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Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

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MONTREAL, JULY 1, 1894.

Our Supplement.

We feel sure that our subscribers will appreciate the handsome plate that forms the supplement of this issue of the GAZETTE.

Our team, which by now has reached England's shores, is a thoroughly representative one, and one that should be able to uphold the high reputation our former teams have won for themselves on Wimbledon and Bisley Commons. Twelve of its members, St. Sgt. Simpson, St. Sgt. W. C. King, Lieut. Thos. Mitchell, St. Sgt. A. Bell, St. Sgt. D. Mitchell, St. Sgt. J. Ogg, Lieut. J. A. Williamson, Sgt. Milligan, St. Sgt. Rolston, Capt. W. P. Moore, Sgt. Major Case, Pte.

Ramberry, have already been across on different teams, Lieut. T. Mitchell leading with a record of nine trips across, this being his tenth, while St. Sgt. Ogg is a good second with eight trips to his credit, this being his ninth. St. Sgt. David Mitchell has crossed with four teams, Rolston and King with three, while St. Sgt. Simpson, Sgt. Major Case and Pte. Ramberry have each made two trips across.

Of those who have not as yet accompanied a Canadian rifle team to England, Pte. Hayhurst, at least, cannot be counted as "green" in England, he having won the Prince of Wales prize on Wimbledon Common. All are old and tried shots, and with such an experienced and successful team commander as Major Ibbottson to guide them, assisted by his willing and energetic adjutant, Capt. Kirkpatrick, we should have the pleasure of hearing of their meeting with good success.

The most remarkable fact in the composition of the team is doubtless the presence of no less than five men from one regiment, the 12th. They must rightly feel proud of themselves.

Rumor has it that one of the "young" shots of the 12th, a member of the Bisley team, has a strong presentment that he will win the Queen's prize this year.

The boys were given a royal send-off in Montreal. The band of the 5th delighted the immense crowd that had gathered on the steamer with a choice selection of music, which the pipers varied once in a while by selections on their instru-

ments, much to the delight of the kitties who were in full force. Quite a few Highland cadets were out in uniform to see the fun. We trust it may make them catch the fever and turn out at the butts. (Why not have a cadet competition as one of the attractions of our provincial matches.)

Our reports of the doings of the Bisley team will be worthy of the journal professing to be the organ of the shooting men. Watch out for it.

Note and Comment.

The matches of the Ontario Rifle Association have been fixed for Tuesday, Aug. 21st. At the council meeting held in Toronto on June 16th it was decided that in all the matches it would be optional to use either the Snider or Martini-Henry Rifles.

We will probably be able to give full particulars in our next issue.

It is likely also that the Province of Quebec Rifle Association matches will be held about August 14th, and there will be but few changes in last year's programme.

Montreal Riflemen are seriously handicapped this season by lack of targets. Governmental target practice has practically monopolized the ranges so far, and even this has been delayed by the small number of targets available.

The question of the position assumed in standing and kneeling matches, which came up at the

council meeting of the O. R. A. is one of long standing. There is no doubt that at present injustice is being done at all large meetings to competitors who adhere to the Hythe position by the neglect of range officers to enforce it on those who try to evade it.

At the same time why should a man not be allowed to sit on the side of his foot if he shoot better that way?

How many league teams adhere to the strict Hythe position at 200 yards?

The Volunteer Long Service Medal.

The following special Army Order relating to the grant of a Long Service Medal to the Volunteer Force has been issued:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Command,
REDVERS BULLER, A.G.

A Royal Warrant, issued from the War Office, also appears in the *Gazette*, extending the Volunteer Officers' Decoration Warrant to the Colonies and India. Power to confer the Decoration is conferred on the Viceroy of India, the Governor-General of Canada, and the Governors of other Colonies; and officers who have given qualifying service in the Volunteer Forces of any portion of the Empire are to be entitled to reckon such service as part of the qualifying service required for the Decoration. In the case of India eighteen years' service is to be the qualifying period.

Small-Bore Rifle Bullets.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette*.

SIR,—In your issue of the 14th inst., in a paragraph referring to Professor V. Horsley's recent lecture at the R. U. S. I. on the effect produced by modern small-bore rifle bullets, occurs the following passage: "It is strange that the settling of this question has been left to the Army Veterinary Department and a civilian surgeon." Now without wishing in any way to disparage the work of others, may I call attention to my article on this subject, published in the *R. U. S. I. Journal* as long ago as November, 1891, and from which I extract the following, "Should the missile come into contact with the dense compact tissues of the shaft of a long bone, such as that of the thigh, which has sufficient resistance to cause the ball to expend its full moving energy, it is probable that much damage will be done, and that the resisting bone will be much shattered. This does not, however, apply to the more expanded extremities of bones; being made up of soft cancellous tissue, they will be easily perforated.

As I have proved on many occasions, the amount of damage produced by modern small-bore missiles is entirely a question of resistance. They expend their force in proportion to the amount of resistance offered to their progress. If an object is sufficiently hard to entirely arrest the ball, then the whole energy de-

veloped in its flight is expended on the object struck, which accordingly sustains the full striking force.

It is an astonishing fact that experiments on the dead bodies of horses have been most misleading, and they have not afforded any reliable indication of effects produced by the missiles when striking the human body. The large heavy bones of the horse, and the dead inert masses of muscle, offer a much larger amount of rigid resistance to penetration than do the smaller bones and the softer flesh of a living man, and they are damaged accordingly. The question, however, now no longer requires any experimental inquiries, as we have the results of actual war to refer to. The Mannlicher (.315 bore) was used by about half of the Constitutional army at the battles of Coucon and Placilla, fought in Chili during Balmaceda's rebellion. Medical reports received from this source all tell of the extraordinarily slight character of most of the wounds produced by the small missile which came under treatment. The surgeons engaged have unanimously expressed their astonishment at the mitigated character of the wounds, the absence of shock, and the rapid recovery of the wounded. "Simple holes drilled plum through" is the graphic way in which one surgeon describes the injuries. With bone wounds the damage done was found to be proportionate to the amount of resistance offered, but many were uncomplicated key-hole perforations. For a *resumé* of the treatment of over 1,000 cases of injury by the Mannlicher rifle, I beg to refer your readers to an article and statistics by Dr. Stilt, of the U. S. Navy, and also to an article in the *Lancet* of July 9, 1892. From the latter it appears that of 1,008 cases of Mannlicher wounds treated, 936 were discharged, cured, or improved. Practical evidence of this kind must vindicate the so-called humane character of the new rifles, and dispose of the erroneous conclusions drawn from experiments on dead horses.

T. A. PERRY MARSH,

Surg.-Captain.

Gibraltar, April, 1894.

Recent Parliamentary returns give a number interesting figures relating to the religious beliefs of soldiers and sailors. In the army 137,764 officers and men are returned as belonging to the Church of England; Presbyterians, 15,015; Wesleyans, 10,938; other Protestants, 1,621; Roman Catholics, 35,965; Mohammedans, Hindues, Jews, etc., 764; religion not reported, 1,096. These figures do not include the native forces in India. In the navy 49,200 officers and men are returned as belonging to the Church of England; Wesleyans and other Protestant denominations, 8,300; Roman Catholics, 5,900; Buddhists and other non-Christian creeds, 600. These figures go to prove that out of every thousand officers and men in the army, 686 belong to the Church of England, 75 to the Pres-

byterians, 53 to the Wesleyans, seven to other Protestant bodies, and 179 to the Roman Catholics. The proportions in the navy are about the same.

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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London.

According the latest general order the dates for the inspection of the different companies in the the 7th Batt., and the Battalion as a whole is fixed. Is it possible that the Department is not aware that there is no 7th Batt., nor has there been since early spring. Some three months ago Lieut.-Col. Payne sent in his papers, and owing to some hitch in the appointment of his successor, the arms and accoutrements were handed over to the D.A.G. of the District, by whom they were locked up and placed in care of the caretaker. Since then there has been no account of Lieut.-Col. Payne's resignation being accepted, nor any move made to force Major Beattie (who is next to command) either accept the command, or make way for some one else. Whether there is politics mixed up in it or not, is hard to say, but we can all "think." Anyway, the chances of Maj. Beattie to a good regiment is very small, as he has added nothing to his popularity since his first connection with it, coupled with his absence at inspection last year. Of course we admit that the day of inspection was very cold and raw but a little extra clothing would enable anyone to stand the fatigue of an inspection for a couple of hours.

It is reported that the Rifle Range used by No. 1 Co., R. R. C. I., and the corps who camp here, has been condemned by Lieut.-Col. Smith, D. A. G., who recommends that the lease of which the Department of Militia holds be given up and one more suitable be obtained. If this be true, and the department obtain one that will meet the requirements of the new rifle, it is hoped that one will be selected that will be within reach of our city shots without having to walk three or four miles to a range, as it is understood that the lease of the rifle range held by the Western District Rifle Association expires this year. Now let the department do something, if they wish to encourage rifle shooting in London.

The London Field Battery went into camp on Tuesday, June 12th, in full strength, but they being the only corps

on the heights, (which are capable of accommodating 3,000 or 4,000 men) they look exceedingly lonesome. This fine battery is officered by Lieut.-Col. Peters, Major Williams, and Lieuts. Heskett and Woods, the latter being newly commissioned, although by no means a new soldier. The guns are a picture of neatness, the brass hubs being burnished to the utmost, and every bolt and piece of metal as bright as labor can make them. If the L. F. B. does not rank top this year, it is no fault of the officers, N. C. O.'s and men.

Although the 7th Fusiliers is dormant and to all appearance lifeless, Sgt.-Major Munro, R.R.C.I., has a weekly class of the non-commissioned officers of this regiment, whom he is instructing in the new drill, interior economy, etc. The non-commissioned officers still seem to have hopes that something will soon be done towards providing them a commanding officer.

OLD FOGEY.

Kingston.

Barriefield common just now presents a forlorn appearance in comparison with former years. The "tented field" is a term that cannot be used this year in speaking of the well-known camping-ground. The 16 or 17 white tents of the Kingston Field Battery make but a small showing when the large camps of other seasons are remembered.

The men of the Battery have settled down to work and the regular routine of camp life. The camp is situated on Barriefield common, a few hundred yards from the Catarqui bridge.

The strength of the Battery is six officers and seventy men, with twenty-nine horses. Major Drennan is in command. His officers are Capt. Wilmot Lieut. Moore, 2nd Lieut. Canes, Surgeon Saunders and Veterinary Surgeon Morgan. The officers have no mess facilities in camp, and are consequently forced to mess with the officers of "A" Battery.

Sergt.-Major Stroud, of "A" Battery, is acting Sergeant-Major, as the corps is short of non-coms. This deficiency will be remedied in the course of a day or two, when a number of promotions will be in order.

Reveille is sounded at 5 a.m. At 5.30 there is a general parade; at 7, breakfast; from 9 till 11.45, mounted parade; dinner at 12; mounted parade, 2 till 4 p.m. Standing gun drill is practiced at different hours each day.

Retreat is sounded at 7.30 p.m., first post at 9.30, second post at 10 and lights out at 10.15.—Kingston News, June 14.

Three candidates—Messrs. Skinner and Cartwright, of Kingston, and Sherwood, of Napanee—presented themselves at the last examination for entrance to the Royal Military College, now going on. The examination was conducted by Major Drury, "A" Battery, R.C.A., and Capt Hora, 14th Batt., P.W.O.R.

The 14th Batt., P.W.O.R., paraded for

divine service on Sunday, 24th inst, to St. George's Cathedral. The band played in the chapel.

OUR SERVICE CONTEMPORARIES.

The composition of the four new army corps in India has been settled. The first and most important will be that of the Army of the Punjab—the most northern force—which will consist of 23,000 British and 47,000 Indian troops, or a total of 70,000 all ranks. The next in importance will be the Hindustan Army, which will comprise 23,000 British and 33,000 Native troops, or a total of 56,000 men. The Bombay Army will be composed of 12,000 British troops and 18,000 Native—a total of 30,000. The Madras Army will consist of 9,000 British and 18,000 Native troops, or a total of 27,000 all ranks. The British and Native effective Army in India will therefore be 183,000 all ranks, and in addition the British troops will be make exceptionally strong in Artillery.

The Earl of Chesterfield has been appointed Captain of H.M. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms in the room of Lord Vernon.

A military writer in a home paper tells the following story, said to be true:—The mention of the Cameron Highlanders reminds me that the proposal to transform the regiment into Guards appears to have come into nothing, and is not likely to be renewed. The following anecdote is related of Col. Alan Cameron, the founder and first commanding officer of the regiment. His reply to the Duke of York, then Commander-in-Chief, will long be remembered. The story goes that "in 1795 the Colonel having received private information that the regiment was to be drafted into four other corps, obtained an interview with the Duke, who was then at Portsmouth, and respectfully but firmly remonstrated with him, pointing out the injustice of the proposed measure, which besides being a direct breach of faith to him personally, was also in open violation of the specific clause in His Majesty's 'Letter of Service,' for raising the regiment. Col. Cameron plainly told the Duke that 'to draft the 79th is more than you or your royal father dare do.' The Duke then said, 'The King my father will certainly send the regiment to the West Indies.' At this the colonel lost his temper, and replied, 'You may tell the King your father from me that he may send us to hell if he likes, and I'll go at the head of them, but he daurna draft us.' Thus the first attempt to change or abolish the 79th, like many subsequent ones, was successfully foiled.

Rumours have been current that the London Scottish wish to discard their hodden grey uniform and the jaunty feather, in favour of scarlet tunics and the formidable Highland bonnet. Colonel Nicol, who has just resigned the command, was strenuously opposed to any change. What opinion Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour, the new C.O., may hold

on the utility of the metamorphosis is not known.

A Greenwich Hospital Pension of £150 a year for flag officers is vacant by the death of Vice-Admiral G. W. Preedy, C.B.

The National Rifle Association has a promise of relief from the pecuniary difficulties which have beset it since its removal from Wimbledon to Bisley, the War Office having purchased part of its land and made arrangements to use its ranges for the military training of the Army.

It is proposed to recognize the Ordnance Store Department into a combatant corps, commanded by officers of the Royal Artillery. This plan has worked well in India.

The Emperor of Germany, comparatively young himself, is said to be about to retire 30 Generals from active service. Several staff officers are also said to be marked for retirement, thus carrying out his policy of rejuvenating the officers' corps.

The arrival of the deputation from the 1st Royal Dragoons in Berlin was the subject of an article in the semi-official "Military Weekly" on Tuesday. In this it was said:—"By Queen Victoria's appointment, our Emperor has been made a British soldier. The bond which has for so long a series of years united the British and Prussian Armies has thus been cemented afresh, and a comradeship in arms, the firmness and fidelity of which has been tested in many campaigns, has been renewed. The fields of Malpaiquet, Dettingen, Minden, and unnumbered other contests bear witness to that union. It was last apparent in the mighty struggle which finally checked the Gallic lust of conquest on June 15, 1815, at Waterloo, as the British call it, at La Belle Alliance, as the Prussians significantly name that bloody fight. 'I wish it were night, or that the Prussians were here,' said Wellington. 'I promised Wellington, and I must keep my word,' was the remark with which Blucher animated his soldiers. Tired to death as they were, and hardly able to move along roads soddened by the rain, they arrived at last, and, fighting shoulder to shoulder with their brothers in arms, achieved the glorious result we know. The two appointments—that of the Queen as Colonel-in-Chief of a Prussian and that of the Emperor as Colonel of British Regiment—are of special importance, as the Queen's appointment was the first occasion on which a regiment of Prussian Cavalry Guards had received any other Colonel-in-Chief than the head of the Prussian army, and the Emperor's was the first on which a foreign Ruler had been placed at the head of a British regiment. We esteem it an honour to see Queen Victoria take

a place in our ranks, and the distinction of welcoming the German Emperor as a British officer and comrade is equally appreciated on the other side of the water. The military papers bear eloquent witness to this, and private communications from England confirm it."

Lieut. C. Locke and Sergt. J. H. Murray, who were recently tried by court-martial at Salford in connection with the military scandal at the Bagot street Factory, were removed in custody from Salford to Great Brook street Barracks, Birmingham, and there the decision of the court was made known. It will be remembered that both defendants at the court-martial pleaded guilty to receiving bribes to the amount of £130 each; Lieut. Locke has now been cashiered, and Murray has been dismissed with ignominy from the service.

Japan is going to make a large stride in its naval preparations by building two battleships which, from the information we have received, will be somewhat similar to the "Renown," now nearly ready for launching at Pembroke. One of these vessels is to be built at Elswick, and the other by the Thames Shipbuilding Company, and both vessels are to be ready for sea by 1898. Their length will be 270ft., beam 73ft., and draught 26ft. The displacement is to be 12,250 tons. The armour belt will be 226ft. long, and from 16in. to 18in. thick. The two barbets will have 14in. armour, and the armoured deck will be 2½ in. thick. The armament will consist of four 12-in. 50-ton guns, placed in pairs in barbets forward and aft; 10 16-in. Q.F., in casemats, 14 3-pr., 10 2½-pr., and six torpedo tubes. The engines, of 14,000 h.p. are to give a speed of 18 knots. The ordinary coal capacity is to be 700 tons, though 1,100 can be carried. They will also carry two second-class torpedo boats each. Elswick will supply the armaments, and Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant the machinery.

Quite unexpected though it generally was, the appointment of Lord Wolsely as a field marshal, long before the age at which such an honour is usually conferred, meets, says the United Service Gazette, with hearty approval. It is not thought likely that he will now longer retain the command in Ireland. By many who profess to be in the know it is asserted that the Duke of Cambridge intends to resign the commander-in-chiefship of the army, and that the post will be offered to Field Marshal Lord Wolsely for the limited period of five years, at the expiration of which it is purposed that the Duke of Connaught, whose heart is so thoroughly in his profession, should assume the chief command of the army. Further, it is supposed that Lord Roberts would go to Ireland. Certainly there "dear old Bobs" would receive the warmest of welcomes.

Col. G. Paton, formerly of South Wales

Borderers (Gallant 24th), now commanding troops in Barbadoes, has been appointed to succeed Col. Slade, late Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade, as commandant of the School Musketry at Hythe.

Lieut.-Col. Blakesley, commanding the Second Brigade Division of Field Artillery, North Camp, Aldershot, has been appointed to the command of the depot of the Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich, but so far his successor has not been officially notified. It is stated, however, on good authority, that a Royal Horse Artillery officer now in India has been selected.

That "preux chevalier," Captain Alfred Hutton, late of the King's Dragoon's Guards, with his comrade-in-arms, Captain Matthey, has been covering himself with glory at Brussels. In the magnificent "Fete de l'Épée," given with full scenic and orchestral effects in the Monnaie Theatre, before the Count and Countess of Flanders, and the Princess Henriette, the gallant Englishman was the hero of three tremendous fights. In the first he figured as Eric Gunther deciding a "wager of battle" with Repère d'Angis in the presence of Childebert and his Court. The second affair was yet more exciting, for, clad in a full suit of steel armour, he represented Jaques de Labaing, the Flemish champion, wielding his battleaxe against Thomas Qué, a redoubtable Scottish warrior, Philip and Good being the arbiter of the contest. Wild cheering burst from the spectators when the man of Flanders hamstrung his adversary by a dexterous and very realistic stroke. The latter encounter must have been the most picturesque of all, consisting of a mimic duel with small swords and daggers between three bravos of Louis III.'s household and the same number of partisans of the Guise faction.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the Royal Munster Fusiliers being permitted to bear upon their regimental colours the words "Condore; Masulipatam; Badara; Rohilcund, 1774," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the 1st battalion of the regiment, formerly the Royal Bengal Fusiliers.

In the House of Commons lately in reply to Mr. Bowles, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth said:—"The attention of the Admiralty has not been called otherwise than by the hon. gentleman's question to the statement in the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution to the effect that the cruisers "Tourmaline," "Ruby," "Emerald," and "Garnet" ought to be struck off the effective list. The vessels named are on the effective list. It cannot be stated when they will be withdrawn from service. The "Tourmaline" is on the North American Station, the "Ruby" in the training squadron, and the "Garnet" returning from the Pacific. These ships are efficient fo

the services on which they have been engaged. The "Emerald" is not in commission, but is available for service if required.

The Prussian Order of the Red Eagle of the second class has been conferred on Colonel Swaine, C.B., the Military Attaché to the British Embassy at Berlin.

Dalziel's agency brings intelligence from Paris of a surprising character. It is stated that an appendix to the Budget of the French Minister of Marine has been laid on the table of the Chamber of Deputies, which gives some particulars of the ships to be built next year. According to this telegram the number of ships which are to be put in construction will not only be very small, but that several of those which were mentioned in the Budget of 1894 will be abandoned or postponed for an indefinite period. Several torpedo catchers and torpedo boats are also included in the Budget. Does this mean that the French people are getting tired of competing with the British Government in the construction of naval armaments?

The official trials of the new powerful cruiser "Blanco Encalada," constructed for the China Navy by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., of Elswick, and engined by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant & Co., of Deptford, have been most successfully completed off the Tyne. This vessel has been built from the designs of Mr. Philip Watts, of the Elswick Works. Her principal dimensions are—Length, 370 feet; breadth, 46 feet 6 inches; and mean draft, 18 feet 6 inches, at which her displacement is 4,500 tons. She is built entirely of steel and is sheathed with wood and coppered. A steel protective deck runs throughout her whole length, its thickness varying from 4 inches on its sloping sides to 1½ inch in the flat parts. The propelling machinery consists of two complete sets of twin-screw triple-expansion engines. The armament of the vessel consists of two 8 inch breech-loading guns (one forward and one aft), ten 6-inch, twelve 3-pounder, and ten 1-pounder quick-firing guns, and two Gatlings. The vessel is also fitted with five tubes for discharging torpedoes.

"A propos" of the publication of the first two volumes dealing with the history of Prussian regimental colours, from which, among other interesting details, it appears that, in the campaigns of 1864 and 1866, 99 regimental colours, or pennons were struck in action; whilst 151 were similarly hit, and thirty-eight officers carrying colours were killed outright on the German side during the Franco-German war. The "Echo de l'Armée" of May 27 has a noteworthy article detailing many of the deeds of heroism performed in connection with the defence of French colours in the earlier part of the last war. Thus, out of 108 regimental colours carried into the field at Wissembourg, Frœschwiller, Beaumont, Mouzon,

Sedan, Forbach, Borny, Rézonville, Saint-Privat, Servigny, and Ladonchamps, no less than forty-seven officers were either killed or wounded with the colours in their hands, thus making the casualties average close upon 45 per cent. In some instances the colours passed through as many as from four to eight and nine different hands before being finally borne off the field. As an epitome of the heroic fights round the eagles of the Armies of the Rhine, of Châlons, and of Metz, Louis Yvert's article deserves special attention.

The Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the conviction of fifteen Sepoys of the 17th Bengal Infantry, but has reduced the sentence passed upon them to an average of two years' imprisonment, sending back the case of the Native officer for reconsideration with a view to his punishment being made more severe. This action has met with general approval for the case, though one of technical mutiny, was really only the outcome of sulkiness and stupidity among notoriously ignorant men.

According to an Indian paper the tallest man on the active strength of the Army is Bomb. Henry Wheeler, B Battery of the R.H.A., at present stationed at Rawal Pindi, Bengal. A native of Reading, this sort of Anak stands 6ft. 7½ in. He measures over 41 in. round the chest, and weighs 15st. 8lbs. He is 24 years of age. At 18 he made an attempt to join the Life Guards, but was rejected on account of being too bulky for his age. It was besides feared that eventually no horse would be fit to carry him. Then Wheeler entered the Royal Artillery. He comes of a family of grenadiers of a type that would have delighted the heart of Frederic the Great. His father and mother are about 6ft., and his brothers and sisters that stature. Lately there was a height contest among the troops stationed in India. Wheeler won easily; the second being a man of the 1st Hampshire Regiment, of 6ft. 5½ in., and the third a gunner of the Mountain Battery R.A., an inch less in stature than the infantryman.

Ontario Rifle Association.

A meeting of the Council of the Ontario Rifle Association was held yesterday in the Military Institute, Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., in the chair. There were present: Lieut.-Col. Graveley; Lieut.-Col. White, 30th Batt.; Major J. J. Mason, 13th Batt.; Major W. C. Macdonald, 48th; Major Henderson, 48th; Major Orchard, 48th; Capt. Unitt, 12th Batt.; Lieut. A. D. Cartwright, 47th; Lieut. A. Pam, 13th; Lieut. A. Elliott, 12th; Lieut. W. R. P. Pringle, 10th R.G.; Lieut. T. Mitchell, 12th; Staff-Sergt. R. McVittie, 10th; Mr. John Crowe, Guelph; Mr. Jos. Johnston, Toronto; Capt. Mutton, secretary.

It was moved by Major Macdonald, seconded by Lieut. A. Pam, that the financial report be adopted. Carried.

Major Macdonald reported progress on behalf of the committee appointed to nominate some suitable person for the presidency of the association, and in doing so suggested the necessity for revising the constitution of the association, so as to provide that the president should be elected by the association instead of by the council, as at present, and that the council should elect a chairman from their own number. In this respect, following out the principle on which the constitution of the National and Dominion Rifle Associations are framed; and furthermore suggested the appointment of an executive committee of the council, which should be held responsible for and control all expenditures made. He also suggested that the annual meeting of the association and of the council should take place on a fixed date in the early part of each year. This would ensure the regular publication of the annual statement and report, and also the better management and control of the affairs of the association. These suggestions were unanimously endorsed by the meeting, and the following committee was appointed to consider what changes, if any, are necessary in the constitution of the association to further its objects and report at an adjourned meeting of the council. The committee is as follows: Majors Mason, Macdonald, Henderson, Capt. Mercer, Lieuts. Cartwright and Elliott.

It was moved by Lieut. T. Mitchell and seconded by Major Orchard, that the annual matches of the association commence on Tuesday, 21st August, with extra series at ten o'clock, and the regular matches at one o'clock. Carried. This motion was made to enable riflemen from a distance to get to the matches by leaving home on Monday instead of Saturday.

The following were appointed a committee to arrange for the annual match: Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., Major J. J. Mason, Major S. Hughes, Major W. C. Macdonald, Capt. Mercer, Mr. John Crowe, Lieut. Elliott, Lieut. Pringle, Lieut.-Col. Graveley and Capt. Mutton. The amount of money to be devoted to the prize list was left to the committee. Mr. Crowe brought up the question of position at 200 yards, pointing out that the regulations were not definite enough, some competitors sitting on the side of the foot instead of on the heel, others rolling up a mat and placing it under the instep of the foot. He asked that the regulations be so worded as to prevent any unfair positions, and the enforcement of the Hythe position. Lieut. Elliott suggested the same as regards the standing position. After considerable discussion, in which most of those present joined, the matter was left in the hands of the Match Committee.

Lieut. T. Mitchell moved, seconded by Major Henderson, that the regulations for the association matches be as nearly as possible the same as those adopted at Bisley. Carried.

It was moved by Lieut. Elliott, seconded by Lieut. Pringle, that it be optional with competitors to use either the Martini or Snider rifle at all matches of the association. Carried.

It was moved by Lieut. Pringle, seconded by Staff-Sergt. McVittie, that the 200 yards target as used this year at Bisley be adopted. The dimensions are: Bullseye, 8 inches; inner, 20 inches; magpie, 32 inches; outer, remainder of target. This was carried.

Major Macdonald moved, seconded by Lieut. Pam, and carried, that the Match Committee be authorized, if they consider it expedient, to have a new butt built in the rear of the 500 yards firing point.—*Toronto Mail, June 19th.*

NOVA SCOTIA VICTORIOUS.

Determined Struggle for the Coveted Rifle Trophy.

"Nova Scotia wins!" This was good news to many in Halifax last night when it was known that the inter-maritime rifle match had been won by the Nova Scotians. They captured the £100 challenge cup handsomely; but New Brunswick followed closely on their trail and came in a good second. As the subjoined scores will show the New Brunswick representatives beat Nova Scotia in the 200 yards range by one point.

IT WAS KEEN FIRING.

Down went the targets in quick succession and the little white flag revealed itself denoting bull's eye after bull's eye. It was exceedingly close and exciting, and the competitions were watched with great interest. In the 500 yards competition the Nova Scotians by exceptionally clever shooting worked their way to the front and won after one of the best competitions that was ever shot in the Dominion. New Brunswick would lead, then Nova Scotia. McRobbie, of St. John, would score a "white." Burns, of Halifax, would follow "suit," and bang the target would go with similar result. Major Bishop following closely on his rival's heels would add another to Burns' and this was the way.

THE GRAND SHOOTING WAS DONE.

What is the matter with McEachern? Nothing! Bang goes his rifle and down goes the target and the white flag indicates five. A New Brunswicker would get in a good shot, and then Nova Scotia would retaliate. Bulls eyes came fast, and when the smoke of the last shot had cleared away it was seen that Nova Scotia had won the 500 yards event and was leading. It was, however, any team's victory when the teams entered upon the 600 yards competition, as the scores were so close. The Nova Scotians continued to shoot superbly, while their rivals gradually fell into second place. P. E. Island were making a game and plucky fight, but they were in too hot company. For such a limited number to choose from this team made a very fine showing, and would have done much better had not one of the best shots "gone to pieces" in the 600 range. He made only five points out of a possible 35.

The following are the scores:

GRAND TOTAL NOVA SCOTIA TEAM.

	200	500	600
Trooper Webster.....	30	31	22-84
Gunner McEachern.....	31	30	31-92
Major Weston.....	27	29	27-83
Captain Flowers.....	28	31	29-88
Lieut. Cribb.....	30	32	31-93
Captain Blackburn.....	31	28	28-87
Major Bishop.....	27	33	31-91
Private Burns.....	31	28	31-90
Total.....	236	243	229 708

NEW BRUNSWICK TEAM'S GRAND TOTAL.

	200	500	600
Lieutenant Ryder.....	30	29	24-83
Lieutenant Wetmore.....	28	29	28-85
Captain Sullivan.....	29	32	27-88
Sergeant W. Lordly.....	30	30	23-83
Major Hart.....	31	29	26-86
Captain Manning.....	29	31	28-86
Captain McRobbie.....	28	31	33-92
Sergeant Henderson.....	32	28	31-91
Total.....	237	239	216 691

P. E. ISLAND GRAND TOTAL

	200	500	600
Sergeant Longworth.....	29	25	5-59
Sergeant Davison.....	30	22	23-75
Major Longworth.....	30	30	30-91
Captain Baird.....	31	29	31-91
Gunner E. Stewart.....	24	31	25-80
Lieutenant E. Stewart.....	30	31	24-85
Captain Crocket.....	27	29	24-80
Sergeant Crocket.....	27	32	23-82
Total.....	228	229	185 642

SUMMARY OF SHOOTING.

Nova Scotia team.....	708
New Brunswick team.....	691
P. E. Island team.....	642
Nova Scotia over New Brunswick.....	17
Nova Scotia over P. E. Island.....	66
New Brunswick over P. E. Island.....	49
Nova Scotia team average.....	88½
New Brunswick average.....	88½
P. E. Island team average.....	82½

BEST INDIVIDUAL SHOOTING.

Nova Scotia Team.

- 1st. Lieutenant Cribb with 93 points.
- 2nd. Gunner McEachern with 92 points.
- 3rd. Major Bishop with 91 points.

New Brunswick Team.

- 1st. Captain McRobbie with 92 points.
- 2nd. Sergeant Henderson with 91 points.
- 3rd. Corporal Sullivan with 88 points.

P. E. Island Team.

- 4th. Captain Baird with 91 points.
- 2nd. Major Longworth with 90 points.
- 3rd. Lieutenant Stewart with 85 points.

Best individual shot—Lieutenant Cribb 93 points.
Second best individual shot—Gunner McEachern, 92 points.
Second best individual shot—Captain McRobbie, 92 points.

Weather—favorable; wind—little fluky at times.
Umpire and range officer—Captain Brown 60th.

The home team and visitors and a number of others sat down to an excellent spread at Wilson's at the conclusion of the match. One of the visitors remarked that the dinner was one of the best he ever attended. Host Wilson did all in his power to please, and he undoubtedly succeeded. Among those who were at the banquet were Premier Fielding, Attorney-General Longley, Lieut.-Col. Curren, Lieut.-Col. Humphrey. A number of toasts were honored and some excellent speeches made. Capt. McRobbie of the New Brunswick team, although he was sorry that his men had not retained the much coveted trophy yet deemed it right to congratulate the Nova Scotians on

THEIR EXCELLENT VICTORY,

a victory that they have every reason to be proud of. The team they wrested the laurels from was a good one, and the winners need not be afraid to face the best teams in the Dominion. It was the finest shooting for the past nine years. He closed his speech by thanking the home team for the kind treatment received.

Captain Crocket, of P. E. Island, also gave a good speech. He expressed regret at his team not winning. They did their best, but their opponents proved their superiors. He was much pleased with the kindness shown by the home team.

Premier Fielding and Attorney-General Longley expressed great pleasure at being present. They were of the opinion that such gatherings tended to bring the people of the maritime provinces closer together. They were glad to see it. The teams were congratulated on their excellent shooting. Colonel Irving, D.A.G., said he regretted the defeat of his countrymen—the P. E. Islanders. He admired their pluck. They had a small field to choose from and had much to contend

with. Some of them find it difficult to leave their places for practice and it is hard to get them together. He was glad to see such good fellowship existing between riflemen of the maritime provinces. Addresses were also delivered by Major Garrison, Lieut.-Colonels Curren, Humphrey and others.

At the conclusion of the match, and before leaving the range, Capt. McRobbie, of the New Brunswick team, proposed

THREE CHEERS FOR THE VICTORS

and congratulated them on their fine work. Three rousing cheers were given for the Nova Scotians, the New Brunswickers and the Islanders, and the inter-maritime rifle match was over and victory rested with our boys.—Halifax Mail, June 15.

SNIDER SERIES.

Curiously enough, although in the Martini series the second League match showed a notable improvement in the scoring, the Snider teams, shooting on the same day, did not do nearly as well as in the first match.

We give below the scores made and the present standing of the teams:

	2nd Match	1st Match	Total
13th Batt., Hamilton, 1st team...	824	855	1679
13th Batt., Hamilton, 2nd team...	794	871	1665
13th Batt., Hamilton, 3rd team...	738	819	1557
Co. Perth Rifle Assn, 1st team...	699	810	1509
30th Batt., Erin, 3rd team.....	708	751	1462
57th Batt., Erin, 2nd team.....	658	769	1454
13th Batt., 4th team.....	686	718	1404
Temiscouata Rifle Assn.....	648	753	1401
Saskatchewan Rifle Assn.....	651	746	1397
Grand Trunk R.A., Montreal...	698	688	1386
77th Batt., 3rd team.....	639	741	1371
8th Batt., Quebec, 2nd team,...	698	661	1359
13th Batt., 5th team.....	617	714	1331
Levis Rifle Assn, 1st team.....	608	705	1313
13th Batt., 6th team.....	618	693	1311
Alberta Rifle Assn.....	596	711	1307
Coburg Rifle Assn.....	635	635	1270
10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, 2nd team.....	656	607	1263
Campbellford Rifle Assn, 1st t'm	566	631	1259
19th Batt., St. Catharines.....	636	608	1244
7th Batt., London, 2nd team.....	537	704	1241
38th Batt., Bradford.....	593	635	1228
45th Batt., 2nd team.....	615	599	1214
43rd Batt., Ottawa, 5th team...	638	640	1184
13th Batt., Hamilton, 7th team...	553	616	1169
60th Battalion, 2nd team.....	569	599	1168
Montreal Batt. Gar. Artillery, No. 1 Company, 2nd team...	511	580	1091
6th Batt., Montreal, 2nd team...	477	603	1080
Co. Perth Rifle Assn, 2nd team...	393	672	1065
Montreal Garrison Artillery, No. 3 Company, 4th team.....	481	575	1054
43rd Batt., Ottawa, 6th team...	413	553	969
Montreal Garrison Artillery, No. 2 Company, 3rd team.....	487	575	962
Campbellford Rifle Assn 2nd t'm	411	477	888
G. G. F. G., Ottawa, 3rd team...	255	564	819
G. G. F. G., Ottawa, 4th team...	338	467	805
62nd Battalion, 2nd team.....	399	388	787
New Brunswick B.G.A.....	372	400	772
Levis Rifle Assn, 2nd team...	336	434	770
B.C.B.G.A., 3rd team.....	252	412	664
Rimouski Rifle Association.....	287	358	645
B.C.B.G.A., 4th team.....	227	395	622
43rd Batt., Ottawa, 7th team...	259	359	618
B.C.B.G.A., 7th team.....	338	279	617
B.C.B.G.A., 6th team.....	261	946	507
77th Battalion, 4th team.....	363	363	363
16th P.W.R., Montreal, 4th t'm	344		344
77th Battalion, 1st team.....	747		747

Leading individual scores in second match were as follows:

Private George Margetts, 13th Battalion.....	93
Lieutenant A. Paiv, 13th Battalion.....	90
Lieutenant W. Conboy, 30th Battalion.....	89
Private H. Lee, 77th Battalion.....	89
Sergeant D. Mitchell, 13th Battalion.....	88

The largest of the Italian battleships, the *Tardegna*, has completed all her steam trials, and has succeeded in attaining a speed of 19 knots. She is of 14,000 tons displacement, while her machinery is of 22,800 horse power.

2nd Match Canadian Military Rifle League.

The scores made continue to be high ; fine weather and skill enabling the leading team (Hespeler Rifle Association) to pile up the extraordinary score of 917 points, including one score of 99 points.

We append a compilation of the result, giving the present standing of the competing teams, both Martini and Snider. It is of course impossible for us to give the individual aggregate, but we should fancy P. Jardine, of Hespeler with 97 and 96 to his credit cannot be very much behind the top man.

In our last issue we credited the 12th third team with a score belonging to the 13th third team. This is rectified in this issue ; also the Cornwall Rifle Association should have been 59th Batt. Cornwall.

SCORES OF 2ND MATCH.

HESPELER R. A., HESPELER ONT.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot
John Jardine.....	34	35	30	99
H. B. Hiller.....	31	33	31	95
John Limpert.....	27	32	34	93
E. Limpert.....	28	33	33	94
B. J. Charlesworth.....	26	27	21	74
W. Keffer.....	27	35	28	90
Jas. Moreland.....	33	29	34	96
W. S. Russell.....	28	34	31	93
P. Jardine.....	33	33	30	96
J. Wayper.....	27	31	29	87
	294	322	301	917

57TH BATT. PETERBOROUGH.

Staff Sgt. Bartlett.....	31	31	31	93
Pte Blade.....	25	30	28	83
Pte Fitzgerald.....	32	33	28	93
Pte Curtis.....	27	32	24	83
Lieut. Matthews.....	29	29	30	88
Pte Campbell.....	26	24	32	82
Pte Bell.....	31	31	33	95
Cap. Dennestown.....	33	29	27	89
Pte Cameron.....	25	33	24	82
Pte Pentland.....	29	34	32	95
	288	306	289	883

12TH BATT. TORONTO.

Lieut. T. Mitchell.....	30	30	30	90
Staff Sgt. Bell.....	29	33	30	92
Pte Bayles.....	29	33	28	90
Lieut. A. Curran.....	31	33	32	96
Staff Sgt. Davidson.....	28	30	28	86
Lieut. A. Elliott.....	30	32	25	87
Sgt. G. Thompson.....	29	31	25	85
Lieut F. Brown.....	32	25	27	84
Sgt. W. J. Mowatt.....	27	32	29	88
Staff Sgt. J. K. Fairbain	28	27	24	78
	292	306	278	876

43RD BATT. OTTAWA 1ST TEAM.

Lt. Col. Wright.....	28	33	26	87
Capt. Sutherland.....	30	27	33	89
Capt. Bell.....	29	31	27	87
Capt. Rogers.....	30	33	27	90
Lt. J. E. Hutcheson.....	31	28	28	77
Lt. Boville.....	29	30	34	93
Capt. Jamieson.....	30	33	29	92
Pte C. S. Scott.....	29	33	27	89
Staff Sgt. Perkins.....	25	24	22	71
Pte R. J. Taylor.....	28	34	26	88
	289	306	278	873

20TH BATT. GEORGETON AND MILTON.

Capt. Grant.....	30	26	30	86
Sgt. Galbraith.....	27	26	28	81
Sgt. Maj. Spiers.....	31	31	27	89
Capt. W. P. Moore.....	32	24	32	88
Pte Buck.....	32	31	27	90
Pte Heaven.....	32	32	23	87
Pte Peacock.....	28	24	25	77

Pte R. Fox.....	31	33	30	94
Major F. W. Fox.....	26	43	31	90
Major W. Panton.....	29	31	28	88
	298	291	281	870

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS 1ST TEAM.

Staff Sgt. Maillene.....	27	28	27	82
Corpl. Ellis.....	31	31	28	90
Staff Sgt. Armstrong.....	27	34	32	93
Staff Sgt. Nutting.....	31	32	30	93
Pte R. Tink.....	27	32	29	88
Pte Morrison.....	27	25	26	78
Pte White.....	27	29	22	78
Bug. Cowdron.....	29	28	32	89
Pte Morse.....	32	33	29	94
Pte S. Dawson.....	29	28	27	84
	287	300	282	869

Present standing of teams in Martini-Henri series :

	Score in 2nd Match.	Score in 1st Match.	
Hespeler Rifle Ass'n.....	917	877	1794
43d Batt., Ottawa, 1st tm.....	873	888	1761
12th " Toronto, 1st tm.....	876	862	1738
57th Batt., Peterboro.....	883	851	1734
G.G.F.G., Ottawa, 1st tm.....	869	842	1711
45th Batt., Lindsay, 1st team.....	864	846	1710
7th Batt., London, 1st tm.....	846	862	1708
2nd Q.O.R., Toronto, 1st team.....	824	839	1663
Halifax Garrison Art., 1st team.....	810	835	1645
62nd Fusiliers, St. John, N. B.....	821	823	1644
Ottawa Rifle Club.....	836	807	1643
59th Batt., Cornwall.....	798	832	1630
20th Batt., Georgetown and Milton.....	870	755	1625
43rd Batt., Ottawa, 2nd team.....	821	797	1618
5th Batt., Royal Scots, Montreal, 1st team.....	795	815	1610
3rd Batta., Vics., Montreal, 1st team.....	808	800	1608
82nd Batt., Charlottetown.....	777	831	1608
63rd Batt., Halifax, 1st tm.....	816	787	1603
71st Batt., Fredericton, 1st team.....	803	788	1591
6th Fusiliers, Montreal, 1st team.....	824	760	1584
48th Highlanders, Toronto, 1st team.....	794	765	1559
Truro R. C., 1st team.....	725	802	1527
1st P. W. R., Montreal, 1st team.....	803	802	1527
B.C.B.G.A., 1st team.....	712	800	1512
2nd Q.O.R., Toronto, 2nd team.....	746	753	1499
B. Battery, Quebec, 1st team.....	806	688	1494
43rd Batt., Ottawa, 3d tm.....	726	751	1477
Montreal Gar. Artillery, 1st team.....	794	679	1473
10th Royals, Toronto, 1st team.....	737	729	1466
Halifax Gar. Art., 2nd tm.....	709	756	1465
77th Dundas, 1st team.....	767	696	1463
30th Batt., Guelph, 1st tm.....	759	698	1457
14th P.W.O.R., Kingston, 1st team.....	727	727	1454
37th Batt., Hagersville.....	742	710	1452
8th Royals, Quebec, 1st tm.....	762	688	1450
Sudbury Rifle Ass'n.....	744	677	1421
King's Co. Rifle Ass., 1st team.....	653	755	1408
Orillia Rifle Club.....	731	676	1407
30th Batt., Guelph, 2nd team.....	692	714	1406
25th Batt.....	689	715	1404
65th Batt., Paradise, N.S., 1st team.....	715	688	1403
Sussexvale Rifle Ass'n, 1st team.....	750	651	1401
G. G. F. G., Ottawa, 2nd team.....	659	702	1361
43rd Batt., Ottawa, 4th tm.....	667	687	1354
30th Batt., Guelph, 5th tm.....	708	646	1354
Tilbury East Rifle Ass'n.....	714	638	1352

71st Batt, Fredericton, 2d team.....	657	639	1295
Royal Military College, Kingston.....	648	641	1289
48th, Toronto, 2nd team.....	685	593	1278
5th Royal Scots, Montreal, 2nd team.....	652	610	1262
St. John Rifle Co.....	639	583	1222
B.C.B.G.A., 8th team.....	653	557	1210
Tilbury East R. A., 2nd team.....	650	556	1206
72nd Batt., Farmingham, N.S., 1st team.....	535	637	1172
Woodstock Rifle Ass'n.....	635	536	1171
Halifax G. A., 3rd team.....	597	568	1165
Q.O.R., Toronto, 3rd tm.....	612	550	1162
B Battery, R. C. G., 2nd team.....	591	514	1105
Mattawa Rifle Club.....	560	510	1100
63rd Batt., 2nd team.....	616	471	1087
B.C.B.G.A., 5th team.....	503	561	1064
1st P.W.R., Montreal, 2d team.....	537	520	1057
B Battery, Quebec, 3rd team.....	577	465	1042
Truro Rifle Club, 2d tm.....	427	568	995
72nd Batt., Farmington, 2nd team.....	483	500	983
3rd Vics., Montreal, 2nd team.....	471	435	906
Sussexvale R.G., 2nd tm.....	441	442	883
72nd Batt., 3rd team.....	436	393	853
1st P.W.R., Montreal, 3rd team.....	436	393	829
B Battery, Quebec, 4th tm.....	455	355	809
H.G.A., 4th team.....	451	342	793
B.C.B.G.A., 2nd team.....	286	491	777

Uncompleted returns :

Kentville Rifle Ass'n, 1st team.....	799	...	799
Kentville Rifle Ass'n, 2nd team.....	508	...	508
B.C.B.G.A., 9th team.....	795
New Westminster :			
B.C.B.G.A., 10th team.....	554

The leading individual scores were :-

John Jardine, Hespeler, R.A.....	99
Copl. Jas. Scott, 6th Fusiliers.....	97
Lieut. A. Curran, 12th.....	96
Maj. S. Hughes, 45th.....	96
Capt. J. Manning, 62nd.....	96
Jas. Moreland, Hespeler, R.A.....	96
P. Jardine.....	96
Lt. C. L. McAdam, Vics.....	95
Maj. W. C. Macdonald, 48th.....	95
Pte. Pentland, 57th.....	95
Pte. W. A. Bell, 57th.....	95
H. B. Heller, Hespeler, R.A.....	95
Pte. F. Morse, G.G.F.G.....	94
Pte. R. Fox, 20th.....	94
E. Lunpert, Hespeler, R.A.....	94
Sgt. J. A. Armstrong, G.G.F.G.....	93
Sgt. J. P. Nulling, G.G.F.G.....	93
Sgt. J. Broadhurst, 5th.....	93
Pte. J. Rolston, 37th.....	93
Lt. T. C. Bovelie, 43rd.....	93
Pte. Fitzgerald, 57th.....	93
Sgt. F. Bartlett.....	93

SNIDER SERIES, 200, 500 AND 600 YARDS.

13TH BATT., HAMILTON, 1ST TEAMS.

Lt. Sgt. H. Morris.....	22	21	24	67
Pte. T. Hayhurst.....	30	22	25	77
Pte. T. Bertram.....	33	19	28	80
Lt. A. Pain.....	28	33	29	90
Sgt. D. Mitchell.....	32	27	29	88
Pte. A. Murdock.....	27	24	24	75
Lt. W. L. Ross.....	30	31	23	84
Pte. Geo. Margetts.....	30	32	31	93
Col. Sgt. Skedden.....	32	29	23	84
Pte. A. Robertson.....	29	34	23	86
	293	272	259	824

13TH BATT., 2ND TEAM.

Maj. J. J. Mason.....	24	31	25	80
Sgt. Maj. Higgins.....	27	33	26	86
Sgt. T. Mitchell.....	28	29	29	86
Staff Sgt. Clark.....	22	27	19	68

Pt. Madgett.....	29	30	16	75
Sgt. C. Spencer.....	31	27	25	75
Pte. Miller.....	23	28	23	74
Capt. Zealand.....	28	26	30	84
Sgt. Garson.....	29	33	25	87
Capt. Ross.....	29	28	14	71
	270	292	232	794

77TH BATTALION.

Pte. H. Lee.....	34	28	27	89
Lt. J. M. Robert.....	27	24	22	73
Sgt. Vance.....	29	29	21	69
Bug. P. Metzar.....	19	29	27	75
Pte. Reid.....	27	26	23	76
Pte. Mullock.....	30	27	24	81
Pte. English.....	28	28	24	80
Pte. Emery.....	30	31	24	85
Pte. Harvey.....	26	25	29	80
Capt. Knowles.....	23	7	9	39
	263	254	230	747

Another Successful Armor Test.

In our issue of June 2 we noticed the test of an 18-inch armor plate which ended in the complete failure of the plate. Another test, of a 17-inch plate, was made at the Indian Head proving ground on June 12, and is of peculiar interest. The plate was made by the Bethlehem Company, and upon this test depended the acceptance of 600 tons of 17-inch Harveyized nickel steel plates for one of the barbetstes of the Massachusetts. From side to side the plate measured 12 feet and from top to bottom 8 feet 3 inches. Unlike the former plate it was the same thickness throughout. The total weight of the plate was about 35 tons. As this plate had been treated with the same hardening process as the former worthless plate, the makers protested against the severity of the tests. The department, however, refused to reduce the requirements, but allowed a secret test to be made in the presence of representatives of the government. A 12-inch breech-loading rifle was used for the test and was placed 300 feet from the plate. Carpenter armor-piercing projectiles weighing 850 pounds were used.

The velocity at the first shot was limited to 1,416 feet per second, on condition that no cracks should be made on the plate, and the second shot was to pass the plate if the projectile failed to pierce the entire 17 inches. The first shot resulted in the shattering of the projectile, which failed to enter more than 7 inches. The force of impact generated so much heat that the end of the projectile was welded to the steel plate. The second shot had a velocity of 1,858 feet per second, the powder charge being 400 pounds. The projectile penetrated only nine inches and the point was welded in as before. A slight crack was visible, but it did not extend in very deep, probably not more than half the thickness of the plate. The backing remained intact and none of the bolts started. The test of the 17-inch plate proved the efficiency of the Harvey process of treating steel, which had been doubted since the previous test. As the steel is only affected by the Harvey pro-

cess to a depth of three inches, there was at no time any just cause for alarm.

When the short range, the charge, and the unfavorable position of the gun in relation to the plate are considered, it will be seen that the barbetstes for the battle ships will be practically invulnerable. Battle ships would almost never come within three hundred feet unless they were going to ram, and the probabilities are that the range would be from a half mile to a mile, so that guns of larger caliber would be placed on the same plane as a smaller gun at closer range. With such armor, the Massachusetts and the Indiana will be placed in the first rank of the war vessels of the world.—*Scientific American*.

An Important Conference.

The approaching conference at Ottawa is likely to prove the most important meeting of representatives from the great self-governing colonies that has been held since 1887. At one time it was proposed to limit the discussion to matters connected with the Pacific cable and the new Atlantic line of steamers. Now it is suggested that the question of Samoa should be considered, and it may be that other subjects, such as the defence of the colonies' interests and the protection of commerce in time of war, will find a place in the programme which is now being prepared. It will, however, be difficult to debate the affairs of Samoa without the presence of delegates from the United States and Germany, since, in the absence of the views entertained by these nations it would be impossible to come to any conclusion that could possibly be acted upon by the Imperial Government. The conference will probably pass a resolution calling upon the mother country to enter into negotiations with the others Powers concerned with a view to restore the trade of Samoa and secure the safety of the inhabitants. No doubt the question of New Zealand taking over the islands will be warmly debated, and it is possible that a less unanimous resolution will be passed in favor of such a course being pursued, New South Wales, and perhaps another colony, not voting. It is now some weeks since we drew attention to the fact that self-governing colonies did not contribute to the cost of the Imperial Navy, and since that date correspondence on the subject in the press has still further brought the matter before the public. We should be glad if the question could be raised at the coming conference, and some conclusion arrived at by which Australia, Canada, and South Africa, according to the amount of trade protected, might subscribe their portion to the expense of keeping up an Imperial fleet. We are told that no opportunity has been given to the colonies for expressing an opinion upon the subject. Ottawa provides the opportunity; and it only remains to see whether the colonies will take advantage of it. That a Pacific cable would be of infinite value as a

strategic agent cannot be denied; at the same time it will increase the value of merchant vessels requiring protection on that route, and the immediate advantage will be an intercolonial one. It is difficult to see how the colonies can hold back from subscribing. There is a close connection between Samoa and the cable question which cannot be overlooked. With the islands in the hands of a tripartite protectorate it is not possible to have an intermediate station there for strategic purposes, whereas if the place was in the hands of the British only, then it might be made the important centre of the line. The only way to gain this advantage is to give Germany some compensation, and the best way to compensate Germany is to hand over Tonga in exchange for Samoa. We are well aware that the bulk of the trade at Tonga is British, but some sacrifice must be made if we are to secure our ends, and, after all, the natives of Tonga are not so opposed to the rule of Germany as the natives of Samoa. No doubt arrangements can be made with the King satisfactory to both parties, and if we lose the important harbours in Tonga we gain good anchorage at Salnafata and other places in Samoa. Pago-Pago is a first-class harbour, and it is possible that the United States may not be disinclined to give it up for a less advantageous position, or some arrangement could be come to with Germany to give the Americans a harbour of refuge quite as good as Pago-Pago, and one that will answer their purposes just as well. We commend these suggestions to the delegates who are about to assemble at Ottawa.—*Naval and Military Record*.

Naval Policy.

The expiration of the period covered by the Naval Defence Act, the agitation, now past, for an increase of the Navy, and the course pursued by the Government in this regard, seem to point to the opportuneness of a review of the broad grounds of naval policy. The time has surely gone by in which the pedantry of financial administration, warring with the fitful pressure of public opinion, and presided over by a Premier who, perhaps, like Mr. Gladstone, does "not anticipate the Navy of the coming year or the year after," should control the fate of the Empire. The principle of continuous action is that for which we must strive, and, as a writer upon "Naval Armaments" in the *Edinburgh Review* says, "the man who finds out the means of rendering the adoption of this principle permanent will have gone far to earn for himself the name of statesman." But no continuous action can suffice unless it be based upon a right and just political direction. We must know what we are going to do. There is very much in Mr. Spencer Wilkinson's new volume, "The Great Alternative" published by Messrs. Sonnenschein), with which we agree; but we differ from him wholly in

his main contention. He well understands the true significance of sea power. There is truth, nevertheless, in his remark that the key to the situation is not the Navy but the policy of which it is the instrument. To Mr. Wilkinson Europe is "like a machine disordered," because British policy, "its fly-wheel, is out of gear." In other words, the British Navy has a definite relation to European polity. That it has often had, and must again have such a relation will not be gainsaid, but we contend that the relationship is accidental rather than essential, or, at most, that it is a condition incidental to the existence of the Navy, and that it by no means forces upon us an active part in the affairs of the Continent. The British Navy, indeed, is a factor which profoundly modifies the policy of the Powers; but it is a purely defensive force, constituted for ourselves, and not for Europe. To this view Mr. Spencer Wilkinson will not assent, but he expresses a truth, which will repeat itself in history, when he says that the self-defence of England has almost always helped the self-defence of some other Power or Powers. It has done so as an incident of its operation. The history of the last three hundred years shows, in fact, very plainly that, with few exceptions, all our wars with foreign Powers have resulted from the process of our world-expansion; and, in these exceptional cases, we have interfered to our own undoing. For this reason we hold that Mr. Wilkinson's "great alternative" is not really presented to us. England is not called upon to choose either to "create a Navy superior to those of the rest of the world combined," or to "enter into partnership with that half of Europe whose aims most nearly agree with her own against the other half which rejects those aims." We see no probability of being confronted by Europe in arms—of France detaching Italy from the Central Powers, and gaining control of the foreign relations of Spain, of Austria falling away from the Alliance, or of Russia securing the assistance of Greece. The British Navy, if strong and efficient, must make for peace, and we need entangle ourselves in no pact with Europe.

Those friendly Powers, whose interests are identified with our own, know where our protecting maritime arm will shelter them. The aggressor, we assume, will be Russia, but we must count upon her alliance with France; and the consensus of naval opinion is that a Navy equal to the navies of these two Powers will secure our safety. The *Edinburgh* Reviewer enters into an interesting discussion of the Franco-Russian alliance. He will hear of no proposals for abandoning the Mediterranean, and here we are glad to find a writer on "The British Navy" in the *Quarterly Review* agreeing with him. Russia's object is, of course, Constantinople and the control of the Levant, while France seeks to regain her influence in Egypt; but Russia has also her outposts advanced Indiadward. Everything, says the *Edinburgh* Reviewer, points to the Mediterranean as the intended scene of Russia's action. We cannot quite believe with

him, and with Sir Geoffrey Hornby, that the Black Sea fleet, as at present constituted, could force the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, though certainly the "ban of Europe," to use Sir William Harcourt's phrase, would not operate as a bar. But, after all, the question is not whether this fleet will operate on the Black Sea side of Turkey, or attack Constantinople direct, as Captain Stenzel believes, or, with Poros as a base, and France as an ally, attempt to command the Mediterranean. The central fact is that the Russian Black Sea fleet is a force to be reckoned with. The Reviewer attributes to it, indeed, a very powerful influence:

"Given the French Fleet at its maximum strength," he says, "performing manœuvres in the Levant; the Baltic fleet of Russia unostentatiously assembled at Poros, and the Black Sea fleet ready to run, without warning, through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, the position of an English fleet, largely outnumbered, might any day become one of extreme difficulty. It could only remain in the Mediterranean on sufferance, and as soon as the allies were ready would be forced to fall back on Gibraltar, or even to Spithead. It is well to consider what this evacuation of the Mediterranean might mean for England. That would be primarily in the interests of Russia. In the interests of France, the English occupation of Egypt might be determined in a manner more or less summary; or—as a preliminary step—the sea power of Austria, Italy, and Spain might be annihilated."

To avert such a disaster, and even to forestall any attempt being made to bring it about must be the work of the framers of our naval policy. We shall be weak indeed, when we give up Austria, Italy, and Spain.

The writers in both *Quarterlies* express dissatisfaction with the Government programme. They think the intended supply of new battleships insufficient. The *Edinburgh* Reviewer enters upon a crusade against great displacements. He would have no ship of more than 10,000 tons. He believes that as a tactical engine of war a squadron of twelve *Barfleurs* would be superior to a squadron of eight *Royal Sovereigns*, and is "sure that it would be superior as a strategical engine, by its superior adaptability to general service, in blockade, in holding the command of the sea, in lying in a roadstead, in mooring in a harbor." We will not at present enter upon this subject, but would recommend that the Reviewer's article should be read with the remarks of the "Student of Naval History" in "Brassey." In the same way he looks for a time when the principal armament of battleships will be 6in. guns; and, as to cruisers, expends his powers of satire upon "nondescript monstrosities such as the *Powerful* and *Terrible*." "In building such, our idea of a cruiser appears to be somewhat quite unknown to history. And yet we are told that cruisers are the modern analogues of the frigates of the old war." Our best answer, he says, to a *Rurik* or a *Rossia* is a *Barfleur*. It is very curious to observe that the views of the writer in the *Edinburgh* on this point are diametrically opposed to those of the *Quarterly* Reviewer. "Delay is suicidal," says the latter; "we cannot afford to play ducks and drakes with the interests we have at stake; we cannot do less than provide, with the utmost possible speed, for building two additional cruisers of the *Powerful* type, to cope with these vessels at least on equal terms." He claims, besides, the laying down of three battleships in addition to these proposed. The *Edinburgh* writer thinks that to spend £15,000,000 in dribbles during the next five years, "has somewhat the appearance of smoking in a powder magazine." Neither of these writers is satisfied with the contemplated increase of the personnel. The writer in the *Quarterly* proposes a large addition to the Marines, and doubts the wisdom of entering 800 seamen direct from the Mercantile Mar-

in the time of peace. The *Edinburgh* Reviewer makes a few suggestions in regard to executive officers, such as that warrant officers might be appointed to do duty as lieutenants, and in some cases might receive substantive rank, but admits the difficulty of the question, and calls upon the Admiralty in sober earnest to apply itself to the solution. In regard to the seamen he generally approves Sir Geoffrey Hornby's plan of passing men from the Navy to the Merchant Marine. We cannot conclude our remarks upon "Naval Policy" without quoting the concluding words of this writer, which embody a wholly healthy thought. "There is a pestilent idea abroad," he says, "that the ship is everything, the man nothing; a desire to rely on steam and machinery; to think more of tonnage and horsepower, and thickness of armor and calibre of guns—all excellent things in moderation—than of the soul which gives life to the mass. It was not thus when the *Monmouth* captured the *Foudroyant*, nor when the *Santisima Trinidad* hauled down her flag to the little *Africa*.—*Army and Navy Gazette*."

Torpedo Boats and Iron Clad.

A correspondent of the *Débats* has given a curious account of the last act in the insurgent history of the Aquidaban. Admiral Goncalves, in command of the government squadron, had been operating in the neighborhood of Santa Catharina, exchanging shots with the battleship and the shore batteries for some days; when he decided to attack the ship on the morning of April 16. Accordingly his four torpedo boats were despatched at 2 a. m., but the night was dark and their prey not easily discovered. At last the Gustavo Sampaio perceived her lying at anchor not far from the mainland. The boat was seen on board the battleship, and was received by a hail of projectiles, but she succeeded in launching her bow torpedo. This was without effect, owing to the fact, as was declared, that the torpedo man received his orders too late. The torpedo boat, however, returned to the charge, and, running under the broadside of the Aquidaban, discharged a second torpedo at pistol shot range. Her commander, having seen a great column of water shoot up, and, at the same time, the bows of the ship rise with a heaving motion, determined to retreat without discovering the actual result of his action. The part played by the other boats was insignificant. At the moment of action pressure almost gave out in the boilers of the Pedro Ivo, which, therefore, incontinently went away. The Pedro Afonso recognized the Aquidaban when she began to fire, and succeeded in discharging both her deck torpedoes at a range of less than 200 yards, but without effect, while something went wrong with the compressed air apparatus, which rendered the bow torpedo useless. As to the fourth boat, the Silvano, she was about to discharge a torpedo when the Gustavo Sampaio passed between her and her intended victim. Becoming then the object of a violent fire, under a light from the shore, and with a steamboat in chase, the Silvano thereupon hastily fled. It was not until morning that the result of the attack was made known, and then the information was communicated to Admiral Goncalves by the commander of the German cruiser Arcona, that the Aquidaban, abandoned, had gone down: apparently on an even keel in about 25 feet of water. So insignificant was her injury that she was floated again, says the correspondent, in a few days, and will again take her place in the Brazilian fleet. The record does not seem to show a specially brilliant triumph for the torpedo boats.

Reminiscences of a Volunteer Officer.

BY A. W. H. L.

IT is hard for volunteers of to-day to realise the difficulties which their brothers in arms had to surmount in former years. For the present generation I have transferred to paper the following incidents of a volunteer's life:—

In 1859, the whole of England was thrown into a state of ferment by rumors of a French invasion. This confusion was the outcome of the bombastic effusions of certain French colonels. The response to this call to arms was immediate; meetings were held in all parts of the country, and, at some towns, dummy guns were served out to the men, who were too impatient to wait for more deadly weapons, the use of which the Government had not yet sanctioned. We were situated in the centre of a large manufacturing district, and the wave of patriotic enthusiasm burst upon us with its full force. When it was finally decided that a corps must be formed, the choice of uniform was a matter for violent discussion. Our little doctor thought uniform everything, and wished us to adopt one similar to that worn by the line, but with marvellous variations, which would increase its brilliancy. The drum-major was a great source of anxiety. In appearance he would have been something between a field marshal and an African potentate, if the doctor had carried the day—a large bearskin cap with a scarlet feather, and a staff which might have served the aforesaid king as a royal sceptre, were to be the principal items. After the preparation of most careful working drawings, and after much labor, both mental and physical, the designs were presented to our chief for approval. Then all the doctor's most sanguine hopes of glory were dashed to the ground. The major chose habiliments which, though servicable to a degree, were nearly the cause of our worthy medico's resignation—slate grey, with green facings, just fancy it. The doctor made a very unkind cynical remark when he first met me afterwards; he said he had just passed a funeral looking much more cheerful than I did. But our major was rewarded for his quiet taste, for during the levee of volunteer officers in London, an old general, covered with decorations, came up to him, and said, "Allow me to say, sir, that your uniform is by far the most perfect in the room, even to the gloves."

Our greatest rivals were the volunteers at the neighboring town of—. Not a little confusion was caused there, as a commanding officer could not be found who would please everybody. This difficulty was solved by the formation of six distinct regiments of one company each, with different uniforms, bands, and commanders. The Government was very kind in those days; there were no such things as volunteer

brigades. It was even said by some envious person that at their first meeting the chairman delivered a stirring address, at the conclusion of which he requested "all those who wished to be elected officers to leave the room." All left except three, and they elected themselves.

Our first parade was quite a success, though as our officers had not yet mastered the *red book* (who ever did?) the sergeant-instructor played rather an important part. Never shall I forget the look of outraged majesty on the face of our adjutant, Captain O'Regan, as fine an officer as ever stepped (he weighed twenty stone), when he saw with a glance of the eye down the line that one man's tunic was distinctly an inch longer than that of any other member of our distinguished corps. It took some time for the men to shake down to the unaccustomed restraint of discipline, and woe to the man who was unfortunate enough to rub his nose on parade. The adjutant was down on him like a "Daniel Lambert. What the—— that man doing?" "Why, sir, if a wasp stings your nose you mustn't raise your hand." A member said afterwards he wished a wasp would settle on the adjutant's nose, and then perhaps he would give the order "Prepare to receive wasps."

We officers were in high feather when the chief presented us with our swords, and many were the surmises as to whether they were proof weapons, or had only been made for the volunteers. I remember one day Lieutenant Norton coming on parade with his sword notched in half a dozen places, like that of a Paladin of old; afterwards I said to him, "Why, Norton, you don't mean to say the French have actually been over during the night, and taken their licking; your sword looks as if you were going to pass it on to the pioneers for a saw back." "Oh, it's all right, old fellow," said he, "but Captain Jones and I have been cutting and guarding to see if the metal is good, and you see it has held."

Having passed through the rudiments of drill, and reached the mysteries of the bayonet exercise, much strength of mind was necessary to survive the instructions of our sergeant. Having his squad drawn up in line, and facing them with his rifle and bayonet, he would deliver a vicious point to within an inch of your waistbelt, and then impress his instructions upon you with the following words, "When you've got yer bayonet firmly fixed in the bowels of yer adversary, give it a twist to the left, and it will render the wound incurable." A man who could pass through this trying ordeal without a cold shiver running down his spine was a hero indeed.

Then, too, there way the musketry instruction, and here our sergeant was in his element. He had his little joke when teaching us recruits to clean our rifles. Of course, we used the old Enfield muzzle-loader, and to remove the fouling it was necessary to fill the barrel with water, and allow it to run

out by the nipple. "Now then, Bill Stokes," Sergeant Blank would say, "you've got yer water all ready, and what would you pour it in with?" "Oh," said Bill Stokes, "a tin can." "Bedad thin sargent," says private O'Grady, "I'd use me ould tay-pot." Some say one thing, and some say another, but we are all wrong. Then Sergeant Blank has his turn. "Why," he says, "you must pour it in with care."

Talking of cleaning arms reminds me of a tale told the other day by a colonial volunteer. The members of his corps had grown tired of the good old Snider, and had ordered out a consignment of beautiful new Martini's fresh from a Government factory. The new weapons were to the colonel as the apple of his eye and every care was to be bestowed upon them. The recruits, knowing nothing of recoil, were frantic to try them. There was one young fellow who was filled with a noble unselfish love of duty; he was the model private, and everybody said he was too good for this world.

On the day after the new rifles had been served out, he came to the sergeant-major, and explained, with tears in his eyes, how he had sat up all night, after a hard day's work, struggling with his new weapon, but although he had used everything he could think of, he could not get quite all the rust off the barrel, and would the sergeant-major lend him a file. Tradition hath it that when the interview was concluded, it was seen that the youth's hair had turned white in a single hour. He had never heard of browning a barrel.

Our adjutant always impressed upon us the great importance of musketry efficiency, and he certainly handled a rifle well himself. His feelings were dreadfully hurt some time after he joined our battalion, by an order promulgated from the Horse Guards, to the effect that all volunteer adjutants were to go through a course of musketry at Hythe, and take certain certificates. Now Captain O'Regan had served with distinction in the Crimea, and raged and fumed over this piece of red tapeism, which compelled such a seasoned officer as himself to go back to rudimentary drills. The instructor at Hythe was explaining some abstruse problem in trajectory. "Now you see," said he, "the ball will strike the target three feet from the centre if your rifle barrel deviates from the straight an eighth of an inch." "The eighth of an inch," said O'Regan, "what do I care about the eighth of an inch. Do you take me for a d——d tailor?" However, his troubles were not yet over. He was as proud of his spurs as a fighting cock, and on the order to fall in for preliminary practice, among others up swaggered our unfortunate friend. "Captain O'Regan, sir," said the instructor, "you got spurs on, sir," "Yes, I am an adjutant," replied O'Regan ignoring the friendly hint. "Very good, sir," then proceeding, "As a front rank standing, prepare to load, load—rod—home—return—cap. As a front rank at 300 yards, ready—

now *sit well down on the heel.*" There was an exclamation from our adjutant, which was not a blessing, as he fell out to take his spurs off, while a loud smile passed down the ranks, and, as O'Regan's back was turned, was reflected on the usually stolid countenance of the sergeant-instructor.

The adjutant was always a true Irishman to the backbone; I shall never forget the roars of laughter which one of the orders he issued to the battalion evoked. It ran as follows:—

Headquarters,
17th May, 18

The battalion will parade for Divine Service tomorrow at 10.30. Waist belts only.

By order,

(Signed) P. O'REGAN,

Captain and Adjutant.

Of course, if the regiment had appeared in this rather scanty costume, O'Regan would have expressed surprise, for all he meant to convey in this, to him, innocent order was that the men were to leave their cross-belts and pouches in the regimental armoury.

Then came the greatest event of our military career—our first review. We were to start early in the morning, and entrain at A—— (there was no such inconvenient thing, then, as route marching). Our destination was the town of M——, where we should be joined by two or three battalions from the same district, take part in the review in the park, and return at night. Great were the preparations among the officers, the cleaning and polishing of accoutrements and appointments, the hunting after brandy flasks, and the manufacture of sandwiches; for we were not to be left to the tender mercies of the War Office or railway refreshments stall. Great was our joy and rapture when, in spite of evil fore-bodings, the eventful day dawned fine, with abundant sunshine. There was just sufficient breeze to break the monotony of summer time, and greater still our pride as, amid an admiring crowd of fellow citizens, we marched down to the station, preceded by the band, and keeping step to the dulcet strains of "Jump Jim Crow." While waiting for the train we stood easy on the platform, and I could not help noticing what a fine body of men we were, not excluding the officers. I thought everything was perfect, and I felt there would be very little for the inspecting officer to carp at. Suddenly I saw our adjutant's features relax into a smile, and as he stepped up to Ensign Brown I noticed, for the first time, that the gallant officer was wearing his cross-belt over the wrong shoulder. However, this was soon rectified and we got into the train, which at that moment, came gliding up to the platform. We had all taken our seats, and expected every moment to hear the whistle of the locomotive which would proclaim our departure, when we heard a loud commotion at the other end of the train. I looked out of the window, and there were the doctor, the drum-major, and several

of the bandsmen and porters collected round the guard's van struggling with the bass drum, which could not be got inside. The little doctor, who by the way, had no business there at all, was frantic, evidently thinking the drum—and it was a big one, for it had been one of the doctor's hobbies to see that we had the largest procurable—would be left behind. At last the major had to leave his carriage, and push his way up to the van, where he found that the doctor, in his excitement, had omitted to open both doors of the compartment, and, of course, could not get his pet drum inside.

With this little fracas we got fairly off, and after an uneventful journey arrived at M——, where we detrained, and, joining our provisional brigade, marched up to the park. There we found that several volunteer battalions had already arrived, and their colonels were putting them through facings to keep their hands in and prepare for the coming strife. One or two battalions of regulars from the neighbouring barracks were standing and leisurely watching the martial efforts of their volunteer brethren. The salute and advance in line passed off successfully, though deep were the looks of envy which our doctor cast on the battalion on our right, which indulged in the happy luxury of colours, a joy we might have shared, but for our gallant commanding officer, who said "Colours for a volunteer rifle battalion were rubbish, and more trouble than an extra company."

I say the salute passed off successfully, and so it did, but we had a narrow escape of incurring the inspecting officer's wrath. You must know that our junior major (Robinson) was a very phlegmatic man, and as the general kept us waiting, were drawn up in review order for some little time. Now if Major Robinson was phlegmatic, still more so was Major Robinson's charger, and just at the moment which every man should have been stiff as his ramrod, and every eye gazing steadfastly to the front, that fiery steed fell asleep, and tried to lie down and roll. Not without severe bodily exertion, and the use of the spur, could the errant gee be brought up to the scratch, but fortunately his master had regained his equilibrium as the first bars of "Rule Britannia" floated on the breeze.

"I say doctor," said Ensign Carew afterwards, "I believe you hocused the major's charger just to keep your hand in with the drugs."

We were then told off with other brigades into a mixed force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery (destined later in the day to be still more mixed) to attack a somewhat similar force in another part of the field. After a heavy artillery fire at long range, we began to see some of the enemy, who had previously only been visible in the shape of smoke, and at last found ourselves at the foot of a hill, opposed to a force of infantry consisting of two or three companies of volunteers, who were blazing at us as fast as they could load and fire. Our gallant major was equal to the emergency.

Amid the smoke and racket we deployed, and, before fixing bayonets, fired a withering volley right in the faces of our opponents. Then a very unpleasant incident occurred, which justly raised my wrath. A rear rank man, just at the moment of firing, allowed his rifle to swerve a little, and, much to his own astonishment, blew his front man's shako almost to dust. I thought our doctor looked disappointed a little when he found that the hat and not the head sufficed; but really it was no laughing matter, for if the rifle had been three inches lower the man would have been dead. Our adjutant impressed on our minds the necessity of using firearms with care, in words which, although peculiar, were sufficiently expressive. "A rifle many go off, loaded or not," he said, meaning, of course, that however certain a man may be that his firearm is not loaded, still due care in its use should be exercised." However, it will never do to halt and moralise with an enemy before us in position on high ground. We carried the hill with a rush and a cheer, though the two companies who held it died, metaphorically, and didn't surrender until an umpire fortunately intervened, and ordered them out of action.

At our new elevation we were somewhat clear of the smoke of conflict, and witnessed the most brilliant exploit of the day. The Duke of L——'s volunteer Light Horse were charging frantically down a long grassy valley, with the evident intention of annihilating a battery of field artillery unlimbered at the further end, and supported by two battalions of regulars. On came the gallant fellows, the officers leading, sabres flashing, and trumpets sounding "their loudest points of war." The noble leader was triumphant; he had re-enacted the charge of Balaclava, and what is more he had done so without the loss of a single man, unless indeed we count a few troopers who had, after vainly trying to hold on with their spurs, been thrown from their chargers, and were now slowly rejoining their regiment. But, alas! how pride hath a fall. A staff officer galloped frantically up, and in no gentle terms delivered the dreadful news—the duke had ridden over part of his own division, in fact, charged his own guns in the confusion and smoke.

The battle appeared to be near its close, and we should have taken no further part in the day's work, but for the energy of the captain commanding my company, which was sent out on the right flank. He suddenly perceived a body of men working round our rear, and opened fire on them at 800 yards. Our ammunition was nearly expended, when up came a general officer and his A.D.C. I am afraid his temper had already been severely tried, for riding up to Captain Burke, he roared out "Now then, sir, can't you see you're firing on your own men? They'll all be killed." "Sure thin, General," replied our captain, "it spakes very well for our shooting." We looked in dismay at the general, but the poor old gentleman

was so convulsed with laughter that he narrowly escaped a fit of apoplexy, and had to be helped off his horse by his astonished A.D.C.

"I suppose our sergeant major will be going back to pick up the stray ramrods," said Captain Crawford, referring to the standing joke which all volunteers formerly had to put up with. "Yes," answered his lieutenant, "but I saw the yeomanry adjutant scouring the field with a hand-cart to gather up his plume and horses' ears; you know the regiment was doing pursuing practice this morning."

The picnic element, which formerly occupied so important a place in volunteer encampments, has been finally eliminated. Officers' tents are no longer transformed by their occupants into Arcadian bowers, surrounded by labyrinths of floral decorations. All this has given place to a sober and earnest endeavour to assimilate the volunteers to the regular forces.

Thanks to the efforts of such officers as Sir Evelyn Wood, the Government of to-day is now thoroughly alive to the value of the modern volunteer. The appreciation of his work is shown by the increased facilities offered to officers to extend their knowledge of military subjects. In the old days it was the army which kept us in the background; now it is rather the civilian than the military man who scoffs at volunteering. I was speaking to a distinguished officer the other day, and he assured me that in the event of the great European war, which must come sooner or later, our regular army is so small in numbers that the employment of the volunteers will be an absolute necessity. The advice he gave to a subaltern was "Learn all you can, and the Government are certain to employ you."

The German Emperor and his Soldier Sons.

A sort of trial review of the Imperial Princes took place before the Emperor, at Berlin last week. A file of Foot Guards, under the command of Capt. von Pluskow (who is known for his great height), and a lieutenant, constituted the body of troops with whom the Princes were reviewed. The Empress watched her sons being drilled from a window. When the Emperor arrived the Princes gave him a smart military salute. He then gave a sign for the review to begin. The Princes at once drew their swords and marched to their places, the Crown Prince, as officer, to the right, and the two others behind him. It was a pretty sight to see the Princes march past the Emperor five times to the military band. They could not keep in step with the long fellows of the Guards, and now and then had to make a jump. Each time they passed the Emperor saluted. Next the soldiers went through the whole drill, and finally charged, the Princes taking part in everything. All went off splendidly, although in the charge the

Princes could not keep up with the Grenadiers, who were hurrying forwards shouting "Hurra." Another march past concluded the proceedings. The Emperor, who corrected his sons when they made mistakes, was very satisfied with the performance. When all was over, the Princes, beaming with joy, ran to their parents.

The Royal United Service Institution.

It was announced that a paper would be read on Friday afternoon last week, at the usual meeting of the members of the Royal United Service Institution, by Capt. Mayne, entitled "Interpretation of Part V, Infantry Drill, 1893." Forty minutes before the hour of meeting the Council of the Institution received an intimation from the military authorities that the paper must not be read. A notice was accordingly posted at the doors that the paper had been withdrawn at the request of the author, but that a paper on "The Method of Executing Infantry Fire on a Battlefield" would be read by Captain Mayne. There was a considerable audience, over which Colonel Slade presided, and a discussion of an interesting but technical character followed the address.

Colonel Lonsdale Hale, as the senior member of the Council present, said he very much regretted that the lecture which had been announced had not been delivered. It might be that the reading of the paper was only postponed, and it was not improbable that, though Captain Mayne might not deliver his views, someone else might be found to pick Captain Mayne's brains and analyze the views which he intended to put forward that afternoon. Those views were already public property and it was very possible would be put forward in the form of a lecture in that Institution. The lecture had been suppressed, but if he had come to the Institution an hour sooner the audience would have heard Captain Mayne's paper. The Royal United Service Institution appeared to have reached a crisis. When a lecture was sent there it was first submitted to a Journal Committee, some experts of that committee read it, and if nothing objectionable in it was found, the committee passed it, and it was printed and in due course delivered. Captain Mayne's lecture had gone through that process, and the lecture appeared to the committee to be merely a criticism and suggestion for the improvement of the Infantry Regulations. The old Artillery Regulations and the existing Cavalry Regulations had been criticized in the Institution over and over again, and there had never been the slightest objection. In the present instance, however, forty minutes before the time announced for the lecture, the Adjutant-General put his foot down and said, "This shan't be read." Things were coming to a plain point between the Institution and the military authorities. A month ago Major Murray brought forward a lecture which was submitted in the usual way and accepted and printed, and in that case also the authorities suddenly interfered. Ladies and gentlemen, in fact, assembled at the Institution to be made fools of. If things were to go on in this way, the Institution might as well put up its shutters altogether. It was a place in which, in the past, every professional subject had been freely and fully discussed, and in a letter which Lord Charles Beresford wrote some time since to the Institution he said, "I am perfectly certain that the machine-gun would never have been

introduced in the Navy if it had not been for the discussions in the Royal United Service Institution." Lord Northbrook, too, in speaking in that room, said, "We are very much indebted to the Royal United Service Institution for the discussions which take place in it, which thrash out all those different subjects and different questions that are brought before us." Over and over again, in fact, the authorities had recognized the value of full and free discussion; but his colleagues on the Council who were absent would be absolutely astonished to hear that the military authorities had for the second time interfered that day with the freedom of debate at the Institution, and had refused to allow a lecture to be delivered. If such a course of action was to be continued it would come to this, that the officers on the Active Staff would never be able to open their mouths until they had undergone the censorship of the Horse Guards or the Admiralty.

Captain Mayne was cordially thanked for the address he had substituted.—*United Service Gazette.*

Admiral Edward Hardinge, C. B., died at his residence, 32 Hyde Park Square, London, on the 2nd of May. He was the third son of the late Major General R. Hardinge, Royal Artillery, and was born in 1830. He entered the Navy in 1842, and the following year he was employed with the Naval Brigade at Sebastopol, serving in the trenches for ten months during the siege, and commanding a ladder party at the storming of Redan on June 18, for which he was specially mentioned in the *Gazette*. He was also present at the capture of Kinburn and the adjacent batteries, and received the Crimean, Turkish and Sardinian medals, with clasps for Sebastopol and Inkerman, the Knighthood of the Legion of Honour, and the Medjidie of the Fifth Class. He was promoted to rank of commander in 1856, and to that of captain in 1863, and as captain of the *Valorus* was employed in the protection of the Canadian fisheries during 1870. He was created a C.B. in 1877, advanced to the rank of rear admiral in 1879, and to that of vice admiral in 1885, and was placed on the retired list as an admiral in 1890. Admiral Hardinge received the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving the life of a boy who had fallen overboard at sea.

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