

Vol. X.
No. 4

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 15, 1895.

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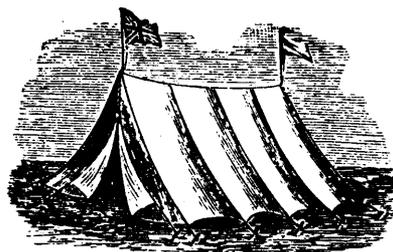
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THE CANADIAN

Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

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THE CANADIAN

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No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded.

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

MONTREAL, FEB. 15, 1895.

Notes and Comments

Phoenix like the Canadian Militia has risen from its ashes. At any rate it exists on paper again—and that is something. In other words a militia list has once more been issued and it will gratify those good Canadians who had made up their minds that the great body of the militia, the rural corps, had dropped out of existence and had passed away without receiving decent burial, to find out that their fears were not justified. In spite of the fact that those good old battalions have had for a year and a half no chance of giving any outward and visible signs of any actual existence, and have even been deprived of the doubtful comfort of a paper

existence in a militia list, they bob up serenely in this new literary production of the Militia Department, and on paper look just as efficient as if they had been the constant care of a grateful and fostering government. The lists look well. There are Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants galore; but we have a pretty shrewd suspicion that the showing would hardly be as brave a one as it is had commanding officers forwarded to Ottawa all the resignations now in their hands. Of course, one does not expect to find the company rolls in a militia list, but a perusal of the lists of officers naturally causes the reflection: "After this long period of enforced hibernation what must the nominal rolls of the rural battalions look like?"

But a word about this new list itself. It is undeniably the best list issued by the Militia Department, and that is not saying as much as the book deserves as it is saying very little. Many radical changes have been made and numerous additions. These changes are all in the line of advance and improvement and can only have been carried out with much increased labour. The list has been completed in such a manner as to render it a handy book of reference for journalists and the public as well as to the force, and that surely is a *disideratum*, but how woefully the papers do get tangled up on militia matters! Of course, the book contains some inaccuracies, errors and omissions, but it could hardly be otherwise with the list published in such an entirely new form and after such a long interval. A mid-summer

edition, providing one is forthcoming, and that members of the force co-operate as they are invited to do, and ought to do, should put these errors all right. So far, so good. If, however, the publication of a list is not to be kept up at regular intervals this list we are now discussing is just so much waste time and money. If the militia list is to be of any practical use at all, it must be issued to the force *promptly* the first weeks of January and July of every year. Of course a list six months old is worse than useless. It is misleading.

It is to be hoped in the interest of the militia that the absorption of the Toronto *Empire* by the *Mail* will not deprive Toronto militia-men of the interesting column of military chit-chat supplied every Saturday by the *Empire's* military correspondent. One never expects to find much profound military knowledge in the military column of the average local newspaper, and its writers frequently do more harm than good by their too lavish and indiscriminate distribution of praise where it is not deserved. Who can tell, by the way, what share of responsibility the so-called military writers of some newspapers ought to shoulder for the absurdly overdrawn idea of the efficiency of the militia generally held by the public, with its disastrous results upon the force? All will agree, however, that of the various military columns published in Canada the *Empire's* was one of the best and most interesting.

By the way, the writer of the *Empire* column in his last contribution prior to the amalgamation

criticises the proposal made in this column to secure garrisons of Imperial troops for the principal cities of Canada. The *Empire's* writer agrees that there is a good deal of truth in the MILITARY GAZETTE'S contention that a strong permanent force of armed men is becoming a necessity in Canada and adds, "It was probably these considerations that prompted the establishment of small regular garrisons in all our leading cities, the only exceptions that I know of being Montreal, Hamilton and Ottawa." In the first place what practical value would a hundred men be in the face of any mob worthy the name? Then if it was "these considerations" that prompted the establishment of our permanent corps why in the name of all that is strategical were four of these wonderful garrisons established at London, Kingston, St. John and Fredericton while the vastly more important cities of Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal and St. John, N.B., were left unprotected? The fact that the Canadian permanent corps were distributed as they were with none either at Montreal or Ottawa, which are by far the two most important cities of Canada, is the most conclusive proof that these permanent corps were never considered as effective armed units, and of course they are not.

The error of the *Empire's* writer is one so commonly held in Canada that it is worth exposing thoroughly. The Militia Act (49 Victoria, Chap. 41,) provides that "Her Majesty may, for the purpose of providing for the care and protection of forts, magazines, war-like stores and such like service, and for the purpose of securing the establishment of schools for military instruction, raise and maintain, in addition to the ordinary Active Militia force, one troop of cavalry, three batteries of artillery, and not more than five companies of infantry." The act, it will be noticed, is eloquently silent on the utility of these permanent corps as military units, and those who so persistently ignore the *raison d'être* of the present permanent force and want it to consider itself as the standing army of the Dominion are its worst enemies.

In this connection we would resent most strenuously the imputation in the *Empire* that the MILI-

TARY GAZETTE "has not been over friendly to our permanent force." This paper has always been, is, and intends to be a true friend of the permanent force, but its friendship is of that frank, practical kind that does not allow itself to close its eyes to mistakes or to maintain silence when a blunt word of warning appears necessary. We have held, and always will hold, that our permanent corps owe their existence wholly to the educational requirements of the militia force, and what prouder or more honorable distinction could the officers and men of the permanent corps wish for than to be considered as the instructors of the active militia, the standards set up for the guidance of the national defensive forces. The permanent corps have fallen short of their mission just so far as they have allowed their ambition to be considered a standing army or a separate fighting machine outside of the active militia altogether, to get the better of the desire to provide the best instruction possible for the active militia. The MILITARY GAZETTE is willing to acknowledge the devotion of the officers and N. C. officers of the permanent force who recognize the nobility of their peculiar instructional functions, but it will not cease to expose the absurdly false position taken by those of their comrades who like jackdaws in peacock's plumes want to be something they are not and never cease bewailing the fate which "makes officers nothing but mere school masters."

And it is just such rubbishy talk as that in the *Empire* about the value of the permanent corps as a defensive force that has done so much harm in the permanent force. It is due to this sort of nonsense that captains of permanent companies have refused to allow their men to attend the instructional parades which they were maintained to provide. Let the permanent corps get completely over the peculiar idea that they are maintained as garrisons, and bend their whole energies to the duty of providing instruction to the active militia, and the grumbling at the heavy expense of maintaining them, of which the writer in the *Empire* speaks, will soon disappear.

The *Empire* writer cannot see

why, if regular regiments are required in Canada, they should not be Canadian regiments. He says: "For my part I can imagine no possible reason why any of our young men who have a fancy for a soldier's life should be refused because some faddist wants the regiments to be 'Imperial.'" Nor can any one else understand why they should be refused, nor, it is to be presumed would they be, had Canada a British garrison. That is a detail that could easily be arranged, one would think. As to the advantage of having the proposed garrison composed wholly or partly of Canadian regiments under the administration of the Dominion Government, it is hard to see where it would come in. Take the question of economy. Ten companies of the Imperial army are maintained in Canada at Halifax for less than it costs to maintain four companies of our present Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry. Officers and men have a future before them in the British army and are willing to serve in all ranks for much less pay than they would serve in a one horse service. Then take the question of efficiency. We know that the Imperial regiments are efficient. What sort of regiments should we have a right to expect here with the commissions distributed through the able medium of the political grab-bag? The demoralized state of the active militia should be sufficient warning in all conscience to anyone rash enough to consider for a moment the advisability of trusting the administration of a permanent defensive force to the tender mercies of the Dominion politicians. The *Empire's* writer says:—"I don't think Canadians would relish paying for regiments over which they would have no control." We don't suppose that Canadians with the ordinary political proclivities would relish it, but to our minds that is just what should commend the idea.

A valued correspondent takes the MILITARY GAZETTE rather severely to task for the strictures from time to time passed in these columns upon the administration of the Militia Department. The gentleman in question thinks that the political head of the department is made the butt of much of the criticism justly belonging to the military head of

the force, that is to say the G. O. commanding. Of course that is a matter of opinion. Wherever and whenever we feel criticism necessary we shall fearlessly express it, but we shall also always endeavor to be just and fair. Our correspondent says:—"For my part I think the responsibility lies not with the minister, who is only too willing to do whatever is in his power for the furtherance of the work of the service, but rather with the chief executive officer of the militia. I notice that you sing his praises at times. He may be praiseworthy at times; but his chief idea seems to be to snub every one who has any suggestions to offer for the benefit of the militia. On the other hand anything connected with the permanent force has his immediate attention. So long as they import people to attempt work they do not understand just so long will they have the force eternally kicking. Who recommended the Martini-Metford any way? Was it the minister?"

An answer to this last question goes a long way towards answering our correspondent's letter. General Herbert doubtlessly recommended the Martini-Metford. He admitted it himself; but the Minister was not obliged to take his advice off hand. We do not know yet whether the recommendation was a good one or not, but however it may turn out, it was a most injudicious act for the minister to sanction any outlay of public money on this weapon until he had had the opinion of a thoroughly qualified small arms committee upon it. The political head of the Militia department is responsible to the public for the administration of the department, and he must expect to be more often within the range of public criticism than the military head of the force, who is not directly responsible to the public. The latter officer is practically above public criticism, which runs off his shoulders as easily as water off a duck's back. It is through the political chief of the department, too, that the force must look for an amelioration of the present deplorable conditions. Criticism is likely to produce something when levelled at the Minister of Militia, for criticism has some weight with him, for he and the government of

which he is a member have to go on public trial at every election. And we criticise for results and not the mere fun of the thing.

It is news to us, by the by, to learn that we are at times given to singing General Herbert's praises. We have often acknowledged his energy and independence, and frankly admitted the good work he has done in shaking up some of the old bones in the force. Although he has worked hard since he assumed the command, however, it must be admitted that he has not accomplished as much as might reasonably have been expected had he understood the militia better or been better understood by them. Much that has been considered arbitrary and unreasonable in his conduct has really been due to his earnestness and intensity of purpose. We shall appreciate this some day, but meantime the popular idea of the general's disposition and motives have had a distinctly bad effect upon the militia. But it would be absurd to attempt to place the whole blame for the present state of the militia upon the shoulders of the General or his predecessors. What is chiefly to blame is the faulty administration of the Militia department. We do not blame the present minister personally, but as he is the political head of the department he has to shoulder his share of the responsibility.

There can be no doubt that a good deal of the systematic neglect of militia matters at Ottawa is due to members of the force themselves. If militiamen would actively interest themselves in militia affairs and approach the members of the government with definite proposals and feasible plans of improvement they would be listened to, and their advice often accepted. They should also enlist the support of their local members in the interests of the militia. According to all appearances the general elections are near at hand, and militiamen should see to it that they and their friends support no candidates but such as are sound on the question of militia reform. If they do this we shall soon cease to be worried trying to decide whether the general commanding or the political head of the department is most to blame

for the insufficiency of the force, for that condition will speedily give way to efficiency.

An agitation is being carried on in the press of British Columbia for representation of that province in the Dominion Cabinet, which is held to be an absolute necessity if the questions particularly affecting that vast country are to be intelligently dealt with. The fact that one of the foremost members of Parliament from British Columbia is a prominent officer of the militia, leads naturally to the suggestion that should he be called upon to enter the ministry, the military department should be placed in his charge. Lieut.-Col. Prior, M. P., is the type of man who makes friends on all occasions without sacrificing principle or allowing the desire to please to interfere with the performance of duty. He is essentially a man of affairs, being the active head of an extensive mercantile business and the officer commanding a battalion having the largest authorized strength of any in the Dominion and second to none in general efficiency, as shown by the official records. He is the president of the Dominion Artillery Association, and a few years ago was chosen to command the Canadian team for Wimbledon. In every sense Col. Prior is a representative officer, thoroughly progressive and practical in his ideas. Under the sympathetic administration of a man of his type the militia department would in all probability soon cease to be distinguished by the masterly inactivity which has become its confirmed characteristic. No doubt the present minister has tried to do all that fairly could be expected of a man without military qualifications; but should he retire, as he seems inclined to do, the department ought to be put in the hands of some one in touch and sympathy with the militia.

Why is it that though the Sergeant Major, of the Halifax Garrison artillery is shown in the establishment list, 94-95, as belonging to the permanent staff of the Active Militia, his appointment has not appeared in the orders? Has the appointment not been made, or is it not to be made at all? If it is not, why does the establishment list stand as it is? The Montreal and British Columbia appointments were made. What is the difference in the case of the Halifax Battalion? This simply appears to be one of those nonsensical delays which are inexcusable and do the militia force so much harm.

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.

The annual business meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association was held at Victoria on the evening of Friday, the 25th ult., the comfortable and well equipped men's reading room in the drill hall affording splendid accommodation for the purpose. The association has a very representative membership, the Senate, the House of Commons, the Provincial Legislative, the Army and Navy of Great Britain, all contributing to the elements of its composition, and making a welcome addition to the Canadian militiamen and private citizens who naturally form the great majority, and the two classes last mentioned represent nearly every province in the Dominion, as well as the volunteers of England and Scotland. Conspicuously displayed at this meeting were the handsome Tait and Brassey cups, evidence of the battalion and company championship won by the team of the B. C. Garrison Artillery sent east by the association last summer. The chair was occupied by the president, Lieut.-Col. R. Wolfenden, R. L., who has been a member continuously ever since the association was organized in 1874, and who has largely contributed to ensuring the continuous success of its operations. The secretary, Capt. E. H. Fletcher, and the treasurer, Capt. W. H. Dorman, who also have been honorary officials of the association almost from its start, presented reports showing a very satisfactory state of affairs. The treasurer showed a surplus of about \$50, of revenue over the expenditure of about \$2,250, to add to the balance of \$30 with which the year commenced. There was one point of the secretary's interesting report which elicited comment, that being the fact stated that no acknowledgment or reply had been made by the Dominion Rifle Association to a resolution forwarded by the B.C.R.A. Council early in 1894, directing attention to the fact that New South Wales and Victoria (Australia) Rifle Associations then had under discussion the matter of sending a team to Bisley, and respectfully suggesting that the D.R.A. should take steps to have the team pass through Canada at least on one way of their journey. They would be returning at about the time of the Provincial and Dominion matches where they would certainly be cordially welcomed. British Columbia is directly in touch with Australia since the Canadian line of steamers was started, and the council of the Provincial association being

anxious to have the team visit this province, asked the Dominion Association to move in the matter as an invitation would come more gracefully from them. Another report presented and very cordially received was that of the Captain of the Ottawa team, Lieut. J. D. Taylor. The team consisted of eight members, all belonging to the B. C. Battalion of Garrison Artillery. In place of going directly to Ottawa as in previous years, the team added a week to their necessarily long vacation and visited the O. R. A. meeting at Toronto, in order that the practice there and succeeding rest might fit them for the greater meeting. The result was highly encouraging, for though at the outset of the Ontario meeting they were noticeably out of form and consequently out of the prize list, when the very important Tait-Brassey match came fittingly at the close of the meeting, they had so far improved as to achieve the distinction of taking both cups—the Tait, for a battalion team of six, with an average of 90; and the Brassey, for company teams, with an average of 91 made by the four members of No. 4 Co. (Westminster). These scores were the highest ever made in this competition; they are above the record of the London Merchants Cup match at Ottawa, and have only once been exceeded by the Kolapore teams at Wimbledon and Bisley. The same regimental team won second place in the London Merchants Cup competition the following week, with an average of 86½, the winners, who averaged 88½, having been picked from five crack corps of Ontario; and the B.C.G.A. regimental team won third place for No. 11 District in the Military District match at Ottawa, being with 424, only two points below the winning team, drawn from three Ontario corps. To have been 1st, 2nd and 3rd in three competitions of such importance within two weeks, is a matter of just pride to the representatives of the B.C.G.A., who as individuals also distinguished themselves, putting five men out of the Provincial eight into the Grand Aggregate at Ottawa and being secure of representation at Bisley in 1895 as Gunner John C. Chamberlin is 23rd on the list. The team are to be handed down to posterity in the shape of a handsomely executed photographic group, including the Tait-Brassey cups, and the B.C. provincial crest which the association have adopted for their badge. Upon the reception of the team captains report, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior, M.P., took occasion to express the pride he felt in commanding a regiment which had thus demonstrated its proficiency with the rifle, whilst its efficiency in its own peculiar duties as garrison artillery has been shown to be very creditable indeed.

After such a satisfactory year it naturally followed that all the members who again offered were re-elected to the council, which, a ballot having been taken was found to stand as follows: From Victoria: Lt.-Col. E. G. Prior, M.P., Lieut.-Col. R. Wolfenden, Capt. W. H. Dorman, Capt. E. H. Fletcher, Lieutenants B. Williams,

F. B. Gregory and J. D. Taylor, and Messrs. A. R. Langley and George H. Norkill; from Vancouver: Major J. D. Townley and Mr. James Wilson; from New Westminster: Messrs. S. A. Fletcher and Ralph Wilson; from Nanaimo: James McGregor, M.P.P., and Mr. W. W. B. McInnes. Senator McInnes and Col. Prior were re-elected members of the council of the D.R.A., with the recommendation that Andrew Haslam, M. P., be one of the B.C. representatives chosen at the meeting at Ottawa. The council then met and re-elected officers as follows: President, Col. Wolfenden; vice-presidents, Lieut.-Col. Peters, D.A.G. (ex-officio), Major Townley and James McGregor, M.P.P.; treasurer, Capt. Dorman; secretary, Capt. Fletcher; assistant-secretary, Lieut. Taylor; archon, Capt. W. Shears. The only change being that Mr. McGregor replaces Dr. Braeger, who has removed to California. Three new life members were added during the year, having qualified under the rules by the presentation of substantial gifts. They are Lieut. Col. J. N. Peters, D.A.G., Hon. J. H. Turner, Minister of Finance, and H. D. Helmcken, M.P.P.

The annual meeting of the officers of the headquarter companies of the British Columbia Battalion of Garrison Artillery was held on Saturday evening, 26th Jan., at their rooms at the drill hall, Lieut.-Col. E. G. Prior, M.P., presiding. Committees for the year were chosen as follows:

Band—Surgeon Hasell, Capt. Flumerfelt and Lieut. Monro.

Regimental and Finance—Lieuts. Gregory, Sargison and Williams.

Mess—Lieut. Pearse, Capt. Flumerfelt and Lieut. Gregory.

The recreation and shooting committee has yet to be named.

A resolution of regret at the retirement of Capt. W. Shears from the office of Paymaster was passed, it expressing also the high appreciation by his brother officers of the services rendered by Capt. Shears, who had been with the corps almost since its organization.

Thanks were tendered to Lieut. Gregory for the gift of a clock to the mess, and to Capt. Flumerfelt for the gift of a bugle to the boys' band for competition; and Capt. Flumerfelt announced his readiness to present a prize for the encouragement of Morris tube shooting should that be taken up as intended.

It was decided to make an effort to have the annual inspection, which was postponed from last September, take place about the end of February; and the matters of Good Friday manoeuvres, a military day in connection with the Queen's birthday celebration; and a visit to Vancouver or the reception here of the companies from that city, were briefly discussed and will receive further consideration.

A vote of thanks was passed to Hon. B. W. Pearse for his kindness in presenting to the mess a historical picture of several members of the first volunteer corps here.

Toronto.

No news as yet re Gzowski Cup or its winners. Unless the result is made known pretty soon some of the regiments will have entered into the next competition, leaving the award of the previous year to follow them.

The Grenadiers have commenced recruit class drill in the new drill hall. The classes will be continued under the direction of the Sergt. Major every Tuesday and Thursday.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Military Institute was held at their quarters on Tuesday, 29th January last, Lt.-Col. F. C. Denison presiding. Mr. Humphrey Irving, the secretary-treasurer, submitted the annual report, which showed that 48 new members had joined during the year, three had died, 12 resigned and 13 had been removed for non-payment of dues. The membership was now 401, an increase of 21. The revenue for the year had been \$1,888.42 and the expenditure \$1,956.42, but the cash on hand and the outstanding fees paid after the 31st ult. exceeded the amount of unpaid accounts. The committee had had to practice economy in view of the shrinkage of income. Nothing definite had been done about procuring new quarters. Some 29 maps had been added to the library, and 339 volumes, of which 99 had been purchased and the rest contributed. Mr. Benjamin Sulte had presented a photograph of Gen. Wolfe. The following gentlemen had been invited to lecture this season: Col. Percy Lake, Q.M.G., Lieut.-Col. R. H. Davis, 37th, H. J. Wickham, late R.N., Capt. Bruce Harman, W. A. H. Kerr, R.L.; R. E. Kingsford, late Q.O.R.; Major L. Buchan, R.R.C.I.; Lieut.-Col. R. B. Hamilton, Q.O.R., Lieut.-Col. G. D'Orsonnens, D.A.G.; Lieut.-Col. F. Wilson, R.C.A., and Mr. Oliver A. Howland. The financial statement showed the total income from all sources to have been \$2,260.47, leaving a balance of \$303.95. The assets now exceeded the liabilities by \$829.28. The election of officers then took place, and resulted as follows: President, Col. James Mason, R. G.; vice-presidents, Col. R. B. Hamilton, Q.O.R.; Major Buchan, R.R.C.I., Col. R. Tyrwhitt, 36th, Major J. E. Farwell, 34th, Col. W. E. O'Brien, 35th, Col. W. H. Lindsay, 7th Fusiliers; committee, Capt. H. V. Knight, 22nd, Capt. A. T. Kirkpatrick, 14th, Capt. Brock, late Q.O.R., Major Manley, late R.G., Capt. Boyce Thompson, Q.O.R., Capt. F. A. Fleming, G.G.B.G., S. J. E. Elliott, T.F.B., Capt. P. Mason, Q.O.R., Capt. A. T. Tassie, R.G., Capt. D. Donald, 48th; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Humphrey Irving, re-elected; auditors, Capt. Irvine and Capt. Bennett.

The news of the sudden death of Major A. B. Harrison came like a thunderclap upon his large circle of acquaintances, both civil and military. Deceased had been ailing for some time, but appeared

to be on the mend and was out only four days before his untimely death.

The funeral which took place on Saturday last, the 9th instant, was largely attended, many of his old comrades, as well as the staff of the Molsons bank, with which he was connected, being present.

Those who acted as pall-bearers were Messrs. Lyndhurst Ogden, Chas. A. Pison, Allan Gamble, C. Paine, J. E. Robertson, Harry Beck, John T. Belcher and Lt.-Col. Dawson.

"C" Troop—Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner "C" Troop, Governor-General's Body Guard, was held Tuesday evening, 5th Feb., in Brown's hotel. Capt. F. A. Fleming presided, and about 35 members of the troop and invited guests sat down to an excellent dinner. Letters of regret were read from the following:—Col. G. T. Denison, Col. F. C. Denison, M.P., and Col. Dunn, of "B" Troop. Among those present were Capt. F. A. Fleming, Sergt.-Major Stretton, of the regiment, and Lieutenant Riches, 12th Battalion. Following were the toasts:—"Our Queen," "Our Regiment," "Our Guests," "The Press," "The Ladies," and "Our Officers," all of which were heartily responded to. The Victoria Quartette Club gave some excellent selections during the evening, and songs were ably rendered by Mr. W. J. Cluff, Sergt.-Major Stretton, Hospital Sergt. Barnhardt, and others. Trooper Pyke acted as accompanist. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

To go to Aldershot.

The following Canadian officers have been selected to go to Aldershot, Eng. this year for a course of instruction:—Lieut. Col. Otter, D.A.G.; Major Lessard, Royal Canadian Dragoons; Captain McDougall, R.R.C.I.; Major Wilson and Capt. Rutherford, Royal Canadian Artillery. Six non-commissioned officers—two from each arm of the service—will also be sent, but they have not been selected yet. They are under orders to report at the Horse Guards, London, 1st April, and will remain three months.

It is rumored that the N. C. O's. from Toronto will be Sergt.-Major Dingley, R.C.D., and Col.-Sergt. Gallaway of the R.R.C.I.

Q. O. R. Sergeants' Mess.

At the annual meeting of the sergeants' mess of the Queen's Own Rifles the following were elected to comprise the Board of Management for 1895:—President, Col.-Sergt. J. G. Langton, re-elected; vice-president, Hospital-Sergt. T. A. E. World; secretary, Col.-Sergt. T. F. Hire; treasurer, Sergt. B. Hills; committee, Col.-Sergt. C. S. Lennox, Col.-Sergt. A. Welch, Sergeants T. C. Orr and J. Atkins; auditors, Sergeants T. C. Allum and J. L. Hopwood.

"B" Co., Royal Grenadiers.

The annual dinner of "B" Company,

Royal Grenadiers, was held at the Richardson house, Tuesday evening, 5th Feb. Capt. Cameron occupied the chair, and the vice-chairman was Col.-Sergt. T. McClinton. Lieut.-Col. Mason, Capt. Trotter, Capt. Lehman, Lieut. Boyd, of the Royal Grenadiers, and Capt. Donald, of the 48th Highlanders, were also present. The first and second company prizes, won in last season's shooting matches, were presented to the respective winners, Sergeants Phillips and Farley. The Cumberland cup, a regimental trophy, won by "B" Company in 1892 and again in 1894, occupied a prominent place on the table. A splendid programme of musical and vocal selections was rendered by members of the company, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all present.

E. Co. 48th Highlanders, held a very successful smoker in the lecture room of the Ambulance Corps on Friday evening, the 8th inst.

E. Co. are quite athletically inclined and under Col.-Sgt. Smith hope to enter a company team that will secure the regimental championship.

C. Co. Q.O.R. held a sleighing party to Weston on Friday evening, the 8th inst. Despite the blizzard that was raging, a good time was spent under the direction of Capt. Penchen, the only mishap of the evening being the overturning of one of the four in hands, fortunately without accident.

Major H. M. Pellatt has invited the members of B. Co. Q.O.R., to a sleigh drive and dinner at the Norway Hotel, on Friday evening, the 15th inst.

To those who were fortunate enough to participate in the pleasures attending the last entertainment the Major provided, Friday evening is being looked forward to with a good deal of joyous anticipation.

One of the pleasantest entertainments held in the city for some time past was that given by the Sergeants of the Royal Grenadiers.

An exhibition of lantern slides and concert was tendered to the Sergeants Messes of the Garrison and their lady friends. Despite the inclement weather a goodly number were present, who thoroughly enjoyed the programme gotten up for their delectation. The stereoptican views were given by Asst. Surgeon King of the regiment and comprised some very pleasing views, notably those of the interior of Windsor Castle and Gibraltar. Sergt. Major Cox filled the post of chairman and Cater Tasker looked after the wants of the guests in the refreshment line.

According to the *Toronto Mail and Empire*, Bandmaster Bayley, of the Q. O. R. has been offered the appointment as bandmaster to the West Point Military School. Mr. Bayley has however declined the offer preferring to continue his connection with the Queen's Own Rifles.

Surmises are being made as to whether the *Mail and Empire* will continue the work of the *Empire* in providing a military column. The *Empire* column was increasing both in efficiency and popularity and its loss will be seriously felt by the members of the local force. Its absence leaves the military column of the *Telegram* the only one in the city, and the excellence of its military department is admitted on all hands, as being the best one ever edited in the Dominion in the interest of the local militia

Quebec.

QUEBEC, 8th February, 1895.

Captain B. A. Scott, of Roberval, is spending a few days in this city, the guest of the Hon. Mr. Shehyn.

Mr. Fred Drayner, formerly of Quebec, is in the city after an absence of a few years.

Mr. Kenneth J. R. Campbell, 6th Dragoon Guards, (Carabiniers) arrived last week and is stopping with his father, Mr. Archibald Campbell. He is looking very well after his attack of fever and the difficult work he was engaged in during the capture of Brohemie on the west coast of Africa in September last, on which occasion he acted in the capacity of political officer.

The models in wood of the old gates of Quebec, which were made by Mr. O'Leary, and which were commented upon most favourably for the accurate manner in which they represented the originals, have been secured by Mr. Carsley, of Montreal, and by him presented to the McGill University and placed in its library.

Arms, clothing and accoutrements were issued to the several companies of the 8th Royal Rifles during the week, and the preliminary training began on Friday last. Captain W. C. H. Wood, the Adjutant and Sergeant Hay were in attendance as also a few recruits. Owing to the blizzard which was in force that day the muster was exceedingly small.

Telephone communication with the drill hall is very much required and it is anticipated that the authorities will do the needful and in the near future place one in Sergeant Genest's quarters.

Now that the time for the training of the local corps is at hand it will not result satisfactorily unless alterations are made with respect to the room occupied by the guns in the body of the hall. Battalion drill is out of the question, more especially in the 9th Batt., who have two companies more than the 8th.

On Saturday the 2nd inst., the funeral of the late Major H. Roy took place. A large number of officers and men of the permanent and local militia were in attendance. The firing party and band

were supplied by the Royal Canadian Artillery. The late officer was one of the original members of the "B" Battery, when that corps was formed in 1870 in which he served as a gunner. He was in command of the Quebec Garrison Artillery during the North West Rebellion and served with them for some months in the Gitadel during the absence of the Permanent Corps who were on duty in the North West.

Captain Hudon will in all likelihood succeed to the position now vacant by the officer in question.

The second lecture in connection with the R.C.A. Institute is still to come off. It was fully anticipated that a series of lectures would be given. However the first still holds the record. Officers of the local Militia are anxiously looking to the Permanent Corps to do the needful and it is hoped that some action will be taken soon, failing which the season so well adapted to this purpose will have gone by.

The smoking concert which was to have taken place on Friday evening, was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather.

The Quebec Military Hockey Team are to be congratulated upon their success at Ottawa during the Carnival. The trophy which they won is greatly admired and is to be seen in the Garrison Club.

The latest move in connection with the Montgomery Monument Scheme was the presentation of a letter from the sons of the American Revolution, referring to the erection of a monument and requesting to know the speediest means to adopt for the choice of proper grounds and agreeing to the style of the proposed monument. This was referred to the special committee, which was appointed by the city council on a former occasion.

It would be well for the committee to obtain the views of the public generally before taking any further steps in the matter. This would doubtless result in shelving the question indefinitely.

The "Sons of the American Revolution" is a national society organized in New York in 1889.

PATROL.

Kingston.

KINGSTON, Feb. 9th.—There is not much doing in military circles in this city just at present. The monotony is broken occasionally by morning parades of "A" Battery, R.C.A., on the streets, but these are all that the citizens are treated to in the way of military spectacles these winter days.

Among the social events of the last week in January, the ball given by the officers of "A" Battery, R.C.A., stands first. When Kingston's gallant gunners "go in" for anything in the social line, they always score a big success. They are just as invincible in this direction as

they were when struggling among the snow drifts along the pine-clad shores of Lake Superior, in the latter days of that stormy march in 1885, or when a few weeks later they shelled the rebel rifle-pits in the ravine at Fish Creek, and among the wild rose garden's at Batoche.

The decorations were very beautiful and the scene was a brilliant one, "the elegant costumes of the ladies," "the glories of the uniforms of the military men," and the more sombre garbs of the civilians, "combining to make striking contrasts, and the whole a blaze of splendor," to use the stock phrases of the "society reporter."

The officers of the various city corps were present, as were also a large number of the most prominent citizens, and the event was a thoroughly enjoyable one.

Surgeon-General Bergin, M.P., for Stormont, visited the city last week for the purpose of inspecting the Tete du Pont barracks and hospital.

"The Battery," said the doctor to your correspondent, "shows evidence of a standing, as regards efficiency, as high as could be expected of any battery in the British service. The evidences of discipline are first-class, and are everywhere apparent. The equipments of the corps are also first class. The men look neat, smart and soldierly. The barracks are clean and well kept, but are not situated as favorably, from a sanitary standpoint, as I would wish.

"The battery is the best horsed of any in the country. I don't know where you could find as fine horses as there. The corps has not sufficient room for a six-gun battery to drill. There is not room for a four-gun battery to drill in fact."

Dr. Bergin will pay a visit of inspection to old Fort Henry and the Royal Military College next spring. While in the city the Surgeon-General was the guest of Hon. Senator Sullivan.

Sergt-Major Morgans, R. M. C. and Sergt-Instructor Boutellier, R. M. C., give an athletic exhibition at Lansdowne, a few miles from this city, on the 13th inst. The affair will be under the auspices of the Lansdowne Oddfellows. Sergeant-Major Gorman, of the Victoria Rifles, Montreal, is negotiating with Sergeant-Major Kelly, of the 8th (King's) Regiment, Halifax, to meet Sergeant-Major Morgans in Montreal some time next month. It was hoped that it would have been possible to have the encounter take place in this city, but for several reasons it was found impossible to do so. Morgans' friends, and the term includes all Kingstonians, are confident that he will defeat Kelly and regain the laurels lost last summer.

The band of the 14th Battalion, P. W. O. R., gave its annual complimentary concert to the citizens of this city on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, Jan. 31st, and February 1st, in the Martin's Opera House. The citizens showed their appreciation of the spirit that prompts the bandsmen to pay this compliment each year by turning out in such large

numbers as filled the house to the doors. Not a seat remained untaken at either performance, and standing room contented the late arrivals.

The affair was a huge success in every way, and the music, both instrumental and vocal, was excellent. Kingstonians are proud of "the 14th band," and never miss an opportunity of manifesting their pride.

Major Drury, commanding "A" Field Battery, R.C.A., is to be a candidate for the wardenship of the Provincial Penitentiary here. The position is not yet vacant, but it is understood that the present warden will resign before long.

Senior Major Shannon, of the 14th Battalion, P. W. O. R., and managing director of the News Printing Company (Limited), was elected president of the Canadian Press Association, at the meeting of that organization held in Toronto the last week in January.

Lt.-Col. Cotton, D. A. G., of this city, inspected the armories of the 57th Battalion, "Peterboro' Rangers," at Peterboro', a few days ago.

Miss Clapham, of Quebec, visited her sister, Mrs. Ogilvie, wife of Captain Ogilvie, of "A" Battery, R.C.A., last week.

Surgeon Major Neilson, of "A" Battery, has the first installment of an intensely interesting article entitled "The Royal Canadian Volunteers 1794-1802," in the issue of the V. R. I. Magazine for the quarter ending November 1894.

The Canada Gazette of Saturday, Jan. 26th, contained the following order relating to the 14th Battalion:

14th Battalion "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles"—That part of General Order (4) of the 19th February, 1892, permitting Major Joseph William Power to resign his commission, is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof: "Major William Power is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Major on retirement.

The gymnastic class of the 14th Battalion, P. W. O. R., have resumed their practices under the instruction of Sergt.-Major Morgans, R.M.C. The gymnasium is large and poorly heated by one small stove, and the men complain that they cannot enter into the exercises with the same degree of "warmth" as they would were the means of heating more adequate. As it is, splendid progress has been made, and the beneficial effect of the winter's training will be apparent when the corps begins spring drill.

The long-looked-for militia list has at "long last" been received.

A prominent militia officer of this city states that the blame for the withholding of the special long service medal from those members of the Canadian Militia who are entitled to it must rest with the authorities at Ottawa. The officer refer-

red to asserts that he saw the warrant for issuing the medal to the Canadian Militia, and he cannot understand why its provisions were not fulfilled by the distribution of the decoration. If this is the case, and no one who knows the officer who makes the statement would think for an instant of doubting his word, the wearers of Her Majesty's uniform in Canada are suffering a great injustice which should be righted at once. Our volunteers receive little enough compensation for the trouble and expense they are put to for the privilege of serving their country, and no one has a right to deprive them of the token by which their Queen expresses her recognition and appreciation of their services.

VEDETTE.

Montreal.

The flooring in the drill hall is nearing completion and there is much rejoicing in the armouries as a result.

"Cartridge Box" publishes a story to the effect that Captain Harry Freer, so well known in the Canadian Militia, has joined the Japanese army and has attained the rank of general on the staff, whatever that may mean. "Cartridge Box" recklessly calls Captain Freer's old regiment the historical 38th South Staffordshire the 37th, and gets somewhat mixed up over the circumstances under which he became attached to the then Infantry School Corps. No mention is made of Captain Freer's services as A. D. C. to the G. O. commanding during the Northwest Rebellion nor of his being mentioned in despatches at Batoches. "Cartridge Box" has a very original way of describing Captain Freer's severing of his army connection. He writes: "He rejoined his regiment in Gibraltar; but as the life was too slow got his discharge and came back here." Ye gods and little fishes. Fancy a captain "getting his discharge."

An elaborate telephone circuit has been installed in the drill hall.

The ex Sergeant-Major of the Royal Scots claims that he has been illegally dismissed and has demanded an investigation. The general has granted a court of enquiry.

Major Perley, of Ottawa, delivered an interesting lecture at the military institute, February 1st, on the "Ballistics of the Rifle."

"C" Company of the Royal Scots, Captain J. S. Ibbotson, held its annual meeting the first of the month. The company fund carries over a balance from last year.

Armory Sergeant Johnson, of the Garrison Artillery, has resigned.

The Vics' reserves held their second camp fire of the season, February 8th, Captain Sully in the chair. All present passed a very jolly evening.

The non-com. class of the Prince of Wales Rifles has resumed work for the season.

The Victoria Rifles have begun their annual drills, the companies meeting as follows: Numbers 1 and 2 companies, Monday; 5 and 6 on Wednesday, and 3 and 4 on Thursday.

The Garrison Artillery held a midwinter parade on Saturday, February 2nd. There were 125 men in the ranks. The regiment left the drill hall at a quarter past three and made a good appearance in their winter uniforms, with the field officers mounted. Lieut. Col. Cole was in command. The officers were Major Reid, Captain and Adjutant Featherston, Major McEwen, Captain Collins, Capt. Wynne, Lieutenants Barton and Howard and Sergeant-Major Fellows. The non-commissioned officers were also present in large numbers. They marched to the club house. Previous to quitting the club house songs and dancing were indulged in until the "fall-in" sounded for a light lunch.

Captain John Hood sends a letter to the press in which he says:—

"The well known and enterprising military outfitting firm, Messrs John Martin, Sons & Co., have come to the front and placed in my hands two handsome trophies for a first and second team prize, and also a revolver and a rifle-shot's outfit for a first and second individual prize. These prizes will be competed for and are now thrown open to regimental teams composed of 15 members of any regiment in the Fifth Military district. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each range, with one sighting shot at each range. Position, kneeling at 200 yards; prone, with head to target at 500 and 600 yards. Rifle optional. Entries may be addressed to P. O. box 2003, on or before Wednesday, 13th instant.

"The competition will commence on Saturday, 16th inst., at 8 p.m., and will be continued every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, until all have fired.

"A meeting of the captains of teams will be held in my office 207 St. James street, on 13th inst., at 6 p.m., for the purpose of arranging all details for the satisfactory carrying out of the match, and it is hoped that instead of only three battalions competing, that at least one team will be entered from each regiment in the district.

"This competition will occupy the teams for the next three or four weeks, and so keep to the front the interest in military matters, until the beginning of the drill season, when I hope to be able to take up the question of revolver shooting for the officers of the Montreal force."

"I" Company association, Sixth Fusiliers, held its annual meeting on the 8th. The following officers were elected for the ensuing season: Hon. president, Captain Converse; president, Col.-Sergt. Pratt; hon. secretary, Pt. C. S. Gee; executive committee, Corporals Maple, E. E. Garlick, Privates Isam, Lowe and Hilton; recruiting committee, Sergt. Harrison, Private Lowe and Private Isam; rifle committee, Col.-Sergt. Pratt, Sergt. Lane, Private Long; auditors, Sergt. Harrison and Private Cahill.

The following battalions have entered teams to compete for the trophies pre-

sent by Messrs. John Martin, Sons & Co. : Montreal Garrison Artillery, 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, 3rd Victoria Rifles, 5th Royal Scots, 6th Fusiliers.

Some enthusiasts had hoped that the government would see fit to arrange the rear gallery of the drill hall as a Morris Tube gallery, as suggested by the Military Gazette, and that a neutral range could thus have been found. No move has been taken in the matter as yet however.

The shooting on this match will therefore take place in the galleries of the 6th Fusiliers, Col. Burland having kindly offered it for the purpose. Shooting will begin at 8.15 sharp, on Saturday the 16th, and four targets will be available, notwithstanding which, it will take two weeks to complete the shooting.

Mr. Frederic Villiers on the Jap-Chinese War.

Mr. Frederic Villiers is announced to lecture on his personal experience in the Jap-Chinese war, at the Windsor hall, Montreal, on the evening of the 22nd instant. While his appearance is looked forward to with widespread interest by the general public, it is naturally to military men and to those interested in the science of modern warfare that this lecture will specially appeal. The great war now raging between Japan and China is the first conflict of importance since the Franco-Prussian war. In the interval of twenty-five years that has elapsed since the latter struggle, great strides have been made in many departments of military science; experiments have been made with more or less success in small arms; developments of a remarkable nature have taken place in the construction and handling of artillery; methods of mobilization have been greatly improved and field tactics have undergone important modification. The present war is an object lesson in the effects of the changes and improvements in the modern warfare, for the Japanese, with their singular capacity for assimilation, have, in a short time, modelled their army with exactitude on the most approved European plan.

On the other hand, the dramatic side of this war is incomparably more terrible and effecting than that of any combat between civilized powers. The veneer of civilization and culture vanished with the sight of blood, and in the massacre at Port Arthur the world heard of atrocities that made the blood run cold. It is of these varied scenes of war that Mr. Villiers speaks. He is a man of proved and undaunted courage, and throughout these days of fighting and nights of rapine and butchery, he calmly noted, with pen and pencil, what came under his eye. His power as a lecturer is well known, and his vivid narrative is heightened by a series of splendid stereopticon views taken from kodak snapshots of his own.

He pictures the normal life of Japan and the ceremonial of the Mikado's palace; the approach to the scene of

fighting marked by ghastly evidences of past combat, in the huddled corpses by the wayside and desolated homes. At last he reaches Port Arthur, and from this point the narrative is the most exciting ever listened to in a lecture. Mr. Villiers was in the thick of the massacre. He saw the helpless citizens hacked down, and the flying soldiers butchered till the streets ran with blood, while a few yards away the Japanese officers calmly cooked their meals. In great personal danger, he never ceased to observe and to note, and the condemnation of his appalling experience makes a story absorbing to hear and impossible to forget.

Mr. Villiers has been received with immense enthusiasm by the audiences who have heard this remarkable lecture, and will undoubtedly repeat this experience here.

The lecture, as befits its military character, is under the patronage of Colonel Houghton and the officers of the district.

Muzzle Velocity of Shot.

In the course of his first Cantor lecture, delivered before the Society of Arts on "Explosives and their Modern Development," Prof. Vivian B. Lewes referred to the method of determining the muzzle velocity of shot which is effected by means of the chronograph. He said:

"Two screens are arranged, one about 120 feet from the muzzle of the gun, and the second 120 feet beyond the first. These screens consist of wooden frames strung with fine copper wire, the disruption of a single strand of which is sufficient to break the flow of the galvanic current. In the Boulenge chronograph, a current from a battery of eight Bunsen cells flows through these wires and back to the instrument house, where the wire from each frame is coiled round a separate soft iron core and converts it into an electro-magnet, each of which attracts and holds a rod of steel. The electro-magnet in connection with the second frame is fixed at a lower level than the electro-magnet connected with the first, and carries a short rod with a weight at the bottom, while the first magnet is at a much higher level, and carries a longer rod. The current being allowed to pass through both electro-magnets, the rods are suspended in position. By pressing a key both circuits can be simultaneously broken, with the result that both the rods are liberated and drop down guide tubes; the short rod strikes a catch and causes a knife edge to be brought against the longer falling iron, and to make a nick in it. When both rods are liberated simultaneously, this nick occurs at a definite place. The current is then allowed to pass, the rods hung on the electro-magnets, and the gun containing the charge, the power of which is to be tested, is fired, the projectile passing through the screens and breaking the current by cutting the wires. Under these conditions the long rod is liberated a fraction of a second sooner than the shorter rod, the result being that the nick of the knife blade is no longer in the original place. By measuring the distance between the two nicks, and knowing the length of time to which this is equivalent, allowance being made

for the time taken in liberating the knife blade, etc., the interval of time which elapses while the projectile is passing between the screens can be calculated, and, being corrected for the distance of the first screen from the muzzle, gives the muzzle velocity of the projectile."

The Crimean War.

The Reminiscences of Dr. Russell.

Dr. W. H. Russell, the *Times* correspondent during the Crimean war, has just published a volume called "The Great War in Russia. The invasion of the Crimea. A Personal Retrospect of the Battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and of the winter of 1854-55."

The work abounds not only with strong speaking, but with good stories. It effectually disposes of much of Kinglake's special pleading, and it holds up before this generation the ignorant self-sufficiency of staff officers who had learnt less from the Peninsula to the Crimea than the Duke of Cambridge has learnt from Crimea until to-day. His Royal Highness is a relic of the self-same system of appointment to important posts of incompetent men which wrought so much avoidable disaster in the Tauric Chersonese. But when the disasters came, when they had been shown to be due to wilful blindness and sheer pig-headedness, there was nobody punished for them; nay, the authors of them, after they had been bared to the sight of the nation, were chosen for further high promotion and good billets as long as they were able to sign receipts for their pay. It is not without use even to-day to read the shameful story, though, much as reform is still needed in the War Office, we may hope affairs can never be so maladministered again. Yet, with Sir Charles Cameron's exposure of how the money goes in recent wars, and with our experience of what happened seventeen years ago on the Afghan lines of communication, we must not be too sure.

We commend the book for its serious side, but it will be an immense favorite for its humorous side. Missirie, who was alive till within the last four years, but an old man broken with the storms of fate, kept a hotel in Para, at which Sir Colin Campbell stopped. He had a double bedroom and was charged as for two persons. So the general engaged "a hideous mendicant from the bridge at Galata" to share the accommodation, and "the Greek was no match for the Scotchman." At Varna Dr. Russell's tent was "a fly in the pot of military ointment" of the Duke of Cambridge, who seems to have regarded the Press then with the same hatred as he does now. There was a discreditable panic in the camps of the allies the night before the move on the Alma, several of our own people being hit instead of "the Cossacks" who were not there. When the advance took place there were no transports for tents or sick, our ambulances being deliberately left behind by a staff officer who could not see why "the deck should be lumbered up with such things." Even Genera

Pennefather, assuredly one of the best men of his rank, ordered Dr. Russell to the rear, and told him afterwards he thought "what a comfort it would have been to the Government if I had put you in charge of the Provo and sent you on board ship. Mind, I'm glad I didn't do it anyway." At the Alma, a field officer with "a red stream coursing through his fingers, gasped out, 'Mr. Russell! Mr. Russell! tell them at home we've been massacred! No supports! But thank God we've beaten them.'" And massacred our men were by unadulterated incapacity. The younger and more vigorous officers demanded in no very disciplined tones why we did not follow up the retreating Russians.

The despatches sent home are now shown to be full of lies—all conceived in the interest of the aristocratic ring which surrounded Lord Raglan. Sir Edmund Lyons, Sir George Cathcart, Sir Colin Campbell were all for an immediate attack on Sebastopol, the latter foreseeing a terrible time in a siege when the place had been strengthened. "Lord Lucan was a hard man to get on with. The moment the government of the day made the choice of . . . Lord Cardigan . . . knowing well the relations between . . . the two men they became responsible for disaster, they were guilty of treason to the army—neither more nor less."

There is a fine description of the Heavy Cavalry charge, of which we hear so little nowadays, because a real soldier, General Scarlett, brought the men out of action fit to go in again, after having "beaten the Muscovite horse out of all shape and formation" (it is well to remember to day the Greys were part of it), and not as a dismembered fragment as the Light Brigade returned after its showy but useless exploit. There is a capital story of the way the author and a young officer were chased by the Cossacks within our lines after they had been foraging at Balaclava and received a volley from a Turkish picket just as they had jettisoned their load of provisions! And there is a little fact mentioned which is very curious. The huts which were sent out for the troops, too late to save the lives of so many thousands, were left behind when we evacuated the Crimea, and they were sold by the Russian Government "to Jews at Odessa, who made a fortune out of the well-seasoned deal by using it for matches!" after "the peace broke out" as an Irishman put it. Sir J. Simpson, who succeeded Lord Raglan, is spoken of as being "as unfit to command a British Army in such a crisis as any sergeant in the trenches," and Sir W. Codrington, who succeeded him was no better.

Is there not something very touching in the last words of the book, apart from some trenchant appendices? The barrister-journalist who had been sent out for a little holiday just as far as Malta, says: "After an absence of two years and a half I went home and made the acquaintance of my children."

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS

1895.

HEADQUARTERS,

26th January, 1895.

G. O. 7.

Appointments, Promotions and Retirements.

CAVALRY.

1ST HUSSARS, "A" TROOP.—Captain Octavius Weld is permitted to resign his commission.

3RD "THE PRINCE OF WALES' CANADIAN DRAGOONS."—Lieutenant-Col. D'Arcy Edward Boulton is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement, after more than 57 years service as an officer of the Canadian Militia.

6TH "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS."—To be Adjutant: 2nd Lieut. John Frederick Scriver, to complete establishment.

INFANTRY.

10TH BATTALION "ROYAL GRENADIERS."—Lieut. William Craven Vaux Chadwick is permitted to resign his commission.

14TH BATTALION "THE PRINCE OF WALES' OWN RIFLES."—That part of General Order (4) of the 19th February, 1892, permitting Major Joseph William Powell to resign his commission, is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—"Major William Powell is permitted to resign his commission, and to retain the rank of Major on retirement."

15TH BATTALION "ARGYLE LIGHT INFANTRY."—That part of General Order (43) of the 1st June, 1894, dispensing with the services of Lieut.-Col. Samuel Shaw Lazier, is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—"The resignation of Lieut.-Colonel Samuel Shaw Lazier is hereby accepted and that officer is permitted to retire, retaining the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel."

To be Lieut.-Colonel, as a special case: Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence H. Henderson, *vice* Lazier, retired.

Major Thomas Cameron Lazier is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Major on retirement.

Captain Robert Elliott Lazier is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

2nd Lieutenant Malcolm Mackenzie Stewart is permitted to resign his commission.

16TH "PRINCE EDWARD" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bog is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on retirement.

To be Lieut.-Colonel: Major Alexander McDonnell, *vice* Bog, retired.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Anson Lowry, gentleman, *vice* Verex, retired.

28TH "PERTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—To be Major: Captain and Brevet Major William Caven Moscrip, *vice* Hamilton, retired.

Assistant Surgeon David Daniel Ellis having left the limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

No. 3 Company.—To be Captain: Lieutenant David Wesley Jameson, *vice* Moscrip promoted.

30TH "WELLINGTON" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—No. 7 Company.—Captain William McDowell is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement

No. 9 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Henry P. Anderson, gentleman, *vice* Thomson, retired.

34TH "ONTARIO" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 5 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Ackland Oronhyatekah, is permitted to retire.

36TH "PEEL" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Robert Fraser Angus, gentleman, *vice* Armstrong, promoted.

44TH "WELLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 8 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Dilly Coleman, gentleman, *vice* Cahoe, transferred.

55TH "MEGANTIC LIGHT INFANTRY" BATTALION.—Captain Thomas McKenzie is granted the Brevet rank of Major, from the 17th October, 1894.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
				Written.	Practical.	Average.
ARTILLERY.						
2nd Lt. A. G. Sargison, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	86.75	83.8	85.1
2nd Lt. F. B. Gregory, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	96	99	97.6
2nd Lt. R. Ross Munro, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	88.5	84.8	86.4
2nd Lt. D. B. McCannan, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	81.5	85.8	83.8
2nd Lt. W. A. Jameson, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	83	71.4	76.5
2nd Lt. J. P. Hibben, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	84.5	76.8	80.2
Sergeant W. J. Twiss, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	67	72.4	70
Sergt W. McCannan, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	83.5	75.2	78.8
Sergeant Telephone Jenkins, Lewis G.A.	1	S	B	86	71	76
Corporal J. R. Northcott, B.C.G.A.	2	S	B	70.75	63.4	66.6
Corporal A. J. Thomas, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	84.25	69.8	76.2
Corporal J. Turner, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	79.5	76.8	78
Bombardier S.H. Howell, B.C.G.A.	2	S	B	74	54.2	64.1
Bomb. F. M. Russell, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	72	81.2	77.1
Bomb. A. P. Moffatt, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	88.5	77	82.1
Bomb. W. J. Morrison, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	81	75	77
Bomb. Richard Foster, R.C.A.	1	S	B	77	65	70
Bomb. Louis Power, R.C.A.	1	S	B	73	84	80
Bomb. W. J. Thompson, R.C.A.	1	S	B	82	80	81
Acting Bomb. W. Clement, R.C.A.	1	S	B	76	69	71
Acting Bomb. H. Lyndon, R.C.A.	2	S	B	60	71	67
Gun. W. J. Finlayson, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	72	70.8	71.3
Gun. W. C. Smith, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	78.5	82.2	80.5
Gun. E. B. Amer, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	77.5	64	70
Gun. Wm. Russell, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	79.75	72.2	75.5

CERTIFICATES GRANTED—(Continued)

Gun. R. W. O. Savage, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	81'25	67	73'3
Gun. R. Johns ton, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	89'25	66'2	76'5
Gun. D. G. Kurtz, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	86'25	76	80'5
Gun. J. Cartmell, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	94	73'4	82'5
Gun. W. C. Lit-tice, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	86'75	63	73'5
Gun. E. C. Bour, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	74	81'4	78'1
Gun. Alex Mac lean, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	84'5	71'2	77'1
Gunner R. W. Nev'n, B.C.G.A.	1	S	B	82'25	76'2	78'8
Gunner A. Nye, B.C.G.A.	2	S	B	69'25	64	66'3
Gun. H. B. Bon-ner, B.C.G.A.	2	S	B	57	61	59'2
Gun. F. G. Gal-ley, B.C.G.A.	2	S	B	55	72'2	64'5
Gun. J. L. White, B.C.G.A.	2	S	B	66'25	54	59'4
Gun. T. P. Pat-ton, B.C.G.A.	2	S	B	59	70	65'1
Gun. J. A. Mar-tineau, B.C.G.A.	2	S	B	64'75	71	68'2
Gun. A. Mac-donald, B.C.G.A.	2	S	B	68'75	59	63'3
Gunner W. G. Watts, B.C.G.A.	2	S	B	83'5	54	65'7
Gunner H. Jen-nings, B.C.G.A.	2	S	B	76'5	61	67'8
Gun. W. Brown, N.B.G.A.	1	S	B	96	84	88
INFANTRY.						
2nd Lt. Gaston D. Hughes, 85th Batt.	2	S	A	61	63	62
2nd Lt. Jos. J. Barry, 85th Batt.	2	Sp	A	60	58	59
2nd Lt. Otto E. Hewton, 47th Batt.	1	S	A	77½	85	81
2nd Lt. George McDermitt, 41st Batt.	1	Sp	A	78	75	76½
2nd Lt. Samuel S. Sloane, 10th Batt.	2	Sp	A	67	70½	68½
Sergt. J. Worde-buckier, 69th Batt.	2	S	B	56	63	59
Pte Charles H. Derenney, 69th Batt.	2	S	B	54	57	55
Pte. C. R. Mc-Donald, 93rd Batt.	2	S	B	45	62	53
Cor. W. E. Ma-son, 75th Bn.	2	S	B	61	62	61
Lance-Cor Wm. Camm, 48th Bn.	1	S	B	71	71	71
Lance-Cor Fd. H. Ball, 10th Bn.	2	S	B	72½	72	72
Pte. W. Roaberts, 10th Batt.	2	S	B	64	58	61
Pte. Alex Kerr, 10th Batt.	2	S	B	54	51	57½
Pte. Rob. Titus, 10th Batt.	2	S	B	57	66	61½
Pte. Wm. H. Finch, 13th Bn.	2	S	B	51	53	54½
Pte V. Cornack, 13th Bn.	2	S	B	69	63	66
Pte. Henry Bond, 41st Batt.	2	S	B	60	70	65
Pte. R. Ste-geon, 13th Bn.	2	S	B	62½	62	62
Pte. Geo. Carr, 1st Batt.	1	S	B	72	80	76
Pte. A. Pelletier, 3rd Batt.	2	S	B	61	69	65

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed officers having qualified themselves for their appointments are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:—

- Lieutenant A. G. Sargison, B.C.B.G. Art.; from the 22nd December, 1894.
- 2nd Lieutenant F. P. Gregory, B.C.B.G. Art.; from the 22nd December, 1894.
- 2nd Lieutenant B. B. McConnan, B.C.B.G. Art.; from the 22nd December, 1894.
- 2nd Lieutenant W. Jameson, B.C.B.G. Art., from the 22nd December, 1894.
- 2nd Lieutenant R. Ross Munroe, B.C.B.G. Art.; from the 22nd December, 1894.
- 2nd Lieutenant J. P. Hibben, B.C.B.G. Art.; from the 22nd December, 1894.
- 2nd Lieutenant G. D. Hughes, 85th Battalion, from the 24th December, 1894.
- 2nd Lieutenant J. J. Barry, 85th Battalion; from the 24th December, 1894.
- 2nd Lieutenant O. E. Hewton, 47th

Battalion; from the 24th December, 1894.
2nd Lieutenant G. McDermott, 41st Battalion; from the 24th December, 1894.
2nd Lieutenant Samuel S. Sloane, 10th Battalion; from the 25th December, 1894.

By Command,
WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

The War Between Japan and China.

Japan has achieved a prominent position by her many victories both by land and sea in her war with China. Since the capture of Port Arthur, the great naval and military depot of China on the northerly side of the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili, on November 21, 1894, one army corps has been steadily advancing northward, on the Manchurian route toward Peking, while another, with the co-operation of the fleet, has been making preparations for attacking the great fortress, or series of forts and naval station, constituting Wei-Hai-Wei, which guards the southerly side of the entrance to the gulf. The attack on the latter place began in earnest on December 26, by land and sea, the defense being more spirited than any that has yet met the Japanese advance, and being most actively participated in by the Chinese war vessels, torpedo boats, etc. Operations were greatly interfered with by the prevalence of extreme cold weather, and progress was impeded by the fact that many sunken mines and torpedoes had to be removed from the harbor and approaches, or rendered harmless, by the advancing Japanese. The latter, however, kept steadily at their work, and the several forts which constituted the great station have steadily fallen before continued attacks of the combined land and sea forces. The major part of the Chinese navy, including the two principal ironclads, the Ting-Yuen and Chen-Yuen, has also been destroyed. They were both engaged in the great battle at the mouth of the Yalu River, from which they escaped only to be sunk at Wei-Hai-Wei, after about ten days' almost continuous fighting, by the torpedoes sent against them by the Japanese. They were sister ships, and the most powerful vessels in either the Japanese or Chinese service, each having a displacement of over 7,000 tons and belted 14 inch steel compound armor. It is reported that the Chinese torpedo fleet subsequently attempted to escape from the harbor on February 7, but that they were pursued by a flying squadron of Japanese vessels and twelve of them either sunk or driven ashore.

The manœuvring of the Japanese fleet at the battle of the Yalu showed that the Japanese admiral was possessed of a knowledge of tactics that would have done credit to a Nelson. A number of the officers of the Japanese navy studied at Annapolis. The armies of Japan are well equipped, and the military hospitals provided with all the latest surgical appliances.

THE CRIMEA IN 1854 & 1894

Littell's Living Age, of Feb. 2nd, publishes Part III, of Sir Evelyn Wood's article on the Crimea. A large proportion is taken up with details of the suffering of the troops caused almost entirely, as is known, by the criminal neglect of the authorities to supply proper food, clothing, etc., and the lack of organization of the commissariat. Long peace had largely wrought this, and also allowed such incidents as the following to take place:

"Nor were we in the Naval Brigade equal in all respects to our adversaries, for at the end of January we were fooled into allowing a man, dressed in plain clothes, who had previously lunched in our camp, to walk through the 21-gun battery. He stated he was an army doctor and spoke English with a slight northern accent, was very intelligent, and asked many questions as to our magazines and system. He witnessed the *reventing* of a gun; and then some of us at his request pointed him out the best way to the advanced trenches, which he wished to visit. He remained in the front parallel for some time, asking about the Russian rifle-pits, and how he could best have a look at them. Eventually he put a foot on the banquette, and, as he was being warned to keep down or he would get shot, he started running, and, escaping our bullets, successfully reached the Russian trenches. His plans were well matured, for he had arrived the previous day in Balaklava from the Bosphorous.

But the most startling instance of ignorance and want of military spirit was afforded by the general officer commanding a brigade. While officers and men were suffering privation in camp, he lived on board his yacht in Balaklava harbor, two miles from his brigade in October, seven and a half miles in November, and thus was not present when it advanced at daylight on the 25th October, nor for several hours on the 5th November at Inkerman. In every army there are some men incapable of soldier-like feeling, but nothing perhaps shows more clearly how we had forgotten the lessons of the Peninsula than that such disgraceful conduct

should not have been promptly suppressed.

The life of an infantry soldier belonging to a battalion in the front was thus spent: The men were mustered, carrying great-coat and blanket, just before dusk, and marched through a sea of mud into the trenches, which were full of deep holes from which boulders and stones had been taken; into these holes, owing to darkness, the men often fell. When the soldier reached his position, he had to sit with his back to the parapet, and his feet drawn up close to allow others to pass along the four feet wide trench. If he was not for picquet, in the advanced trenches, he could lie down, hoping that his comrades out in the front would, by keeping awake, give sufficient warning in the event of an attack. Assuming the soldier was not on picquet and there was no alarm, and these were of frequent occurrence, he could lie down till daylight, when he marched back to camp. In the early part of the winter he was generally on duty two nights out of three, and later, every other night.

This applied, however, to those men who were required only as a guard or reserve in the trenches, and not to the condition of those who were employed from two to three hundred yards in advance, often within conversational distance of the opposing sentries. The reliefs of the sentries could snatch a dog's sleep, four hours out of six, hoping their comrades would, by remaining on the alert, give them time to jump up ere the enemy was on them; but for the two hours each man was out near the enemy, the strain on the nervous system would have been great even to a robust well-fed man. These sentries had necessarily to stand absolutely still, silent, and watchful, and as the severity of the weather became more and more marked, numbers of men, whose frames were weakened by want of adequate nutritious food, were found in the morning frost-bitten and unable to move. One battalion which landed nearly nine hundred strong, early in November was actually in the trenches six nights out of seven, and then became so reduced, not only in numbers, but also in the men's bodily strength, that it was unable to go on duty again.

When the soldier got back to camp, he used to lie under a worn out tent, through which the rain beat, often in a puddle which chilled his bones. The less robust would fall asleep completely worn out, to awake shivering, and in many cases to be carried to a hospital scarcely more comfortable than the tent which they had left, and thence to a grave in two or three days. Those who were stronger, went out and collected roots of brushwood, or of vine, and roasted the green coffee ration in the tin of the canteen; then, as already described, pounding in it a fragment of shell with a stone, ere they boiled it for use. Others unequal to this laborious process, would drink their rum with a piece of biscuit and lie down in the great-coat and blanket which they had brought, often wet through from the trenches.

In the afternoon the soldier was sent on fatigue from five to seven miles, according to the position of his camp, usually to Balaklava, to bring up rations. On his return he had again to gather fuel to boil the salt beef or salt pork in his mess tin, which did not hold water enough to abstract the salt. A portion of it therefore only was consumed, and it was necessary from time to time to tell off men to bury the quantities thrown away. Salt pork, which was issued two days out of seven, was frequently eaten by the men in its raw state, from the difficulties of finding fuel to cook it.

Shortly before the dusk the soldier either marched back to the trenches, or lay down to sleep, if he was not on picquet in front of the camp. Many men, disliking to report themselves sick, were carried back from the trenches in the morning, and died a few hours afterwards; those who reported sick were taken to hospital, in many cases a bell tent; here the men lay often in mud on the ground, and in many instances their food was only salt meat and biscuit, and they were so crowded together that the medical officer could scarcely pass between the patients.

The regimental medical officers, unable to procure medical comforts, medicine, or proper housing, were eager to send down their patients, even in storm and rain, to Balaklava, as the best chance of saving their lives. As we had no transport, and the French could not al-

ways lend us mule litter-transport, many were necessarily carried on cavalry horses, which, slipping up on the hill beside Balaklava, often caused the further injury or death of the patient. As I was returning from Balaklava, on more than one occasion I met a party of sick, mainly frost bitten, riding cavalry horses, the troopers leading them and holding men on, but the ground was covered with snow and very slippery and on the hill above Kadikoi, I once saw every man have a fall from the horses slipping, and sometimes falling.

On the 22nd March, the Russians attacked the French near the Mamelon early in the evening, and later got into an advanced battery, a small bugler about sixteen years of age sounding the advance on our parapet until he fell, from a volley, pierced by seven bullets. The Russians, led by a Circassian chief, were for some minutes in the battery, and the Circassian not knowing any one was in the magazine tried to explode it, but was shot by the gunner, who had slept soundly till it was too late for him to retire with his comrades. A working party of two hundred and fifty men of the 80th Light Infantry was at hand, and the Russians were driven back with loss.

Next day a flag of truce was arranged to bury the dead, and I was sent to the battery with a large piece of calico, which I handed over to the senior officer, with the order to hoist it at 12.30 p. m., and then hurried on to our most advanced trench to try to reach the Mamelon before sentries were posted. While waiting, I amused myself by shouting and throwing stones at five of our soldiers, who, not having been relieved at daylight, had remained out in front, and had made themselves as small as possible in the grass. They were so sound asleep that they never awoke until I shook them. I ran on to the front, and after picking up and sending back a wounded Russian from the northern side of the ravine, I got on to the ridge connecting the Mamelon and Malakoff, when I was stopped by a Russian officer; not, however, before I had time to look at the fall of the ground to the north of the ridge, which was my main object, since it was there the Russians would inevitably form up

their reserves to retake the Mamelon after the French had carried it by assault, which was then in contemplation. Sentries were now placed, and for two hours we chatted, some few Russian officers speaking English, and several being conversant with French.

During the cessation of hostilities, some Russian officers remarked on the excellent practice made by a 68 pounder gun, in the 21-gun battery, and informed us that they had one of equally heavy calibre, with which they meant the following morning to silence our gun, which had done them much damage. The challenge was eagerly accepted. Soon after daylight next morning the Russian gun opened fire, and was answered, shot by shot, from our right 68-pounder, no other guns taking part in the duel. Our practice was superior to that of the foe, and after we had fired our seventeenth shot, the Russians "ceased firing" and dropped a mantlet over the embrasure, thus admitting that their gun was silenced.

The Russians answered our fire slowly, but carefully, and during the first hour's work the embrasure of the 8-inch gun which the greatest portion of the fire was cut down and rebuilt three times. After firing between two and three hours, the 8-inch gun, which stood in the angle of the battery, the right half of which fired at the Redan, became so hot that we were obliged to "cease firing," and the men released from their work crowded up on the raised platform so as to stand out of the water, which in the dug-out trench was half way up their knees. The other two guns remained in action.

It was important to observe exactly the first impact of each shot, which, with a steady platform for the telescope, I was able to effect calling out "ten yards to the right," or "twenty yards short," as it struck the parapet or ground. I was resting my left hand with the telescope on the 8-inch gun, and was steadying my right hand on the shoulder of Charles—, first class boy, while I checked the practice of the centre and right-hand gun, when a man handed round the grog for the gun's crew then out of action. The boy asked me to move my elbow while he drank his grog, so that he might not shake me, and

on receiving the pannikin he stood up, and was in the act of drinking when a shot from the Redan, coming obliquely across us took off his head, the body falling on my feet. At this moment, Michael Hardy, having just fired his gun, was "serving the vent." This consists in stopping all currents of air from the gun which, if allowed to pass up the vent, would cause any sparks remaining after the explosion to ignite the fresh cartridge. Hardy, like the rest of the gun's crew, had turned up his sleeves and trousers as high as he could get them; his sailor's shirt was open low on the neck and chest. His face, neck, and clothes were covered with the contents of the boy's head; to lift the thumb from the vent might occasion the death of Nos. 3 and 4, the loader and sponger, who were then *ramming home*; but he never flinched. Without moving his right thumb from the vent, with the left hand he wiped the boy's brains from his face and eyes as he looked round on us. Those sitting near me were speechless, startled, as indeed was I, for I had felt the wind of the shot, which passed within six inches of my face, when we were awakened to a sense of the situation by Hardy's somewhat contemptuous exhortation as he thus addressed the men: "You—fools, what the hell are you looking at? Is the man dead? take his carcase away; isn't he dead? take him to the doctor. Jim, are you home?"—this was said to No 3, the loader, who was in the act of giving the final tap on ramming home the fresh charge, and on getting the answer, "Yes," without bestowing another look at us, or possibly even seeing me, Hardy gave the order to his gun's crew, "Run out, ready."

I saw a great deal of Hardy after this episode, for always going to battery together, he carried down my blanket and tea-bottle, receiving my allowance of rum for his services. He was in many ways a remarkable man, for, having been stationed on shore for a little time in Eupatoria, he collected, doubtless by questionable means, some ponies, which he used to let out on hire to the officers of the fleet for a ride. Brave beyond description, he was an excellent sailor in all respects when kept away from drink, but any excess rendered him unmanageable. I shall relate his heroic end in the next number of these reminiscences.

Powder Engines.

In the course of an interesting lecture on "Modern Explosives," recently delivered by Colonel Barker, Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factory, Sparkbrook, reference was made to the

possibilities of the industrial use of high explosives for generating motive power. The construction of a gunpowder engine has often been attempted. But this explosive is ill adapted for such a purpose—in the first place, because it only develops in combustion about 280 volumes of permanent gases, while the solid residues are very considerable, and would soon clog any machine. At the same time, it should be remembered that one pound of gunpowder is capable of developing 170,280 foot pounds of energy. The new smokeless powders are capable of developing still higher energy, and are also more under control, while giving off nearly 1,000 volumes of permanent gases, and leaving no solid residue. The temperatures developed by all these propellants are high; but it is very possible to overcome this difficulty, in the same way as it is done in the case of gas engines, or even by making use of the energy of the water so employed when converted into steam. As English cordite develops 1,250 calories per gramme, the possibility of its employment in some form of "powder gas" engine is not without attractiveness to engineers of a speculative turn. The temperature of gunpowder on explosion is about 4,000° Fah., and that of the smokeless powders is believed to be considerably higher, though this has not yet been fully determined.

"Girl I Left Behind Me."

An English contemporary says:—"The Girl I Left Behind Me," according to tradition, became the parting tune of the British army and navy about the middle of the last century. In one of the regiments then quartered in the south of England there was an Irish bandmaster, who had the not uncommon peculiarity of being able to fall in love in ten minutes with any attractive girl he might chance to meet. It never hurt him much, however, for he fell out again as readily as he fell in, and so acquired a new sweetheart in every town the regiment passed through. Whenever the troops were leaving the place where he had a sweetheart he ordered the band to play, 'The Girl I Left Behind Me,' which, even then, was an old Irish melody. The story of his accommodating heart soon spread through the army, and other bandmasters, at the request of officers and soldiers, began to use the melody as a parting tune, and by the end of the century it was accounted disrespectful to the ladies for a regiment to march away without playing 'The Girl I Left Behind Me.'

The oldest known version of this song (1770) is called "Brighton Camp" and it is supposed by Mr. Chappell to have been written in 1758-59, when we had troops encamped on the South Downs in expectation of a French invasion. Mr. Molloy says that "this melody, although claimed by the English, is indisputably of Irish origin," but it must be allowed the melody is very unlike any well authenticated Irish air.