

THE  
**CANADIAN  
 MILITARY  
 GAZETTE**

Vol. X.  
 No. 13

MONTREAL, JUNE 15, 1895.

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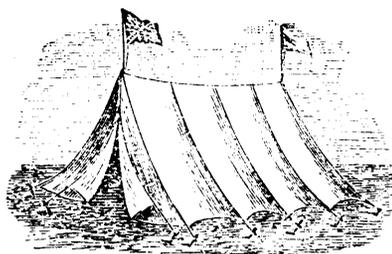
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*Military Gazette*

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

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All communications and remittances should be addressed to the editor, P. O. Box 2179, Montreal.

MONTREAL, JUNE 15, 1895.

**Notes and Comments**

Nothing appears to be getting too bad for our service. We have received so much bad news during the past few months that we are prepared to hear almost anything that is unsatisfactory now. We have the very best authority for announcing that the government has decided to allow the city corps only eight days pay for the present drill season instead of twelve as usual. The allowance of only twelve days' pay a year was in all conscience bad enough, for there was not a city corps in the country that did not put in three times that much drill. But where the hardship of this decision of the government comes in is that several city corps have already completed their

drill for this season and all have done the larger half of the annual drill. If this is not obtaining service under false pretences what on earth is?

The shoe pinches in many ways. The pay of most city corps is founded to supplement the government's scanty allowances and officers' grants to bands, rifle associations and other regimental institutions, to purchase full dress, head dress, to fit and alter uniforms, etc. The regimental fund, even with heavy contributions from the officers, and often the mens' pockets, is barely equal to the demands upon it even with the twelve days' pay. The contemplated reduction will impose a heavy additional burden upon the city battalions for contracts for bands, drill instructors, etc., had already been made on the basis of the old rate of pay, and not only have the contracts been made but they have been carried out.

Of course the financial year does not begin until the first of July, but that is no excuse for this sudden determination to cut down the pay of the city corps, for it has been the practice in the past to allow the battalions to put in the annual drill for the succeeding financial year in the spring.

We sincerely hope that the government will reconsider their decision, and would most earnestly appeal to the Minister of Militia to insist that this injustice should not be done. Mr. Dickey, during the short time he has been at the head of the department, has by his invariable courtesy won the esteem of the force, and the hope has been confidently expressed that in him

the Militia will have a Minister who will insist upon the claims of the force being recognized. Here is a golden opportunity for the honorable gentlemen to show that this confidence has not been misplaced.

We make this appeal to Mr. Dickey, not in the interest of the city corps alone, but of the whole force. The contemplated reduction of pay would have the worst effect possible upon the city corps, creating an uncertainty which would result in their delaying the commencement of their annual drill until the best part of the year was over. The efficiency of the city corps would be reduced fifty per cent., and as they set the pace for the whole force, the standard of the rural corps would be lowered to a corresponding degree.

Necessary reductions in pay and allowances would be cheerfully responded to by all ranks, for the militia are willing in every respect to share in such general economics as may be necessitated in other governmental departments, but to confine the pruning knife to the Militia Department alone is more than Parliament has a right to expect the militia to stand without a protest.

We are enabled to state, also with authority, that the reports that the city artillery corps were to receive no annual pay this year are quite unfounded. It is the intention of the government to pay artillery corps the same as the infantry.

According to the *United Service Gazette*, Lord Robert's appointment as Field Marshal to fill the vacancy

caused by the death of Sir Patrick Grant is most heartily welcomed. No man is more popular either in England or India than is "Dear Old Bob." He is considered to deserve well of his country, equally because of his splendid generalship, his conspicuous gallantry, and the good work he did in connection with the military forces in India.

The same service magazine has this to say about another of the recipients of birthday honors: "Nothing, it is felt, could be more fitting than the bestowal of a knighthood on the "doyen" of war correspondents, Dr. W. H. Russell. The great service he did during the Crimean war in exposing the shortcomings of our army organization and the unnecessary amount of suffering inflicted upon our brave soldiers, is still well remembered, as is also the undeserved obloquy incurred by him through his sturdy and unflinching exposure of abuses." One of the best things Dr. Russell did for the soldier of the Regular Army at the time of the Crimean War was to thoroughly expose the unserviceable nature and bad condition of his belts and equipment; but through no fault of his it was a bad thing for the Canadian Militia. The cast-off rubbish returned into stores on re-equipment found its way into militia stores and has been the equipment of the force ever since.

Is not the time devoted by the Active Militia to physical training so much time lost? It is an interesting enough exercise for the men and affords a popular spectacle for sight-seers at annual inspections; but is it not worth while devoting time to attaining clock-work precision in these exercises while the period of annual drills is too short to enable the militiamen to gain anything but a hazy idea of squad drill, company drill and the manual exercise, not to speak of battalion drill, shooting, guard duties and discipline? Physical drill is, of course, an absolute necessity for the regular soldier, being intended for the development of muscular strength whereby bodily health is promoted which will enable the soldier, who is liable at any and at all times to be called upon to exchange the physical ease and comforts of garrison life for the fatigues

and hardships of a campaign, to better endure these hardships. The Canadian militiaman in his daily associations and in the athletic sports, which fortunately are so popular in the Dominion, has ample opportunity to develop his muscular strength without physical drill.

The *United Service Gazette* lays down the very obvious rule that the strength of a chain being that of its weakest link, nothing that effects the efficiency of the military forces of any portion of the Empire can fail to be of Imperial interest. Our contemporary goes on to express its satisfaction at the reorganization of the military forces of New South Wales. Would to goodness that the full significance of the good axiom laid down by the *United Service Gazette* were appreciated in Britain and in Canada and that sufficient pressure were brought to bear to secure a complete reorganization of the Canadian Militia, which, to put it very mildly, is certainly not one of the sound links in the chain of Imperial defence.

It is interesting to learn that one of the results of the reorganization of the armed force of our sister colony at the antipodes is the institution of practical instruction in the field for all three armies combined, initiated by a series of tactical schemes worked under possible service conditions. With the exception of the annual Thanksgiving Day field day at Toronto, the expense of which, by the way, is borne by the corps participating, there is nothing attempted in the way of practical training in field duties in Canada.

It is mentioned also in connection with this scheme of reorganization that new competitions have been introduced into the rifle association meetings, namely, "battle firing" and mounted competitions. We have all along urged that in Canada our rifle associations should give more and more encouragement to the militia to compete in matches fixed under conditions fairly approximating to those under which they would find themselves on active service, and the most of such contentions appears to have been fully recognized in New South Wales.

There is no doubt that the time has fully arrived for a complete reorganization of the Canadian Militia. It is simply ruination to proceed as we are doing. This eternal fighting and struggling on the part of officers of the militia for enough money to keep the force up to its present meagre state of efficiency is having a most discouraging effect upon all ranks of the service. The government and opposition alike appear to treat the militia rather as a practical joke than as the safeguard of internal security, and the Dominion's only contribution towards the defence of the Empire, it pays Canada so well to belong to. A permanent force is established to maintain schools and provide instructors for the main body of the force. To command this force and to do this instructional work the government appoints one or two good men whose claims could not be disputed, and dozens of others whose only claims are political and social, and this though scores of others specially trained by the government at great expense for this very work were available. Then, as soon as the public purse becomes lean, the government without the least apparent concern, decides to cut down the Militia vote. If there are to be retrenchments in the public departments, the militia estimates are the first to be pared down.

The following, taken from a letter received from an officer high up in the Militia, is a sample of what we hear almost daily from some of our subscribers. We quote verbatim. "I have served in the ——— Battalion for thirty years and occupied every position from a Private to Lieutenant-Colonel, and have always taken a great interest in the force, and my liking for it does not seem to abate; but really the way we are treated by the government is intolerable, and the only wonder is that officers remain as long as they do. Not only are we treated badly as regards money matters, to make our corps efficient, but also regarding discipline. It interferes, for political purposes, with the interior administration of our battalions. For instance, the case I have had before the department for over a year touching the conduct of a useless officer, has received no attention."

Only another case to be added to the long list where votes are considered by the Militia Department to be of more service to the country than the efficiency of a battalion.

Private J. H. Simpson has established a Canadian match record, over Queen's ranges, by making 101 points—33 at 200, 34 at 500, and 34 at 600 yards, shooting for the Guelph Rifle Association in the first League match. We congratulate Private Simpson on his score, and hope that he may duplicate it in the first stage of the Queen's at Bisley this year.

The composition of the Bisley Team is, or should be, pretty well settled by now, as the team sails in one week, June 22nd. There have been rumours afloat that several of those who had accepted, would not be able to accompany the team, but we trust that this will prove incorrect, as it is very late in the day for men to make arrangements to go across, and thus a serious injustice may be done to men who, if timely notice had been received, would have been able to take their places on the team.

The composition of the Bisley team which sails on June 22nd will probably be as follows:

Pte. T. H. Hayhurst, 13th Batt., was a member of Team in 1894.  
 Lt. T. Mitchell, 12th, 1874, 7, 9, 81, 3, 9, 91, 2, 3, 4.  
 Col.-Sergt. E. Skelden, 13th.  
 Lieut. B. R. Bent, 93rd.  
 Pte. J. Rolston, 37th, 1835, 89, 92, 94.  
 Lieut. T. C. Boville, 43rd, 1893.  
 Capt. R. J. Spearing, 53rd, 1893.  
 Sergt. H. Marris, 13th, 1879, 81, 85, 87, 92, 91, 92.  
 Capt. S. M. Rogers, 43rd, 1889.  
 Cap. W. S. Russell, 45th, 1884, 86.  
 Sergt. J. P. Mitting, G.G.F.G.  
 Capt. W. J. B. White, 14th.  
 Sergt. J. Broadhurst, 5th.  
 Pte. R. Tink, G.G.F.G., 1893.  
 Gunner T. C. Chamberlin, B.C.G.A., 1882, 83, 88.  
 Sergt. J. H. Simpson, 12th, 1872, 93, 94.  
 Sergt.-Major C. Armstrong, 1st, B.F.A.  
 Col.-Sergt. W. H. Meadows, Q.O.R.  
 Capt. W. C. S. Mercer, Q.O.R.  
 Sergt. J. R. Wynne, 90th, 1874, 82, 85.  
 Waiting Man, Col.-Sergt. M. Henderson, 62nd.

In the daily press the name of Lieut.-Col. Anderson has been mentioned as one of the members of the team. This doubtless is an error, as the popular ex-Commander of the "Gatineau Beavers" was not eligible, not having been on the active list when the D.R.A. matches were shot, last August.

The team as constituted is as usual a strong one and should do honor to Canada. In our issue of July 1st we hope to be able to present our readers with a handsome supplement, giving a photograph of each member of the team.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### The 1st Regiment of Cavalry.

To the Editor of CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE:

In connection with the statement which has appeared in the London, Ontario, papers, giving credit to Capt. Burpee for the organization of the London (No. 1 Troop 1st Hussars) of cavalry, I would ask you to publish the following letter of Colonel Shanly:

"I was delighted to have your letter of the 3rd upon a subject as to which I think I can speak with certainty. I have, apart from a lively recollection, written records in letter and order books of the matters connected with the Active Force of Canada, raised by authority of Parliament in 1855, following the withdrawal of the Imperial forces from Canada on the occasion of the war with Russia. Some 20,000 troops of all arms were to be raised and styled the 'Active Force of Canada,' and amongst those who applied through the Adjutant General, then the Baron de Rottenburg, to raise a troop of cavalry at London, was my good friend Rivers, with whom, in 1851, I had been assisted in attempting to raise a troop of cavalry here, a scheme which the then A. G.'s Department shelved then; but it had the unintended effect of leaving our names before the Government, and when they required troops we were called on. Then in a very short time Rivers, having obtained the services of a retired Sergeant-Major of H. M. service (I think of the 3rd Light Dragoons) by name of Roberts, the 2nd troop of what is now styled the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, with its headquarters here, was formed with three officers and 56 non-com. officers and troopers with their horses, and by the middle of 1856 were fairly well organized, improving much year after year until Rivers resigned the command on his leaving London in 1861, when he left a most efficient, well equipped and well trained troop; being succeeded in the command by the Senior Lieut. Burgess, also a good cavalry officer. The Government furnished saddlery equipment, and uniforms of the non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and swords and revolvers. The uniform was blue with white facings, same as H. M. 6th Dragoons (Carabineers), and with a very neat white metal-plated helmet with white horse-hair plumes, those of the officers particularly expensive. This head dress was furnished at the expense of the troop. The Government gave only the undress forage cap, cavalry pattern. It is now No. 1 Troop of the 1st Cavalry (Hussars now.) We (its first commander and myself) had many pleasant field days together, and these days do not fade from memory. Major Rivers was promoted to the rank of Major about 18 months after he had raised his troop as Captain."

Thanking you beforehand for kindness, I am, yours faithfully,

EMMA H. RIVERS.

### Preserving Relics.

To the Editor of CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE:

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to make a little suggestion through the medium of your valuable columns, which is, that a complete set of the badges, ornaments, buttons, numerals, collar badges, helmet plates, etc., etc., as worn by the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, of every corps of the Dominion

forces, to be kept in the Military Museum at Ottawa. Each regiment or corps might have a separate case allotted to it with every article duly labelled, showing the date of its first adoption, etc. All old pattern articles to be similarly preserved. A brief history of each corps, together with colored sketches, or photographs illustrating the uniforms of each rank, might also be included. The badges, etc., etc., of the "100th, or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment" (now the Leinster Regiment), and of the old "Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment," and "The Royal Newfoundland Companies," etc., should also be collected and preserved, together with any other old Canadian uniforms. Such a collection would be highly interesting. The complete sets of badges, etc., etc., could easily be presented to the Museum by each corps, and additions made as new patterns are introduced from time to time.

I am, sir, yours etc.,

OLD SOLDIER.

London, England, June, 1895.

### Canteen Funds.

To the Editor of CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE:

DEAR SIR,—Can you kindly find space in your valuable paper for the following on behalf of myself and comrades:

We have in our company a fund called the Canteen Fund, which has accrued from the profits derived principally from the sale of beer.

As we are practically the sole supporters of this fund we think that we are entitled to a voice in its management and disposal, (or at the least that the accounts should be published periodically for our information.)

Rightly or wrongly the majority of the men here believe the monies of this fund are diverted from their proper uses, and much covert discontent and grumbling ensues.

It would be a very simple matter to form a committee on which the men would be represented, and to publish the accounts monthly, thereby affording satisfaction to all.

INTERESTED.

### Field Training Made Easy.

"Field Training made Easy" by Captain G. d'Arcy Evans, is one of Messrs. Gale and Polden's (Ltd) latest publication. A glance through the book reveals the fact that for the average militiaman, who does not know everything pertaining to field work, it will prove a most valuable handbook.

Among the subject treated our Canadian militia will be most interested in military topography and entrenching two most important subjects, which have been but little taught in Canada and for the information on these two subjects alone the book will be found well worthy of more than an ordinary perusal. Officers going into camp will find many useful hints on all subjects in this interesting little volume which we heartily recommend them. It is copiously illustrated by sketches, maps, etc.

## News of the Service.

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

EDITOR, CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE

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

### British Columbia.

VICTORIA, June 1.—The New Westminster Company of the Garrison Artillery will again this year have two good teams entered for the league matches, but there will be none from the head-quarter companies, which last season put in eight. The reason for this is that the use of Clover Point range, at Victoria, has been forbidden for league shooting on Saturdays, with the idea of using all those days for class firing. Last year and year before great interest was taken in the league shooting here, and it brought to the range many new men who are now giving good accounts of themselves.

A militia general order of three weeks ago made Lieutenant C. St. A. Pearce a Major in the B. C. G. A., but at his own request this has been changed and he takes the rank of Captain on accepting appointment to the Adjutancy, which office he has been temporarily filling for several months. Surgeon Hasell having resigned has been succeeded by Dr. Geo. H. Duncan, who for three years has been in practice here with his brother Dr. John A. Duncan, formerly Surgeon to C. Battery R. C. A. Surgeon Duncan hails from Ottawa, where he belonged to the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.

The Provincial Rifle Association has made a grant to Gunner John C. Chamberlain, of New Westminster, to cover the expense of his long journey from here to Montreal to join the Bisley team.

#### The Queen's Birthday.

The loyal city gave up three days of last week to the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday. On Thursday, the 23rd, yacht racing was the feature, a large fleet taking part, mainly consisting of visiting craft from the ports of Puget Sound. On account of the number and diversity of size of the yachts the races were in four classes. The feature of the second day—the 24th—was a rowing and paddling regatta on Victoria Arm, a beautiful canal-like waterstretch reaching from the sea two or three miles inland. On the Arm as usual the most interesting craft from a spectacular point of view were those of the Navy—not the regulation ships' boats supplied by Her Majesty's government, but the improvised fancies of the jolly sailors themselves, who had once more gone to no end of trouble with very striking results. Their fleet consisted of a fac simile in miniature of the Royal Arthur, which while passing along under slow steam with

smoke liberally pouring from the funnels did not disdain a tow, as coal shovels make but indifferent paddles. Then there were two awfully devised punts sent from H. M. S. Nympe and Hyacinth respectively, which were an unceasing source of astonishment because of the persistency with which they kept afloat; and—most wonderful triumph of patient industry—a full-rigged ship in miniature, which in the absence of wind was towed up with all sails set. The crews of the first three were even more grotesque than the crafts they manned, and all who saw them enjoyed several hearty laughs at their antics. While the men of the warships were thus preparing amusement for the holiday public, they were also giving more than the usual attention to the training of crews for the serious work, with the result that the Naval races were again contested with wonderful spirit throughout, though the number of entries was unusually large.

A splendid spectacle was provided on Saturday morning, May 25th, for the many thousand spectators at Beacon Hill to witness the mimic engagement and review of Her Majesty's Imperial naval and military forces on this station, and their Canadian auxiliaries. The forethought of Lt.-Col. Rawstone, R.M.A., in giving to the public through the press the general idea of the programme helped materially, for with this information in their possession the spectators were able to take up the positions of greatest advantage to themselves and least obstruction to the troops, who occupied the base of the hill while the public were massed on the gently sloping sides and terraces, whence a splendid view of the movements was obtainable. The crowd was an immense one, worthy of a holiday display in a great city, and that expressions of admiration and praise were heard on all hands, from citizens and visitors alike, speaks well for the steadiness and appearance of the troops.

The attacking force consisted of six companies of bluejackets under command of Lieutenant Stileman, R.N. They did not come round from Esquimalt by water, but took advantage of the more convenient transport afforded by the electric trams, which delivered them at the power house, whence headed by the Royal Arthur Band they marched to the attack. They approached the scene of operations from Moss street.

The Royal Marine Artillery, from the barracks and the fleet, under Lieut.-Col. Burrowes; and a company of Royal Marine Light Infantry under Lieutenant Collard, who were to act with the B. C. G. A. as the defending force, later passed through centre town to the cheerful music of the R. M. A. fife and drum band, and proceeding to the park by the shortest route, took position as the advanced line and piquets of the defence, the piquets being well towards the bush through which the enemy were to make their appearance.

In the meantime the British Columbia

Battalion of Garrison Artillery had been forming up in their drill hall. For various reasons the parade was not a large one, and the Vancouver company (No. 5), who numbered about fifty all told, were rather above the average strength of the local companies. The visitors were given the post of honor on the right of the line, and led the march to the hill, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 companies following in that order. Lieut.-Col. Peters, D.A.G., was in command of the battalion, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Prior, M.P. Sergeant-Major Mulcahy, by the careful instruction he has imparted earned a great share of the credit for the fine appearance of the men on parade. The battalion having marched to the hill, duly reported to Lieut.-Col. Rawstone, R.M.A., who was in charge of the defence, and were by him stationed on the front slope of the hill, near the crest, facing the direction whence the enemy were to approach.

Very soon the sharp rattle of musketry told of the approach of the invaders, who were warmly received by a succession of well-timed volleys from the Royal Marines forming the defenders' outposts. As the bluejackets advanced, the outposts, according to the plan, retired in sections, moving around by the flanks of their supports, who as soon as the ground was clear opened fire by volleys. The enemy made splendid use of their Martinis, and the effect of their rapid independent firing was so much like that of a machine gun that many of the spectators got the impression that a Gatling or Nordenfelt formed part of the equipment. On the other hand they were met with a rapid succession of well-timed and controlled volleys, succeeded by smart independent firing as by nimble rushes from cover to cover the sailors swarmed the hillside. The B. C. B. G. A. were not ordered to retreat as had been expected, but when only about fifty yards separated the opposing parties the cease fire and halt sounded, and the bluejackets as a final demonstration gave a tremendous British cheer and wildly waved their straw hats in an ecstasy of excited joy.

Both forces were then marched to the other slope of the hill, facing the sea and the handsome residences of the James Bay quarter, and prepared for the march past which was to close the proceedings. Admiral Stephenson took the general command, and the Canadian flag which had flown as usual from the lofty pole at the crown of the hill was pulled down and replaced by the Admiral's flag of white bearing the red St. George's cross—the very flag which a few weeks ago was fanned by the tropical breezes of Corinto.

An immense square had been roped off as a parade ground, and the host of spectators around its sides had from the superior height of their station an uninterrupted view of the proceedings on the level. The Admiral took position at the saluting base on the upper side, with him His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Dewd-

ney; Japanese Consul Nosse, in uniform; and a military staff. The brigade marched past, in column and with changed ranks in quarter column, earning liberal applause by the steadiness of the ranks. Then in line the troops gave the royal salute, while the bands, combined for the march past, played the familiar strains. The officers commanding corps were called to the front, and briefly addressed by the Admiral and the Lieutenant-Governor, who complimented them upon the satisfactory exhibition made by all concerned. The corps then formed each into column, and company by company visited the commissariat near by to refresh themselves for the homeward march. The Admiral's flag was lowered and the red ensign with the Dominion arms again went up.

The Naval detachment were the first to leave the field. From their position on the right of the several columns they moved to the right in fours by successive companies, each company taking the new formation and direction with such admirable precision as to evoke hearty applause from the onlookers, which was renewed as having wheeled to the left about they marched with fixed bayonets along the front of the parade, the applause being several times repeated as they passed along, and the B. C. G. A., on the left, giving the sailors a hearty parting cheer. As intended, the engagement and review, commencing at 11 o'clock, occupied little more than one hour, so that the participants got away in good time for the afternoon sports.

**Halifax.**

To the Editor of CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE :

SIR.—On Tuesday evening 11th inst, the 66th P.L.F. had a battalion parade for commanding officers inspection and route march, and on the following evening, the 63rd Rifles paraded for the same purpose. The H.G.A. are drilling lightly by companies. Owing to the "no pay racket" there is a paucity of numbers in the attendance at drill in three corps. The questions in artillery and infantry have been received for 95, 96, I presume for the purpose of being answered later on, but what about the department of Militia and Defence answering our question of 2 months ago. *Are we to receive pay for 95-96, or are we not?* If we are why not say so, if we are not why send us these questions.

There are some paltry repairs being made on this old ramshackle of a drill shed of ours. Two rough single spruce board rooms have been abutted against the front of the shed for use as armories for the 66th and 63rd. I have heard them likened to free soup kitchens, dryearth stores, ice houses, and other structures unfit for ears polite.

Yours very truly,  
GRAVELERUSHER.

The seventy-sixth anniversary of the Queen's birthday was celebrated by an almost entire suspension of business. The

weather was beautifully fine though a little chilly, and pleasure-seekers had a good chance to make the best of the day. The arrival of the Crescent was an event to mark the day, the new flagship making a quick run up from Bermuda; she exchanged salutes with the citadel. At noon royal salutes were fired from the citadel and the Crescent and a feu de joie was discharged from the citadel ramparts. The reception at government house in the evening was attended by over 600 guests.

Instead of the usual state dinner His Honor Governor Daly this year decided upon having a reception at government house on the Queen's birthday, to which were invited all who had called. Over 600 invitations were issued and about 600 attended. Government house never looked more handsome nor more suitably decorated. Plants and flowers were in every room and colors appropriate to the day were tastefully displayed. To do honor to the occasion the admiral and Mrs. Erskine, the captain and many of the officers of the Crescent, though only a few hours in port, were present. The officers of the King's regiment, headed by Col. Stone, attended the reception in a body, and all the other corps in the garrison, as well as the officers of the militia, were fully represented. The band of the 66th P.L.F. played the following programme of music in their accustomed good style :

March—Queen of England.....Piefke  
Overture—Masaniello.....Auber  
Mazurka—Entre Nous.....Faust  
Valse—The Jubilee.....Coote  
Selection—Robin Hood.....de Koven  
Lancers—St. Georges.....Balfour  
Valse—Ever O Ever Mine.....Coote  
Polka—The Star of England.....Farrell

**St. John, N. B.**

The first in the series of spoon matches of the Saint John County Rifle Association was held in Drury Range on Saturday last (8th.) a glaring light and very gusty wind preventing high scoring.

The winners of spoons were as follows :—

Class A. Tablespoon, Col. Sergt. Henderson, 62nd Fus.....	88
Class B. Dessertspoon, Lt. H. Perley, St. John Rifles.....	86
Class C. Teaspoon, Capt. S. B. Lordly, 62nd Fus.....	84

The Interprovincial Rifle trophy has been won over again by the Nova Scotia team after a close and eventful contest. The match was to have been shot on the Drury Range but at about noon, after the Riflemen had completed their scores at 200 yards, the fog was so thick, that it was decided to adjourn the competition to the Sussex Range. The teams left by the I. C. R'y. at 2.30, arriving at Sussex at 4.30, finding no fog, but a strong and gusty wind, with changeable light.

The following are the scores made :—

NOVA SCOTIA TEAM.				
	200	500	600	Ttl.
Lt. Bent, 63rd Batt.....	29	31	29	89
Sgt. Blair, 78th Batt.....	26	30	32	88
Lt. Dwyer, 78th Batt.....	27	30	29	86
Gun. McEachern, H. G. A.....	28	30	28	86
Sgt. Carter, 93rd Batt.....	28	31	27	86
Corp. Cox, K. C. H.....	29	25	30	84
Trooper Webster, K. C. H.....	29	24	26	79
Pte. Bassett, 68th Batt.....	26	28	21	75
	222	229	222	673

NEW BRUNSWICK TEAM.				
	200	500	600	Ttl.
Col. Sgt. Henderson, 62nd Fus.....	30	29	33	92
Capt. Smith, Rifles.....	27	29	32	88
Capt. McRobbie, 8th Hus.....	30	29	28	87
Corp. Sullivan, Rifles.....	26	31	27	84
Sgt. Lordly, 62nd Fus.....	24	28	29	81
Maj. Hartl, 62nd Fus.....	26	28	26	80
Capt. Manning, 62nd Fus.....	23	28	23	74
Capt. Lamestroth, 7th Batt.....	27	26	14	71
	213	228	216	657

P. E. ISLAND TEAM.

	200	500	600	Ttl.
Sgt. Crockett, 82nd Batt.....	25	33	31	89
Lt. Col. Longworth, P.E. I. Ar.....	28	30	30	88
Pte. Smith, 82nd Batt.....	29	34	25	88
Capt. Crockett, 82nd Batt.....	26	31	24	81
Corp. Baird, Engineers.....	27	31	22	80
Pte. Acorn, 82nd Batt.....	25	27	26	78
Lt. Stewart, P. E. I. Artillery.....	24	28	25	77
Capt. Hooper, 82nd Batt.....	22	29	19	70
	206	243	202	651

**Truro, N. S.**

The following scores were made at the second spoon competition of the Truro Rifle Club, held on the Salmon River Range on June 8th :

	200	500	600	Ttl.
T. A. Blackburn, Capt. 78th.....	32	30	23	85
John Suckling, Capt. 78th.....	27	31	24	82
E. E. McNutt, Pte. 78th.....	25	31	25	81
E. C. Cribb, Lieut. 78th.....	29	27	25	81
H. C. Blair, Lieut. 78th.....	27	25	28	80
M. K. Langille, D. D. S.....	29	27	24	80
James Dover, Lieut. 78th.....	27	30	23	80
B. F. Porter.....	29	23	27	79
H. V. Kent, M. D.....	29	26	24	79
A. S. Black, Pte. 78th.....	24	28	26	78
W. P. Richardson, Pte. 78th.....	30	27	21	78
D. C. Blair, Pte. 58th.....	27	23	23	73
H. Cook, Pte.....	25	24	23	72
George Hamilton.....	17	28	22	67
W. R. Campbell, M. A.....	25	22	13	60
H. T. Lawrence, Major 78th.....	25	17	17	59
George Christie, Pte.....	25	14	12	51

**Hamilton.**

Without doubt the best outing the 13th Battalion ever had was that of the 21th when they visited London, and spent three days in the lovely forest city. It was a complete success as not only did every officer and man enjoy himself, but the battalion by its steady marching, rapid manœuvring and general good conduct, added fresh laurels to itself and fully upheld its reputation as one of the premier corps of Canada.

At 5:15 a.m. the 13th paraded at the Drill Hall here in heavy marching order and were marched to the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway station at Garth street for London at 6:15.

Being the first passenger train over the line to Brantford, the management decided that it should be slow, but despite this the run to London was made in four hours and thirty-five minutes.

Owing to the delay in arriving the programme arranged was not carried out, but a review was held.

Before an immense crowd on the grand stand the brigade formed up, the line extending almost the entire length of the park. On the right was D School R. R. C. I., commanded by Col. Vidal; next was the 7th Fusiliers of London, looking smart and bright, commanded by Col. Lindsay, assisted by Majors Beatty and Hayes. The centre of the line, and extending well to the left, was occupied by the 13th, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Moore, assisted by Majors McLaren and Stoneman; and the left was taken up by the Dufferin Rifles from Brantford, looking very natty in their neat green uniforms. They were commanded by Major Wilkes, and Major Leonard was Adjutant. The First Hussars, the cavalry corps, was commanded by Col. Gartshon, and Col. Peters was in command of the London Field Battery.

Lieut.-Col. Gibson was Brigadier, Major Highar of the Oxford Rifles was Brigade

Major, and Major Dennison of No. 1 company, R.R.C.I., was aide de camp.

During the review the fou de joie was fired and a royal salute of twenty one guns by the battery. The review concluded with a march past by the brigade. The marching of the regulars was easy and uniform, but when the 13th marched past with their usual characteristic snap and swing, and headed by their magnificent band, the hand clapping and cheering was tremendous. There were four brass bands in the march past, but the music of the 13th pleased them most.

The 13th then trooped the color, which was done so well that a well-known officer of 17 or 18 years service in the regulars was heard to say that he had never seen it done better.

The 13th was then dismissed and the boys had the night to themselves, and they made good use of it.

The arrangements for their comfort at London were excellent; beds of straw covered by sheeting in long rows in the exhibition building were appreciated, and the meals were good.

On Saturday morning the weather was all that could be wished for a field day, a nice breeze from the south making it very pleasant.

At 9 o'clock Lieut.-Col. Smith, D.A.G., arrived at the park to take the corps out for some instructional field manoeuvres and a route march. The regiment was paraded in drill order with 10 rounds of blank ammunition.

After leaving, the 13th marched southward towards the city limits along a road that leads down to Vauxhall bridge crossing the Thames.

Immediately on starting A and B companies were deployed in advance to feel the way, the idea of the movement being that the regiment was proceeding to repel an attacking force, represented by No. 1 company R.R.C.I. approaching the city from that direction.

The regulars, under Major Vidal, were established on the south side of the Thames in a strong position commanding Vauxhall bridge, and had sent an advance party under Lieut. Carpenter some distance northward to feel the way. A detachment also occupied the bridge head on the north side. The 13th extended its line of attack as it advanced, and the movement was very steadily and efficiently performed. As the 13th advanced the invading skirmishers retired on their supports, and finally to the head of the bridge, where a strong body was left to hold it as long as possible, and the rest retired across the river to the main body and established themselves on the heights overlooking the bridge in a very strong position. The 13th attack moved down from the height of land on the north side, and, after some lively powder burning, dislodged the enemy's party at the head of the bridge, and it had to retreat across the bridge under a devastating fusillade from the right of the defenders' line, which had emerged from some woods, and occupied the river bank west of the bridge, from which its fire enfiladed the road on the south side running diagonally up the heights on the right of the invaders' position. The main body of the enemy, un-

der Capt. Hemming, opened a sharp fire to protect the retreat of their men over the bridge. The 13th then prepared to force the crossing of the bridge. The enemy meanwhile retired up a ravine on to the hill overlooking the river, where they kept up a brisk fire. When the psychological moment had arrived F and G companies fixed bayonets and charged across with great clatter of feet on the bridge floor and flashing of steel in the morning. The river having been crossed the invaders' position became untenable, and they retreated higher up the hills towards the table land at the edge of which they formed line of battle. The 13th companies rapidly crossed the bridge, and, deploying on the south side, followed them up closely. The invaders had decided to make a stand at the top of the hills on the south side, but their ammunition was almost exhausted, and the line only kept up an occasional spluttering fire to define their position. On the right of their line a sunken road approached from the foot of the hill and emerged about 100 yards from it. A 13th company had been sent up this road, marching in sections, and, not hearing the firing, did not take the precautions usual when so near the enemy. Suddenly Major Vidal, of the regulars, saw a section of the defenders march out of the head of this sunken road with arms sloped and in blissful unconsciousness that they had nearly outflanked him. The sly little major didn't lose a moment. Calling on a half company to follow him, he drew his sword, yelled "Charge!" and came scampering down the hill at the head of his men, who charged and cheered in gallant style. Almost before the astonished section knew where it was, a subaltern and 20 men were captured. At the last moment they resisted vigorously, and in the melee Pte. W. A. Wells got shot in the neck with a blank cartridge by his rear rank man. He was sent back to the ambulance and had his head bandaged. The wound is not at all serious, but very painful, and the man will be marked for life. The column made quite an imposing appearance on the country roads, and the people came running out of the houses and fields to see them. To the credit of the 13th be it said that not a man fell out during the march, and they seemed to stand it better than the beefy regulars, half of whom were footsore when they got back to Wolseley barracks.

All London turned out on Sunday to see the church parade to St. Paul's Cathedral. The Hussars, 17th, 13th, and No. 1 company, R.R.C.I., took part.

The chaplain of the 13th preached and there was special music by the choir.

Though the morning had been fine thunder clouds rolled up during the afternoon, and shortly after the 13th left the park to entramp home the rain began to fall heavily.

At 4:10 the train moved out, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne" amid cheers and counter cheers, and Hamilton was reached at 8:55.

An immense crowd had gathered to receive the regiment, and the streets were lined with people along the whole route. It marched down Main and James streets

to the sweet tune of "Home, Sweet Home," and arrived at the Drill Hall where they were complimented by Col. Gibson on their excellent work and behavior, and were dismissed after the best outing ever enjoyed by the 13th.

The battalion was short of officers. Captains Tidswell and Ross were especially missed.

The London people left nothing undone to give the 13th a good time, and the boys will not soon forget the many kindnesses shown them.

The sergeants of the 13th went out to Hall's Corners on Tuesday night to assist in a concert given by No. 3 company, 77th Battalion. Capt. Ptolemy and Col. Gwyne presided, and was accompanied by Major Bertram, Capt. Knowles and Lieut. Price from Dundas. The programme, which consisted of over 20 pieces, was very much enjoyed. The sergeants gave an exhibition of physical drill and bayonet exercise, single stick and sword vs. bayonet, besides contributing several songs to the programme, all of which were much enjoyed.

It is unfortunate that the Minister of Militia cannot see his way clear to send the Hamilton, Guelph, and a couple of other battalions, noted for their splendid efficiency to the front, in order that at least a few batteries may be kept well drilled in order to take the field at a moment's notice, if need be. When volunteers do well, and at times even sacrifice themselves for the work, they should be encouraged.

## Kingston.

KINGSTON, June 10.—The Queen's Birthday has come and gone, and in other cities the spring drill season has closed, and the regiments are resting during the hot weather. The 14th P.W. O.R. is still drilling steadily, and officers and men are working as hard and as faithfully as though they had always received and were still receiving the utmost measure of "fair play" from the Government.

The regiment made an excellent showing in the Queen's Birthday reviews. The men marched as steadily as veterans, and the movements executed were performed with remarkable precision.

Capt. Hora of "D" company, and who is one of the crack shots of the regiment, has been appointed Regimental Musketry Instructor, and will undoubtedly do good service in that capacity.

The regimental team did not make as high a score in the Military Rifle League matches on Saturday, 1st inst., as was made at the corresponding match last year. This was chiefly owing to want of practice and to the unusually unfavorable atmospheric condition. This year the team totalled 724 points. Last year the total was 777.

The score made by each man is given below:

Lieut. A. Cunningham.....	89
Capt. Hora.....	79
Sergt. Milligan.....	79
Sergt. Roothame.....	74
Capt. White.....	73
Sergt.-Major Morgans.....	70
Pte. Hora.....	69
Sergt. Newman.....	69
Bugler Cotton.....	66
Pte. Anglin.....	65

It is probable that the 14th will be inspected during the last week in June or the first week in July.

No decision has been arrived at as to the regiment's annual trip on Dominion Day. Toronto and Hamilton are talked of as objective points, with the majority of the men in favor of the former. The battalion has been invited to participate in a celebration at Picton on Dominion Day. The 57th Battalion, Peterborough Rangers, will be present and the town will be en fete. A pleasant time is promised the corps should the invitation be accepted.

The forage caps purchased for the 14th by the officers of the regiment, have arrived from England by steamship *Mariposa* and were issued to the men last week. Authority has also been received for a new issue of belts, pouches and ball bags, which, with the new tunics just issued, will give every man in the battalion a complete outfit.

The closing exercises of the Royal Military College will be held on Thursday, 27th inst. The programme for the afternoon will be more interesting than ever, and will, as usual, be illustrative of the work done by the Cadets during the term.

The non-commissioned officers and men of "A" Battery R.C.A., have organized a Bicycle Club. A large number of the members of the corps are expert wheelmen—are among the city's crack riders in fact—and the club should be a success.

The battery has had two route marches this spring. On both occasions the objective point was Kingston Mills, and both times the men enjoyed the outing to the full.

Driver Kelly is under arrest for the theft of Government property. A citizen remarked a day or two ago, in speaking of the case: "If the Government will not pay the men the pittance they are supposed to receive as their daily pay, what are they to do but steal? And it is better that they should steal from the Government that misuses them than from each other, or from the citizens."

The men of the Battery did not receive a cent of their pay for the past month until Saturday last, 8th inst. Several desertions have taken place recently, caused, it is said, by the neglect of the authorities to pay the men at the proper time. They should be paid every week, and when they are compelled to go without their money, for a month at a time, there is little wonder that they become dissatisfied.

Surely Mr. Dickey's mind, which we were told was like a pure, white, blank sheet of paper, and was waiting for impressions, cannot fail to be impressed by this circumstance!

The Eighth Artillery officers who have been taking a special short course at the school of instruction at Tete du Pont barracks, completed their course on the 6th inst.

After they had signed the pay-roll they

were informed that there were no funds to pay them for the time they had spent at the school, and were forced to depart without their money. Some of them came from the Maritime Provinces, and several had brought sufficient money to pay their expenses while here, depending upon their pay for their return fares. These had to borrow enough money from friends to carry them home.

Sergt.-Major Morgans, R.M.C. and Sergt.-Major Kelly of the 8th (King's) Regiment, now stationed at Halifax, N.S., will engage in an athletic contest in the Opera House here on the evening of the 25th instant.

VEDETTE.

### Quebec.

7th June 1895.

The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, who have been interrupted in the completion of their annual training, due to the question of pay, will it is anticipated shortly take up their mounted duties as it is expected that their pay will be provided for in supplementary estimates.

Another three weeks will complete their training for the current year.

Captain R. E. W. Turner's ride round the Island of Orleans, which took up two days, was productive of excellent results. His troop were fully instructed in many duties which do not fall to the lot of the corps when engaged in their training at headquarters. Pitching and striking of tents, the selection of a camping ground, guards, etc., formed part of their duty, every detail of which was carefully looked after by that officer. The men upon their return looked sun burnt and their horses in excellent condition.

At the latter part of May the Hon. A. R. Dickey, Minister of Militia and Defence spent, a couple of days in the city. It is to be hoped that the unsightly fence which was put up during the repairs to the fortification walls adjoining St. John St. gate will be removed. But little remains to be done to the walls and which should be attended to immediately and the fence removed. Was the Hon. Minister shown this fence?

On the evening of the 1st inst., the Band of the Royal Canadian Artillery performed upon the Terrace, by kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Montzambert and officers. Being a beautiful evening a large number of the citizens took the advantage of listening of this fine band.

A special General Meeting of the 8th R. R. Rifle Association was held on the 29th of May at the Drill Hall. The following Captains of rifle teams were elected:—Martini Henry teams, Mr. W. H. Davidson and Sergt. R. Hartley; Snider team, Sergt. H. Hull.

The annual matches of this Battalion will take place on Wednesday the 21st of August next.

Shooting for the aggregate commenced on the 1st June to finish on the 17th of August, both dates inclusive, eight best scores made on Wednesdays and Saturdays to count for the aggregate.

The Rifle Association elected the following Officers:—President, Lieut.-Col. Geo. R. White; Vice-Presidents, Majors, G. E. A. Jones and J. S. Dunbar; Secretary, Mr. W. Champion; Asst.-Secretary, Corporal A. E. Swift; Treasurer, Mr. Russell Hale; Committee:—A. Co., Capt. VanFelson and Sergt. Margan; B. Co., Mr. W. H. Davidson and Sergt. Harrington; C. Co., Captain O. B. C. Richardson and Sergt. Norton; D. Co., Mr. R. Davidson and Private Stoba; E. Co., Mr. T. W. S. Dunn and Sergt. Hay; F. Co., Sergts. Hull and Sutherland; Staff Sergt. Dewfall.

The Levis Rifle Association elected the following officers for the current year:—Patron, Hon. L. O. Taillon; Vice-Patrons, A. Baker, M.P.P. and Geo. T. Davie; Hon. President, Louis E. Couture; Hon. Vice-Presidents, J. E. Mercier and J. B. Michaud; Hon. Directors, J. B. Boutin, E. Dupre, P. Bourassa, E. Belleau; President, I. N. Belleau, Q.C.; Vice-Presidents, A. Turgeon, M. P.P., N. Edmond; Treasurer, E. Labadie; Asst.-Treasurer, Jos. Carrier; Secretary, Jos. Scherrer; Asst.-Secretary, Jos. Paradis; Directors:—U. Valiquet, Sergt.-Major Richard, P. E. Begin, J. Boutin, Bourasa, C. H. Carrier. Committee:—Major G. S. Vien, Capt. C. G. Beaulieu, Capt. J. O. Martineau.

Sergt. M. de B. Saillifant, of the Royal Canadian Artillery was married on the 1st of June to Miss Annie Dixon, daughter of Wm. Dixon, foreman of the Government Cartridge Factory. The ceremony took place at the Methodist Church at 3 p. m., and was witnessed by a number of the friends of both the bride and bridegroom.

The Royal Canadian Artillery Minstrels gave an entertainment in the Citadel Theatre on the evening of the 22nd of May, which was well attended and enjoyed by those present. Among those who contributed to the evening's amusement may be mentioned:—Sgt.-Major Fellows, Sergt. O'Hagan, Corpl. Lefleur, Gunners, Brooks, Monaghan, Ferguson, Nauffis, Sergt. Wool, Corpl. Jordan, Trumpeters Robert and Baugh.

The contemplated reduction in the strength of the Permanent Corps stationed in this city is such as to create considerable uneasiness and dissatisfaction, and is calculated to have an effect upon the Corps which will not prove favourable by any means. The R. C. A. are decidedly in a more efficient position today than they have been in many years, due to the energy and hard work which Major-General Herbert undertook when assuming command of the Canadian Militia. Having bestowed more attention to the Permanent Corps than has been shown by his predecessors, we have

as a result a very marked improvement and as a rule find the officers working with a determination to do their utmost to improve that aim of the service and make themselves useful as instructors. The present strength of the artillery here is just such as to create interest in the work the officers have to perform, and to reduce the number as it is contemplated will certainly tend to remove that interest to a large extent as it means they will have to work with a comparatively small number of men. It is most unfortunate for this country that political interference in militia matters is constantly cropping up, with the result that efficiency is never taken into consideration and results to the disadvantage of the militia on every possible occasion.

### Montreal.

It will take a rattling good battalion to take the Sir Donald A. Smith cup away from the Victoria Rifles this year. This was the opinion of all who saw the splendid annual inspection of the battalion on Saturday the first instant. Among the spectators was Lieut.-Col. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia, who personally inspected three of the companies, and expressed himself well pleased. The parade state was as follows: Field officers, Lieut. Col. Starke, Major Sims and Major Busted. No. 1 Company, Capt. Pope, Lt. Henderson, 3, rank and file; No. 2 Company, Lieut. Starke, 34 rank and file; No. 3 Company, Capt. Meakins, Lieut. Fisher, 44; No. 4 Company, Capt. Rodden, Lt. Hubbard, 2nd Lt. Patton, 49; No. 5 Company, Capt. Wilson, 2nd Lt. Rodden, 37; No. 6 Company, Capt. Ogilvie, Lt. McAdam, 44; Brass Band 34; buglers 25; pioneers 6, maxim gun detachment, Lieut. Badgely and 12 men; cyclists, 10; ambulance, 12; staff sergeants, 6; Staff Officers Adjutant, Capt. Hamilton; Surgeon, Dr. Campbell; Paymaster, Major Radiger. Total muster, 363. Before dismissal the battalion was heartily complimented both by Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., the inspecting officer and by Lieut.-Col. Starke. The compliments were well deserved for the battalion was splendidly turned out and did really fine work. The march past was not altogether a brilliant success, but that is rather creditable to the regiment than otherwise as it shows that the "Vics" have grown out of child's estate and appreciate mere show movements at their proper value. The battalion drill was the strong point of the inspection, the precision shown emphasizing the value of the company drill of which the battalion had so much during the winter. The programme included nearly everything in the way of half battalion work and square formations.

The annual competition among the city cadet corps for the handsome flag donated by the Duke of Connaught in commemoration of the cadet parade on the occasion of his last visit to Montreal took place on Friday the 7th, before Captain Wadmore, Q.R.C.I., and resulted in a magnificent exhibition of drill. General regret was expressed that the winners last year, the St. Mary's College Cadets were not entered for the competition. Three companies entered from the Mount St. Louis College Cadets and one from the Highland Cadets. The instructor of the college boys is Major Atkinson, Adjutant of the 6th Fusiliers and of the young militias, Captain Fred Lydon, Adjutant of the Royal Scots. The personnel of the competing companies was as follows:

Mount St. Louis No. 1—Captain J. A. Pelletier, Lieuts. C. Wilson and W. Gul-

liver, Sergts. Tansey, Lionais, Gravel and Begin.

No. 2 company—Capt. Parizeau, Lieuts. Valade and Baillegeon, Sergts. O'Brien and Dubuc.

No. 3 company—Capt. O'Brien, Capt. Doucet; Lieuts. Rolland and Hubert; Sergts. Doucet, Connolly, Lapierre and Newall.

Highland Cadets—Capt. Lydon, Lieuts. Kyle and Walker, Col.-Sergt. Phillips, Segts. Lydon and Copeland.

Each company was 42 strong.

Capt. Wadmore gave the following result from his figures; First, No. 1 company, Mount St. Louis Cadets; second, No. 2 company; third, Highland Cadets; fourth, No. 3 company. He would not make public the exact score, but stated that No. 2 and the Highland Cadets were very close.

After the usual congratulatory speeches and cheers, the winners marched through the city bearing their well-won trophy.

Efficiency prizes are getting to be quite the thing in the different Montreal battalions. Major Ogilvy of the Garrison Artillery has given to his corps \$100 to be divided into efficiency prizes. The company making the most points in artillery work at the inspection is to receive a prize of fifty dollars, while the balance of the hundred dollars is to be divided as prizes among the non-coms making the highest number of points for answers to questions.

The 65th Mount Royal Rifles are bound to make a good showing at Quebec if drill instructors can do it. Major D'Orsonens the Adjutant of the battalion, himself a splendid drill instructor, is supervising the drill as a whole, Sergeant Instructor Rivet, of the Victorias, has been engaged as battalion instructor, and Sergeant Major Phillips, of St. Johns School has been engaged to instruct the company entered for the competition at Quebec on Dominion day.

The Montreal Field Battery made a splendid showing at their parade at the inauguration of the Macdonald monument on June 6th. The gun teams were all gray horses, the officers's chargers being coal blacks. An effort will be made to keep the battery up as a grey battery.

The rest of the military display at the inauguration consisted of an escort for the Governor General, furnished by number one Troop of the Duke of Connaught's Own Canadian Hussars under Captain Clerk and a guard of honor consisting of a company of fifty men each from the Garrison Artillery, Prince of Wales Regiment, Victoria Rifles, Royal Scots, 6th Fusiliers and 65th Mount Royal Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Butler, 1st P. W. R. commanded with Majors Ibbotson 5th R. R., and Sims 3rd V. R. C. as Majors, and Major Atkinson 6th Fusiliers as Adjutant.

Lieut.-Colonel Burland, commanding the 6th Fusiliers has left for Europe on an extended trip undertaken for the benefit of his health, and in the meantime the inspection of the battalion has been postponed until the autumn.

The Prince of Wales Regiment passed its annual inspection before Lieut.-Col. Houghton D.A.G. on Saturday 8th inst. The battalion looked well and drilled well, although there was considerable unsteadiness in the physical drill and manual exercise.

The parade state showed 268 officers and men on parade as follows: Lieut.-Col. Butler, commanding, Major Cooke, Captain and Adjutant Bond. No. 1 company, Lieut.-Col. Hood, Lieutenants Stewart and Hutchinson 47 strong. No. 2 company, Capt. Brown, Lieut. Robinson, 43 strong. No. 3 company, Capt. Finlayson, Lieut. Dobbin, 42 strong. No.

company 4 Capt. Dobbin, Lieut. W. E. Brown, 35 strong. No. 5 company, Lieuts. Smith and Laurie, 43 strong. No. 6 company, Capt. Porteous, Lieut. Butler, 47 strong.

### The 65th At Church.

The battalion mustered two hundred and fifty strong at the Drill Hall at eight o'clock, and, under command of Lt.-Col. Prevost, headed by the band of the regiment, marched by way of Craig street Beaver Hall Hill and Dorchester street to the Cathedral, which was reached at about ten o'clock. High Mass commenced at the usual hour, His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal officiating. The altar was beautifully adorned with evergreens and flowers. An orchestra of some fifteen instruments accompanied the mass. Solos were rendered by Messrs. Guilmette, Pelletier and Lebel.

An eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Racicot. He congratulated the volunteers upon their presence in church which he hailed as an encouraging sign. After mass, the battalion reformed and returned to the Drill Hall. The turn out is agreed to have been a very creditable one in all respects, and the marching and general appearance of the men were greatly admired along the route.

The results of the competition in the Victoria Rifles for the Sims and the Hamilton cups have been announced. No. 4 Company, Captain Rodden, wins both cups.

The totals of each company in the competition for the Sims cup are as follows: No. 1 Company, 381.5; No. 2 Company, 386.2; No. 3 Company, 429.2; No. 4 Company, 444.7; No. 5 Company, 372.7; No. 6 Company, 423.1. With the fine showing of 444.7, No. 4 Company carries off the prize.

For the Sims cup the number of points allotted in each department is: Attendance at parade, 100 points; attendance at annual inspection, 1 point per man; clothing and accoutrements, 1 point per man; company books and interior economy, 30 points; company drill, 100 points; manual and firing exercises, 40 points; officers questions, 6 points; non-com. officers' questions, 48 points; attendance at target practice, 1 point per man; figure of merit, 80 points.

The Hamilton cup was for section drill and was won by number four Company by a total of 106 points. The marks in detail are as follows:

No. 1 company—Section No. 1, 64.3 points; section No. 2, 43.7 points; section No. 3, 73.0 points section No. 4, 72.1 point.

No. 2 company—Section No. 1, 71.05 points; section No. 2, 66.4 points; section No. 3, 63.85 points; section No. 4, 67.7 points.

No. 3 company—Section No. 1, 78.15 points; section No. 2, 90. points; section 3, 75.55 points; section No. 4, 88.05 points.

No. 4 company—Section No. 1, 88.25 points; section No. 2, 99.35 points; No. 3, 106. points; section No. 4, 91.6 points.

No. 5 company—Section No. 1, 71.15 points; section No. 2, 87.4 points; section No. 3, 57.6 points; section No. 4, 58.85 points.

No. 6 company—Section No. 1, 88.75 points; section No. 2, 88.60 points; section No. 3, 81.8 points; section No. 4, 73.55 points.

From the range:—

"Musketry Instructor"—"Now, Private Finnerty, can you explain what you mean by a 'fine sight'?"

Pte. Finnerty—"Faith! and the finest sight, that iver I saw, wuz two dinners on wan plate!"

# The Canadian Military Rifle League.

The first match of the season was shot on June 1st, with the exception that the Montreal teams, by special permission, had fired on May 25th.

The scores all through were very good, the "Gatineau Beavers" once again leading the ten-men teams.

In the individual scores Pte Jas. H. Simpson, of the Guelph Rifle Association, established a Canadian match record, by making the fine score of 101 at the three ranges. We append the official scores made in the match.

The following are the scores made in the first C. M. R. League match:

### MARTINI SERIES.

#### 43rd BATTALION, OTTAWA. 1st TEAM.

	200	400	500	
	yds	yds	yds	to 1
Capt E. D. Sutherland.....	32	35	30	— 97
Capt W. A. Jameson.....	29	34	31	— 94
Lt R. A. Helmer.....	31	33	29	— 93
Pte W. S. Odell.....	28	32	31	— 91
Capt B. H. Bell.....	29	31	31	— 90
Lt T. C. Boville.....	27	32	31	— 90
Pte C. S. Scott.....	29	34	27	— 90
Lt J. E. Hutcheson.....	28	33	28	— 89
Pte W. F. Mason.....	28	32	28	— 88
Sgt L. G. Perkins.....	26	28	30	— 84
	287	324	296	907

Weather, hot; wind, gentle and steady, 3 o'clock; light, bright.

#### 50th BATTALION, CORNWALL.

Lt Weller.....	29	35	34	— 98
Sgt A. A. Smith.....	31	32	31	— 94
Lt Rumlions.....	32	32	30	— 94
Pte E. H. Brown.....	29	31	33	— 93
Sgt R. Corrigan.....	29	31	31	— 91
Pte A. McDonald.....	26	30	32	— 88
Capt J. F. Smart.....	26	30	28	— 84
Bug A. T. Porteous.....	27	26	28	— 81
Pte E. Rumlions.....	27	27	27	— 81
Pte J. F. Abbott.....	25	30	25	— 80
	281	304	299	884

Weather, fair; wind; 9 o'clock; light, good.

#### 13th BATTALION, HAMILTON.

Lt W. L. Ross.....	32	30	33	— 95
Sgt D. Garson.....	29	29	34	— 92
Sgt D. Mitchell.....	29	29	31	— 89
Col-Sgt E. Skedden.....	28	33	28	— 89
Sgt T. Mitchell.....	29	34	25	— 88
Sgt-Maj S. Huggins.....	27	31	29	— 87
Sgt H. Marris.....	29	32	25	— 86
Pte A. Murdoch.....	26	30	27	— 83
Sgt A. Miller.....	28	27	27	— 82
Pte T. A. Bertram.....	29	31	22	— 82
	286	306	281	873

Weather, fine; wind, moderate and variable, 3 o'clock; light, good.

#### GUELPH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Jas. H. Simpson.....	33	34	34	— 101
Chas. Crowe.....	35	30	31	— 96
H. B. Heller.....	28	31	33	— 92
John Ogg.....	30	29	29	— 88
C. Armstrong.....	28	31	27	— 86
Walter Macdonald.....	28	28	29	— 85
Geo. Sleeman.....	27	32	23	— 82
John Crowe.....	27	30	24	— 81
Geo. A. Sleeman.....	23	25	31	— 79
Wm. Gould.....	28	23	26	— 77
	287	293	287	867

Weather, not stated.

#### 3rd VICTORIA RIFLES, MONTREAL.

##### 1st TEAM.

Lt C. L. McAdam.....	30	32	31	— 96
Pte R. Bimmore.....	30	28	34	— 92
Pte K. Mathews.....	29	30	31	— 91
Pte G. E. Robertson.....	30	29	31	— 90
Sgt D. McCrae.....	29	33	27	— 89
Capt M. Pope.....	31	27	30	— 88
Pte A. Thompson.....	25	32	30	— 87
Pte Wm. Mills.....	28	29	23	— 80
Pte R. Kough.....	27	26	20	— 73
Sgt-Maj P. Gorman.....	25	22	19	— 66
	294	288	279	861

Weather, fine; wind; 10 o'clock; light, bright and hazy.

### OTHER SCORES.

Hespeller R. A.....	851
45th Battalion, 1st Team, Lindsay.....	849
Q. O. R., 1st Team, Toronto.....	848
7th Battalion, London.....	846
8th Battalion, 1st Team, Quebec.....	843
G. G. F. G., 1st Team, Ottawa.....	831
Halifax G. A., 1st Team, Halifax.....	833
P. W. R., 1st Team, Montreal.....	823
57th Battalion, Peterborough.....	814
Truro R. C., 1st Team, Truro.....	811
43rd Battalion, 2nd Team, Ottawa.....	805
Oshawa R. C.....	804
Kentville R. A., 1st Team, Kentville, N.S.....	801
Sussex Vale R. C., Sussex.....	800
Br. Columbia, S. A., No. 4 Co., New West-	

minster.....	798
Ottawa R. C.....	798
48th Highlanders, Toronto.....	790
30th, 4th Team, Erin.....	784
6th, 1st Team, Montreal.....	778
62nd, 1st Team, St. John.....	773
43rd, 3rd Team, Ottawa.....	768
Halifax G. A., 2nd Team.....	765
5th Royal Scots, 1st Team.....	761
Co. Grey R. A., 1st Team, Owen Sound.....	751
30th, 1st Team, Guelph.....	747
Royal Can. Art., 1st Team, Quebec.....	746
Tilbury East R. A.....	745
Montreal G. A., 1st team.....	745
12th Battalion, Toronto.....	727
14th Battalion, Kingston.....	724
Tilbury East R. A., 2nd Team.....	723
Q. O. R., 2nd Team.....	721
63rd, 1st Team, Halifax.....	720
30th, 7th Team.....	711
Sudbury R. A.....	709
71st Fredericton.....	699
P. W. R., 2nd Team.....	699
77th Dundas.....	696
Truro R. C., 2nd Team.....	692
45th, 2nd Team, Lindsay.....	686
69th, 1st Team, Paradise, N. S.....	685
30th, 3rd Team.....	687
47th.....	666
"A" Troop, R. C. Dragoons, Toronto.....	659
30th, 6th Team.....	655
No. 2 Co. R. C. I., Toronto.....	647
St. John Rifle Co., St. John, N. B.....	640
Cobourg R. A.....	638
8th, 2nd Team.....	632
72nd, 1st Team, Wilmet, N. S.....	630
30th, 5th Team.....	612
48th, 2nd Team.....	607
30th, 2nd Team.....	598
P. W. R., 3rd Team.....	593
Pembroke R. A.....	583
Halifax G. A., 3rd Team.....	576
Sackville R. C.....	572
R. C. A., 2nd Team.....	548
G. G. F. G., 2nd Team.....	542
3 V. R. C., 2nd Team.....	526
62nd, 2nd Team.....	494
R. C. A., 3rd Team.....	483
Mattawa R. C.....	475

The following are some of the high individual scores in the Martini series:

J. H. Simpson, Guelph R. A.....	101
Lt J. L. Weller, 50th.....	98
Sgt-Maj Currie, 5th.....	97
Capt Sutherland, 43rd.....	97
Lt McAdam, 3rd V. R.....	96
Chas. Crowe, Guelph, R. A.....	96
Sgt Drysdale, P. W. R.....	95
Col-Sgt Henderson, 62nd.....	95
R. Dillon, Oshawa R. A.....	95
Pte Pilkie, 13th.....	95
Lt Ross, 13th.....	95
Lt Coubray, 39th.....	95
Pte Coubray, 39th.....	95

### SNIDER SERIES.

#### 13th BATTALION. 1st TEAM.

	200	400	500	
	yds	yds	yds	to 1
Pte C. E. Madgett.....	32	31	31	— 94
Maj J. J. Mason.....	28	32	33	— 93
Pte J. Cleaves.....	30	35	24	— 89
Sgt H. McNettly.....	28	31	29	— 88
Sgt W. Will.....	29	30	28	— 87
Sgt E. F. Rymal.....	27	35	25	— 87
Sgt E. G. Mason.....	28	27	29	— 84
Lt A. Pain.....	26	30	28	— 84
Pte A. Robertson.....	26	29	28	— 83
Sgt A. B. Hopkins.....	25	32	22	— 79
	279	312	277	868

Weather, fine; wind, moderate and variable 3 o'clock; light, good.

### GRAND TRUNK RIFLE ASS'N, MONTREAL.

#### 1st TEAM.

	200	400	500	
	yds	yds	yds	to 1
T. Dalymple.....	30	32	38	— 95
A. Reid.....	23	33	30	— 86
J. Ward.....	24	32	30	— 86
L. Jehu.....	29	34	23	— 86
J. C. Wilson.....	20	30	28	— 84
A. Harrison.....	32	28	28	— 83
C. Morrice.....	25	28	29	— 82
J. Farrar.....	26	23	26	— 75
G. Long.....	25	22	21	— 68
M. O'Brien.....	21	25	18	— 64
	261	287	261	809

Weather, warm; wind; 9 o'clock; light, bright.

#### SASKATCHEWAN RIFLE ASS'N, PRINCE ALBERT.

O. St. Denis.....	30	33	30	— 93
W. Parker.....	24	35	28	— 87
Jas. McKay.....	28	31	27	— 86
T. J. Agnew.....	28	25	28	— 81
R. B. Harley.....	27	33	21	— 81
A. Kerr.....	26	24	27	— 77
T. C. Baker.....	22	32	23	— 77
D. H. Williamson.....	21	29	24	— 74
Jos. Walton.....	26	25	23	— 74
J. W. Weeks.....	24	25	16	— 65
	256	292	247	795

Weather, raining; wind; 7 o'clock; light, bad

### OTHER SCORES.

Orilla R. A.....	792
Temiscouata R. A., Fraserville.....	786
Co. Grey, R. A., Owen Sound.....	740
13th Batt., 2nd Team.....	722
13th Batt., 3rd Team.....	717
T. T. R. Rifle Ass'n, 2nd Team.....	690
Co. Perth, R. A., 1st Team, Stratford.....	684
Hemmingford R. A.....	674
77th Batt., 1st Team.....	671
13th Batt., 4th Team.....	670
Temiscouata R. A., 2nd Team.....	610
Levies R. A.....	630
8th Batt.....	630
40th Batt., Campbellford.....	618
57th Batt., Peterborough.....	614
13th Batt., 5th Team.....	585
38th Batt., Brantford.....	587
13th Batt., 5th Team.....	533
G. G. F. G., Ottawa.....	512
77th Batt., 2nd Team.....	494
New Brunswick G. A., St. John.....	454
13th Batt., 7th Team.....	423
Montreal G. A., No. 3 Co.....	391
Montreal G. A., No. 2 Co.....	363
Montreal G. A., No. 1 Co.....	357

The following are the highest scores in this series:

D. Dalymple, G. T. R. R. A.....	95
Pte C. D. Madgett, 13th Batt.....	94
Maj J. J. Mason, 13th Batt.....	93
O. St. Denis, Saskatchewan R. A.....	93
A. A. Fraser, Temiscouata R. A.....	91

## THE SPORTSMEN EXPOSITION.

Held in New York May 13th to 18th, as Viewed from a Military Point of View.

Written specially for THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

The first annual show of the Sportsmen's Exposition Association held in the amphitheatre of Madison Square Garden, New York City, from the 13th the 18th May last, was, without any doubt, an unqualified success.

This show was originated by Mr. Annin Tenner, the well known ballistic expert who came over to this country in the fall of '93, and made a strong but futile effort to establish a proof house and educate the American shooting public up to a point where they could appreciate what was good in fire arms and explosives.

The principal sportsmen's journals and several interested trade journals took up the project, and with the aid of the dealers, manufacturers and sportsmen of the country, pushed it through to success.

While the exhibits were of interest

mainly to sportsmen, and it was chiefly sportsmen who were in attendance, yet there was much that was very interesting to a rifleman from a military point of view. Among the vast number of exhibits of arms and ammunition I will mention the following that will likely be of interest to military riflemen.

The exhibit of the well known powder makers, Dupont de Nemours & Co., contained prismatic black powder in three sizes, that for guns larger than 6" being perforated, also cubical, hexagonal and sphero-hexagonal for guns under 6" bore. Smokless powder in round sticks about  $\frac{3}{4}$ " by 14" for 6" and 8" guns and in small thin flakes about 1-16" square for the United States 32" field gun.

Smokless powder for sporting and military rifles also a 30 caliber U. S. cartridge, with a piece cut out of the shell and covered with transparent mica to show the loading with powder in position. A sporting rifle was shown that had been fired one hundred times without cleaning. An examination showed the barrel to be in good condition with but little residuum of any sort remaining.

There was also shown samples of their black F F G musket powder as furnished the U. S. Government for use in the Springfield rifle. This with samples of charcoal, sulphur and saltpetre in the crude state and as refined at their own works, and willow wood from which the charcoal is made for their several grades of powder, also a block of service gun-cotton, as furnished the U. S. Government, completed the exhibit which was with all a very interesting one for the military rifleman.

The Colts Pat. Fire Arms Co. had on exhibition a ten barrel Gatling gun as made at the Colts Armory for the Gatling Gun Co. It takes the 45 cal. U.S.A. cartridge and is mounted on a cone stand for deck use. But what would attract most attention in their exhibit is the small weapon known as the Colt automatic gun. This gun is mounted on a tripod with a rack and screw for change of elevation, while the swivel head of the tripod admits of lateral movement to the extent of a complete revolution. It has a thick heavy barrel of hard nickel steel. The rapidity of fire of this gun heats the barrel until it will scorch paper, but because of the extra weight and hardness its efficiency is not impaired.

The mechanism of this gun is somewhat peculiar, a hole near the muzzle on the under side of the barrel is stopped by a plug on the end of a lever, the other end of which is hinged near the forward end of the firing mechanism.

The gas escaping through this operation depresses the lever, this actuates the mechanism which throws out the empty case and feeds another into place, the energy stored up in a spring returns the lever to its position before the discharge and fires the cartridge then in the chamber, upon which the above described operation is immediately repeated. The gun is provided with a handle not unlike a pistol, and a trigger. To operate the gun it is necessary to move the lever by hand to insert the first cartridge and then

pull the trigger, whereupon the gun will work automatically. If the trigger is held back the firing will be continuous at the rate of 400 per minute. If released after each shot the firing is deliberate in one shot each time the trigger is pressed and released.

It is made to take the U.S. Government 30 cal. cartridge with metal-jacketed-bullet.

The feed consists of a canvass strip somewhat like the canvass cartridge belts sometimes used by sportsmen. These strips contain from 100 to 500 cartridges, are contained in a wooden box on the side of the gun and are fed in one side of the mechanism and out of the other. The cartridges are simply pushed out of the recesses in the belt, leaving it in the same condition as before they are inserted.

The most excellent feature of this gun is its extreme light weight, being somewhat less than 100 pounds.

Some remarkable claims are made for this gun in the way of endurance, being fired a large number of times, subjected to a sand bath, &c., without affecting its working at all. The rapidity of fire does not seem to affect its accuracy or velocity, some remarkable targets being obtained with the gun working continuously at the rate of 400 shots per minute. While this gun has attracted considerable attention from the U. S. Government experts, we do not believe it has been subjected to an actual trial by them.

This company also had on exhibition their 38 cal. army and navy revolvers as furnished those arms of the service by the war and navy department. Also their old model army revolver, and a complete line of revolvers as made by this company and its predecessor Col. Colt, from 1835 up to the present, which was very interesting as a visual history of the development of the army revolver.

Your well known advertisers the Marlin Fire Arms Co. had probably the most complete exhibit of rifles shown in the building. There were rifles of various styles and sizes, finished in the natural wood, gold and silver plated and otherwise, including two rifles used by Annie Oakley on her last European tour. But there wasn't much of interest to a military rifleman except two repeating muskets and several very handsomely gotten up carbines.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Co. had on exhibition their well known Hotchkiss repeating muskets and combines, their single shot rifle adapted to the new army and navy cartridges. What most strikes one about these guns is the great thickness of the lanets over the chamber, with the rapid taper toward the muzzle. A few samples of the cartridges adapted to these arms were also shown. The most attractive part of their exhibit was a one powder Hotchkiss rapid fire gun made by the Hotchkiss company of Paris. In front of this was a 4" wrought iron plate that had been pierced by a 6 pdr. gun of the same make with three of the projectiles that had actually passed through the plate, these in almost perfect condition except a slight, scarcely noticeable up setting about the head. Common armor

piercing projectiles for 1, 3 and 6 pdr rapid fire guns, with some cut open to show internal shape, fuses in position, &c. Solid drawn brass cases from 1 pdr. up to 8" with the blanks from which they were drawn. The 8" cases are for the new navy nickel steel 8" gun. Percussion fuses for the above sizes. A 31-100 steel plate with three penetrations made by the 30 cal. army cartridge in the Winchester single shot rifle.

An old model repeating shot gun of 10 gauge with 24" barrel that has been favorably spoken of for use by militia and police as a riot gun, completed the extremely interesting exhibit of this company.

Peep the well known manufacturer of Lieje, Belgium, had in his very interesting exhibit samples of flint lock and muzzle loading percussion muskets as made by him for export trade, also cadet rifles for military schools made on the well known Remington system. One of the most interesting and attractive exhibits of the whole exposition was that of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. On one end of their platform was an old revolutionary cannon of the period 1749-1798 found at Germantown, Pa. At the other end was a handsome sample of the Driggs-Schroeder rapid fire gun, a six pounder. In front of it was a 4" wrought iron plate that had been pierced ten times by one of these guns with 6 pdr. projectiles. This gun is especially rapid and easy to work. The breech block when open lies horizontally with the top towards the rear. A single movement of the hand lever turns it upright and raises it into place where projections on the block enter recesses in the body of the gun. It would seem to very securely protect the operator from premature or accidental discharge. The Cramps, the well known ship builders of Philadelphia, manufactured this gun for the U.S. Navy. The gun shown had a cone stand for deck use. The front sight was a ring with cross bars, while the rear sight was a similar ring with double cross bars. This arrangement ought to admit of very accurate alignment, but would not be very efficient for rapid use. The method of elevating the rear sight is by rack and pinion and looked to be very rapid, positive and secure; the windgauge on the rear sight, while rapid did not seem to be very secure. While on the subject of sight I might mention that the front sight on the Colt automatic gun is a ring with cross bars and a rear sight of the Buffington pattern. The Hotchkiss rear sight was similar to a military rifle sight, with a simple cone front sight. The Driggs-Schroeder is fitted with a hydraulic recoil mount that allow a recoil movement of about 8".

This company also exhibited samples of primers for rapid fire gun cases, fuses and friction cannon primers, a Krag-Jorgensen 30 cal. U.S. army rifle with cut off, safety, &c.

If the writer may pass judgment on military arms, I would say that this arm looks crude and awkward as compared to some of the handsome military repeaters shown nearby by the Remington Arms Co.

Among the exhibits of this company were two gun stands containing samples of all the various models of military rifles made by them. Each one had a card attached with name and other data from which your correspondent gleaned the following list :

Military repeaters.

Remington, 30 cal. U.S.A. cartridge.

Rem. Lee, 45 cal. Chinese models with sword bayonet. 35,000 of these furnished China.

Rem. Lee 45 cal. U.S.A.

Rem. Keene, 45 cal. U.S. Frontier model.

Rem. U.S. Navy No. 5, 236 cal.

Rem. U.S. Navy 45 cal.

Rem. U.S. Navy No. 4, 236 cal.

Rem. Keene, 45 cal. U.S.A.

Rem. U.S. Navy No. 2, 236 cal.

Rem. Lee, 433 cal., 300 furnished New Zealand.

English Lee, 303 cal., Remington make.

Rem. Lee, 433 cal., Spanish model.

Rem. 45 cal., Egyptian model, 150,000 furnished Egypt.

Military single shot rifles. Rem. Spanish model, 5,000 furnished San Domingo.

Rem. 45 cal. Roumanian model, sword bayonet with bronze handle, as furnished Roumania.

Rem. 58 cal., Harpers-ferry musket transformed.

Rem. 57 cal., Springfield musket transformed, sword bayonet.

Rem. 433, French model, 150,000 furnished France.

Rem. 433, Cuban model, 164,000 furnished Cuba.

Rem. 433, Egyptian model, sword bayonet, 150,000 furnished Egypt.

Rem. 433, Spanish model, 10,000 furnished Peru.

Rem. 433, Spanish model 4000 furnished Nicaragua.

Rem. 433, Spanish model, 5000 furnished Salvador.

Rem. 433, Spanish model, 5000 furnished Hayti.

Rem. 433, Spanish model, 10,000 furnished Gautemala.

Rem. 50 cal., cadet.

Rem. 433 cal., Spanish model, 324,000 furnished Spain.

Rem. Greek model, 433 cal.

Rem. Japanese model, 48 cal.

Rem. 433, Egyptian model, 10,000 furnished Persia.

Rem. 48 cal., Sweedish model, 30,000 furnished Sweden.

Rem. 433 cal., Argentine model, sword bayonet, 76,000 furnished Argentina.

Rem. Spanish model, as furnished to Honduras.

Rem. 433 cal., Chinese model.

Rem. 433 cal., Spanish model, 158,000 furnished Mexico.

Rem. 433 cal., Spanish model, 59,000 furnished Chili.

This was a very interesting exhibit to any one interested in military rifles. While it would be impossible to describe each model minutely, one can say that all the single rifles were built on the old Remington system of hinged breech block and the repeaters were but modifications of the Remington-Keene and

Remington-Lee actions. The Remington Navy rifles, numbers 2405, were samples of five different models made by the Remington company and submitted to the Navy, small Arms Board for trial. They were a good example of the fine results achieved in modern military rifles.

Mr. Wm. Lyman, the sight manufacturer, who is well known to all Canadian riflemen, had an attractive exhibit of his goods. There was shown two revolvers, one a Colt-Bisley model, 38 cal., the other a Smith & Wesson 45 cal. Army cartridge, both equipped with his well known front revolvers sight and his new rear revolver sight which has just been placed on the market. It is pronounced by experts who have used it the best and most accurate revolver sight yet produced.

The Smokless Powder Co., of England, had samples of their rifleite for various calibers.

The American E. C. Powder Co., showed samples of their new smokless rifle powder.

The manufacturers of the Spencer Repeating shot gun had on exhibition one of their riot guns, which have been adopted by the U. S. Army as the Regulation Prison Guard gun. The State of Ohio has adopted it as a riot gun for use by the State militia.

This gun, the invention of C. M. Spencer, the inventor of the old Spencer Magazine Rifle, used so successfully during the civil war, has been subjected to all the tests that Magazine Rifles are put to at the U. S. Arsenal at Springfield. Some of these tests have resulted as follows: Firing for rapidity 6 shots in 2.58 seconds. Firing for accuracy 73 hits out of 87 shots. (target not given) Penetration at 100 yards nearly two inches of pine (size of shot not stated). Excessive charges used up to 150 grains powder and 1020 grains shot.

The exhibit of the American Smokeless Powder Co. was one of the most attractive, and to the writer the most interesting display in the whole building. This company with its predecessor, the Leonard company, have spent \$40,000 in experiments and experimental work before they were satisfied to place their product on the market, and now they are having the success such sound business policy merits, having on hand all the orders they can fill, necessitating the construction of a new plant of very large capacity.

There was shown samples of powder for the Krag-Jorgensen 30 cal. U. S. Army rifle, for the 3-2" field gun? Driggs-Schroeder rapid fire gun and cannon powder up to 8"

This powder is made in strings similar to the method used in the manufacture of cordite and then cut into short pieces for use in rifles and field guns, while that used in cannon is left in long sticks. The size of these cylindrical sticks or strings varies of course with the guns for which it is intended. That for the Army rifle being about 1-20 inch in diameter, while the 8" powder is about 1 1/2 inch in diameter. Field gun powder is in short tubes about 1/2 inch long by 3/8 diameter with a large hole through the center, not unlike a piece of macaroni.

This is a progressive burning powder, giving extremely high velocities with remarkably low chamber pressures, while it leaves the gun very clean, with no injurious results from the residuum.

This is about all that could be seen at the exposition that would be of much interest to a military rifleman.

The exposition itself was a success financially and it is supposed it will be repeated next year.

In conclusion your correspondent would mention the kind and courteous manner in which he was received by the management and especially the efficient and genial Press Agent of Madison Square Garden, Mr. Chas. Chamberlain.

R. H. BLAIN.

### Formosa.

The Island of Formosa, which has lately taken a prominent place in Eastern affairs by adopting revolutionary tactics and ignoring the powers that be in Peking, is of vast importance both from a strategical point of view and owing to the exceptional defensive powers its formation naturally lends it. No opportunity has been lost in utilising these to the utmost, with the result that the island is practically an impregnable fortress, every point of vantage having been fortified. It may prove itself no slight stumbling block in the path of the victorious Japanese. Under German supervision and experience natural strongholds have been converted into unassailable defences, armed with Armstrong and Krupp guns of modern type, and, and, as is the Tamsui harbour, connected by long lines of newly-made trenches, enabling troops to march out of sight and fire of the enemy. The forts crowning the heights that surround the narrow entrance of Kelung harbour, are all supplied with guns of recent manufacture, and are capable of giving effective resistance where attack will probably first be made. They are manned by 25,000 troops, all well commanded and under strict régime. The garrison of the island numbers, 80,000 men, the pick of whom for fighting purposes are the Hakkas—a hardy race accustomed to guerilla warfare, who drove the French from the island in 1884. The infantry are well equipped and armed with repeating Winchester and Lee rifles, and are in receipt of regular pay. The arsenal at Taipeifu possesses a complete rolling mill, and has been manufacturing ammunition for four years, which will give abundance in hand even for a protracted siege.—*Naval and Military Record*.

### The Gold-Mounted Rifle.

I heard a fable the other day to the following effect: "Once upon a time an Indian rajah had made for him, regardless of expense, a beautiful sporting rifle. It was of the best quality, built by an English maker, and highly finished with inlaid ivory and gold. And he hung it up as a thing of beauty in his palace. By and by there came a party of European sportsmen to stay with him and to shoot. Daily they went to the jungles and returned with heavy bags—all expecting the rajah himself. At length he addressed his guests and said, 'How is it that I with my beautiful gun can shoot nothing, while you with your plain and shabby weapons kill so much? What is the secret?' The only advice they could give him was, 'A modicum of oil in your locks and bore, and a full amount of practice.'—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

**Gleanings.**

A propos of the Chitral campaign, M. Labouchère of London "Truth" says: "Every one knows the policy of 'trailing the coat,' which is pursued with such success by British statesmanship on the Indian and other frontiers. It consists in sending over the frontier a small force, large enough to alarm the natives, but not large enough to prevent them attacking it. They attack. A 'British reverse' ensues. Thereupon the national honor requires us to at once advance in force, and avenge the insult by conquering the 'aggressors' and annexing their territory. This policy is not only hard on the British force which serves the purpose of a decoy. Its position is that of the lamb tied to a stake by the huntsman who desires to shoot a tiger or other beast of prey, and doomed to be mangled while the sportsman pots his game from a neighboring tree."—*Army and Navy Journal.*

Our readers will remember the sad circumstances under which some four years ago four midshipmen of the *Warspite* lost their lives off Vancouver's Island by the capsizing of a canoe. To perpetuate the memory of these unfortunate boys a monument in the form of a Celtic cross is to be erected near the little Anglican church at Esquimalt. The church overlooks the bay where the tragic mishap occurred, and the monument will be placed in a position to be visible from the high road from the dock-yard to Victoria. The naval authorities have been requested to help in forwarding the monument to its destination by allowing it to be carried to Esquimalt by the next ship going to the Pacific.

**Cordite.**

In view of the mooted introduction of smokeless powder in Canada, the following will be of interest:

A curious feature of the review at Portsmouth on the Queen's Birthday, which was witnessed by the son of the Ameer of

Afghanistan, was the use of cordite blank cartridges by the troops who occupied the centre of the line, and owing to its smokeless character thousands of people were led to suppose that some 500 men had not fired through scarcity of ammunition or some such cause. In the recent discussion on army reorganisation much capital was made out of the theory that our army is a parade rather than a fighting force but if the *feu de joie* is to be a smokeless demonstration, half the *eclat* of such functions will be gone, and with it the notion that our army is only a parade force. But there is a far greater objection to cordite. The royal Marine Artillery have been provided with this ammunition for more than six months. The corps was one of the first to be supplied with the magazine rifle for experimental purposes, and the report of the musketry officers was so favourable that the Government lost no time adopting the arm. But so far as the experiments with cordite have gone the explosive has not given complete satisfaction. It is said that after firing seven rounds it is necessary to clean the barrel of the rifle owing to the clogging properties of the new powder, and that if the cleaning process be delayed for more than ten minutes the adhesions are exceedingly difficult to remove. Now, it is obvious that in action it will be impossible for a man to clean his rifle at every seven rounds, while if neglect to do so involves a clogging of the barrel such serious accidents may arise as to raise very grave questions with regard to the wisdom of the authorities in adopting it. Cordite has had many champions in high quarters and quite as many detractors, but the Royal Marine Artillery have discovered a really practical objection, while others have been combatting the new explosive theoretically. Many cases could be cited where pieces of artillery have burst through an imperfect sponging out of the gun, but if cordite has such a sticking propensity as has been discovered at Eastney, the work of sponging out will become more onerous than ever, with a corresponding increase in the risks incurred.—*Naval and Military Record.*

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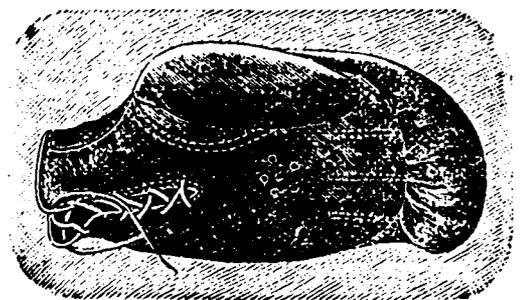
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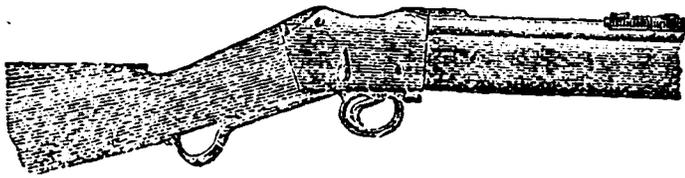
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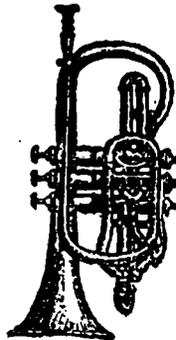
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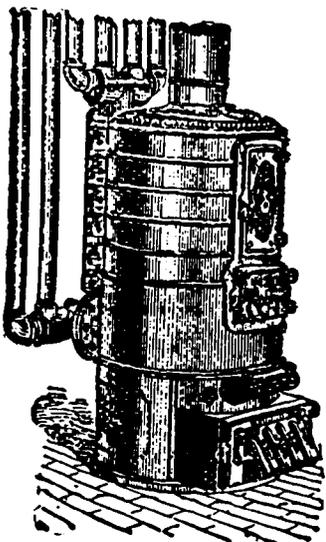
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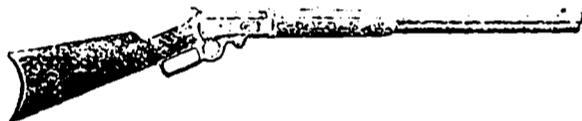
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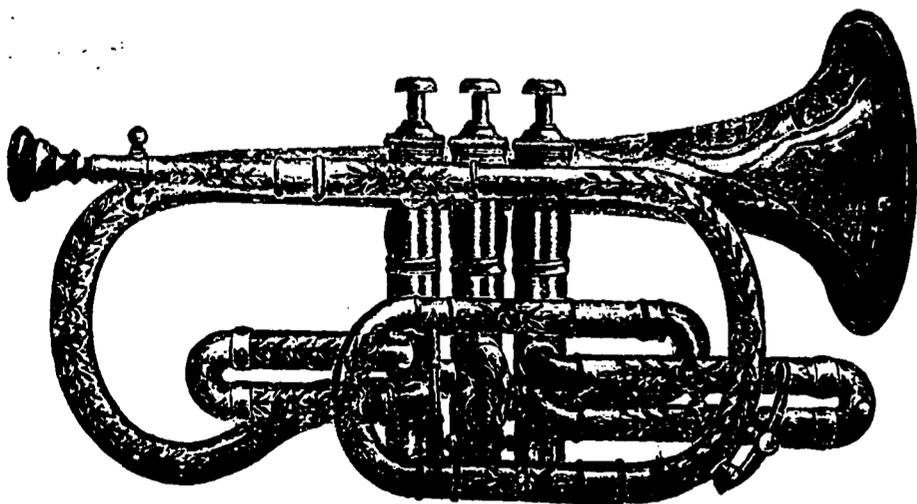
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