

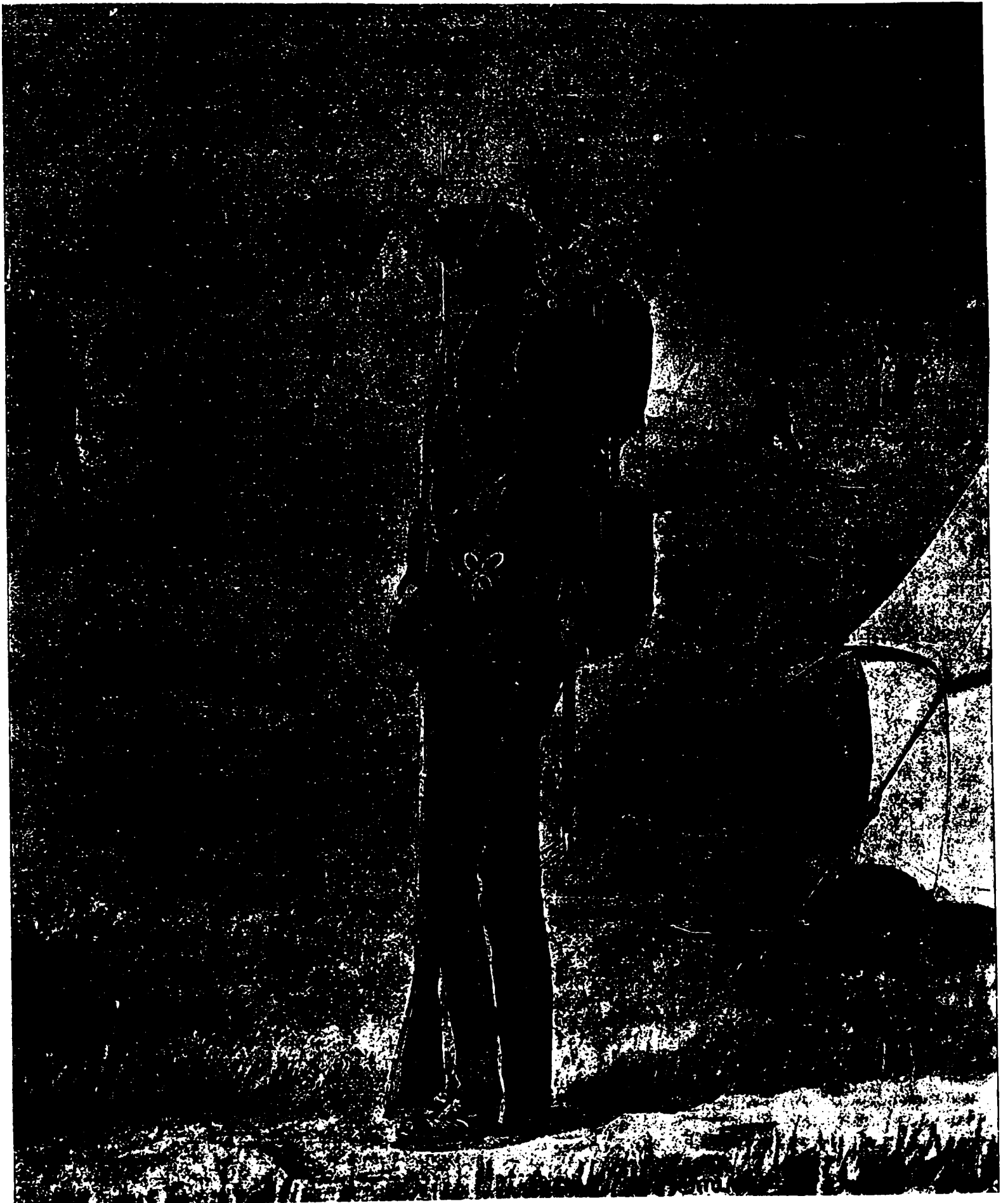
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A CANADIAN REGULAR.

# REGIMENTAL NOTES.

## ST. JOHN.

It is said that somebody has stolen the Prince of Wales' cup from the residence of Mr. G. B. Henderson, who has held it as winner for the St. John Fusiliers. There was a fire at Mr. Henderson's house recently, and the cup has not been seen since.

\* \* \*

The annual meeting of the Eighth "Princess Louise" Hussars was held at the armory at Hampton on the 23rd inst., Lieut.-Col. Domville in the chair.

The orders for the coming camp of exercise at Sussex in June next were fully discussed. The regiment will be out in full strength for the first time since 1881. The following committees were appointed:—

Regimental—Major Markham, chairman; Surgeon Marsh, with Capt. McRobbie as secretary-treasurer.

Mess Committee—Major Campbell, chairman; Surgeon March, Captain G. W. Fowler, Capt. McRobbie, secretary.

When the eighth troop, which has been promised by the Minister of Militia, is added to the present strength, it will then be the only regiment of cavalry in Canada that is complete in its organization, of which fact the officers are duly proud.—*Sun.*

\* \* \*

The annual meeting of the officers of the New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery was held on night of 27th inst.

The accounts of the regimental and band committees were submitted and approved, both showing satisfactory balances to the credit of the Brigade.

The election for regimental and band committees resulted in Paymaster Smith, Surgeon Daniel and Capt. Jones being elected for the former, and Capts. Crawford, Baxter and Lieut. Foster for the latter.

A congratulatory resolution was passed to Lieut.-Col. Blaine and regret passed upon his retirement from the command of the corps; also a resolution expressing pleasure at the news of Surgeon Daniel's recovery from his late illness.

This being the centennial year it was decided to celebrate this important event in the history of the corps in a suitable way.

The officers, as usual, voted their pay to the regimental funds of the Brigade.

\* \* \*

At a recent meeting of the New Brunswick Historical Society, held in this city, Mr. Jonas Howe read a paper giving a sketch of the history of the Kings New Brunswick Regiment, which was formed in that Province by Governor Carleton in 1793, on the declaration of war with France, and which existed for eight years. The history of the regiment has been involved in much obscurity, and Mr. Howe has pursued many lines of inquiry in order to bring the threads together. The Society has the regimental account book as kept by the paymaster.

## QUEBEC.

Gentleman Cadet H. J. Lamb of the Royal Military College, is spending his holidays in this city.

\* \* \*

The 8th Royal Rifles are hard at work with their regimental duties and with the addition of extra parades at which skeleton drill is practiced, combined with instructional detail in the duties appertaining to Guides and Markers, etc., they will no doubt give a good account of themselves when called out for inspection.

On the 24th March Sergt.-Major Wilkinson was the recipient of sword and belts, presented to him by the members of "D." Company. The presentation was made by Lieut.-Col. G. R. White, on behalf of the Company. Sergt.-Major Wilkinson has been connected with the Regiment for some twenty-five years and was promoted to his present position from that of Colour-Sergeant.

Among the recent promotion in the corps appears that of Colour-Sergt. P. Timmons of "A" Company, who has been promoted to the position of Paymaster-Sergeant. Sergt. H. Morgan succeeds him as Colour-Sergeant of the company.

On the afternoon of Good Friday, the regiment paraded at two o'clock for a march out through the principal streets of the city. The weather was fine but the streets in anything but a fine condition, the fall of snow of the previous day having added considerably to the slush. At about 2.30 the regiment left the drill hall, headed by their Pioneers, Signal Corps, Brass and Bugle Bands and followed by the Ambulance Corps. The marching clearly showed that the reputation of past years was well sustained by them. The step given by the new band was a decided improvement and reflects most creditably upon Bandmaster Hutchison, who by the way works on the principle that a band must learn how to march as well as play, and instructs and drills his men accordingly. The general turn-out was very good.

A large number of spectators lined the streets through which the regiment passed and the comments heard on every side were most favourable to the corps.

\* \* \*

The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars have commenced their annual training and are at present occupied in dismounted drills.

\* \* \*

The Ninth Battalion will in all likelihood commence drill in the near future. The new C.O. will shortly be gazetted and a number of promotions will follow.

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The annual regimental sports in connection with the 8th Royal Rifles promise to be the event of the season in a military line. Among other events will be a tug-of-war on horse-back; this will, needless to say, prove interesting, and something new in the way of regimental sports in this city.

R. M. C. No. 47.

## MONTREAL.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the 1st "Prince of Wales" Rifle Association was held on Tuesday evening, 14th March. There were present Lieut.-Col. Butler, in the chair, Major Cooke, Captains Bartlett, Bond, Lefebvre, Finlayson, and Porteous, Lieuts. Dobbin, Armstrong and Simpson (Qr.-Mr.), Col.-Sergts. Bangs, Cunningham, Dance and Cooper, and about 75 other N. C. officers and men.

The Report for the past season was read and adopted, after some discussion. It drew attention to the practice done by members both at the ranges and with the Morris Tubes, epitomised the work of last season, and drew attention to the steps necessary to stimulate and improve rifle-shooting among the members of the corps during 1893. It was stated that at the annual matches, which were held on 18th June last, all the companies were sufficiently well represented to enter teams for the Attack Drill Match, a feature of special interest. The prizes offered were very attractive. The attendance was good, the best for several years.

The election of officers for 1893 was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—

Lieut.-Col. Butler, Hon. President.

Major Cooke, President.

Capt. Bartlett, Vice-President.

Capt. Finlayson, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.

Col.-Sergt. Cooper, Assistant ditto.

Committee—Captains Lefebvre, Bradshaw and Bond, Sergt.-Major Pendleton, Staff-Sergt. Donaldson, Col.-Sergts. Bangs, Dance, Cunningham, Lamoureux.

Major Cooke and Captain Finlayson, delegates to D.R.A.

Capt. Lefebvre and Finlayson, delegates to the M.A.R.A.

Capt. Finlayson and Bond, captains of teams.

\* \* \*

The Ottawa authorities have declined to allow the 1st Prince of Wales Rifles to adopt the grey uniform; what their reason can be in thus acting adversely to the interests of the corps, they alone know. We are, however, glad to learn that on receipt of this refusal, the officers of the P. W. R. immediately applied for permission to adopt a uniform similar to that worn by the senior foot regiment in the Imperial service, the Grenadier Guards. This would form an imposing and appropriate uniform for the first and oldest battalion in the Canadian force, and could not fail to attract an excellent class of recruits. For the past few months the minimum standard of admission to the P. W. R. has been 5.7, and with the apparent increase in size given by the

scarlet uniform and bearskin, the regiment will undoubtedly present a very fine appearance.

\* \* \*

A meeting of delegates of the Montreal Amalgamated Rifle Association was held in the Armoury of the Prince of Wales Rifles on Saturday evening, 25th March. Lieut.-Col. Butler presided, and there were also present Majors Ibbottson, Busted and Blaiklock, Capts. Finlayson and Macaulay, Messrs. Riddell, Drysdale, Macrae, Foote, Jehu, Ward, Allan, Cole, Binmore (sec'y-treas.) and others.

The election of officers resulted in Lieut.-Col. Butler and Major Ibbottson being appointed respectively President and Vice-President for the ensuing year. Mr. Binmore who has ably filled the position of secretary-treasurer for the past three years resigned that post, and his resignation was very reluctantly accepted. No successor has as yet been appointed. The delegates from the various Rifle Associations have not yet been elected.

Owing to the uncertainty of the dates of the League and P.Q.R.A. matches this year, not much progress could be made with a programme for the season's work. It was, however, resolved that it would be advisable for the P.Q.R.A. matches to be held this summer in June (just prior to the departure of the Bisley team) instead of in August as usual.

The meeting then adjourned until the 8th of April.

## TORONTO.

The Queen's Own Rifles turned out for the first time this year on 29th inst. The regiment paraded 517 strong, under command of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Majors Delamere and Sankey, and Capt. and Adj. M. S. Mercer. Taking into account a recruit class of 61, which remained in the drill shed, the full strength was 578. Thirty officers were on parade. The regiment headed by the bugle and brass bands, marched out of the drill shed shortly after 8 o'clock. After being put through a number of battalion formations the regiment returned to the drill shed, where they were dismissed after regimental orders had been read.

\* \* \*

No less than 16 privates, one sergeant and two lieutenants of the old 'Varsity company of the Queen's Own still remain on the roll, and more are expected to enlist in the fall. Mr. W. A. Scott, of Wycliffe College, has qualified and been appointed a sergeant in the company. He took 88 per cent. on his certificate examination. Mr. W. A. Gilmour, '03, has been appointed to a lieutenancy, and has been posted to K company.

\* \* \*

The ambulance corps of the Queen's Own is ordered to meet at the Drill Shed every Monday evening for drill and instruction in their special duties.

\* \* \*

The Sergeants' Mess of the Royal Grenadiers brought to a close a very successful session, by a Smoking Concert on Friday evening, the 24th March. The Sergeants of this Regiment have always been noted for their concerts, but this capped anything they have before attempted.

The magnificent band of the Regiment opened the proceedings with two selections, which were enthusiastically received. Following came songs, etc., by Messrs McLean, Walker, Small, Flint, S. Wilson, Cleary, F. Wright, the Orlando Quartette Club, G. McLean, G. Piggott, Sims, Richards, F. H. Kerrison Major, a recitation "Tel-el-Kebir," by Sergt. McDonald, and some capital club swinging by Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Musgrove officiated at the piano with his usual ability. Among those present were Lieut.-Col. Dawson, A. D. C., Majors Mason and Hay, Captains Irving, McLean, McKay, Bruce and Tassie, Lieut. Chadwick, etc. The president of the Mess, Staff-Sergt. Bewley, made an excellent chairman.

\* \* \*

The Royal Grenadiers paraded on 30th inst. for the first time this season under the command of Lieut.-Col. Dawson. The parade strength was 421 of all ranks. The regiment marched out along Jarvis street to Carlton, along Carlton to Yonge, and by way of Yonge and Wellington to the drill shed, per-

forming a few battalion movements *en route*. Before dismissing the parade, Lieut.-Col. Dawson presented the sergeant's certificates to those successful in the late examinations. He announced that in future, in competition for the Cumberland cup, attendance would count as well as drill; also that badges would be presented to the members of the company successful in winning the cup.

It is proposed to double the number of musicians and have a bugle band in addition to the two bands that the regiment already has. If the idea is carried out it will take about \$400 to equip the additional men and about \$400 a year to maintain them.

\* \* \*

At the recruit class of the Royal Grenadiers on 28th inst. there were about 100 recruits present. This is claimed to be the largest number ever shown by any of the city corps at the beginning of a season.

\* \* \*

The enterprising residents of Cannington, Ont., sent a deputation consisting of Capt. Bick and Mr. N. Clark to wait on the Royal Grenadiers, offering every inducement to them to visit their town on Her Majesty's birthday. We sincerely trust, however, that the corps will take the trip to Montreal this year; they will receive a very hearty welcome.

\* \* \*

The 12th York Rangers are determined to hold the Gzowski Cup, and also improve their present enviable position as the leading rural corps. They have four officers attending the Military School.

Arrangements have been made to hold the annual ball on 14th of April.

The shooting team will be stronger than ever.

\* \* \*

The 48th Highlanders paraded for the first time at old Upper Canada College barracks on 24th inst. There was a very fair turnout, considering that it was the first parade of the season. After inspection Lieut.-Col. Davidson presented the non-commissioned officers with the certificates obtained at the recent examinations, and announced that another non-coms' class would be formed at once. The companies were then marched to their private parades. Attendance badges will be granted at the end of the year to those who attend 90 per cent. of the drills.

\* \* \*

Paragraphs have been appearing recently in the papers to the effect that the 48th Highlanders are going to Windsor on May 24th. The regiment has received invitations from Galt, Windsor, Woodstock, and other places, but Hamilton is the place that Lieut.-Col. Davidson promised to visit first, and it is there the regiment will go. There is some talk of a trip to Chicago in July if the military authorities can arrange it. The recruit classes are getting along well, and a large number of fine young men are being initiated in the mysteries of the manual and squad drill. The band is getting into excellent trim.

\* \* \*

The members of the Upper Canada College Rifles held their first annual dinner on 28th ult. at Upper Canada College. After dinner the boys were entertained with a very good musical programme, given by the company chorus; also with speeches from their guests, who were as follows:— Capt. Gunther, Q.O.R.; Lieuts. Wyatt, Q.O.R.; J. T. Thompson, Royal Grenadiers; H. C. MacLean, 48th Batt., and F. L. Crosby, 48th Batt. The above are all old college boys and take a great interest in the college corps.

\* \* \*

The veterans of '60 met in large numbers at the Arlington Hotel on Wednesday evening, 22nd March, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the association. Lieut.-Col. Dunn presided. The committee appointed to prepare a constitution reported, and the draft presented was accepted. The regular meetings of the association were fixed for the second Wednesday in February, May, August and November, the August meeting to be the annual meeting for the election of officers and reception of reports. A suggestion to hold an excursion this summer to the field of Ridgeway was warmly received, and referred to the executive for action.

\* \* \*

Major Stewart, of Ottawa, the contractor for Toronto's new drill shed, was at the Walker House on the 15th inst.

"No," he said to an *Empire* reporter, "we're not doing much on the shed these days. You see, the weather won't permit it. But as soon as it opens up a little we will get down to work again. Yes, the prospects for the building trade are fairly good, so far as I know."

Major Stewart left the city late last night for Red Deer, Alberta, where he has just completed an industrial school for the Government.—*Empire*.

\* \* \*

The Toronto Rifle Association held its twenty-sixth annual meeting on 21st inst. Capt. Walter Macdonald, the president, occupied the chair, and there were over 20 members present, among them being Capt. M. S. Mercer, Lieut. Cartwright, Capt. Rennie, Messrs. Simpson, J. McVittie, T. Mitchell, A. Elliott, Jos. Johnston, A. Bell, J. K. Fairbairn, W. Harp, R. McVittie, W. J. Davidson, A. Curran. After the reading of the secretary's report and the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, the election of officers was proceeded with. This resulted as follows:

President—Mr. Joseph Johnston.

First vice-president—Mr. William Harp.

Second vice-president—Mr. W. J. Davidson.

Secretary-treasurer—Mr. Alfred Curran.

Executive Committee—Capt. Rennie, Capt. Macdonald, Messrs. J. K. Fairbairn and A. Elliott.

A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring president and secretary and other officers, to which Capt. Macdonald made a neat reply. After considerable discussion it was decided that it should be optional to use either the Martini-Henry or the Snider at the annual or other matches in connection with the association for the year 1893. A resolution was passed "That the Toronto Rifle Association is of the opinion that the Martini-Henry should be adopted by the Ontario Rifle Association as far as possible at the annual matches of that association, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the secretary of the Ontario Rifle Association." It was decided during the coming season to hold spoon competitions, in which the prizes would be a silver ladle for the winner and a wooden spoon for the marksman making the lowest score.

\* \* \*

The following are the volunteer companies entitled to the 15c. fare to the new rifle ranges: Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto Field Battery, Queen's Own, Royal Grenadiers, 12th Battalion, 48th Battalion, Canadian Regiment Infantry, Toronto Rifle Association and Ontario Rifle Association.

\* \* \*

When Lieut. H. F. Wyatt made up his programme for the annual dinner of F company, Q. O. R., he introduced a number of quotations from Rudyard Kipling's ballads. Mr. Wyatt sent him a copy of the programme and received the following letter yesterday in acknowledgement, written from Battleboro', Vt.; "I have to send you very many thanks for your mess dinner programme and for the cutting that came with it. I think I know all about the Q. O. R. from a Canadian officer who is now serving in India, and it does me good to hear of a mess dinner again. It is more gratifying than I can say to find my Banackers going where they belong, that is to say up and down the Army of the Empire. Some day when I have knocked about the world a little more I want to turn my hand to a set of songs for all the colonial corps, say, for instance, Cape Mounted Rifles, N. Z. Artillery, Bishar Light Horse, Canada Mounted Police and so on, but it would need a great deal of special information to be worth anything. As you will see from the address, I am not very far across the border, under three feet of snow in a country where the army "walks by himself" and messes are few. With renewed thanks for your courtesy and sincerest respect for your battalion."

## LONDON.

The men of the Seventh Fusiliers who rallied to the call to arms in 1885 have not forgotten the stirring events of the campaign that, with all the difficulties, brought with it many pleasantries as well, and they purpose shortly holding a big banquet to become an annual affair to perpetuate the memories of the time spent in tramping through the gaps and do-

ing duty out on the broad prairies. With this object in view a meeting of the veterans was held on 25th March in the City Hall. The members present were Lieut.-Col. Gartshore, Major Smith, Capt. McKenzie, Lieuts. Chisholm and Baply, Col.-Sergts. Jackson, Owens and Lyons, Sergts. Anundson, Cox, Wanless, Pets, Pontey, Martin, Somerville, Burleigh, Cowan, Leonard, Ironside, Dignan, Watson, Moriarity, F. McNamara, A. McNamara, Heydon, Moise, Norfolk, Geo. Wright, Sinnett, Parkinson, Wilson, Smith, Farrell and Quarter-Master Sergt. Jury.

Lieut.-Col. Gartshore was elected chairman *pro tem.* and stated the object of the meeting was to bring the men together again, and if possible form an organization of North-West veterans of '85, and hold an annual gathering to commemorate the anniversary of the 7th Battalion's departure for the front. It was then unanimously decided to form an organization of members of the North-West field force, composed of all members residing in London or vicinity.

Sergt.-Major Ironside was appointed secretary-treasurer.

It was moved by Pte. Cowan, seconded by Pte. Leonard, that a banquet be held on the evening of the 7th of April, and an Executive Committee be appointed, composed of Lieut.-Col. Gartshore, Major Smith, Lieut.-Col. Payne, Lieut. Chisholm, Q.-M. Sergt. Jury, Corp. Wanless, Ptes. Watson, Dignan, Leonard, Cowan and Pontey—Carried.

In all probability a route march will take place.

The committee met subsequently, and appointed Major Smith chairman, and arranged details.

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At a meeting of the executive committee of the North-west veterans, held on 28th March, it was decided that the association be known as the "North-west Comrades of 1885 Association," and that all officers and men of any corps who served in the rebellion of 1885 be eligible. The banquet was arranged to take place at the Tecumseh House on the evening of April 7.

\* \* \*

If newspaper gossip is correct, the principle of adopting permanent grounds for the annual camps is being acted on by the Government. The new Minister is reported to have stated to the correspondent of a London paper in reply to the enquiry if the camp at that city was to be a permanent one—"Yes," replied Mr. Patterson, "I am going to adopt permanent camp grounds as a principle in the interest of the force, and London will be the Western site." Consequently any erections on the camp grounds might be made with that end in view. "I shall also establish permanent camp grounds at Kingston and Niagara. We have such in Quebec now, and one will be established in New Brunswick. Oh, yes, London is by all odds the best place in the West, on account of its grounds, water supply, central situation, and railway facilities."

## SHERBROOKE, QUE.

At a meeting of the local Board of Trade, held on 28th March, it was moved by J. S. Mitchell, seconded by N. T. Dussault and resolved, That in view of certain changes in the staff of the different military districts of the Dominion, contemplated by the Militia Dept., the present is a fitting opportunity to press the claim of the city of Sherbrooke to be made the head quarters of the 6th military district, and that the Secretary be instructed to send a complete copy of the resolution setting forth the advantage which Sherbrooke possesses for the position, to the Hon. W. B. Ives the representative of the city in the Dominion Parliament, with a request that he should urge the matter with the Minister of militia.

\* \* \*

The annual drill of the Fifty-third battalion will begin on Tuesday, 2nd April.

\* \* \*

It is the almost universal feeling here that something should be done without delay to strengthen the local force. Either the 53rd should be increased to the very moderate establishment of six companies, or a Field Battery should be established, to replace that recently disbanded at Richmond. Both could be done without any serious strain on the finances and stores of the Government, or on the available "food for powder" of the Eastern Townships' capital.

## WINNIPEG.

On Monday evening, 6th inst., the officers of B troop Royal Canadian Dragoons, entertained the returned eastern hockey players and a few friends to dinner at the officers' quarters, Fort Osborne. The invited guests in addition to the team were J. S. Ewart, Q.C., president of the Manitoba Hockey Union; F. L. Patton, vice president; Lieut.-Col. Villars, D.A.G.; President Merritt, of the Victoria club, and Mr. Joseph Hall. The band of the Troop was present, and furnished music during dinner. After the cloth was removed a short toast list in addition to that to the health of Her Majesty was disposed of. "The Team" was responded to by Capt. Evans and J. C. G. Armytage; "Officers and Corps" by Capt. Heward, commandant, Capt. Gardiner and Lieut. Williams; "Manitoba Union," by J. S. Ewart, Q.C.; and "The Champion Skater," by John McCulloch. Messrs. Hall and Higginbotham also gave several duets on mandolin and guitar; while songs were contributed to the fund of entertainment by Capt. Evans and Gardiner and G. H. Merrit, and R. Girdlestone presented his inimitable Red River jig. The party broke up about 12.30 after having spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

## HALIFAX.

The officers of the 1st Halifax Brigade G. A. dined together at the Halifax Hotel on the 9th inst. Among the guests able to be present were three ex-colonels of the brigade, viz., Lt.-Col. W. H. Creighton, Lt.-Col. Thos. Mowbray, and Lieut.-Col. Geo. Mitchell; also Majors Fred. Bullock, Reserve Militia; Capt. Peacock, 1st Leicestershire Regiment, and several of the leading citizens. The band of the brigade was stationed in the corridor and their playing added greatly to the pleasure of the evening.

The Monday evening lectures for the non-commissioned officers and men have been fairly well attended, and those who have availed themselves of them consider that the time has been well spent.

Gun drill for officers and non-commissioned officers only will be carried on through the month of April, if the weather does not prevent, but as the gun shed is in a tumble-down condition, drill can only be done on fine evenings.

A smoking concert was held on the evening of 20th inst. at York Redoubt to bid farewell to a few of the Royal Engineers stationed there, and who are to leave for Bermuda very soon. A pleasant time was spent and the songs were sung in good style. The step dancing by Sapper Andrews was a feature. A very becoming toast was also given by Michael Brogan, an old Crimean hero. Sappers Andrews, Butler, Breally and Cotten, amused the company by walking into the room in very ancient costume.

On the night of 21st inst. the residents in the vicinity of the Wellington barracks were aroused from their slumbers by two loud trumpet blasts. They were followed by the cry of fire. Soon the barrack square was alive with soldiers and almost immediately after flames were seen shooting from a chimney in the officers' quarters at the extreme south end. Sparks were scattered in all directions by the wind. After hard work on the part of officers and men the flames were subdued.

Lance-Corporal H. Nethercote, 1st Leicester regiment, school assistant R. A. park schools, was, prior to his departure for Jamaica, the recipient of a handsome present from the children of the garrison. The presentation was made on behalf of the children by T. Greenwood, and consisted of a silver cruet and a pair of cut glass salt cellars.

The plate presented to the late Capt. W. G. Stairs by Sir Charles Tupper on behalf of the citizens of Halifax in London, December, 1890, was recently on view in the former city. A large punch bowl, the most valuable piece, was bequeathed to the Royal Engineers mess at Aldershot where it now is.

The troopship Jelunga, Capt. Mann, arrived here at 8 o'clock on the morning of 23rd March, from Bermuda, after a very fine run, having left there Monday afternoon at four o'clock. She brought from Bermuda the 1st Battalion Liverpool or King's Regiment, formerly known as the Eighth. No mishap occurred on the passage, and all were well when they arrived. The troops landed and marched to the Wellington barracks, through the north gate of the dockyard, at 11:30, headed by the band of the Leicestershire regiment. The men of the new regiment are a good-looking body.

The corps is composed of 23 officers, 1 staff-sergeant and 888 men, and attached to it are 5 ladies, 23 children, 31 women, 40 children, 2 servants, 2 horses and 6 dogs. Following is a list of the officers of the King's:—

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Hamilton; Major G. R. Stone, Major L. S. Mellor; Capts. H. J. W. Guise, G. T. Elliot, W. Clayton, H. W. B. Johnson, R. L. Hartley; Lieuts. W. A. Adams, W. S. Bannatyne, C. J. Stevenson, F. C. Ommanney, K. L. Tupman, F. J. Howard, J. Hyslop, L. M. Jones, Schofield, C. L. Parmiter, V. T. Bailey, F. J. Austen; Capt. and Adjutant, H. J. Evans; Lieutenant and Quarter-master, T. H. Pollard.

The King's Regiment was raised in 1685, and bears a most distinguished record. It took a prominent part in the defence of Canada against the American armies of invasion in 1776 and 1813, and has since then at several times been stationed in British North America. It is one of the few regiments in the service which bears "Niagara" on their colours.

On Sunday morning, 18th March, the Leicestershire regiment went to the Garrison chapel for their farewell service here. The building was packed by the soldiers and their friends, and the streets in the vicinity were thronged by people, who were anxious to see the regiment on its march to church, and hear the fine band for the last time previous to their departure on Saturday.

The first battalion Leicestershire Regiment—better known as the Seventeenth "Tigers"—took their departure from Halifax on Saturday, 25th March. They left barracks at 10 o'clock a.m., and were played to the transport steamer Jelunga at the Dockyard by the fine band of the King's regiment.

Great crowds of people viewed the troops along the route, and many secured admission to the Dockyard and steamer to bid their soldier friends a last good-bye.

In the Dockyard the departing regiment was first formed in a square. The men were attired in heavy coats and white helmets, and presented a fine military appearance. One company at a time filed off to the transport, and embarked in good order and high spirits.

When all were aboard the band struck up "Auld Lang Syne." A few very affecting scenes were observed. One young woman cried bitterly on the wharf and would not be comforted. Others were noticed having a quiet cry in the background, while fair and sorrowful, though calm faces, could be seen at every turn. Outside the Dockyard gate a damsel cried aloud in the bitterness of despair, "Three times have I been left a widow at the Dockyard gate."

The Jelunga sailed in the afternoon.

The last week in the garrison was a busy one to the outgoing warriors. On Monday morning the regiment was inspected by General Sir John Ross, who on the whole seemed much pleased with them. The evening was a very jolly one to the officers and their friends, being entertained at a dinner given them by the Halifax Club. This is an honour that has not been conferred on a regiment for many years. It was a great success, and it was decidedly the wee sma' hours before the merry guests took their way homeward. The speeches, which were quite an event of the evening, were very good, though some of them verged on the pathetic.

The Halifax papers are incorrect in calling the new regiment, the "King's Own"; that title belongs to the present Royal Lancaster Regiment, formerly the 4th. The old 8th has always been proud to call itself the "King's." The additional title of "Liverpool" imposed on the latter corps was a piece of War Office legislation, which was most unpopular with the regiment concerned.



## BRANTFORD.

The first annual dinner of the Dufferin Rifles Sergeants Mess took place in their mess rooms on Thursday evening, March 30th. The sergeants turned out in uniform in full numbers and the dinner was, perhaps, the best one given in the regiment. The programme of music, etc., was very enjoyable, while the speeches were given with a view to the upbuilding of national sentiment and good feeling. From the walls of their rooms hung draped flags, while the ceilings were richly draped with streamers, the red, white and blue blending.

The guests included Lieut.-Col. Jones, Major T. Harry Jones, Major W. A. Wilkes, Surgeon Harris of Dufferin Rifles, Col.-Sergt. Cooper, Queen's Own, Toronto, Staff-Sergt. Harp, 48th Highlanders, Toronto, Staff-Sergt. Bewley, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, Col.-Sergt. Skedden, 13th Batt., Hamilton, Sergt. Shillington, Col.-Sergts. Allan and Hoyman of the 7th Fusiliers, London, Sergts. Pratt and Standing of the Burford Troop of Cavalry.

After the bugle call to assemble in the dining room, before seating, Col.-Sergt. Mellish was called upon to say grace, owing to the absence of the Chaplain, Rev. R. Ashton, whose regrets were received at being absent on account of ill health.

The toast list was proceeded with, justice having been done the dinner, prepared by Ben Foster. The toast to "The Queen" was received with great enthusiasm; the toast to "Lord Dufferin, our patron," was drunk and elicited great applause. Surgeon Harris responded and eulogized the name of Dufferin and his great services to the British Empire. He also referred to the medal sent for presentation each year to the regiment for the highest scorer in the annual regimental matches.

"Our Commanding Officer and Staff" brought responses from Col. Jones, who said he was proud of the efficiency of the regiment under the hardships of having to drill in a shed without a roof. He congratulated the Sergeants on the great success of their first annual dinner, stating that they had shown themselves to be, as he believed the Sergeants were, the backbone of the regiment.

Major Jones, Major Wilkes, and Surgeon Harris also made complimentary addresses, hoping the Sergeants would still go on in the success that had attended their efforts in the past.

"The Canadian Militia" was then proposed and responded to by Staff-Sergt. Dunlop (38th Batt.) who, in a neat little speech, gave vent to the pleasure he had to belong to the Militia.

Major Jones also responded, speaking of the noble work done by the Militia in times past, down to the North-west rebellion trouble, and expressed a belief that they would, if called upon, again show what kind of material they were made of, though with the exception of some individual members the 38th had not had an opportunity to take part.

"Canada" was proposed by the chairman, and Staff-Sergt. Sharp responded, giving an eloquent speech on the pride he personally felt, and believed all should feel, at having so grand an heritage. He hoped all Canadians would be true to their native land.

"Our Brother Sergeants" was replied to by Staff-Sergt. Bewley, Grenadiers; Col.-Sergt. Cooper, Queen's Own; Staff-Sergt. Harp, 48th Highlanders; Sergt. Hayman, 7th Fusiliers; Col.-Sergt. Skedden, 13th Battalion; and Sergt. Standing of Burford Cavalry.

"The Ladies" were championed by Col.-Sergt. Mellish and Sergt. Fleming, in which the 48th Sergeant was not forgotten.

"The Press" brought responses from Mr. Reville of *The Courier*, and Mr. Walker of *The Expositor*.

"The Health of the Sergt.-Major of the 38th" who occupied the chair, was drunk with Highland honors, being proposed by Staff-Sergt. Harp of the 48th Highlanders.

The musical part of the programme was replete with choice selections. Songs were given by Sergts. Gardner, McGinnis, Ritchie and Sourbier of the Dufferin's, Sergt. Hayman of London, and Sergt. Cooper, who gave an Italian song causing roars of laughter. Recitations were given by Sergt. Pratt of Burford, Sergts. Leask and Kerr, and Major Jones of the 38th Battalion. An attractive part of the programme was the exhibition given by Major Harry Logan, the lightning drum major. Few exhibitions of this charac-

ter, either professional or amateur, which have appeared here or elsewhere to the knowledge of those present, have been given with as much skill and precision, and the performer was greeted with great applause.

The whole affair passed off without a hitch; and great credit is due to the committee who had the dinner in charge.

BATHAM.

## NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

The Mounted police detachment is to be withdrawn from Edmonton on April 1st.

\* \* \*

A determined attempt to commit suicide was made by Vet. Corp. Macdonell in the barracks recently. It appears that Macdonell got into some trouble and was booked for the orderly room in consequence. Rather than face that ordeal he rashly swallowed five ounces of laudanum. Dr. Ayles was immediately summoned and with great difficulty managed to bring him round, although for a time it was nip and tuck with his patient.—*Macleod Gazette*.

\* \* \*

We are glad to see that Inspector Snyder has recovered from his recent illness sufficiently to be out again.

\* \* \*

His present visit to the Old Country is the first that Supt. Jarvis has paid for 25 years. His destination is Brighton.

\* \* \*

Inspector Howard, of Fort Macleod, has arrived at Calgary for duty. Supt. Steele will leave Macleod shortly on a two month's leave of absence.

\* \* \*

Supt. Griesbach is in charge of the post at Calgary in the absence of Supt. Jarvis. He will spend part of his time there and part at his own post at Fort Saskatchewan.

\* \* \*

Col. French, who was the first Commissioner of the N.W.M.P., and who has since been in command of the local forces in Queensland, has been recommended for brevet rank "for distinguished services of an unexceptional nature."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Government have granted the Westminster Rifle Association the use of a piece of land between New Westminster and Vancouver, for a rifle range. It is close to the tram line, and very suitable for the purpose.

\* \* \*

The Mohawk Indians at Deseronto are, it is said, about to organize a corps of Mounted Infantry which will probably be incorporated in the Militia. They propose to style the corps the Canadian Mounted Royalists.

\* \* \*

Through the efforts of Mr. Jas. Stevenson, M. P., the town of Peterborough, Ont., is to have two Russian cannon to decorate one of its parks. The big guns, which will be of historic interest, are the gift of the Government; and at the Council meeting held on 27th inst. a resolution was passed agreeing to place in position and maintain the guns, and surrender them to the Government authorities if demanded. The resolution also thanked Mr. Stevenson for securing the gifts for the town.

\* \* \*

Col. Gray, brigade major of military district No. 2, was at Welland, Ont., recently inspecting the armouries of No. 5 Co. of 44th Batt, and the Welland troop of the 2nd Dragoons. He found everything in good order. He was accompanied by Capt. Ferguson, of the Welland troop.

\* \* \*

We understand that it is the intention of Messrs. Duncan & Alex. Macdonald to present to the non-com. officers and men of the Military School, St. Johns, a substantial recognition of their appreciation of the corps on the occasion of the fire which recently reduced to ashes their large pottery. Although heavy losers, the Messrs. Macdonald feel that their loss would have been still greater had it not been for the exertions of these men and they are unwilling that their services should be passed over unrecognized.

## CANADIAN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Two very interesting lectures have been delivered in the rooms and under the auspices of the institution within the past fortnight. The first was given on 13th inst. by Surgeon-Major W. N. Keefer, on the subject of "The Afghan War; with the Khyber column under Sir Samuel Browne;" Major Buchan, R.C.I., was in the chair. Considerable interest was added to the subject by the fact that the lecturer himself was an eye-witness of, and active participant in, the various scenes and incidents of the campaign. The lecturer at considerable length went into the causes of the two great Afghan wars which were brought about by the aggression, diplomacy and encroachment of Russia in Afghanistan. He traced the political and military position of Britain as it related to Afghanistan prior to the outbreak of the wars of 1878-79-80, and the various immediate causes which led to the British force being sent into the country. Surgeon-Major Keefer at the time was attached to the 20th Regiment of Punjab Native Infantry, which formed a part of the column commanded by Sir Samuel Browne. The paper, to a large extent, partook of personal reminiscences of the various movements of the campaign. As a raconteur of his own experiences and impressions Surgeon-Major Keefer was particularly good, and was frequently interrupted by applause. The political state of Afghanistan, the mountains, sterile character of the country, the difficulties the troops met with in overcoming the heavy obstacles therein, and the treacherous, fierce nature of the Afghans were graphically described. The story of the several battles in the Khyber Pass was interestingly told. The lecturer concluded with a description of the terrible return march, where the troops were smitten with cholera, harassed by guerilla warfare, oppressed with intense heat and the many horrors that have made it known in history as the "march of death."

A cordial vote of thanks, moved by Dr. Ryerson, and seconded by Dr. Strange, was tendered to Surgeon-Major Keefer for his valuable paper.

The second was by Major C. B. Mayne, R. E., of the Royal Military College, Kingston, on the subject of "Battle Tactics." It was delivered on 23rd inst., Lieut.-Col. Otter, D. A. G., in the chair; there was a large attendance of officers.

The lecture was of a highly interesting character, and was listened to with marked attention, although it took an hour and a half to deliver it. "Tactics," according to the lecturer, "is the method adopted for carrying out anything." He then pointed out the necessity for a thorough grasp of a subject in its general aspect as well as in details. "The battle," he said, "is the keystone of the arch of war. It is the great drama of life and death, of victory and defeat, for which all else in the military career and profession is but a preparation. On it hangs the fate of nations. Bad strategy or a bad conception of the operations undertaken to carry out the war may be redeemed by victorious battles, but the very best strategy is of no avail when the battles it leads up to are lost." He then dealt with the psychology of war to show that individuals were braver than a number collected together. Each arm of the service was then taken up and discussed at some length, and weapons were carefully considered. "Success in battle," he said, "depends more on the manner of conducting it than on the mechanism employed." The bugbear of battle formations theoretically is the mixing of units. The lecturer held that this should not be heeded—that there should be only one idea, to advance and demoralize the enemy by fire or shock. Such a thing as keeping the fire units intact in the firing line was impossible.

The paper, which was very able and exhaustive was received with much applause; it will be printed in the proceedings of the Institute. A very hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Major Mayne at the close of his lecture.

## THE MONTREAL MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the committee was held at the Victoria Rifles Armory on Monday evening, 27th March. A number of matters connected with the force in this district were discussed, as well as those dealing with the progress of the Institute itself. The chief question was that of obtaining permanent quarters, and after talking over the several rooms offered, a decision in favour of one of these was come to and Lieut.-Cols. Butler, Turnbull and Prevost appointed a sub-committee with authority to make the necessary closing ar-

rangements. It was felt that although an uptown club would undoubtedly be most satisfactory, the barbarous tax of \$400 per annum extorted by the Provincial Government would absolutely block such a plan.

Other matters relating to the interests of the Montreal force were discussed, after which the meeting adjourned.

## THE VETERANS OF '37.

The following appears in the London *Free Press* :—  
To the Editor of the Free Press.

London, March 22nd, 1893.

DEAR SIR,—Just received a letter from George Merrill, Esq., Belleville, in which he states that the petitions from London, Lucan and Belleville duly reached the Queen, and that the other independent petitions of veterans of 1837-8-9 are pigeon-holed at Ottawa.

He says, look out for lively times at Ottawa soon.

From all I can learn the next two or three weeks will show whether our Parliament is going to do anything to encourage loyalty or not. In the meantime old veterans must wait patiently. Merrill informs me that he has received encouraging letters from members of both political parties at Ottawa.

Yours truly,

JOHN BONSER.

## A RELIC OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

An Indian mutiny relic, said to be General Havelock's medicine chest, taken from the old residency at Lucknow, when that beleaguered garrison was relieved by the army of Sir Colin Campbell in November, 1857, is now owned by Sergeant-Major Kenny, late Royal Artillery. The medicine it contains was packed, prepared and put up, as shown on the labels and prescriptions of the bottles, at 13 Charles street, St. James's, London, England, in 1855, two years previous to the Indian mutiny. All the bottles have glass stoppers, and some of the stoppers have never been removed since then. The medicine appears quite good. Mr. Kenny was sergeant-major of the 14th Bat. Royal Artillery with Sir Colin Campbell's forces, and purchased this remarkable chest at the sale of deceased officers' effects, in the camp "Alumbagh," after the relief of Lucknow, and a few days subsequent to the death of the late Gen. Sir Henry Havelock. The chest is of solid mahogany. —*Empire*.

## RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The Department of Militia and Defence have for some years past kept stands of arms at the various Mounted Police posts throughout the country, but for all the use they were put to they might as well have been stored in Winnipeg or Vancouver. Sir Adolphe Caron, when Minister of Militia, was repeatedly asked to allow the use of these rifles to our local rifle associations, but always refused to grant the request, alleging that an Act of Parliament stood in the way and prevented his so doing. Undeterred by previous failures, Mr. Davin, both on the floor of the House and by letter, has urged this matter upon the Hon. J. C. Patterson since he has taken over the Department, with the result that a definite promise was made in the House by the minister that the subject would be enquired into, and if at all possible the request would be granted. This is as it should be. The government recognize the North-West associations to the extent of supplying ammunition at cost, for target practice the same as is done to militia battalions, and this being so, there can be no reason why these rifles should not be loaned to properly constituted rifle associations, suitable guarantees being given that they would be cared for and kept in order properly. If this can be done in no other way, an extension of the Militia Act to the North-West would meet the difficulty, and, to judge by the enthusiasm of our young men in all matters relating to athletic exercises, not to take into account the high standing of the Territorial associations in the Dominion Rifle Association competitions, the movement, we doubt not, would receive gratifying support.

With the life that is now being infused into the Militia Department by Mr. Patterson, we may expect that if the stumbling block which was in Sir Adolphe's way cannot be got round, means will be taken to hurl it out of the road altogether.—*Leader*.

# THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

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All communications and remittances should be addressed to the Editor, P.O. Box 387, Montreal.

VOL. VIII. MONTREAL, 1ST APRIL, 1893. No. 7.

It now appears settled that the Garrison sections of the Regiment of Canadian Artillery are to be concentrated at Quebec and the Field sections at Kingston; the Cavalry School is also to be moved from Quebec to Toronto. While changes of this sort are taking place it is very much to be regretted that No. 3 Company C. R. I., now at St. Johns, is not moved into Montreal, where it should have been stationed from the first. To keep the School of Instruction for the Infantry officers of the Province at an unimportant and out of the way place like St. Johns,—a place so deficient in military interest that there is not a single militia company or troop of any sort in the town, is to very large extent a waste of public money. True, there are large and commodious barracks at St. Johns and the place is, or was, of some strategical importance, although possibly secondary to Isle aux Noix in this respect; but it is near enough Montreal to be thoroughly garrisoned from that centre at an hour's notice; the probabilities of a sudden surprise or attack are extremely remote, and decidedly secondary to the instructional aspect of the question. The very proximity of the present station to United States territory gives every opportunity to men to desert without greatly incommoding themselves, whenever they fancy that they have a grievance. On the other hand, the claims of Montreal to a School of Military Instruction, and incidentally to a permanent garrison, are paramount over those of any other city in the Dominion. *Pro rata* to its English population, that city probably possesses the greatest number of active militiamen in the Dominion, and as yet no attempt whatever has been made to provide this Brigade,—one that has always taken a prominent part in the defence of the country and in the suppression of riot,—with any means by which the officers and non-commissioned officers can have the privilege of attending a School garrisoned by regular troops, since a permanent force have been established in Canada. In this respect the treatment of the Montreal force by the Militia authorities has been most unjust. The trouble is that the city has been too strongly in line with the present Administration for

the last ten years to get the attention and fair treatment that a more doubtful political constituency would certainly have had. A memorial to the Government, signed by all the Commanding Officers of the District, was sent to Ottawa last summer strongly urging the transfer of the Provincial School of Instruction to this city, and pointing out the many advantages that would accrue to the force here by that step. Should further steps be necessary, there is no doubt but that a most influential and representative petition from the citizens of Montreal could be obtained with very little trouble. It is more than probable that, should the Government decide to make this most necessary transfer, a sufficiently spacious site for barracks and parade ground could be obtained from the city at little or no cost; the civic property on Fletcher's Field is undoubtedly a proper place for such, as being directly half way between the east and west boundaries of the city, accessible by two lines of cars and with sufficient ground all about it to afford ample facilities for drill and manœuvring. It is possible that the sole expense that the Government would be at would be in the erection of the necessary barracks, which might be largely off-set by the sale of the present buildings at St. Johns, for manufacturing purposes or for public institutions.

\* \* \*

The question of an interchange of stations between the Imperial and Permanent corps, recently brought up in the House by Major Hughes, is alluded to by a correspondent in this paper, and the plan he suggests is well worth consideration. On the general question as to the benefit of such a change to our regulars, there can be but one opinion, and that strongly favourable to the scheme. The presence in Halifax of a regiment which has taken so prominent a share in our history aids in making the matter especially *apropos*, as the arrangement, if it could be carried out, might enable us to have detachments from the King's stationed temporarily in the quarters now occupied by the C. R. I.,—the latter corps, or a portion of them, taking the place of the King's in the Halifax Garrison. The plan would undoubtedly greatly aid recruiting in the C. R. I., would give its members the benefit of doing duty in an Imperial station and all ranks would gain in professional skill from the contact with the Imperial troops; it would also afford an opportunity to the Canadian Government and people of extending some special courtesies to the regiment which in past years did so much to preserve Canada to the Empire.

\* \* \*

The transport *Jelunga* brought to Canadian shores on 21st inst. a regiment of Her Majesty's troops which is intimately connected with both the great crises in our history,—the American invasions of 1775 and 1812. It is one of the proud features of the British Army that no matter how the personnel of its regiments may change, and regardless of the alterations in the regimental designation imposed by civilian "reformers," the achievements of every corps in the past are the heritage of each succeeding set of men who serve under the old colours, and the traditions of these deeds are immortal. The King's regiment of to-day is the same King's regiment that did such splendid service for Great Britain and Canada in 1776 and 1813, and as such, deserves an especially hearty welcome from all true Canadians. It is of the rarest occurrence to have on our soil a corps which took a prominent part in both the campaigns here against the Americans, and we therefore sincerely trust that a special effort will be made by our people to give the "King's" an unusually warm reception.





## ONTARIO ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual meeting of the Ontario Artillery Association for consideration of annual reports and transaction of general business, will be held at the CANADIAN MILITARY INSTITUTE, TORONTO, on

TUESDAY, 18th APRIL, at 11 o'clock a. m.

It is proposed in accordance with notice given at the last general meeting to amend the Constitution so as to enable gentlemen, other than Artillery officers, to be eligible for membership on payment of an annual fee of \$1.

Lt.-Col. A. H. Macdonald, commanding 1st B. F. A., has kindly consented to read a paper upon "Fire Discipline."

An ordinary meeting of the committee will be held at the same place at 10.30 o'clock a. m.

L. HOMFRAY IRVING,

HON. SECR'Y.

Toronto, 22nd March, 1893.

## Correspondence.

INFANTRY BARRACKS,

London, 24th March, '93.

*The Editor* CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE :

Dear Sir,—I have read with much surprise the statements in your issue of the 15th inst. having reference to the old "Cape Mounted Riflemen," not "Rifles."

The corps, one of the smartest in the army, did not behave badly in '52—quite the reverse; it was not disbanded until 1870 on the general disbandment of nearly all the "Colonial Corps." The present corps is purely Colonial, that is to say, it is raised and paid by the Colony, just as the R. C. A. is here; the former corps was raised and paid by Great Britain.

So popular was the old corps in the army that a captain had to give £400 to £600 stg. to exchange into it from the line, and subs in proportion. I may mention that a General Officer serving in Canada some years ago came direct from it, to his command in Canada, his regimental rank in the "Cape Mounted Riflemen" being captain, at the time he was promoted Major-General; his army rank of course was Colonel. The officer I refer to was Major-General John Jarvis Bissett, now General Sir John J. Bissett. Although holding high army rank his regimental rank remained for twenty years that of captain so slow was the promotion in this favourite corps.

Yours &c.,

FLINT LOCK.

Referring to the above, we quote the following passage from Vol. IV of "Her Majesty's Army," by Walter Richards, published recently by Messrs. Virtue & Co.—[EDITOR C. M. G.]

"Before, however, glancing at the history of the Corps as now organized, a few words will not be out of place respecting the former Cape Mounted Rifles which practically ceased to exist not long after the campaign of 1852. We have already mentioned the origin of the Corps, and on many occasions they proved of great service in the frequent engagements and disputes with the natives. But owing to circumstances on which it would be out of place to dwell here, their fidelity had become impaired, and in the war of 1852 a considerable number deserted to the enemy."—Page 288-9.

"General Smith himself was shut up in Fort Cox and only escaped by a brave dash through the surrounding foes in which he was accompanied by some of the Cape Mounted Rifles. Early in the following March a number of the last named Corps deserted and thereupon the coloured men were disbanded and the regiment rendered more trustworthy, though numerically weaker. As indicative of the serious nature of this defection it may be mentioned that in a skirmish we had with the enemy a few weeks later, their commander was found to be a deserter from the Cape Corps,

who posed with the borrowed importance of a British officer, issuing his orders in writing and profiting by his past training to place his men in regular formation."—Page 289-90.

\* \* \*

*To the Editor* CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE :—

SIR,—During the past session of the Dominion House, Major Hughes, M.P., as your readers are aware, asked a very pertinent question, viz., as to the advisability of exchanges between the Permanent Cavalry and Infantry and Artillery and similar arms of the Imperial Forces. It is not in my province to criticize the reply that was made by the Minister of Militia, but the question, as such questions invariably do, turned upon expenditure. It appears to me that instead of the expense being greater to the Dominion, it might, if such a proposal was made to the Home Government in a proper manner, serve to decrease by one-half the present outlay now voted by the country.

First. It must be admitted that a squadron of cavalry, two or three batteries of artillery and half a battalion of infantry of the Imperial forces could take over the instructional duties of the Canadian force immediately on arrival.

Second. That as troops are being constantly moved to different stations of the Empire, the expense to the Imperial exchequer would not exceed the normal outlay.

If therefore the Canadian Government were to propose to the Imperial Government to hand over our force to the Imperial Service, and agree to pay one half the cost of maintaining an equal Imperial force in this country, I am of opinion that the Imperial Government would certainly consider the matter in a favourable light, owing to the distinct advance there is in public opinion in Great Britain on the subject of Imperial defence.

Supposing, therefore, that such a proposition were favourably considered, the Dominion would clearly be the gainer to the extent of one-half of the sum now annually expended on our permanent force, and the Imperial Service would not lose the services of their men for they would in return receive an equal number of our troops, of fine physique.

There are of course consequent questions of difference of pay, etc., all of which however could no doubt be arranged if approached in a just spirit.

Could some such scheme be adopted it would receive the favour of the taxpayer, the public, and no doubt the Permanent force themselves.

Trusting that I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

NAP.

\* \* \*

## LONG COURSE CERTIFICATES.

*To the Editor* CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

SIR.—In your issue under date 1st January last there appeared a letter on the subject of "Long Course Certificates," pointing out the fact that the holders of the same receive no adequate consideration, not even a recognition in the way of having it indicated in the Militia List, and also advocating the seniority of holders of Long Course Certificates over those of similar rank irrespective of date of appointment, as applicable to Captains and Subalterns.

As a reader of your valuable paper I endorse fully the remarks of the writer of the letter in question and trust that the Militia Department may give the matter their early and favourable consideration.

An amendment in the Regulations calculated to carry out his suggestion would certainly tend to increase the number in possession of these certificates who would have a special inducement in obtaining the necessary qualifications. The service would in like measure receive corresponding benefit as upon its qualified officers will depend its future efficiency.

His reference to the practice of selecting officers for temporary staff employment regardless of the class of certificate they hold, if any, is a matter which should be thoroughly investigated, in order to prevent a recurrence of similar actions in the future. It is to be hoped that the authorities will give this important question their immediate attention, and see that the Regulations referring directly to Staff appointments are enforced.

By a judicious selection of qualified officers for Staff employment at brigade camps and field-days the force will be materially improved, and it will serve to encourage officers in obtaining the necessary qualifications.

Trusting that this matter may commend itself to the powers that be, and particularly in view of the contemplated issue of Regulations and Orders which will be up to date, so as to permit of its being embodied in the same.

I remain, Your obedient servant.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Sarnia, Ont., 27th March, 1893.

\* \* \*

*The Editor of the MILITARY GAZETTE, Montreal.*

DEAR SIR.—In your last issue you have a paragraph stating that Sergt. Bewley of the Royal Grens. had presented the Sergeants' Mess of the 13th Batt., Hamilton, with a photograph of the sergeants of the Grenadiers.

Your correspondent was mis-informed, as the picture was unanimously voted to the Sergeants of the Grenadiers at the last monthly meeting. By correcting you will oblige.

Yours truly,

TRIGGER-GUARD.

Toronto, March 24th, 1893.

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## Stray Shots.

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The Victoria Cross has been awarded to 370 soldiers and 39 sailors, including officers, surgeons, and one clergyman. The youngest recipient of this much-coveted decoration was Drummer Wagner, a lad of fourteen, who was the first to enter Magdala in the Abyssinian War.

\* \* \*

An awkward incident occurred at the review of troops held at Secunderabad the other day in honour of the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand. In response to Col. Ludlow's special request 75 men of the Hyderabad Volunteers turned out in khaki. The question cropped up as to where they were to be placed, and Col. Elton, in command of the forces, suggested that they should march with the second battalion in rear of the Native Infantry. Col. Ludlow regarded this as a slight, and, rather than have his men occupy the proposed position on parade, he had them dismissed.

\* \* \*

A full line of Webley's revolvers will be shown at the forthcoming World's Fair in Chicago, in the show-case of Messrs. W. C. Scott & Son, the well-known Birmingham gun-makers. Webley's revolvers have now been adopted in the Imperial and most of the colonial services, and they are found to be effective and reliable weapons. The R. I. C. No. 1.476 has been adopted by the Queensland, Victorian, and Cape Governments.

\* \* \*

In the opinion of a military writer in the *Militar Wochenblatt*, the more severe the exertion the more carefully should the man or horse be kept from alcoholic stimulation. Col. Schack, the officer referred to, says:—"A horse, like every other animal, can be momentarily excited by alcohol; the action of the heart will be accelerated, but only to be quickly followed by reaction, and a corresponding exhaustion. So long as a man believes in the virtue of alcohol for himself, so long will he believe in its efficiency in the case of horses." In proof of his contention that alcoholic stimulants are injurious to horses, he remarks that Col. Spohr has so long been convinced by the experiments of such physiologists as Professors Donders and Bunge that alcohol is a dangerous poison that he would never dream of giving alcohol to a horse. He gave the treatment a fair trial many years ago, with the result that the animal lost flesh and was in a fair way to die. As soon, however, as these alcoholic "pick-me-ups" were discontinued, the horse recovered its vigor, and was able to be ridden long distances as before.

\* \* \*

The *United Service Gazette* reports that interesting experiments have taken place at Jullundur, with a lance invented

by Col. R. Eardley-Wilmot, 14th Bengal Lancers, in two pieces, joining with a bayonet slot in a brass socket. It is strong, light, and handy, and when the trooper is required to dismount, by a turn of the wrist he divides it in two, and drops the pieces into the bucket from which he has taken his carbine. It was tried during the squadron training of the inventor's regiment, and all are in favor of the new lance. When the men dismounted on the off side they were ready for action in less than half the time it took men who had to fasten the lance to the wallet by a strap. Mounting was also done from the off side.

\* \* \*

The Hawaiian rebels appear to be rushing things, and aping their American friends as much as possible. The *New York Army and Navy Journal* says that a firm in Columbus, Ohio, has received an order from the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands for military clothing, in all respects like that of the fatigue uniforms of the U. S. Army for the use of the National Guard. The order is signed by John H. Soper, colonel commanding N.G.H. The army consists of 494 men. A dark blue silk battalion flag is also ordered, similar in size to the U. S. regulation flag, but with the coat-of-arms of Hawaii on a blue shield in the centre, surmounted by one star. In the centre of this shield is another shield, with three white and four red vertical stripes, bearing a resemblance to the U.S. shield. Over this shield is 'Hawaii,' and below is the date of the revolution, "January 17, 1893.

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There has been a great yearly diminution during the last ten years in the number of soldiers in military or civil prisons in England and Wales. In 1884 there were 1,117 soldiers in English prisons; in 1891 there were 433, and on the 31st of last December there were but forty-four. Last year not one soldier was sentenced to penal servitude. The expulsions for misconduct have decreased since 1888 from 2,020 to 1,590.

\* \* \*

Two soldiers stationed at Coblenz, on the Rhine, killed themselves on 7th March. One was in the artillery and the other in the infantry, and both had become tired of life because of the brutality shown them by non-commissioned officers. Since January 1 ten soldiers in the German army have killed themselves because they were unable to bear the abuse of their N.C. officers.

\* \* \*

The militia of the United States number a little more than 112,000 men. Every state and territory in the Union, excepting Utah, has a militia organization.

\* \* \*

Capt. F. Campbell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for musketry in India, has contributed an instructive paper to the journal of the United Service Institution of India, with reference to improvement in revolver shooting. With regard to the Service pattern pistol, Webley's Revolver Mark I., the writer remarks that the bullet will penetrate nine half-inch deal boards at a range of 12 yards. Capt. Campbell is in favour of a large charge and a lighter bullet, so as to obtain greater muzzle velocity. Capt. Campbell reports that a marked improvement has taken place in revolver shooting during the past three years, and attributes it to the change in targets, a bull's eye target having been substituted for the old figure target. He advocates the discontinuance of "continuous practice," and would substitute "Rapid Fire practice" for it, as he considers that it is desirable to instruct the men to present and fire rapidly, and to contract the habit to fire low, so as to hit the trunk. There is no doubt that with the long pull of the revolver, a man aiming at continuous practice is apt to fire a great deal too high.

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Cavalry soldiers often sleep in the saddle after a fatiguing march, and, although it would seem to be impossible to march on foot and sleep at the same time, there are authentic instances of the performance of such a feat. Artillerymen in battle have been known to sleep from exhaustion under their own guns, which were constantly firing.

## Personal Notes.

Edward Beetham, who died in Toronto on 14th March, is believed to have been the last survivor in Canada of the heroes of the Light Cavalry charge at Balaklava on 25th October, 1854. He belonged to the 17th Lancers and served throughout the war, receiving the medal. He had in his possession a book presented to him by Lady Cardigan, who at her own personal expense gave all the survivors of the charge a souvenir of this description. The book bears his name, his regiment and the name of the donor. A short time after the Russian campaign Lady Cardigan gave a banquet to the survivors of the Light Brigade, which Mr. Beetham was unable to attend, being sick at Birmingham. In answer to his letter of regret, Lady Cardigan sent him an autograph letter with £1 enclosed.

After the Crimean war Private Beetham's regiment was ordered to India, where he took part in the relief of Lucknow. For this he received the Indian medal and had also a China medal for service in that land. Mr. Beetham had seen service in all parts of the British Empire, when he came to Canada to make a home for himself and family.

Seven years ago he commuted his pension from the British Government to raise money to bring his family here from England. For some time he had been doing no active labor, illness unfitting him for any continued exertion. On his deathbed he expressed a wish to be buried with military honors; this request was granted, under the authority of Lieut.-Col. Otter, D. A. G. No. 2 Coy., C. R. I., formed the firing party and a large deputation from Her Majesty's Army and Navy Veterans followed to the grave all that was mortal of the gallant old Lancer.

\* \* \*

Lieut.-Colonel Douglas Labalmondiere died in London on March 8, aged 78. He joined the 83rd Regiment in 1833 after passing out of Sandhurst at the head of the list with exceptional honors. In the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-38 he served under Lord Seaton, and was several times selected to carry despatches.

\* \* \*

Captain Spencer Mansel Medley died in New Zealand on 30th January. He was the son of the late Lord Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan of Canada, and was born in England. He served thirty-two years in the Royal Navy, and saw considerable active service. He was for nine years a commander of the coast guard, having for five of that time the inspection and supervision of two batteries of the naval reserve. He also had charge for one year of the naval reserve drill-ship, through which more than 2,000 have passed. He retired from the service in 1883, with the rank of commander, being afterwards gazetted post-captain. He settled in New Zealand, and acted as aide-de-camp to Sir William Jervoise, when the latter was Governor of the colony.

\* \* \*

On 20th ult., there died at Clapham, England, a New Brunswicker, Brigade Surgeon James Petne Street, whose family were intimately connected with the history of the Province. Deceased was a son of the late Hon. Ambrose Street, at one time Attorney-General of New Brunswick. He married a daughter of the late Henry Cunard of Chatham, Miramichi, who was a brother of Sir Samuel Cunard, the founder of the famous Cunard Line of Steamers. His father, John Ambrose, was Attorney-General in 1854, and on a vote of want of confidence in the Government being declared in the House, Mr. Street retired and the Hon. Charles Fisher succeeded him as Attorney-General. The late Wm. Street of Fredericton was a brother of the late surgeon. He was also a cousin of Mr. A. F. Street, collector of customs of the same place.

\* \* \*

Shooting men all over Canada will sincerely regret the retirement of Lieut. W. R. Pringle, late 10th Royal Grenadiers, from the active force. Himself an excellent shot, he is especially well known as the originator and first secretary of the Military Rifle League, which proved such a splendid success during the past two seasons. To Mr. Pringle's perseverance and energy a great measure of that success is due.

\* \* \*

Major Sherwood, 43rd Batt., Ottawa, and Capt. Smith, St. John Rifles, were in Montreal recently on a short visit.

\* \* \*

Lieut. W. M. Andrews, late 5th Royal Scots, has been appointed to an important Government position in connection with the Canadian exhibits at the Chicago Fair. We regret that the move has necessitated his retirement from the active force and trust that before long he will be enabled to rejoin. He will be greatly missed at the ranges this year.

\* \* \*

We understand that Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison, M.P., Governor-General's Body-Guard, Toronto, has been appointed to command the Bisley team this year, and that Major Fred. H. Hartt, 62nd Fusiliers, St. John, has been selected for the Adjutancy. Both officers have a high and honourable record for efficiency in the service, and the appointments cannot fail to be most popular. Major Hartt is an excellent shot and a regular attendant at the D.R.A. meetings, a thorough soldier and a most genial comrade.

\* \* \*

The first member of the 48th Highlanders to die was Pte. Cowie, of "H" Company, who passed away on 12th inst. He was buried with military honors.

\* \* \*

John W. Lewis, of Toronto, died a few days ago. He was a veteran of '66, having served in the Chatham Light Infantry during the troubles of that year.

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Staff-Sergeant Harp, of the 48th, represented the sergeants of that corps at the annual sergeants' dinner of the 38th Battalion.

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### FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA DEFENCE.

Of Admiral Hotham's squadron on the Pacific station, at the latest accounts, the greater part was off the coasts of Chili and Peru, the Warspite, Melpomene, Champion and Pheasant being in South American waters between Callao and Valparaiso. The Warspite is an armored vessel of 8,400 tons displacement and 10,000 horse power, which gives her 16 $\frac{3}{4}$  knots at the maximum, carrying fourteen guns and 470 men. She is the only armor-clad on the station. The Melpomene is of 2,985 tons displacement, and carries six 6-inch guns. The Champion is of 2,380 tons, has a battery of four 6-inch and eight 5-inch guns, and her complement is 278 men. The Pheasant is a gunboat of 755 tons, and has a speed of 13 knots or more, carrying half a dozen 4-inch guns and 75 men. On the coast of Mexico, at Acapulco, at last accounts, was the Garnet, of 2,120 tons and fourteen guns. At Esquimault was the Nympe, of 1,140 tons and eight 5-inch guns, having about fourteen knots speed and a complement of 131 men; and with her was the Hyacinth, of 1,420 tons, 1,190 horse power, and eight guns. The Daphne was last heard from as having gone to the Fijis. She is a sister ship of the Nympe.

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### A MODEL CAVALRY ARMORY.

The Armory Board of New York City on March 15 decided to accept the plans of Architect Thomas for a new armory for Troop A, Capt. C. F. Roe. The building will be erected on the plot of ground in the rear of the 8th Regiment armory, and will face on Madison Avenue, between 94th and 95th sts. The structure will be of brick, with light stone trimmings, and the cost is not to exceed \$140,000. Three-quarters of the basement is to be a stable, and the rest a saddling-room. The stable is to be fitted up at the expense of the members of the troop, and the estimated cost is \$20,000. The ground floor will be entirely taken up with the ring and platforms for visitors at the corners of the enclosure. On the floor above will be rooms for officers, lockers for the men, a storeroom, kitchen, and a large meeting room.



## Royal Military College Club.

### NO. 10.—GENERAL NOTES.

Major-General E. O. Hewett, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, has been selected for the post of Commandant of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham. General Hewett was the first Commandant of the Royal Military College of Canada, and received the C.M.G. for his services in connection with that institution. From 1886 to 1890 he served at Devonport as Commanding Royal Engineer. His present appointment is worth £1,200 with quarters.

\* \* \*

Mr. H. C. Nanton, Royal Engineers, has been transferred from Madras to Rawal Pindi.

\* \* \*

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers stationed at Aldershot, have unanimously resolved to erect a memorial to the late Capt. W. G. Stairs, in St. George's church, Stanhope Lines, the new church now being built at Aldershot. The subscribers are limited to those who served with him at that station.

\* \* \*

Mr. P. G. Twining, Royal Engineers, who recently returned from special duty in Africa, is a graduate of the R.M.C. of Canada, having completed his term of service at that institution in June, 1883. After serving for three years in the Mechanical Department of the C. B. & Q. Ry. at Aurora, Ill., and the G. T. Ry. in Montreal, he was gazetted to the corps of Royal Engineers in January, 1886. Joined the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, on the 16th of the same month, and underwent an instructional course until February, 1887.

He was then ordered to India and joined the corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners at Kirkee, Bombay, and served in the capacity of company officer until March, 1888, when he was then ordered to join the Public Works Department of India and gazetted to the Mechanical Department of the Frontier Railway in Sukkim, Scinde, under Col. Wallace, R.E., the Manager of the North-West and Frontier Railway System. Served in this department in Karadi and Quelta, Beluchistan, until April 1890.

Capt. Macdonald, R.E., having applied for his services he was then employed in a reconnaissance survey of the Kabul river beyond the North-West Frontier. This work was carried out in a country where the people were unfriendly. There were three Engineer and ten Line officers employed in this work, accompanied by an armed force. At the completion of this work in August, 1890, he was selected as one of a Staff of 18 Engineer and 10 Line officers under Major Scott, R.E., for the survey of the Zhab and Gomal valleys beyond the frontier, which was finished in September, 1891.

Mr. Twining was then preparing to return to England when he was informed that the Home Government, at the request of Capt. Macdonald, R.E., had wired the Government of India asking for his services to join a party of four Engineer officers for the survey of the country between Mombasa and Victoria-Nyanza, with a view of reporting on the practicability and probable cost of a railway line between these two points.

The party left the coast (Mombasa) on the 18th December, 1891, and in May of the following year arrived at Lake Victoria-Nyanza, having found a good line. Part of the caravan went on into Uganda returning to the lake again early in July. The party then returned to the coast arriving at Mombasa in October, 1892. The total amount of country surveyed by the different parties was about 2,500 miles, the actual distance between Mombasa and Uganda being about 850 miles. The country through which the survey was carried out was almost entirely unknown. Food arrangements had to be made with the natives by bartering beads, cloth, wire, etc., in exchange for corn, flour, sheep, plantains, etc.

Since Mr. Twining's return to England he has been employed in the Intelligence Department of the War Office.

His services have been recognized in a marked manner, having been made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England.

\* \* \*

Word has been received at Halifax of the death of Mr. C. G. Murray, of the Connaught Rangers, who died in Malta. The deceased was a graduate of 1889 and received a commission in the above-mentioned regiment and was stationed at Malta.

\* \* \*

Mr. Kenneth Campbell, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, has been appointed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to administer the government of the Oil Rivers Protectorate as Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul-General, and to act as Consul for Fernando Po, and the Cameroons, during the absence on leave of Sir Claude MacDonald.

R. M. C., No. 47.

## THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT, CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

According to Dr. Blair's list the total strength of this regiment in 1891-92 was 742, made up as follows:—589 Scotsmen, 140 Englishmen, and 13 Irishmen. Of the 589 Scots some 300 bore distinctive Highland names, among them being twenty-seven Camerons, forty Macdonalds, twenty-three MacKenzie's, nineteen Mackintoshes, eighteen Campbells, seventeen Frasers, sixteen Rosses, fourteen Robertsons, thirteen Gordons, twelve Macleods, twelve Stewarts, and ten Macleans. That is, 221 distinct Highland names, in addition to close upon 100 others from clans that provided less than ten men each. It will thus be seen that the composition of the Cameron Highlanders when in Scotland last year bore very favourable comparison with that of all the other Highland regiments. But people unacquainted with the history of the regiment will probably say that twenty-seven Camerons is a poor show for the Cameron Highlanders. In point of fact, however, the 79th was never a clan regiment to the same extent and in the same sense that other Highland regiments like the 72nd and 78th were. When the corps was originally raised the Cameron chief of the day gave no assistance whatever to its founder—the famous Alan of Erracht. On the contrary, he frowned upon his namesake, and although Lochaber was the recruiting headquarters of the regiment, most of the men who originally composed it were drawn from places as far off as Mull and Morven, and the widely-spread Macdonald and Macintosh countries. This attitude of the chief accounts for the Erracht tartan—a Macdonald ground with the Lochiel stripe—having been invented by Colonel Alan's mother, herself a Keppoch Macdonald, and adopted, instead of the Lochiel, as the tartan of the regiment. Of the original twenty-six officers only four, including Erracht himself, bore the name of Cameron, and these, with one exception, were members of his own family. But amongst them there were no fewer than six Macleans and three Campbells.

Of the 776 officers and men who were at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and of whom only 260 left the field unwounded, only sixteen, of whom six were officers, belonged to the Cameron clan. On a monument in Gibraltar, on which are recorded the names of twenty-eight men who died while the regiment was stationed there, from 1840 to 1848, there is not a single Cameron; and the same is true of a tablet erected in the Scottish Presbyterian Church, Quebec, to the memory of twenty-four men who died in Canada between 1848 and 1851. And, more extraordinary still, there is not a solitary Cameron among the forty-one officers and men who for services rendered in the Crimean campaign received the Order of the Legion of Honour, the Medjide, the Sardinian medal, the French war medal, and the medal for distinguished conduct in the field, with a gratuity. Even among the sixty men killed and wounded at the storming of Tel-el-Kebir, the only member of the clan was Donald Cameron, who fell while scaling the ramparts on that glorious occasion. It was almost the same at Kosheh and at Ginis, where, among thirty-five killed and wounded,



only one man, Lieutenant W. G. Cameron, bore the clan name.

Along with every other patriotic Highlander we regret that in recent years London and other city slums should have been so largely drawn upon for "Highland" recruits. But really what else can be expected when the miserable manner in which the British soldier is paid is considered. The present rate of 1s. per day was fixed about two centuries ago, when agricultural and other laborers only 8d. to 9d. per day. The latter now receive from 18s. to £1 a week, while the soldier's pay has been practically unchanged for 200 years. When the soldier, who has in many respects to sacrifice his liberty, is paid at the same rate as an ordinary labourer, there will be no need to go to the back slums of Whitechapel, or of any other English or Scottish town, to get as many good native recruits for our Highland regiments as may be required, especially if they are again officered, as of yore, by their own natural leaders.—*Scottish Highlander*.

#### THE MANNLICHER RIFLE IN ACTION.

Herr Prinz, a German naval surgeon, who served on shore with the Anglo-German Ambulance during the recent civil war in Chili, thus sums up his official report of the behaviour and effect in action of the 8-millimetre Mannlicher magazine rifle, the weapon which, partially adopted by the Congressional troops, is also the service rifle of the German army. "Officers, surgeons, and others," he says, "all speak very highly of the great penetration and precision of the weapon, of its low trajectory up to 500 or 600 yards, of its simplicity in use, and of its strength and excellence of construction. Not more than seven or eight per cent. of the rifles suffered damage. The wounds were, as a rule, small, even, clean, and unaccompanied by circumstantial contusion, or by considerable laceration, even at the point of exit. The bullets were seldom deformed, and when they were deformed the deformation seemed to be the result, not of striking the body, but of first striking some harder substance. The moral effect of the superiority of the new bullet was striking. The Balmacedist soldiers, who certainly did not deserve to be called cowards, over and over again declared that the mere astonishment caused them by the terrible projectiles left them unable to use their own weapons. The terror created by the new weapon at the action of Concon had certainly its effect in so speedily terminating the battle of Placilla." A report by Surgeon E. R. Stitt, of the United States navy, is much to the same effect.

#### FRANCE'S WAR BUDGET.

The official report on the war budget for 1893 has just been published. The figures are bewildering. Since 1871 the military expenses, without counting the navy, amount to 18,000,000,000 francs. Subtracting from this sum the pensions and strategic railway expenses there remains for strictly military expenditures 15,368,000,000 francs. Of this sum 2,891,000,000 francs have been expended in the reconstruction of war material, and 11,774,000,000 francs for the support and preparation of the armies. Here are some of the figures in detail:

	Francs.
Armament .....	1,565,149,660
Fortifications .....	781,560,536
Subsistence .....	81,388,730
Clothing .....	242,594,022
Sanitary service .....	22,991,583
Remounting .....	27,847,594
Railroads .....	35,671,605

The largest item in the bill was the cost of the French infantry rifle. The Chassepot was discarded in 1874 for the Gras rifle, and the whole army, with the reserves, were furnished with this weapon when in 1886 the Lebel rifle appeared. In five years this new rifle was supplied to all the infantry and cavalry. Its extraordinary accuracy and power have already been described.

#### THE LATEST WINNER OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Lance-Corporal William James Gordon has the place of honour in a recent *London Gazette*. The Queen intends to confer upon him the decoration of the Victoria Cross, for

the conspicuous bravery displayed during the attack on the stockaded town of Toniataba, Gambia River, on the 13th March last year. During this attack "Major G. C. Madden, West India Regiment, who was in command of the troops, was superintending a party of twelve men, who were endeavoring, with a heavy beam, to break down the south gate of the town, when suddenly a number of musket muzzles were projected through a double row of loopholes which had been masked. Some of these were within two or three yards of that officer's back, and before he realized what had happened, Lance-Corp. Gordon threw himself between Major Madden and the muskets, pushing that officer out of the way, and exclaiming, "Look out, sir!" At the same moment Lance-Corp. Gordon was shot through the lungs. By his bravery and self-devotion on this occasion the lance-corporal probably saved the life of his commanding officer." So runs the official account of the act of courage for which Lance-Corp. Gordon is to get his Victoria Cross.

#### NAPOLEON'S PLANS FOR THE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

Napoleon frequently spoke of the invasion of England; that he never intended to attempt it without a superiority of fleet to protect the flotilla. This superiority would have been attained for a few days by leading ours out to the West Indies, and suddenly returning. If the French fleet arrived in the Channel three or four days before ours, it would be sufficient. The flotilla would immediately push out, accompanied by the fleet, and the landing might take place on any part of the coast, as he would march direct to London. He preferred the coast of Kent, but that must have depended on wind and weather; he would have placed himself at the disposal of naval officers and pilots, to land the troops wherever they thought they could do so with the greatest security and in the least time. He had 1,000,000 men, and each of the flotilla had boats to land them; artillery and cavalry would soon have followed, and the whole could have reached London in three days. He armed the flotilla merely to lead us to suppose that he intended it to fight its way across the Channel; it was only to deceive us. It was observed that we expected to be treated with great severity in case of his succeeding, and he was asked what he would have done had he arrived in London. He said it was a difficult question to answer; for a people with spirit and energy, like the English, was not to be subdued even by taking the capital. He would certainly have separated Ireland from Great Britain, and the occupying of the capital would have been a death-blow to our funds, credit, and commerce. He asked me to say frankly whether we were not alarmed at his preparation for invading England. From "*Napoleon's Deportation to Elba*," in the *Century for March*.

#### THE STATUS OF VOLUNTEERS.

A case of great importance, not only to the volunteer force of Great Britain, but to that of the whole Empire, came before Mr. Justice Lawrance and Mr. Justice Collins, in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, (Eng.), the other day. The plaintiff was Colonel Pearson (commanding the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers); the defendants the Holborn Union Assessment Committee. The questions raised concerned the rateability of certain city premises used as a storehouse, drill-hall, &c., by the 2nd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers. Certain rooms are set apart, it seems, for officers, men's canteen, &c., and the appellant contended that the whole premises were exempt from rateability, as being in the occupation of the Crown for the purposes of the Crown. The court was asked to decide whether the whole of the premises were exempt from the rates, or whether the portions necessary and proper for storehouses were alone exempt. Mr. Justice Lawrance, in delivering judgment, said the whole question depended upon the real position occupied by volunteers. Were they the servants of the Crown, or a number of persons banded together for a particular purpose? He was of opinion that the premises were used in precisely the same way and for the same purpose as if they were Crown premises, and were occupied by servants of the Crown. To quote the judge's words: "Under section 2 of the Volunteer Act, 1863, Her Majesty is empowered to accept their services.

She may also constitute a permanent staff, and may, at her discretion, disband the volunteers. Volunteers are not paid like members of the regular army, but there is a grant annually for them. By another section they may be called out in case of imminent national danger." In this respect the Canadian Militia hold a similar position, and, as militia, their claim to exemption from taxation, on any properties used by them for regimental or other purposes, is even stronger than that of the English volunteer. The decision is worthy of careful record.

#### SNOW SHOE EXERCISE IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

There are now being made in certain corps of the German army some very interesting experiments relative to the introduction of snow shoes, to permit of marching and service on a campaign in the severest weather.

The snow shoes used by the German soldiers are the same as those that have been employed for centuries in the countries of the north of Europe—Norway, Lapland, etc. They consist of a thin strip of wood about a yard in length, a little wider than the foot, turned under and curved at the extremity and shod with iron. Every one uses them in Norway, and the results obtained are truly wonderful. During the deepest snows the rural postman owes to them the possibility of continuing his service, not only without delay, but with amazing rapidity. The hunters of the country, provided with snow shoes, pursue the hare and despatch it with a simple blow of the cane. The Norwegian soldiers, it is unnecessary to say, could not remain strangers to this national sport. So, since the middle of the last century, there has existed in their country companies of light infantry broken in to marching on snow shoes and capable of rendering the greatest services in case of a winter campaign. At present all the Norwegian corps of infantry annually perform manoeuvres upon the snow with the aid of these shoes, and, in their cantonments, even get up racing matches on snow shoes.

The foot soldiers of the Dutch army are exercised in the same way upon the frozen canals that abound in their country.

Finally, in the Russian army, certain corps (the sharpshooters of the Imperial family and the Finnish sharpshooters) are provided with analogous snow shoes.

Not wishing to remain in a state of inferiority in this regard, in the face of his neighbors, the Emperor of Germany has had snow shoes tried in the Eighty-second regiment of infantry, stationed at Goslar, upon the confines of Hanover and Brunswick.

A model platoon, composed of non-commissioned officers under the direction of an officer, has been trained in the use of the snow shoe, and, thus shod, has executed long marches in the mountains near the city, with all the imitations of battle possible.

#### STERN DISCIPLINE.

The drill sergeant of a Scotch regiment growled to a recruit, "Jock McNab!" "Well, Mon," said Jack. "Hand up your yer muckle heid, mon, an' dinna keep lookin' on the grun, as though ye had drappit a hale three-penny bit." Having occasion to reprimand the same delinquent for scratching his nose while on parade, he cried: "What's that ye're darin'?" "It was a muckle flee on my nose," was the explanation. "Weel, let the neist ane stick there till it thinks fit awa', or I'll ram ye in the gaird room for bein' mis-reg'lar i' the ranks. Losh, if I had my will o' ye, I'd rub yer ugly nob wi' treacle, an' hae a' the flees in the place about it, an' mak' ye staun' stiff at attention a' the time."

#### FIGHTING ON THE GILGIT FRONTIER.

Lieutenant-Colonel Durand, the British Agent at Gilgit, reports that severe fighting has occurred at Chilas, which was lately occupied by the British. The rebellious tribesmen made a determined attack upon the fort, but were repulsed with a loss of 150 to 200 men. The British losses were also severe, among the killed being Major Avirell Daniell, of the 1st Punjab Infantry, who was shot through the heart while attacking an entrenched village, three native officers, and 19 men; while one native officer and 23 men were severely

wounded. Lieutenant Frederick James Moberley, of the 37th (Dogra) Bengal Native Infantry, and five men were slightly wounded. The enemy fled after their defeat, and no further attack is anticipated. The British Agent adds that he has sent forward reinforcements, and that there is no cause for anxiety. The dispatch does not mention who the enemy were, or by whom they were led, but it is assumed that the trouble is the outcome of a fresh gathering of the tribesmen of the district.

Two hundred and fifty men have been sent forward to reinforce the British troops at Chilas. Major Twigg, of the 12th Bengal Native Infantry, replaces Major Daniell.

#### RIFLES FOR INDIA.

It was stated a few days ago, in the Imperial House of Commons, by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, that the armament of the troops in India is not under the control of the War Department; but that it is intended that the British infantry should be armed with the magazine rifle and the native troops with Martini-Henry rifles. There are two calibres of Maxim guns to be provided for India, viz., the 45-inch for land defences, and the 3.03-inch for the field. If, therefore, from any cause, the Maxim gun of the Martini-Henry calibre should be sent into the field where European and native troops would be serving together, ammunition of both calibres would be available. There is no intention of substituting the large for small bore for field service.

#### COLOURS OF THE 91ST HIGHLANDERS.

On the 16th March, the old colours of the First Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (the 91st) were escorted from Edinburgh Castle to London, and on the 17th, at Kensington Palace, were presented to H. R. H. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, who handed them over to the regiment when new. At Edinburgh the colours were brought from the officers' mess to the guard room of the castle. There the escorting detachment, which included the pipe band, was met by the regimental band, and as the colours were received by the guard "Auld Lang Syne" was played. Subsequently, escorted by the sergeants, the colours were taken to the Caledonian Station, and left by the 9.10 p.m. train for the south. Lieut.-Col. Chater, Capt. Henderson, Lieuts. Grant and Dundas, and Surgeon-Major Williamson, Colour Sergeants Scott and Brown accompanied the colours to London, where they were joined by Capt. Cavendish, Sergts. Henderson and Kirk. At London the colours were taken charge of by the Third Grenadier Guards until carried to the palace and presented.

#### A VETERAN MILITIA CORPS.

It has long been a moot point in military circles as to whether the York Troop of Cavalry, the Montreal Cavalry or the St. Andrew's (P.Q.) Cavalry, is the senior corps among the mounted troops of Canada. Major Wanless, the veteran commanding officer of the St. Andrew's Troop and a gentleman possessing much curious information respecting the past history of the Ottawa Valley, who is at the Windsor for a few days, when spoken to on the subject yesterday, remarked that his troop had been in existence since 1816, its first commander having been Capt. Robb, formerly of the regular forces. It formed an escort to the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor-General, in 1826. Major Wanless has been in the troop for over forty years, and is therefore eligible for the Volunteer Officers' Decoration, should Her Majesty be graciously pleased to extend it to Canadians. It may be added that Major Wanless has in his possession an interesting relic, consisting of the flag which was borne by the troop at St. Eustache in 1837. This banner was presented to the company by the ladies of St. Andrew's on the departure of Wetherall's Brigade for the seat of war. It should be secured for the Military Museum.

Since the above was written, we learn that the Sherbrooke Volunteer Cavalry Troop is also a very old corps, having been organized as long ago as 1818, by Col. Nicholson, who was succeeded in the command, in 1822, by Major Roberts.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

## HOW PAT KEPT THE PIG.

In the recently published "Life of General Craufurd" (p. 227), there is a capital instance of Irish readiness and humour. General Craufurd, who was of Scottish extraction, was a strict disciplinarian, and dealt sternly with all plunderers, often making little allowance for the sufferings of the men when only half fed. When in Spain he commanded the celebrated Light Division under Wellington. One day in Spain an Irish soldier of one of his regiments was serenely trudging along a road leading a pig by a rope. As ill-luck would have it, he was overtaken by General Craufurd. The general, who was furious at seeing such a barefaced disregard of his orders, shouted: "Where did you steal that pig from, you plundering rascal?" "What pig, General?" asked the culprit, facing round with an air of the most innocent astonishment. "Why that pig you've got behind you, you villain." "Well, I vow and protest General," rejoined Pat, nothing abashed, and turning round to the pig as if he had never seen it before, "it's the hoith of divilment to think what a wicked world we live in, and how ready some folks are to take away an honest boy's character. General, some black-guard, to get me into trouble, has tied that baste to my cartouch-box." Whereupon General Craufurd, unable any longer to keep a straight face, galloped on; and thus Pat, by his ready wit, instead of loosing his booty and getting 100 lashes, kept his pig."

## RECRUITING IN CANADA FOR THE IMPERIAL ARMY.

The following letter, dated from Orillia, and signed "British Canadian," appeared in the London *Times* of February 16th: "Much has lately been written on both sides of the Atlantic with regard to a closer union of the mother country and her colonies, and the Imperial Federationists have come to the conclusion that a union for purposes of defence is the best step to take first. Though there may be colonists who would like to continue to have the British Navy protect their interests without having to bear a share of the heavy burden of paying for its equipment and maintenance, there would, I think, be few who would object to the establishment of recruiting stations in Canada. These might be placed at the Royal Military College in Kingston, and at the military schools. Even if the number of men obtained did not warrant the expenditure from an economic aspect, the absence of Canadians on service could not fail to draw the attention of their friends to the movements of the British Army, and the Imperial sentiment thus fostered would more than justify the slight cost. Proof of this may be found in the interest with which the careers of the few Canadian officers in the Regular Army have been watched by the press and public of this country. And it should not be forgotten that Canada is becoming more thickly inhabited every year, that England has not so large a population to recruit from as some of the great Powers with whom she may have to cope, and that she may in the not distant future be glad to have the services of a few thousand of her North American daughter's sturdy sons. Hoping that this suggestion may commend itself to those in authority."

## Miscellaneous.

Cardinal Moran, addressing a school of boys in Sydney, New South Wales, lately, specially referred to the necessity for military drill. It was excellent for the boys to be trained how to do their duty should necessity arise. They were being instructed in the use of arms so that they might be able, whenever called on, to defend their country and their liberty. If he had his wish, much though he was opposed to standing armies, every young Australian would be put through a course of discipline and trained in the use of the musket, not with a view to creating a warlike spirit, but to ensure the defence and safe-keeping of the unequalled freedom and the true independence they happily enjoyed, and the value of which many of those present were too young to fully appreciate.

It is stated that four agents of foreign factories—three Germans and one Swiss—have been expelled from Whydah in Dahomey by General Dodds for having supplied to Behanzin, in nine months, six Krupp guns, four mitrailleuses, 2,330 rifles, 1,000 shells, and 600,000 cartridges. What makes this announcement the more startling is the supplementary statement that payment for these munitions for war was mostly made in slaves who were exported to the Cameroons by the Wörmann Company's steamers. The "foreign factory" that can descend to this line of business must have sunk low indeed—so low as to be well-nigh beneath contempt. But Germany and Switzerland will no doubt look closely into this matter, and if the foul charges brought against their countrymen be proved to be true, we should imagine that the offenders have an even livelier time in store for them than they have been enjoying under the kindly supervision of General Dodds.

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It has been decided that the historical records of the 27th Inniskillings (the Inniskilling Regiment of Foot) now the 1st Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, from its formation in the year 1689 to the present shall be published, and a guarantee fund has been opened to defray the necessary expenses. A committee of three will carry out the work. The writing-up of the history will be done by Mr. H. M. Chichester, late of the 85th Regiment. The committee will be glad to receive proposals or suggestions for the records; also any notes, sketches or portraits, anecdotes of individuals, &c., which may be addressed to Major-General Hales, Belvedere, Crystal-park-road, Sydenham, England.

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"Things made to look like guns are sold for as low a figure as twenty-five dollars, but I want no such 'gas-pipes' at my shoulder. As the cheap watch keeps time in a fashion, so does the cheap gun perform. It will kill birds fairly well for a time if held straight, but it will not stand continuous use, and it may contain a flaw or flaws in the barrels, which the owner of it may not detect until too late. When the cheap watch wears out and breaks, no great harm can result; but when a shamdam gun concludes to spread itself, it—well, that is another story! If I had a fair young son, full of promise, and with a few ounces of gray matter scattered through his intellect—if I took pride in the boy and dreamed of high position in church or state for him—just about the last place on the Lord's earth where I'd want to see him stand would be before, behind, or alongside of one of those infernal machines known as a cheap gun. He might load and fire it many times with no other results than a crack, a smoke, and perhaps a dead bird or animal; and he might also only fire a few times, but once too often, and go single-sculling across the river Styx, in consequence of his supposed-to-be-sane parent's criminal folly in giving him a weapon to use which was liable to blow a head, or an arm, or a few sections of hands off him at a most unexpected and unfavorable time."—*Ed. W. Sandys, in Outing for March.*

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The following story comes from New Zealand about Captain Theobald, who was promoted to rear-admiral's rank not long ago. This officer was a midshipman on board H. M. S. *Niger*, commanded by Captain Cracroft, and was at the attack of the native pah at Waireka. When the sailors were scaling the pah Midshipman Theobald, not being able to get over the palisading, called out in his excitement, "Chuck me over; oh do chuck me over, and let me get at them!"

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The effect of Lord Roberts' farewell message to the soldiers who have served with him and have now retired has been far-reaching, says an Indian contemporary, and many instances have been brought to our notice. An old pensioned havildar in the N.-W. P. went to an officer the other day and said that he had heard that the Lord Sahib had sent a message to his old soldiers; so, hearing that his own old regiment was marching to Agra, he had brought his son to enlist in it, and keep the memory of the family green in the regiment.

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## MILITARY BALLADS.

## Stray Shots.

## XI.

## THE VOLTIGEURS OF CHATEAUGUAY.

Our country was as a stripling then,  
 Young in years but of mettle true ;  
 Now, how proudly our bearded men  
 Look back and smile at what youth can do.  
 Hampton might threaten with odds thrice told,  
 The young blood leaped to attack the foe ;  
 Winning the field as in days of old,  
 With a few stout hearts that braver grow  
 If ten to one the invaders be ;  
 Like the Voltigeurs of Chateaugay.

The sun rose fair that October morn,  
 Kindling the blaze of the autumn hues ;  
 Pride in each eye ; every lip breathed scorn ;  
 Stay life—come death—not an inch they'll lose—  
 Not a square inch of the sacred soil ;  
 Hopeful, and firm, and reliant all.  
 To souls like these there is no recoil ;  
 If spared—they live ; if they fall—they fall  
 No braver battled on land or sea  
 Than the Voltigeurs of Chateaugay.

No threatening ramparts barred the way,  
 No bristling bastion's fiery glare ;  
 Yet scarce three hundred scorned the fray,  
 Impatient in the abattis there.  
 "On !" Hampton cried, "for the day is ours ;"  
 Three thousand men at his boastful heels ;  
 "On !" as they press through the leaden showers  
 Many a scoffer to judgment reels.  
 True hearts—true shots, like their ancestry,  
 Were the Voltigeurs of Chateaugay !

From bush and swamp sped the rattling hail,  
 As the fusilade grew sharp and keen ;  
 Tirailleur—Chasseur—loud the wail  
 Where their deadly missiles whizzed unseen.  
 Here Schiller stands like a wolf at bay ;  
 DeSalaberry—Macdonell, there ;  
 And where Hampton's masses bar the way,  
 Press Duchesnay, Daly, and Bruyere ;  
 And their bold commander—who but he  
 Led the Voltigeurs of Chateaugay !

"See to the ford I not a man shall pass !"  
 Gallantly done ! how the foe disperse !  
 Routed and broken like brittle glass,  
 Nothing is left them but flight and curse.  
 "They're five to one !" baffled Hampton cried ;  
 "Better retreat until fairer days,"  
 The three thousand fly, humbled in pride,  
 And the brave three hundred give God the praise.  
 Honour and fame to the hundreds three !  
 To the Voltigeurs of Chateaugay !

Yes, God be praised !—we are still the same,  
 First to resist, and the last to yield ;  
 Ready to pass through the fiery flame,  
 When duty calls to the battle-field.  
 And if e'er again the foe should set  
 A hostile foot on the soil we love,  
 Such dauntless souls as of old he met  
 His might and valour will amply prove.  
 True hearts, true shots, like our ancestry,  
 Like the Voltigeurs of Chateaugay.

CHAS. SANGSTER.

In a recent letter to the *Times*, Capt. Noble, of the firm of Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, stated that : "The highest velocity we have up to the present obtained with the 100-calibre gun is, with a shot weighing 100 lbs., 3,231 f.s. This high velocity represents an energy of no less than 7,240 foot-tons. With a 70-lb. shot a velocity of 3,711 f.s. has been obtained, and this velocity, so far as I know, is greatly in excess of any velocity yet obtained, even with rifles or with small calibres, in which the attainment of high velocity is, of course, much easier. I need scarcely point out that the high velocity (3,711 f.s.) just given is not one that would be likely to be used in practice. The true test of efficiency is the energy. The energy obtained by the 100-lb. shot is considerably higher than that with the 70-lb. shot, and there are other reasons which make the use of the heavier projectile preferable. As regards the advantages to be gained by increasing the length of the gun, it would be premature, before our experiments are completed, to attempt to draw exact conclusions."

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Desertions from the American navy recently have again aroused discussion on the subject of the standing of Jack aboard ship and the rigid discipline under which he lives. A bitter complaint is made by a correspondent to the *Boston Herald*. He says :—"In joining the service you do such as a volunteer, believing that you ought to be treated as such, but the very reverse is the case. You are not forty-eight hours on an active ship until you get to be a serf. Here are the principal grievances of blue jackets. Stoppage of money. No liberty. And last and worst, the unbearable contempt which some officers hold to blue jackets."

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The *Army and Navy Journal*, New York, has published a special edition of the new Infantry Drill Regulations for the Army and National Guard, with an appendix giving the interpretations to many questions in the new drill. Price 50 cents. These interpretations were made by Lieut. John T. French, Jr., 4th U. S. Art., Recorder of the Board which prepared the new drill. The addition of these interpretations to the volume of the new Drill Regulations (being bound with it) makes a very handy volume for reference. Officers and men desiring to be fully informed on the new drill should secure a copy.

An United States Army officer speaking of this volume says :

"I find this arrangement a very handy one, and the book is thereby rendered very valuable to me or to any one who must study the Drill Regulations carefully. The *Army and Navy Journal* deserves the thanks of all concerned in its efforts to place the new Drill Regulations and their true meaning before the American soldiery."

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In the Imperial House of Commons, on the 13th March, Mr. Martin asked the Secretary of State for War upon what grounds the allowance of fuel issued to troops quartered in British North America had been considerably diminished ; and whether he had ascertained from the General commanding the troops if such reduced allowance was considered by him to be sufficient ; if not, whether he would at once communicate with him, and inform the House what answer he had received.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman stated in reply that the regulations as to fuel for home service were recently entirely remodelled, with the effect, after the new rules were understood, of giving great satisfaction to the troops. The regulations for foreign stations have subsequently been altered on similar lines, but until the close of the full year, on September 30, it will not be possible to say whether the issues of fuel in Nova Scotia have been increased or diminished. The general officer commanding has, however, and is aware that he has, full power to make any extra issues which the comfort of the troops may require.