of their own troops in Korea without interference from the superior fleet; the moment the Chinese attempted to carry out the same operation they pounced down on them under the very conditions which we have been taught by all naval authorities to regard as the most favourable for an inferior fleet. They can undoubtedly refit and increase their fleet more rapidly than the Chinese, not only because they have four dockyards and the Chinese only one that can be compared with theirs, but because they have trained workmen of their own of admirable skill while the Chinese depend almost entirely on foreign assistance.

Nevertheless the talk of an advance upon Peking now that the winter is approaching seems to me simply absurd. Obviously the advance first on the Yalu, and then if time permits on Mukden, is the right course for the Japanese general, and to that he is as obviously settling down. I can hardly imagine that the weather will now permit of his reaching Mukden this season. It is note-worthy that the Japanese Government has allowed a telegram to be published announcing that their army is on the road to Mukden. An ingenious writer has suggested that the very fact of this announcement suggests a ruse intended to conceal a movement by the Pechili Gulph upon Peking. I assign a different reason for it. The opposition in Japan has been knocked out of time by the popular enthusiasm for the War. In order to overtrump his successful rival the leader of the opposition has endeavoured to appeal to the passions and vanity of the people by urging that no "mere victories in the field will be sufficient. Peking must be taken." The manifest motive is to suggest what he well believes to be an impossible attempt. In order to prevent the people from clamouring for a dangerous expedition it seems a natural policy to enlist their enthusiasm for the destruction of the sacred city of the Manchu dynasty. That will be a sufficiently popular reason for carrying out a sound military policy.

Brome County Rifle Association.

The annual matches of the Brome County Rifle Association were held at Sutton, on the range furnished each year by H. Borlidge, Esq. Below are the names and scores of the prize winners:—

No. 1.—200 yards, \$15.00 in 26 prizes.

	Points.
1 Capt G o B Hall.....	21
2 H Wright.....	20
3 Asa Johnson.....	19
4 Geo Clarke.....	19
5 Capt Clark Hall.....	18
6 J E Johnson.....	17
7 Capt Billings.....	17
8 A Wright.....	17
9 Dr Dickson.....	17
10 A Richardson.....	16
11 H Hulburt.....	16
12 J Peabody.....	16
13 Lieut N Bump.....	16
14 M G Hawley.....	15
15 J D Clarke.....	15
16 R H Whitman.....	15
17 Capt Bowen.....	15
18 R Howard.....	14
19 Capt C Dyer.....	14
20 Lieut H Hall.....	13
21 J Lytle.....	13
22 C Titmore.....	13
23 F Jenne.....	13
24 F Harvey.....	13
25 F Harvey.....	13
26 C B Dunn.....	13

No. 2.—400 and 500 yards—\$50.00 in 30 prizes.

	Points.
1 Lieut N Bump.....	43
2 M G Hawley.....	42
3 Lieut Persons.....	44
4 H Wright.....	40
5 Capt Bowen.....	40
6 Capt Willey.....	37
7 Geo Clark.....	37
8 Capt Clark Hall.....	36
9 Lieut H Hall.....	35
10 H Hulburt.....	35
11 Capt Billings.....	35
12 Dr Dickson.....	34
13 J D Clarke.....	33
14 G B Dunn.....	33
15 M B Longeway.....	33
16 A Richardson.....	33
17 Capt Geo B Hall.....	33
18 J E Johnson.....	32
19 H R Whitman.....	32
20 Geo Hall.....	30
21 J Lytle.....	30
22 F Harvey.....	30
23 Asa Johnson.....	29
24 A Wright.....	29
25 R Howard.....	29
26 Capt Dyer.....	29
27 Geo Hickey.....	23
28 F McGraw.....	23
29 A Hulburt.....	23
30 C Titmore.....	22

No. 3.—500.—\$47.00 in 28 prizes.

	Points.
1 Capt Clark Hall.....	22
2 H R Whitman.....	21
3 H Hulburt.....	21
4 H Wright.....	21
5 Dr Dickson.....	21
6 M B Longeway.....	19
7 Capt Willey.....	19
8 Lieut H Hall.....	18
9 S G Hawley.....	18
10 C Borlidge.....	17
11 J Johnson.....	17
12 J St. Pierre.....	17
13 J Peabody.....	17
14 Capt G B Hall.....	17
15 Geo Clark.....	16
16 C B Dunn.....	16
17 Lieut Bump.....	15
18 R Howard.....	15
19 F McGraw.....	15
20 Lieut Persons.....	15
21 Capt Bowen.....	15
22 A Johnson.....	15
23 Jack Emerson.....	14
24 C Titmore.....	14
25 Capt Billings.....	14
27 A Richardson.....	13
28 Jos Larivée.....	13

No. 4.—COMPANY MATCH.
5 rounds. 500 yards. Teams of 5.

	Points
1 Capt C Hall, No. 4 Co'y. 52nd Batt....	103
2 Capt Billings, Cavalry.....	91
3 Capt Willey, No. 1 Co'y. 52nd Batt....	70
4 Capt C Dyer, No. 3 Co'y. 52nd Batt....	57

Hemmingford Frontier Rifle Ass'n.

Oct. 4th and 5th 1894.

1.—FIRST OR TRIAL MATCH.
Open to Members of the 51st Battalion, and H. T. Cavalry who have never won a prize over the value of \$1 at any match at any competition. Range, 200 yards. Five rounds. Entrance, 25 cents. Snider Enfield, Government issue. Sixteen Prizes.

	Points	\$
Pte W Hammill, troop.....	18	5 00
Pte D Emerson, No. 4 Co'y.....	17	4 00
Pte T Gervais, No. 1 Co'y.....	17	3 00
Pte J Fisher, No. 5 Co'y.....	18	2 50
Corp M English, No. 4 Co'y.....	14	2 50
Pte H Wiggins, No. 5 Co'y.....	14	2 00
Pte Cleland, troop.....	13	2 00
Pte R Graham, No. 4 Co'y.....	13	1 50
Pte A Gervais, No. 1 Co'y.....	13	1 50
Pte H Hadley, No. 4 Co'y.....	11	1 50
Pte E Inken, troop.....	9	1 50
Pte D Dowling, No. 1 Co'y.....	8	1 00

Sergt J Robinson, No 1 Co'y.....	8	1 00
Corpl J Bannist, No 4 Co'y.....	8	50
Pte A Cleland, No. 4 Co'y.....	3	50
Pte W O Cleland, troop.....	2	50

2.—ASSOCIATION MATCH.
Open to all Members of the Association. Ranges, 200 400 and 500 yards. Five rounds at each range. Entrance, 50 cents. Snider Enfield, Government issue. Fifteen Prizes.

	Points.	\$
Pte W N McNaughton, troop.....	63	9 00
Sergt T Baird, 5th Batt.....	62	7 00
Corp Wadsworth, troop.....	61	6 00
Mr W Thomson.....	61	5 00
Capt McKay, No. 4 Co.....	60	4 00
Sergt W F Stewart, No. 1 Co.....	67	3 00
D A Cunningham.....	57	2 50
Corp D McNaughton, No. 4 Co.....	56	2 00
Mr W A Johnson.....	56	1 50
Lieut J F Scriver, troop.....	56	1 00
Pte Geo Keady, troop.....	51	1 00
Capt S Orr, No. 1 Co.....	51	1 00
Mr C McDiarmid.....	49	50
Lieut W C Barr, troop.....	49	50
Lieut Spearman, No. 4 Co.....	49	50

3.—COMPANY CHALLENGE MATCH.
Open to all Volunteers regularly enrolled in the Dominion. Range, 400 yards. Five rounds. Snider Enfield, Government issue. Entrance, 50 cents. Thirteen individual Prizes. Team Prizes for the Aggregate scores of five previously named members of any Volunteer Company, Troop or Battery in the Dominion. Four Team Prizes. Entrance free to Team Prizes.

	Points.	\$
Lieut-Col Lucas.....	25	6 00
Corp D McNaughton, No. 4 Co.....	21	5 00
Pte A McNaughton, No. 4 Co.....	23	4 00
Lieut W C Barr, troop.....	22	3 00
Lieut J F Scriver, troop.....	22	2 50
Pte F Barr, troop.....	22	2 50
Surgeon de Moulpleid.....	22	2 00
Mr N A Johnson.....	22	1 50
Sergt T Baird 50th Batt.....	21	1 50
Lieut Spearman, No. 4 Co.....	19	1 00
Capt McKay, No. Co.....	19	1 00
Mr W Thompson.....	19	50
Pte Peacock.....	18	50

FARM PRIZES.

	Points.	\$
No 4 Co. Capt McKay.....	99	1 00
Troop, Capt Barr.....	92	7 50
Staff Lieut. Col. Lucas.....	81	5 00
No. 5 Co. Capt. Hoyle.....	49	4 00

4.—THE LADIES' MATCH.
Open only to Members of 51st Battalion and H. T. Cavalry. Range, 500 yards. Five rounds each. Snider Enfield, Government issue. Entrance, 50. Ten Prizes.

	Points.	\$
Pte Hugh Orr, No. 4 Co.....	21	5 00
Sergt W F Stewart, No. 1 Co.....	21	4 00
Capt McKay, No. 4 Co.....	8	3 00
Pte A McNaughton, No. 4 Co.....	18	2 00
Lieut W C Barr, troop.....	16	1 00
Pte F Barr, troop.....	15	1 00
Lieut J F Scriver, troop.....	15	1 00
Pte W M McNaughton, troop.....	12	50
Lieut. Col. Lucas.....	12	50
Lieut Spearman, No. 4 Co.....	12	50

5.—SWEEPSTAKES.
Open to all comers. Range, 500 yards. Five rounds. Snider Enfield Government issue. Entrance, 50 cents. Nine Prizes.

	Points	\$
Corp D McNaughton, No. 4 Co.....	25	5 00
D A Cunningham.....	20	4 00
Sergt T Baird, 50th Batt.....	19	3 00
W F Stewart, No. 1 Co.....	18	2 00
Pte A McNaughton, No. 4 Co.....	18	2 00
Corp J Wadsworth, troop.....	18	1 50
Mr W A Johnson.....	17	1 00
Lieut F Scriver, troop.....	16	1 00
Lieut. Col. Lucas.....	16	50

6.—CONSOLATION MATCH
Open to all unsuccessful competitors who have competed in at least two matches during the meeting. Range, 400 yards. Five rounds. Snider Enfield, Government issue. Entrance, 25 cents. Twelve Prizes.

	Points.	\$
S Cockrane.....	23	5 00
J F Cleland.....	22	4 00
Capt Allen.....	20	3 00
Capt Barr, troop.....	20	2 00
Pte J Lytle, No. 4 Co.....	19	2 00
J Brown.....	19	1 00
Lieut Kearns.....	17	1 00
Pte Thos Stewart, troop.....	15	1 00
Mayor McKay.....	14	1 00
Capt Hoyle, No. 5 Co.....	10	1 00
W Townsbrough, No. 5 Co.....	8	50
Lieut Peacock, No. 5 Co.....	5	50

AGGREGATE PRIZES.
To the highest aggregate individual scores, made in Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 Matches, four prizes; 1st, D. A. R. Medal; 2nd, \$3. 3rd, \$2. The Medal is confined to the members of the 51st Battalion and H. T. Cavalry. The other aggregate prizes are open to all members of the Association. Aggregate Prizes.—Medal and \$5.
Corp D McNaughton, No. 4 Co., 123 points, medal; Sergt, T. Baird, 50 h Battalion, 122 points, \$2.00; Capt. McKay, No. 4 Co., 111 points, \$2.00.

The Naval Manœuvres.

BY AN IMPERIAL OBSERVER.

From the Army and Navy Magazine.

A short summary of the general scope of the Naval Manœuvres free from technical points will, I think, interest many readers who have found it difficult to follow and connect the long reports of correspondents. I hope by my impartial treatment of the subject to leave no room even for conjecture as to the ship or the fleet which was made infallible and invincible by my presence. I am glad to find that on this occasion there are much fewer such ships than usual, and I have therefore freely corrected my impressions by those of others. I propose to deal only with the general movements of the fleets, the Admiralty scheme, and the result as determined by the decision of the umpires. Four fleets were engaged. The A Fleet under Admiral Fitzroy's immediate command, the B Fleet under Admiral Dale, were both red, with Admiral Fitzroy in supreme command of both red fleets. The C Fleet under Admiral Seymour's immediate command, and the D Fleet under Admiral Drummond were both blue, with Admiral Seymour in supreme command of both blue fleets.

On Friday, August 3rd, the fleets were to begin the operations at 9 p. m. On the morning of that day they moved to take up their assigned stations. These were fixed in latitude and longitude so that the several fleets at their points of starting were at fixed distance from Belfast. Thus of the Red Fleets, A (Admiral Fitzroy) from Falmouth moved to a point 383 miles from Belfast. B (Admiral Dale) from Berhaven moved to a point 405 miles from Belfast measured round the north coast of Ireland. The motive for fixing these exact distances was that Belfast was supposed to represent Gibraltar, and the distances reduced proportionately for all the fleets represented the space that the A Fleet if at Malta would have to move to meet the B Fleet there, and the space which the B Fleet would have to cover to meet the A Fleet at Gibraltar. Similarly the C Fleet (Admiral Seymour) moving from Queenstown was placed at a point where the 50th parallel latitude crosses the 9th meridian of longitude, and so occupied a position distant from Belfast proportionate to the others, such as a French fleet at Toulon would hold; while the D Fleet (Admiral Drummond), from the Shannon, took up a position which, on the same principle, represented Brest.

Each of the Blue Fleets C and D (French) were assumed to represent a fighting strength inferior to each of the English Fleets. As the va-

lues were necessarily purely conventional, the lists of vessels making up the several fleets which have been given in all the papers need not be repeated. They are in consequence of this valuation irrelevant. The problem then was as follows: Just as two French fleets placed at Toulon and Brest would be nearer to one another and to Gibraltar than two English fleets placed at Plymouth and Malta, so the two Blue Fleets placed off the Shannon and at the junction of the 9th meridian and 50th parallel were round the opposite sides of the coast of Ireland nearer to one another and to Belfast than the two Red Fleets placed as recorded above. If therefore the two Blue Fleets could take advantage of their position to effect a junction in the neighbourhood of Belfast, they would represent a strength of about fifty, more or less according to the completeness of the concentration. They would be placed between the two English fleets, and if they could succeed in engaging one of the Red Fleets before the other came up, they would represent a force as against it alone of about fifty to thirty. If the Blue Fleets sacrificed every other consideration to effecting their junction, it would be impossible for the Red Fleets to prevent it. In fact, whilst Admiral Dale's fleet ('B' red) was following Admiral Drummond's ('D' blue) round the west and north coast of Ireland. Admiral Seymour's ('C' blue) moving along the south and east coast would be between Admiral Fitzroy ('A' red) and Belfast.

Admiral Seymour in fact arranged for the junction of his two fleets at the earliest possible moment consistent with some concealment by darkness of his actual movement. Moving up through the St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, he effected his junction with Admiral Drummond in the North Channel at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. Moving northwards the combined Blue Fleets met Admiral Dale's 'B' Red Fleet off the Maidens. Both fleets were drawn up to oppose his passage into Belfast Lough. In order to represent the effective power of a strong fleet to prevent another running past them, the rules prescribe that ships shall be deemed to have taken refuge in neutral territory if they pass within less than a mile of the five fathom line on a neutral coast. Further they prescribe that a ship shall not pass within eight cables' length of a hostile ship. Admiral Seymour's fleet being drawn up so that none of the hostile fleet could pass between it and the Maidens without violating one or both of these rules, it was impossible for Admiral Dale consistently with the rules to push his way past the superior fleet into Belfast Lough. Nevertheless, ignoring this fact, Admiral Dale made a

running fight of it which lasted for an hour. At the end of that time he had reached safety within Belfast Lough. The rules prescribe that a fleet which has been in action within 4,000 yards for two hours with another fleet having an adequate superiority is to be considered as captured. From the position of the hostile fleets it would have been impossible for Admiral Dale to escape an action carried out for this length of time after he had begun his attempt to reach Belfast had he not violated the two other rules I have named. On all these grounds Admiral Seymour at once claimed to have captured the whole of Admiral Dale's fleet, and the umpires have decided in his favour.

It is obvious that these manœuvres can be made of no use unless strict rules are laid down and strictly interpreted. On the other hand, it is equally obvious that in actual warfare things would not have happened in this way. Either Admiral Dale, finding it impossible to run past the hostile fleets, would have retired northwards after suffering a greater or less amount of loss and inflicting a certain amount of loss upon his opponent, or he would at most in his attempt to run past the hostile fleet have considerably damaged his enemy before his whole fleet had been captured. As it was, Admiral Seymour, convinced that, according to the rules, he need no longer treat Admiral Dale's fleet as a force to be reckoned with, shortly after Admiral Dale's fleet had entered Belfast Lough steamed southwards to engage Admiral Fitzroy, whose fleet was now reported to be approaching from that quarter.

Admiral Dale, not realizing his actual situation, followed closely on the heels of the Blue Fleets and despatched the cruiser *Latona* to warn Admiral Fitzroy of all that had taken place. Apparently *Latona* made her way successfully through the hostile fleet, being chased without effect by blue cruisers. It seems difficult to think that she can, any more than the rest of Admiral Dale's fleet, have escaped capture by the rules in entering Belfast, so that strictly speaking she was in no condition to deliver her message. But by the time she slipped past, the Blue Fleet was moving south and in no such condition to stop all passage through them as they were when blocking Dale's entrance into Belfast through one of the narrowest parts of the North Channel. The point is interesting, because it is obvious that if communication can be established by cruisers through an intercepting fleet between two fleets lying outside it, there is a much greater possibility of their combining their operations and getting the intercepting fleet between two fires.

TO BE CONTINUED.