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THE CANADIAN

Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

VOL. IX. No. 19.

MONTREAL, OCT. 1, 1894.

Subscription \$2.00 Yearly. Single Copies 10 cents.

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE, (Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.) ESTABLISHED 1885. PUBLISHED AT MONTREAL ON THE 1st and 15th of each Month. DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada and the United States, per annum, - \$2.00 Great Britain, Ireland and Postal Union Countries, . . . . . 10s 6d. stg. Single Copies, . . . . . 10 cents

Subscriptions are in every instance payable in advance, and the publishers request the favor of prompt remittance.

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MONTREAL, OCT. 1, 1894.

Notes and Comments

The great camp of our Regulars at Levis is now a thing of the past. The militia and all those interested in it will anxiously look forward to the General's report on it and its effect on the national training schools. There is no doubt that it must have afforded much valuable experience to the officers who were fortunate enough to be able to attend it.

The artillery camp at Laprairie is also over, and we publish elsewhere the result of the competitions among the different field batteries. The Welland battery takes the lead, with Toronto second to Ottawa third.

The Sydney, N. S. W., Herald says:

Capt. Oldershaw, 1st Infantry Regiment, and chairman of the New South Wales Rifle Association and secretary of the Federal Council, has for some time past been in communication with Major Frederick W. MacQueen (Woodstock, 22nd Battalion, Ontario, Canada), a member of the Executive of the Dominion Rifle Council, and himself an enthusiastic rifle shot, with respect to New South Wales sending a team to Bisley next year in command of Capt. Oldershaw, and visiting Canada on the way in time to compete in the provincial and dominion matches in September. The major also wishes to know, with a view of a Canadian team visiting Australia, what are the best months, whether the expense would be very heavy while in Australia, and what would be the daily outlay."

We trust that this proposed visit of a team from Australia will not fall through and that our brothers in arms from the antipodes will give us a chance of meeting them in friendly competition on the Rideau Ranges. We can promise them good sport and a right good welcome.

What an opportunity this visit would give to the Dominion Rifle Association to extend a special invitation to the National Rifle Association to send a team over to compete in their matches. There would be no difficulty in securing a challenge trophy to be competed for by the international teams, and the interest the contest would awaken among the public, would do a great deal to encourage rifle shooting among militiamen.

The plea of the London Canada Gazette for an imperial remount depot in Alberta is strongly endors-

ed by the Naval and Military Record:

"The supply of horses in the army is, as the Aldershot correspondent of the Record admits, lamentably deficient, and never more glaringly so perhaps than now. The other day the 4th Hussars, after securing every available horse, could only mount for weak squadrons, and, as a result, 100 men had to be sent dismounted to take part in cavalry manoeuvres, in addition to which 150 were left in barracks in Aldershot; and the same thing, though in a somewhat less degree, applies to each of the other cavalry regiments. Surely, then, this proposal for an Alberta depot should receive the prompt attention of the British War Office. There are officers of high standing in the service who can speak from their own experience of the ranch country and the permanent value of such a depot as a cheap and effective source of supply.

Lord Brassey, in an article advocating the establishment of a line of fast mail steamers between England and Canada, to complete the great fast mail service between Australia and the mother country, puts forth the following arguments:

"If," says Lord Brassey, "Canada has a special interest in establishing a new trade and postal route across her vast dominion, we have interests of hardly inferior magnitude in the development of communications with our Colonies." Our troops and relief crews will find in the new fast service an advantageous route to the Australian, Pacific, and China stations; the new steamers will provide fleets of scouts or auxiliary cruisers in Atlantic and Pacific waters; the service may afford a needed training-ground for our naval engineers; by its means an alternative mail route of great utility will be provided; and in other ways the political, strategical, and commer-

cial interests of the Mother Land will be served. What reception, think you, would France or Germany give to such a project?

Admiral Hopkins, in speaking of the same subject, thinks that four days from land to land should prove sufficient for a fast mail steamer to cover the distance between Ireland and Newfoundland.

From a military point of view the difference in speed from a 12 or 14 knot to a 20 or 22 knot steamer might mean a great deal. The difference of one day's time in the arrival of troops in China—we will say, or perchance India or even Canada—might have an immense influence on the result of a campaign.

By all means, if the scheme be at all practicable commercially—and we are assured by eminent authorities that it is—let us have a fast service between England and Canada via the St. Lawrence.

The Military Gazette is assured that the story of wads or lubricators having been found sticking to the targets during the Ontario Provincial Matches, is a fabrication. Also that the Martini 1894 ammunition is all right. Can any one give positive information on the subject?

### A War Balloon Struck by Lightning.

An extraordinary accident, happily not attended with fatal results, occurred on Wednesday afternoon about four o'clock at the school of Military Ballooning, Aldershot. A new balloon, larger than any of its predecessors, was to have been "christened" by the Duchess of Connaught. This balloon, to be named after Her Royal Highness, had been inflated during the morning, and stood ready, gaily decked with bunting. It had been arranged that the Duchess was to cut the rope retaining the balloon, and that Lieut. Baden-Powell, Scots Guards, and two sergeants Royal Engineers were to make a free ascent. The "Flo," the smallest military balloon, containing 4,700 cubic feet of gas, was also inflated and bore a large Royal Standard. As soon as the Royal party, consisting of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and staff, arrived on the ground this small balloon was sent up captive as a Royal salute. Lieut. Blakeney had intended to ascend in it, and had actually got into the car, but as at this moment some sudden strong gusts of wind arose and large drops of rain began to fall, it was decided to send up the balloon without anyone in the car. The "Flo" then made a

beautiful ascent with its large standard just as the Royal party entered the grounds, where they were received by Col. Sir A. Mackworth, Lieut.-Col. Templer, Lieut. Baden-Powell, and other officers. As the rain began to descend more heavily the party repaired to the storehouse, and very shortly afterwards the accident happened. The balloon was held by a wire cable about 200ft. long, fixed to the drum on the balloon wagon. Suddenly it was seen to be struck by lightning, a blue light surrounding the lower part of the balloon for some seconds, and then a flame shot up from ignited gas, and the balloon fell precipitately to earth, amid a loud peal of thunder. Loud shouts from the sappers forming the detachment at the wagon attracted attention, when it was seen that three of them were rolling on the ground, apparently in intense pain. It seems that the men were about to haul the balloon down by winding on the winch, the handles of which were covered with brass, when suddenly all who had hold of the winch were struck down. Every assistance was immediately rendered to the injured men, the Duke of Connaught himself running to the spot and covering one of the men with his own great-coat. It was soon seen that, though evidently in great agony, none of the sufferers were very seriously injured. One, a bugler, had the inside of his hand rather badly burned, but the worst case of the three showed no external signs of injury. The car of the balloon, which contained a heavy bag of ballast, fortunately fell without doing any damage. On examination it was found that all the upper part had been burnt away, though the metal valves was almost uninjured. Had any one been in the car, even if he had escaped uninjured from the electric shock, he would have had a terrible fall. The thunderstorm did not last long, but it was deemed advisable to postpone any further experiments. About an hour after the occurrence two of the injured men were taken by ambulance to the hospital, still being apparently in great pain. No similar accident has ever happened before to an English war balloon, though a somewhat similar incident occurred some years ago in the case of a military balloon in Italy. By last accounts all the three men have had a return of feeling to the parts affected, and it is expected that in a day or two they will have entirely recovered. Their escape is looked upon as almost miraculous. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been constant in their inquiries, and the Duke paid the sufferers a personal visit to express his sympathy.—Army and Navy Gazette, September 8th, 1894.

The Bellerophon, cruiser, at Devonport, is to be provided with six 3-pounder quick-firing guns, to take the place of her Nordenfeldt machine guns. She is also to be supplied with a tank fitted with flooding arrangements for the stowage of dry gun-cotton. The gun-cotton has hitherto been stowed in the spirit room.

### OUR SERVICE CONTEMPORARIES.

It has been decided by the War Office that the members of the Colonial forces throughout the empire shall be eligible to receive medals for long, meritorious, or distinguished service in the same manner and practically under the same regulations as the regular army. Colonial Volunteers not included in what is properly understood as the Colonial forces will be entitled to the long service decoration on terms identical with their comrades of the Mother country.—Vol. Record.

London, Sept. 14.—The War Office has ordered Captain Duboulay, who is now at Gosport, to proceed without delay to Japanese headquarters in Corea to act as military attache in the interests of the British government.

Although the massed manœuvres of the French artillery at Châlons have caused much discussion, and have been stoutly condemned by General Trioche, former-Director of Artillery at the Ministry of War, General Ladvoat seems to have made them a success. His methods were drastic. Every day he criticised the operations in a downright fashion, and did not hesitate to distribute blame where he considered it deserved, and not only so, but his remarks were reproduced and circulated among all the captains. This unusual procedure caused much heart-burning, and on the first three days a feeling of consternation prevailed, and loud complaint was freely expressed; but afterwards all applied themselves to their task, and the manœuvres, as was testified by both General Ladvoat and General Saussier, ended most successfully. It seems to have been proved, says the correspondent of the "Figaro," that in a country fairly well provided with roads, the employment of 12cm. guns is comparatively easy, and hence it is believed that each of the French Army Corps will be furnished with two batteries of these siege pieces. Moreover, it appears that the regulation of indirect fire was much easier than has been suspected. General Ladvoat, in one of his criticisms, said that batteries might be placed in perfectly protected situations, and he added, with truth, that the problems concerned with the question of indirect fire were of the first importance to the artillery. The siege manœuvres are expected to illustrate them further.—Army and Navy Gazette.

At the Admiralty (says the daily contemporary) an attempt is made to conceal the fact that in the recent manœuvres considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying on easy and constant communication between the signal stations and friendly ships. As a result, increased attention is to be devoted to naval signalling, and the signal staff on most of the vessels will, it is expected, be increased.

Colonel F. W. Haddan, commanding the 4th V. B. Royal West Surrey Regi-

ment, writing to the "Times," makes several novel suggestions in connection with the decision of the War Office authorities to grant the Volunteer medal for twenty years' service, subject to the "meritorious" reservation. The Colonel writes:—"It would appear desirable that for the future 'meritorious' service should be strictly defined. By this means a great opportunity may be afforded of largely increasing the discipline of the force. For instance, if the annual certificate of efficiency contain a record of conduct, say, 'fair' 'good,' 'very good,' and 'excellent,' and any man having only 'fair' conduct would lose one year's qualifying period towards the medal, whilst 'good' would require to have three 'very good' or 'excellent' to follow it to count as meritorious, I think a much greater hold could be obtained over the men."

In continuance of the foregoing, Colonel Haddan proposes that, in reference "to minor offences, such as dirty rifle, not bringing rifle to headquarters when ordered, not replying to circulars, not communicating change of address, etc., the captain should keep a book of 'punishments'—a given number of bad points in one year enabling the commanding officer to determine the conduct to be inscribed on the certificate—whilst corresponding good points could be earned and recorded for attendance at brigade camp, large gatherings in uniform, good shooting, field practices, judging distances, and so on. Men will then realise that every act, whether good or indifferent, is carefully noted." Colonel Haddan adds that he would willingly award good conduct badges, on an approved scale, for service and conduct to shorter term men, so that all "might have an inducement to always act for the best in their battalions, and be a credit to the force as a whole."

The forming of the Bisley Competitors' Committee is exciting interest and provoking comment in the provinces. The "Liverpool Post" refers to the matter in the following terms:—"Major Heap, of the 2nd Manchester, who is as well-known at Altcar as he is at Bisley, has undertaken a responsible post in becoming chairman of the Bisley Competitors' Committee. The committee has been formed to ventilate grievances and to adjust them, to see that all competitors are treated fairly and with civility, and, in other words, to advocate their rights. A Bisley competitor's career is beset with many petty annoyances which could easily, and in future must, be obviated. For instance, the report of the committee referred to, which has just been submitted for the consideration of the council of the National Rifle Association, is so interesting to the thousands of Lancashire, Cheshire, Northern, and Welsh Volunteers who annually compete for the Queen's and other prizes that extracts from it will be read with much interest by them, while the general public will gain an insight into the matters that they are ignorant of."

The highest officers in our army in India, says the "British Medical Journal," continue to bear unmistakable testimony to the marked influence for good which the work of the Army Temperance Association has had upon the health and conduct of our soldiers. Gen. Sir H. Collett has stated that in an army of abstainers there would be one hundredth part of the present crime, and one-tenth part of the present sickness. Gen. Sir G. S. White has said that if he wanted men on whom he could depend, who would most readily turn out in an emergency, and who could be entrusted to perform any duty, he would go straight to the rooms of the Army Temperance Association. The admission into army hospitals in India last year were of total abstainers 5 per cent., and of non-abstainers 10.4 per cent. Minor offences were only 1.5 per cent, among the abstainers, against 6.7 per cent. among the non-abstainers. There was but one court-martial on one out of every 1,224 water drinkers, while there was one of out every 19 of the others. Mental and bodily health both benefit by abstinence.

That grand old man of the British Army its oldest officer, we believe, on Monday celebrated his ninetieth birthday. We allude, of course, to Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, who since 1874, has enjoyed a position of dignity and comparative ease as governor of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and who, by the way, was the first witness examined by the recent committee. Sir Patrick's connection with the forces dates back to 1820, the birth year of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, and during the stormy period which ended with the Indian Mutiny, the veteran saw and took part in plenty of fighting.

The correspondent of the "Figaro," who has been for the last few days at Metz investigating the circumstances attending the arrest of Mdme. Ismert on a charge of espionage, states that there are innumerable signs on the frontier that the relations between France and Germany really have improved, and that the latter is making an effort to treat the French with a certain amount of friendship and consideration. In Alsace-Lorraine it must be admitted that the people no longer scowl at their new masters, but accept the change with resignation and contentment. At the same time the two provinces are far from being Germanised. On the contrary, the long stay there of a German Government official invariably causes him to become more like a Frenchman as the months go by. The exchange of courtesies by the officers of both nations stationed on the frontier is a matter of every day occurrence it is said, and friendly visits are constantly being made by one to the other. In opposition to this point of view the "Eclair" records that a determined agitation is being got up by Germans at Metz against the Bishop there, who continues to pray for France. This is said to be considered high treason, and a stringent revision of the Liturgy is called for.

## 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.

## AT THE RANGES.

### Toronto.

The annual rifle matches of the Queen's Own Rifles were held at the Long Branch rifle ranges Saturday, Sept. 22nd, and about 250 members of the regiment turned out.

All the matches with the exception of one—the Martini—were fired with the regimental short Snider. There was a strong wind blowing, nevertheless there some very good scores made and the shooting altogether, considering the unfavorable circumstances, was well up to the average.

Following are the scores :

#### STANDING MATCH.

Open to members of the regiment—Range, 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, five; rifle, short Snider.

\$10	Lt J B Miller, C co.....	21
10	Pte Armstrong, G co.....	21
7	A R Macdonald, C co.....	20
6	Corp Cliff, B co.....	20
6	Pte W Gibson, E co.....	20
5	Pte J Gibson, E co.....	20
5	Capt R Rennie, K co.....	20
5	Lieut E P McNeill, H co.....	19
5	Stf-Sgt Donnelly, A co.....	19
4	Bugler-Sgt Woods, D co.....	18
4	Lt-Col Hamilton, staff.....	18
3	Lt Crean, I co.....	18
3	Lt J M Davidson, D co.....	18
3	Pte Bullard, H co.....	18
3	Pte H R Jackson, I co.....	18
3	Pte E Westman, A co.....	18
3	Sgt Saunders, F co.....	18
3	Pte H H Brown, B co.....	17
3	Corp Sampson, K co.....	17
2.50	Col-Sergt Creighton, B co....	17
2.50	Col-Sgt Meadows, A co.....	17
2.50	Pte G Keys, E co.....	16
2	Corp J T White, C co.....	16
2	Sergt T C Orr, C co.....	16

#### THE GENERAL MATCH.

Open to members of the regiment; ranges and positions, 200 yards kneeling, 400 and 500 yards any, with head to target; rounds, seven at each range; rifle, short Snider.

\$50	Bugle-Sgt J Woods, D co.....	87
40	Corp Sampson, K co.....	87
20	Q M-Sgt J O Thorn, G co.....	87
20	Pte R H Dee, A co.....	87
15	Lt J F Crean, I co.....	86
14	Color-Sgt G Creighton, B co....	86
12	Lt J M Davison, D co.....	85
10	Lt A D Crooks, A co.....	84
10	Color-Sgt W H Meadows, A co	84
10	Lt E P McNeil, H co.....	82
10	Sergt Pearcey, K co.....	80
10	Pte Blaney, K co.....	80
8	Pte F Howland, H co.....	79
8	Pte G Mussen, I co.....	79
8	Capt Mercer, staff.....	78

8	Pte J K Fairbairn, A co.....	78
7.50	Major Delamere, staff.....	78
7	Staff-Sergt Ashall, C co.....	77
7	Pte Casselman, K co.....	76
6.50	Pte J Ledingham, A co.....	75
6	Pte J Mellway, G co.....	75
5.50	Sgt F M Canniff, I co.....	74
5.50	Corp Cliff, B co.....	74
5.50	Corp McKenzie, F.....	73
5	Sgt Gilmore, D co.....	73
5	Corp H Small, H co.....	73
5	Capt R Rennie, K co.....	73
5	Sgt T H Cramp, B co.....	72
5	Pte W Gibson, E co.....	72
5	Pte F Westman, A co.....	72
5	Pte Anning, D co.....	72
4	Pte Leash, K co.....	72
4	Pte J Pearson, D co.....	71
4	Pte Legge, B co.....	71
4	Pte W P Despard, E co.....	71
4	Stf-Sgt Donnelly, A co.....	71
4	Color-Sgt F C Worthy, G co.....	71
4	Pte J Keyes, E co.....	70
4	Pte H H Brown, B co.....	70
4	Bugler R J Lennox, D co.....	69
4	Lt H F Wyatt, F co.....	69
4	Corp J P White, C co.....	69
4	Pte F E Neal, D co.....	68
4	Pte A McL Ballard, H co.....	67
4	Lt J B Miller, C co.....	66
4	Pte T Keyes, E co.....	66
3	Pte W Kingstone, B co.....	66
3	Pte E B Collett, A co.....	66
3	Pte McClure, D co.....	66
3	Color-Sgt Langton, K co.....	65
3	Corp W McKendry, E co.....	65
3	Corp A F Legge, B co.....	65
3	Pte H R Jackson, I co.....	65
3	Pte W Nugent, E co.....	65
3	Pte E Westman, A co.....	64
3	Pte Damer, D co.....	64
3	Sgt W E Smith, C co.....	63
3	Pte Aylett, D co.....	63
3	Pte Worthington, E co.....	63
3	Pte G A Milne, F co.....	62

Six sixty-two's counted out.

#### THE AGGREGATE.

Open to members of the regiment for highest aggregate scores in the two preceding matches.

D. R. A.	silver medal, Bugle-Sergt Woods, D co.....	105
O. R. A.	silver medal, Lieut J. F. Crean, I co.....	104
\$12	Color-Sgt Creighton, B co.....	104
10	Lt J M Davison, D co.....	103
8	Q M-Sgt J O Thorn, G co.....	103
7	Lt E P McNeill, H co.....	101
6	Color-Sgt W H Meadows, A co.....	101
5	Lt A D Crooks, A co.....	99
5	Capt Mercer, Staff.....	94
5	Pte G Mussen, I co.....	94

Two 94's counted out.

#### NURSERY MATCH.

Open to members of the regiment who have never won a prize, the scores in the general match at 200 and 400 yards to decide.

\$6	Corp Sampson, K co.....	60
5	Pte F Howland, H co.....	56
5	Pte Mellway, G co.....	52
4	Corp H Small, H co.....	51
4	Pte A McL Ballard, H co.....	50
3	Pte Anning, D co.....	50
3	Pte Legge, B co.....	49
3	Pte Casselman, K co.....	48
3	Pte Kingston, B co.....	48
3	Sgt Gilmore, co.....	47
3	Sgt Worthington, C co.....	47
3	Pte P G Blatchley, A co.....	46
3	Pte P J Miller, H co.....	45
3	Pte J Pearson, D co.....	45
2.50	Corp G E Embrey, A co.....	45
2.50	Pte G F Bryson, I co.....	45
2.50	Pte C Leeson, B co.....	45
2.50	Pte C Sturgess, C co.....	44
2	Sergt Allum, B co.....	44
2	Bugler Cuthbert, A co.....	44

Two scores of 44 counted out.

#### MARTINI MATCH.

Open to members of the regiment; ranges, 200 yards, standing or kneeling, 600 yards any position; rifle, Martini;

rounds, 200 yards, seven, 600 yards, 10.	D R A medal—Lt A D Crooks, A co.....	77
	\$10 Lt J M Davison, D co.....	74
	7 Lt E P McNeill, H co.....	67
	6 Bugle-Sgt J Woods, D co.....	66
	5 Sergt W Ashall, C co.....	65
	5 Color-Sgt W H Meadows, A co.....	65
	5 Color-Sgt G Creighton, B co.....	64
	5 Pte E Westman, A co.....	64
	5 Q M-Sgt J O Thorn, G co.....	64
	5 Lt J B Miller, C co.....	63
	5 Capt M S Mercer, staff.....	63
	5 Sergt T C Orr, C co.....	62

#### SKIRMISHING AND VOLLEY FIRING.

To be competed for by teams of five officers, non-commissioned officers or men, per company; entries limited to one team per company; rifle, short Snider.

Skirmishing—Ranges, 100 to 450 yards; position, any; rounds, five advancing and five retiring.

Volley firing—Range, 300 yards. position, kneeling; rounds, five.

A Co.....	115
K Co.....	113
C Co.....	102

#### COMPANY TEAM MATCHES.

First series—Open to all companies of the regiment; the 10 highest aggregate scores made in match No. 2 in each company to decide; the second prize in this match is restricted to members of the regiment who have never won regimental cross-guns.

Second series—The highest aggregate made by five previously named members of any company in the general match to decide.

First series—1, A Co., 749; 2, B Co., 628.

Second series—1, A Co., 386.

S. Davls & Sons prize—Won by H Co., aggregate of company prize winners in Nursery Match.

#### MAIL CHALLENGE TROPHY MATCH.

Officers v. sergeants. Open to teams of six previously named officers and sergeants; scores made in the general match to decide; trophy to be held by the winning team until next annual match.

Won by officers' team. Score—476; sergeants' team, 471.

#### EX-MEMBERS' MATCH.

Open to all ex-members of the regiment who are not members of any other corps; ranges, 400 and 500 yards; positions, same as in general match; rounds, seven at each range; entrance free; rifle, long or short Snider.

\$5	Ex-Sgt C P Medland, D co.....	57
4.50	Ex-Pte Spence, H co.....	53
3	Ex-Stf-Sgt Walker, G co.....	47
2.50	Ex-Pte H J Page, D co.....	47
1.50	Ex-Pte Freeland, F co.....	45

#### EXTRA SERIES.

Open to members of the regiment—Range, 500 yards; position, any, with head to target; rounds, five; rifle, long or short Snider; no sighting shots allowed.

\$7.50	Col-Sgt Creighton, B co.....	23
5	Corp J P White, C co.....	22
5	Sgt F M Canniff, I co.....	22
5	Pte G Mussen, I co.....	20
3.50	Stf-Sgt Ashall, C co.....	20
3.40	Lt H F Wyatt, F co.....	20
3	Q M Sgt Thorne, G co.....	20
3	Staff-Sergt Donnelly, A co.....	20
2	Lt A D Crooks, A co.....	20
2	Lt J F Crean, I co.....	20
	Pte J Pearson, D co.....	Tie 20

#### REVOLVER MATCH.

Open to members of the regiment; range, 25 yards; position, standing (off hand); revolver, any not exceeding 45 calibre, and 7½-in. barrel.

\$6	Lt J F Crean, I co.....	29
5	Capt Mercer, staff.....	28
5	Lt J B Miller, C co.....	27
4	Capt Rennie, K co.....	24
3	Color-Sergt Langton, K co.....	23
3	Capt C C Bennett, G co.....	22
2	Lt-Col Hamilton, staff.....	21
2	Stf-Sgt Ashall, C co.....	20

#### K COMPANY'S MATCHES.

The rifle matches of K company took place the same day, with the following results:

#### GENERAL MATCH.

200, 400 and 500 yards; seven shots at each.

\$16	Corp Sampson.....	87
12	Sergt Percy.....	80
10	Pte Casselman.....	76
10	Capt Rennie.....	73
10	Pte Leash.....	72
10	Color-Sgt Langton.....	65
8	Pte Plummer.....	58
8	Pte Foster.....	57
8	Corp Kirkpatrick.....	55
6.50	Pte Payne.....	49
5	Pte A Ward.....	46
4.50	Corp Cooper.....	46
4.50	Pte Band.....	45
3	Pte Morrison.....	44
1.50	Pte Walton.....	38

#### NURSERY MATCH.

200 and 400 yards; seven shots at each.

\$4	Pte Casselman.....	48
3.50	Pte Payne.....	39
2.50	Pte Band.....	33
2.50	Pte Doble.....	32
2.50	Pte Wright.....	31

#### D COMPANY MATCH.

The annual rifle match of D company, Q. O. R., was also held Saturday. There was a large turn out of the members, and some very good scores were made. The following are the prize-winners:

#### GENERAL MATCH.

1	Bugle-Sergt Woods.....	87
2	Lt Davison.....	85
3	Pte Blainey.....	80
4	Sergt Gilmore.....	73
5	Pte Anning.....	72
6	Pte Pearson.....	71
7	Corp Jardine.....	71
8	Bugler Lennox.....	69
9	Pte Lyon.....	68
10	Pte McClure.....	66
11	Pte Damer.....	64
12	Pte Aylett.....	63
13	Corp Atkins.....	62
14	Bugler Fisher.....	52

#### NURSERY MATCH.

Pte J N Wickson.....	48
Pte Chapman.....	37
Pte Jewell.....	34
Pte R Pearson.....	34
Bugler Cliffe.....	31
Bugler Fisher.....	31

One year's service—1, J N Wickson ; 2, Pte Chapman.

Ex-members' match—1, ex-Sergt Medland, 54 ; 2, ex-Pte N J Page, 47.

All three Toronto Regiments have fairly settled down to the fall season's drill, but for some reason or other do not display as much activity as in the past, nor are the parades nearly as large. Doubtless the exhibition in a great measure contributes to this, and that for the balance of the season the attendance will increase.

Another year gradually slipping by and the city corps do not seem to be any nearer gaining possession of the drill hall than they were a year ago. The matter is, I believe, one entirely in the hands of the Minister of Public Works, and the tardiness displayed is a very serious reflection on his department.

Toronto has a military representative, who should interest himself in this matter, but his indifference on this matter is on a par with the remarkable lack of interest he has shown in all matters military since his election.

Steps should be taken at once to at least ensure the winter months being spent in the new quarters.

At a recent meeting of the Public School Board, a spirited debate was held as to whether the usual celebration of the Battle of Queenston Heights would be held or not. Dr. Gullen, one of the lady trustees, was very vigorous in her denunciation of any celebration, terming the whole affair as an uncivilized act and that war being a relic of uncivilization, the celebration of any victory would only have the effect of making the rising generation as uncivilized as its predecessor.

One would almost think that the fair upholder of civilization was an American from the vehemence used, but fortunately the good sense of the majority prevailed and the unpatriotic motion was given the fate it richly deserved. Women's Rights may or may not be a sign of intellectual advancement, but if admitting women to any educational bodies means that such twaddle and nonsense will be served up, our eyes must open either to a great mistake in admitting them or else that the women of to-day are not the unselfish and patriotic women their mothers were. One cannot help but draw comparison between the mover of such an unpatriotic motion and the actions of a well known lady from around the historic spot, near Queenston Heights, and whose name, (that of Laura Secord), will be revered, years after any one will remember that a person ever existed, who, at a meeting of such a leading body of educationalists as were assembled at that meeting gave vent to a motion tending to abolish the observance of a day which should be impressed as deep as it is possible to impress upon the minds of rising genera-

tions the glorious victory, so dearly won by British and Canadian troops.

Several newspapers have been commenting of the stereotyped phrase "By permission of Lt.-Col. ——— and officers of the regiment," which was used whenever one of the city bands performed in the parks during the summer schedule of concerts. This to civilian ideas seems needless, but of course entirely expected to the military reader.

There are times, however, when I question whether such permission is given, and I saw a recent instance, which, judging by the good sense usually displayed by this regiment's commanding officer, I feel satisfied no permission was either asked or accorded.

A few weeks ago, on the occasion of the Toronto Railway Motormen's bicycle races, pedestrians down town were treated to the unusual spectacle of an open car with both motorman and conductor arrayed in full uniform of the 48th Highlanders, speeding along King street. The Regimental Band of the regiment was playing away for dear life inside, and your attention was directed to the races that afternoon at the Woodbine by large streamers running lengthwise on the car. Toronto people sometimes see queer sights, but this one just about capped the climax, and besides looking too much like a circus wagon, did in my humble opinion more to prostrate the uniform of the Canadian Militia than anything that has occurred in this city for a long time.

I may be in error, but I was under the impression that a military band, unaccompanied, was not to play on the public street, yet only a short time previous this same band, on the occasion of the sergeant's mess moonlight excursion, paraded at their barracks and marched along King and down Yonge, playing at intervals along the route. On this occasion they lacked the streamers or transparency which usually accompanies the cheap bands engaged for such parades, being only accompanied by a crowd of the irrepressible small boys. Wearers of the military uniform, and especially those of the 48th, must have felt that this was indeed rubbing it in, and that 'twere a great pity that the threatened disruption did not take place before this band could bring their regiment to fault for tolerating such a thing.

It would be far better for the officers of any regiment to do away with the bands, if they can only be kept together by engagements being given them at which they cheapen their uniforms and regiment, and conduct themselves in what would be considered good form for the bands attached to the different burnt cork combinations, which are such familiar sights on the streets of all cities.

The reason assigned by the two privates for their being in uniform whilst engaged in their daily duty of working a street car, would no doubt be interesting.

"BREECH BLOCK."

### Halifax.

The annual company target practice of the 63rd Halifax rifles took place Sept. 13th, at Bedford range. The battalion had a fine turn out, the parade slate showing 258 of all ranks present. The weather was all that could be desired for an outing, and the many friends of the old corps who visited the range during the day were entertained in the usual hospitable manner. The shooting in the different competitions was carried through promptly and successfully, without any mishap whatever, and, in spite of a fluky fish tail wind which prevailed the greater part of the morning, splendid scoring prevailed. Great interest centered in the silver cup competition, companies 3 and 4 having each won it twice. It was captured by No. 3 Co., "Second Scottish," who now become the owners of the much coveted trophy. This company also carried off the Laurie bugle this year for teams of 5 from each company. They swept the field, and carried the broom through town on the march home.

It had been decided to hold the battalion association matches the same day, and 3 of the competitions were successfully got through but there not being time to finish with the skirmishing match that event was postponed. The regiment arrived in town by the 7.20 train, formed up in front of the station and marched through town to the drill shed headed by their band and bugles. Much favorable comment was expressed on the smart and soldier-like manner in which the rifles returned from their annual shooting.

Below is the list of the prize winners :

NO. 1 CO., SCOTTISH—CAPTAIN JAMES.

\$6.....	Sergeant Longueil
5.....	Private Burns
5.....	Sergeant Emmerson
4.....	Private Fred Taylor
4.....	Lance Corporal Hiller
4.....	Private Bollard
3.....	Private F Bishop
3.....	Private H Pearce
3.....	Band Sergeant Harris
3.....	Private Lange
2.....	Private H Y Clarke
2.....	Lance Corporal Davidson
2.....	Private A Bennett
2.....	Private H Robinson
2.....	Private J S Hiller
1.....	Corporal Mumford
1.....	Private R Dow
1.....	Private Fred Kaizer
1.....	Private H Flick
1.....	Sergeant W H Conrod
1.....	Private Stewart
1.....	Private H Church
1.....	Private Fred Drake
1.....	Private H Ackhurst
1.....	Private E Prescott
1.....	Private E Gibson
1.....	Private L G Archibald
1.....	Bugler Murray
1.....	Private L Dixon
1.....	Private D Rutherford
1.....	Private H Mitchell
1.....	Bandsman Buschee
1.....	Private H Davidson

### Decorations.

Silver Cross Rifles—Presented by Major General Laurie for highest aggregate, won by Sergeant Longueil.

Bronze Cross Rifles—2nd highest aggregate, won by Private C T Burns.

Captain James' prize—for this year's recruits, won by Private Arthur Bennett.]

## NO. 2, MAYFLOWER—CAPT. HECHLER.

\$6	Private C Stevens
5	Bandsman Defreytas
4	Sergeant Munford
4	Private H C Stevens
3	Private Stenhouse
3	Bandsman Bellow
3	Corporal Curren
3	Private Taylor
2.50	Sergeant Hilchey
2.50	Bandmaster Hanson
2.50	Private W Dockerill
2.50	Corporal Bertram
2.50	Bandsman Mason
2	Private W Dobe
2	Private Carmichael
2	Corporal Johnston
2	Private Watters
2	Private Hurley
1.75	Private A Dockrill
1.75	Corporal Allen
1.75	Private J R McLeod
1.50	Private C Beazley
1.50	Private Romans
1.50	Private LeGrin
1.25	Sergt Wilson
1.25	Private J R Flemming
1.25	Private Lang
1.25	Private Scriven
1	Private Hiltz
1	Corporal Adams
1	Private J A McLeo
1	Private Tait

## NO. 3 COMPANY, 2ND SCOTTISH—LIEUT. DIXON.

\$6	Private F E Bayer
5	Lance Corporal Woolrich
4	Sergeant J A Hills
4	Corporal Studd
4	Bandsman Jost
3	Private G M Scriven
3	Private C S Pickford
3	Private H F Adams
3	Private J H Brown
3	Private J J Wilson
2	Private G M Bowser
2	Private G N Dixon
2	Private F G Bennett
2	Private A R Graham
2	Corporal E B Hunter
2	Private H F Burton
2	Private H G DeWolf
2	Staff-Sergeant W W Wilson
2	Private H Murray
2	Private J B Bennett
2	Private J Ewing
2	Sergeant H E Fraser
1	Corporal C W Ackburst
1	Private J J Wood
1	Private F A Wilkie
1	Private W B Elliot
1	Private H I Mathers
1	Private C S Munnis
1	Private W M McLeod

*Decorations.*

## Grand aggregate :

- 1st, Silver cross rifles—Private F. E. Bayer.  
 2nd, Bronze cross rifles—Lance-Corporal T. V. Woolrich.  
 Special aggregate—300 and 400:  
 1st, Major Cunningham medal—Lance-Corporal T. V. Woolrich.  
 Improvement prizes:  
 \$2 each—Privates Bowser, Dixon, Burton, DeWolf, Murray.  
 \$1 each—Corporal Ackhurst, Privates Bennett, Ewing, Wood.

## NO. 4 CO. "HALIFAX"—CAPTAIN CUNNINGHAM.

## 1ST CLASS.

\$5	Sergeant Peverill
4	Bandsman Newcombe
3	Sergeant Daniels
2	Corporal Peverill
1	Corporal Mackenzie

## 2ND CLASS.

5	Private Egan
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4	Private Quinn
3	Bugler McNally
2	Private McDonald
1	Private Etter
1	Private Archibald
1	Private McDougall
1	Private Rossborough

## 3RD CLASS.

5	Private Meagher
4	Private Rolfe
3	Private Mitchell
2	Private Williams
1	Private Allen
1	Private Shaw
1	Private Smith
1	Private Robinson
1	Private Dobbin
1	Private Beazley
1	Lance Corporal Power
1	Private Ferris
1	Private Boutillier
1	Corporal Pickles
1	Private Spike
1	Private Murphy
1	Private Anderson
1	Private Drake

## NO. 5 CO., "SECOND HALIFAX"—CAPTAIN SIRCOM.

Private Egan won first prize.  
 Private Quinn second.

No returns could be obtained from this company up to the time of leaving the range.

## NO. 6 CO., CHEBUCTOS—CAPT. T. PINING.

\$4 00	Lance Corporal McNeil
3 50	Paymaster Sergeant Power
3 00	Sergeant Shears
2 50	Sergeant Scott
2 00	Private Pickles
2 00	Corporal Leahy
1 75	Private Schrum
1 75	Private McInnes
1 50	Bugler Isnor
1 50	Private Parker
1 25	Bandsman Power
1 25	Private Harrington
1 25	Band Sergeant Mabee
1 25	Sergeant Houlihan
1 00	Lance Corporal Nichol
1 00	Private Fraser
1 00	Lance Corporal Myers
1 00	Private Arnold
1 00	Private F Isenor
1 00	Sergeant Lockhart
75	Private Carmichael
75	Private Hefler
75	Private Barrett
75	Private Fraser
75	Corporal W Power
75	Private O'Brien
50	Private O'Loughlin

## BUGLERS.

- \$1.75, box cigars and brush—Bugle Corporal Mabee.  
 \$1.75, watch charm and knife—Bugler Isnor.  
 \$1.75, breast pin and tie—Bugler McNally.  
 \$1.75, ½ doz. photos and perfumery—Bugler Howse.  
 \$1.75, pair vases and whisk—Bugler Hiltz.  
 \$1.50, ½ doz. photos and pipe—Bugler Mur.  
 \$2.50, pair cuff studs—Bugler Tobin.  
 \$1.50, pair boots—Bugler McDonald.  
 \$1.50, cuff studs—Bugler H. Murray.  
 \$1.25, pair curtain poles—Bugler W. Murray.  
 \$1.25, pipe—Bugler Fletcher.  
 \$1.25, perfumery—Bugler Garnett.

## CAPT. SILVER'S CHALLENGE CUP.

Open to teams of 10 from each company, Ranges 300 and 400 yards, 5 shots each range.

## No. 3 Co.

	Pts
Lieutenant Dixon	22
Lieutenant Jacques	29
Lieutenant Wilson	34
Sergeant Hills	33
Sergeant Scriven	30
Corporal Studd	31
Private Pickford	29
Bandsman Jost	31
Private Bayer	36
Lance-Corporal Woolrich	35

## No. 4 Co.

	Pts
Sergeant Daniels	28
Sergeant Peverill	33
Corporal MacKenzie	23
Corporal Peverill	27
Bandsman Newcombe	31
Bandsman Bowie	18
Lance-Corporal Quinn	27
Private Meagher	30
Private Egan	30
Private Rolfe	29

## NO. 2 COMPANY.

	Pts
Band Master Hanson	22
Sergeant Mumford	33
Corporal Bertram	22
Lance-Corporal Curren	25
Bandsman Defreytas	28
Bandsman Bellow	30
Private Stenhouse	28
Private N C Stevens	29
Private C Stevens	32
Private Hurley	12

## No. 5 COMPANY.

	Pts
Lieutenant Egan	21
Sergeant-Major Lockhart	35
Sergeant Sampson	25
Corporal Gorman	17
Bandsman Williams	30
Bandsman Hansley	20
Private George	21
Private Oland	28
Private Conway	28
Private Collins	31

## NO. 1 COMPANY.

	Pts
Lieutenant Taylor	33
Sergeant Longueil	32
Sergeant Emmerson	30
Corporal B. Davison	20
Lance Corporal Miller	28
Private C T Burns	30
Private Fred Taylor	25
Private A C Bennett	15
Private J S Miller	16
Private Fred Bishop	23

## NO. 6 COMPANY.

	Pts
Lieutenant Lear	14
Lieutenant Bullock	25
Staff Sergeant Power	27
Sergeant Shiers	25
Corporal Leahy	20
Bandsman Maybee	14
Lance Corporal McNeil	31
Private McInnes	19
Private Parker	18
Private Pickles	29

*Individual Prizes.*

\$5.40	Private Bayer, No. 3	36
3.60	Lance Corporal Woolrich, No. 3	35
3.00	Lance Major Lockhart, No. 5	35

Major Beresford, of the Royal Engineers,  
 Has His Brains Dashed Out on  
 the Sidewalk.

The sad accident which befel Major Beresford of the Royal Engineers has caused a deep sensation in military cir-

cles in Halifax. On the 19th ult. at about 11 o'clock, a man was seen to fall off the roof of the Halifax Hotel at the Eastern end and strike head first on the edging of the curbing, just south of the door of the basement, which is occupied by J. C. Jones, paper agent, etc. Investigation proved the body to be that of Major de la Poer Beresford, Royal Engineers.

Shortly after the fall the body was placed in the ambulance and removed to the hotel, by which time Mrs. Beresford, as well as a number of R. A. and R. E. officers, had arrived. Major Beresford was about 47 years old, had not been long on this station (succeeding Major Bor a few months ago), and had boarded at the Halifax for a short time. The distance from the roof to the sidewalk is roughly estimated to be about fifty feet; and the body must have turned over in descending, as although striking head first, a party who saw the accident said deceased's feet were downward at second story.

The roof from which Major Beresford fell is, as already stated, about 50 feet from the ground. On it is a platform with a railing about three feet high, and it would be necessary to climb over it—he could not step it. The platform ends at about six feet from the edge of the roof, eastern end. A flag staff is fastened at that end. As will be seen from the evidence at the inquest, Major Beresford is accustomed to walk on this platform, where a grand view of the harbor, etc., can be seen. The major evidently, through curiosity, got over the railing to look down into Water street. In doing so he got dizzy and fell. He tried to save himself by grasping the flag staff, but he missed his hold and fell to the sidewalk, dashing out his brains.

Those who picked the body up saw a terrible sight. His left temple and forehead was crushed in, and the brain was partly scattered over the sidewalk. After being taken into the hotel and placed on a bed, part of his brains oozed from his nostrils, and all who looked at the body were shocked by the sight which met their gaze. Several doctors were called, but they were not needed, as death had evidently been instantaneous.

The deceased's appellation was John Claudius Montgomery de la Poer Beresford (North-Eastern District York); entered the Engineers as lieutenant 23rd July, 1882; major 3rd March, 1888. He leaves a widow and one son, about 10 years of age, residing with him at the hotel.

### 63rd Battalion Rifle Association.

#### FIRST COMPETITION.

Ranges 100 and 200 yards. Five rounds at each.

	100 yds	200 yds	Tl. score
\$7 Private Burns, No. 1 co.	19	17	36
6 Bandsman DeFreytis...	20	16	36
5 Pte C E Stevens, No co.	17	18	35
4 Bandsman Jost.....	18	17	35
3 Corp W H Studd, No 3.	18	17	35

3 Sergt-Maj Lockhart.....	18	17	35
3 Bandsman C Williams..	19	16	35
2 Pte Scriven, No 3 co....	17	17	34
2 Sergt Longueil, No 1....	17	17	34
2 Sergt Hills, No 3 co.....	18	16	34
2 Sergt Shiers, No 6 co....	18	16	34
2 Sergt Daniels, No 4 co..	18	16	34
2 Lance-Corp Peverill, do.	16	17	33
2 Private Egan, do.	17	16	33
2 Private Bayer, No 3 co..	17	16	33
1 Bands Newcombe, No 4	17	16	33
1 Staff-Sergeant Power....	18	15	33
1 Pte Pickford, No 3 co....	18	15	33
1 Pte Stenhouse, No 2 co..	16	16	32
1 Lce-Corp Curren, No 2.	16	16	32
1 Lce-Corp Woolrich, No 3	16	16	32
1 Bandsman Mansley.....	17	15	32
1 Corp J McKenzie, No 3	17	15	32
1 Pte H C Stevens, No 2.	17	15	32
1 Corporal Leahy.....	17	15	32

#### SECOND COMPETITION.

Ranges 300 and 400 yards. Five rounds at each.

	300 yds	400 yds	Tl. score
\$8 Private Bayer, No 3 co....	18	18	36
7 Lc-Cor Woolrich, No 3.	18	17	35
6 Sergt Major Lockhart..	19	16	35
5 Sergeant Scott, No 5 co	20	14	34
4 Sergt Peverill, No 4 co.	16	17	33
4 Sergt Mumford, No 2 co	16	17	33
3 Sergt Hills, No 3 co....	16	17	33
3 Sergt Longueil, No 1 co	15	17	32
3 Pri C E Stevens, No 2 co	18	14	32
2 Bandsman Newcombe..	15	16	31
2 Corporal Studd, No 3 co	15	16	31
2 Private Colyer.....	16	15	31
2 Bandsman Jost.....	17	14	31
2 Private Burns, No 1 co.	14	16	30
2 Bandsman Bellew.....	15	15	30
1 Sergt Emmerson, No 1.	16	14	30
1 Bandsman C Williams.	16	14	30
1 Private Scriven, No 3 co	17	13	30
1 Private Egan, No 4 co..	18	12	30
1 Pri Meagher, No 4 co..	19	11	30
1 Pri Pickford, No 3 co..	16	13	29
1 Pt H C Stevens, No 2 co	17	12	29
1 Sergt Daniels, No 4 co.	14	14	28
1 Bandsman DeFraytes... 14	14	14	28
1 Pri Stenhouse, No 2 co.	16	12	28

#### BUGLE COMPETITION.

Teams of five from each company. Ranges 200 and 300 yards. Five rounds at each.

	200 yds	400 yds	Tl. score
Bugle and \$15—No 3 company.			192
\$10 No 4 company.....			191
5 No 2 company.....			182

### Quebec.

#### R. C. A. INSTITUTE.

Some months ago the officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery formed themselves into a society to be known as the Royal Canadian Artillery Institute, for the promotion of military art, science and literature, and the collection and conservation of articles of military and general interest. The ordinary members must have held at some time a commission in the R. C. A. Honorary members may be officers, active or retired, of the Imperial army, navy or auxiliary forces and Canadian militia who shall have been elected by ballot. Major-General Herbert, C. B., is Patron and Lt.-Col. Irwin, R.A., Honorary President, Lt.-Col. Montzumbert, President, and Captain Imlah, Secretary-Treasurer. A room has been obtained and is being fitted up as a library and museum, in the old Court House, rear of Louis street. Through the exertions of General Herbert a grant of

money has been obtained from the Department and a grant of military books from the War Office. Quite a number of valuable works have been collected. Any articles or books of military or general interest which kind friends may desire to donate will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Secretary. The science of war in modern days is rapidly becoming more intricate and complicated and demands increased and increasing study, if the officer would stand well in his profession. And this is more true of the artillery than the other arms.

"The education of an artillery officer is always proceeding, and in these days of complicated armaments and constant advances in military science and art, it is absolutely essential that all officers, more especially those of the scientific branches of the army, should be continually studying their profession." The Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich was founded with Government assistance, through the exertions of Sir Henry Lefroy and other well-known artillery officers. It possesses an extensive military library, model room and museum, has a lecture, theatre and class rooms, and assists its members in the study of the profession and of modern languages, etc. The Royal Canadian Artillery officers, desirous of keeping pace with their brothers of the Royal Artillery, have founded their institute on the same lines, and invite the co-operation of their friends. Their object, to master their profession and thus render them more able to defend our country in case of need, is a laudable and patriotic one, and we cordially wish them every success.—*Daily Telegraph.*

Quebec has been entertaining both English and French naval officers. On August 31st Vice-Admiral Sir John Hopkins was the guest of the Garrison Club, the Lieutenant-Governor being also present; and on the following day the French warship *La Naiade*, with Admiral de Maigret on board, and the cruisers *La Nielly* and *La Rigault de Genouilly*, were welcomed to this port. The British and French officers exchanged visits.

R.C.I. OFFICERS DINED.—Lieut.-Col. Otter and the officers of the Royal Canadian Infantry were entertained at dinner last night by the president, Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay and the members of the Garrison Club. There were about seventy-five guests present. The music was supplied by the band of the R.C.A. and the menu, under the supervision of Mr. O'Brien, was most excellent.—*Telegraph*, September 27.

The Quebec fortifications are being repaired. The repairs will be quite extensive, and are very much needed.

An old French cannon was found recently on the property of L. Z. Jocas, M.P., by workmen who were making excavations on the battlefields about the old field works on the Cove Fields, and has been presented to the R.C. A. institute.



## The Review on the Plains!

DEAR SIR,—With your kind permission, I should like to say a few words anent the above which took place on Saturday last. As an old resident of Quebec and a military man in the bargain, I must say my old eyes twinkled with delight at the sight of those scarlet uniforms, everything was well done, as was only to be expected from regular troops, but what am I to say in regard to the two companies of Volunteers from our Provincial forces, who were put through a special drill, evidently to show what can be done and was carried out magnificently. Officers, non-commissioned and men were prompt in all their movements and steady as regulars, and all parties concerned are deserving of the country's thanks, and especially so is General Herbert, who has courageously broken away from the old expensive farce of the annual rural camp picnics and given us something that the country will do well to continue and on a much larger scale. By all means, let us have these annual meetings at the Levis camp and add as many active volunteers who can attend, and the results will not be lost to the country, never mind how much they cost.

Whilst on this military subject might I add a few words in friendly protest to part of a speech made recently in Ottawa by General Herbert, at which he is reported to have said, "that no troops in the world were as well drilled as the Grenadier Guards," of which corps he is one of their Colonels. As a former member of that renowned corps, the "Coldstream Guards," whose motto is "nulli secundus," I cannot allow this statement to go unchallenged, and I do not hesitate to say, that in stature, drill and discipline they are the equals of any corps in Her Majesty's service.

Yours truly,

R. MORGAN,  
4 Elgin street.

Quebec, 25th September, 1894.

## Montreal.

### THE SIR DONALD A. SMITH CUP AWARDED

All who had seen the inspections of the different Montreal corps anticipated the result which is now announced, viz., that the Vics would win the cup this year again, and indeed they deserved it, as no other battalion put in the amount of hard drilling that they did.

The result is, however, very close. We quote our figures from the Montreal "Gazette." The first sixty was the highest possible that could be made. The figure of merit of the Victoria Rifles was 129.88, the Royal Scots coming second with 122.30, the 6th Fusilliers third with 119.91, Prince of Wales Rifles fourth with 119.75, Mont Royal Rifles fifth with 96.78. The whole of the figures were not obtainable by the writer, but as the returns were made up this year, the target practice counts for very little in the total number of points. By a strange coincidence, No. 6 Companies of the Victoria Rifles, Prince of Wales Rifles and Sixth

Fusiliers are the highest in their respective regiments, the Vics' figures being 53-14-12, which is the highest of any company in the city of Montreal. Capt. Porteous's company of the Prince of Wales Rifles easily carries the lead in that regiment, their points being 51-13-10. No. 6 Company of the Sixth Fusiliers scored 49-13-11. The highest company in the Royal Scots was No. 4, Capt. Cantlie's company, the points being 49-13-11, but in this regiment, in fact, all the companies are about the same standard of efficiency. It is to be hoped that the official report, with all the figures in detail, will be made as soon as possible, as the members of the different regiments are anxiously looking forward for them.

The Montreal "Gazette" is also responsible for the following: The Exchange Telegraph company states that the British War office have decided to issue medals for long service, meritorious service and distinguished conduct to members of the colonial forces throughout the Empire, including India and the Dominion of Canada. The decorations will be issued under regulations identical as far as possible, with those existing for the regular army, and they will be bestowed by the Queen's representative in each colony. It is, however, laid down that the period of service necessary to qualify for the distinction shall not be relaxed in the case of colonial troops. In other words, the length of service required from soldiers in the Imperial army and colonial forces shall be the same. The power of granting gratuities with the medals is left to the discretion of the governors-in-council of the various colonies. Colonial volunteers not included in the colonial forces will be eligible for the long service medal recently instituted for English volunteers.

The following are the terms of the order with respect to English volunteers: "The medal will be granted to all volunteers (including volunteers who have retired and officers who have served in the ranks but have not qualified for the volunteer officers' decoration) on completion of 20 years' service in the volunteer forces, provided that they are recommended by their present or former commanding officers in the manner prescribed."

The London "Times" states that as a result of the publication of the revised order as above with respect to English volunteers, a large number of applications for the silver medal were received at Whitehall and Pall Mall, and the number of recipients is likely to exceed 20,000. It has been ascertained that those eligible for the medal comprise 7,900 of 20 years' service and 7,600 upwards to 34 years'. Besides these there are several thousands who have retired but are still borne on regimental records. These, it is now definitely announced, will receive the decoration.

The regular monthly meeting of the M.G.A. association was held on Monday evening, 17th Sept. about fifty members present. The question of fall games was discussed and Friday, October 26, was suggested as the date in the drill hall, if the necessary permission, etc., be obtained. Gunner Noseworthy will represent the M.G.A.A. at the Ottawa handicaps on September 29. Capt. McRwen and Sergeant-Major Jones will re-

present the G.A.A. at the C.A.A. annual meeting in the M.A.A.A., on Saturday, 29th instant. The financial report of the treasurer was very satisfactory.

Lieut.-Col Houghton, deputy adjutant-general of this district, will next week be out of town inspecting the arms, clothing, etc., of the 83rd and 86th battalions.

Cote St. Luke is fast dwindling down to its winter aspect. However, there was a lively interest taken in the last shoot for the G. H. Matthew's silver cup at 800 and 900 yards which took place on September 22nd, re-resulted in a triple tie which will be shot off on the 30th but probably too late for the result to be published in this issue.

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
J. J. Bell.....	55	54	55	154
J. Y. Clarke.....	62	52	50	154
E. Pratt.....	54	50	50	154

The following is the result of the shoot of the 22nd:—

	800 yards.	900 yards.	T't'l.	Prize.
Sergt. J. Drysdale...	29	29	58	\$5
J. J. Bell.....	27	28	55	4
J. Ward.....	28	27	55	3
Col.-Sergt. Howard...	29	25	54	2
G. W. Sharpe.....	31	23	54	2
Col.-Sergt. E. Pratt.	29	21	50	1
Pte. Mills.....	27	22	49	1
J. W. Marks.....	27	22	49	1
D. McCrae.....	33	14	47	1

### Order —

	800 yards.	900 yards.	T't'l.
R. Kough.....	28	18	46
Pte. Thompson.....	32	12	44
J. Hood.....	27	16	43
J. Clarke.....	27	16	43
G. Lavers.....	25	17	42
J. Y. Clarke.....	24	16	40
A. Jackson.....	22	8	30
J. Riddle.....	9	29	29
S. J. Mathewson.....	14	4	18

The following are the results of "D" company, Royal Scots, annual matches:

Piper J. F. Clarke.....	92
Private J. Hatrick.....	72
Private R. Todd.....	68
Private R. Stewart.....	62
Private T. Byrnes.....	59
Private J. W. Todd.....	59
Corporal MacKlair.....	57
Sergeant Early.....	57
Col.-Sergeant Crawford.....	56
Private H. Smith.....	55
Private R. Robinson.....	54
Corporal H. Harbeson.....	53
Captain Cantlie.....	50
Lieutenant Simms.....	48
Private J. Clarke.....	44
Private Morgan.....	39
Private Hiper.....	36
Private Henderson.....	34
Private J. Fleet.....	30
Private A. Fleet.....	29

Ranges were 200, 400, 500 yards, 7 shots each range.

## The Laprairie Camp.

### The Results of the Artillery Practice.

The artillery camp at Laprairie is now over. The idea has been a big success, and the field artillery is now in a better position than it ever has been before. Major-General Herbert at the outset endorsed Major Drury's idea, and told Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, the camp commandant, that he was well satisfied with the way it had been carried out.

Montreal is not in it, against many of the batteries, but still is not last by any means. Below is the schedule of their standing, but it is best to explain what the first three columns of figures mean.

I. A battery of artillery at a battery of artillery over water, range 1,500 to 2,500 yards.

II. A battery of artillery firing at a battery of artillery on land range, from 1,200 to 2,000 yards.

III. A battery of artillery firing at a company of infantry, range as in the other cases; optional with the inspecting officer, from 1,200 to 2,000 yards.

The results show that the Welland Battery wins the first prize offered by the Dominion Artillery Association of \$50; The Toronto Battery second, winning \$40; third, Ottawa, prize \$30; fourth, Hamilton, \$20.

The statistics are as follows:—

Batteries.	Credits for 50 p. c. Fire				Total.
	I.	II.	III.	allow. disci- ance. pline.	
Welland.....	14	40	84	69	151
Toronto.....	3	14	87	52	136
Ottawa.....	4	38	48	45	126
Hamilton.....	1	50	58	54½	116½
Quebec.....	2	26	76	52	114
Montreal.....	0	16	50	35	108
Shefford.....	8	4	30	17	100
Kingston.....	0	14	30	22	95
Gananoque.....	0	26	27	16½	88½
Durham.....	8	14	14	18	88
No. 2 Bt. 1st B. F.					
A. Guelph.....	0	10	18	14	80
No. 1 Bt. 1st B. F.					
A. Guelph.....	4	2	12	0	65
London.....	Disqualified on all points.				74

**77th Batt. Rifle Matches**

The annual rifle matches of the 77th Batt. were held at the Victoria Rifle ranges on Tuesday, Sept. 18th. The attendance of officers and men was the largest for many years past. The usual number of competitors is about thirty, but this year eighty-one shooters took part. Great interest was taken in the competitions, and the shooting was much above the average. The scores show a decided improvement on former years.

**NO. 1—THE PATRONS' MATCH—  
NURSERY.**

Open to all regularly enrolled members of the Battalion in good standing who have never won a prize equivalent to \$2 or more at such rifle match, team prizes excepted.

To be awarded to those who shall make the highest aggregate scores in the "Grafton" and "Merchants" matches. Entrance fee 25 cts.

No.	Prize.	Rank and Name	Points.
1	\$4 00	Sgt Mg Treshman.....	44
2	3 00	Sgt Vanes.....	41
3	3 00	Pte F Nelligan.....	41
4	2 00	Pte R Davis.....	38
5	2 00	Pte W Harvey, B Co....	37
6	2 00	Pte E Fisher.....	36
7	2 00	Pte H Kelly.....	36
8	1 00	Corp H N Langton.....	35
9	1 00	Pte A Davis.....	33
10	1 00	Pte W Fechnie.....	33
11	1 00	Pte J Carson.....	33
12	1 00	Pte A Harvey.....	31
13	1 00	Bug Metzgar.....	31
14	75	Lt J E Orr.....	30
15	75	Pte G D Farmer.....	30
16	75	Pte R Williams.....	29
17	75	Bug T W Farmer.....	29

Three 29's counted out.

**NO. 2—THE GRAFTON MATCH.**

Value \$35. \$10 cash presented by Messrs. Grafton & Co., Dundas, and \$25 added by the Association. Open to all regularly enrolled members of the Battalion in good standing.

Entrance fee 25 cts. Range 200 yards ; 5 rounds ; standing or kneeling.

No.	Prize	Rank and Name	Points.
1	\$4 00	Surg J Ross.....	22
2	3 00	Pte D G Farmer, D Co... 22	22
3	3 00	Corp F Marshall, E Co... 21	21
4	2 50	Sgt Mj Tresham, D Co... 21	21
5	2 50	Pte T Mullock, B Co.... 21	21
6	2 00	Pte H Kelly, D Co..... 21	21
7	2 00	Pte L H Buttery A Co } 21	21
8	2 00	Pte D A Watson, A C } 21	21
9	2 00	Pte F Nelligan, D Co.... 22	22
10	1 50	Pte J A Hill, A Co..... 21	21
11	1 50	Major A Bertram, A Co. 20	20
12	1 50	Capt W H Ptolmey Staff 20	20
13	1 50	Pte J F O'Brien, A Co... 20	20
14	1 00	Sgt H Lusse, E Co..... 20	20
15	1 00	Pte R Davis, B Co.... } 19	19
16	1 00	Pte E E English B C } 19	19
17	1 00	Pte C Emory, B Co..... 19	19
18	1 00	Lt J E Orr.....	19
19	1 00	Pte W Harvey, B Co.... 19	19

One 19 counted out.

**NO. 3—THE MERCHANTS' MATCH.**

Value \$35. Eligibility and prizes the same as in the "Grafton" match.

Entrance fee 25 cts. Range 400 yards ; 5 rounds ; any position, with head to target.

No.	Prize.	Rank and Name	Points.
1	\$4 00	Major A Bertram Staff... 24	24
2	3 00	Pte J A Hill, A Co... } 23	23
3	3 00	Sgt Mj Tresham.... } 23	23
4	3 00	Surg J Ross.....	23
5	2 50	Sgt J Vance.....	23
6	2 00	Pte E E English, B Co.. 22	22
7	2 00	Staff Sgt H Bertram A Co 22	22
8	2 00	Pte C Emory, B Co..... 20	20
9	2 00	Pte D A Watson, A Co... 20	20
10	1 50	Pte F Nelligan, D Co... 20	20
11	1 50	Pte S G Anderson, B Co. 20	20
12	1 50	J F O'Brien, A Co..... 20	20
13	1 50	Capt M Lee.....	20
14	1 50	Corp H N Langton..... 20	20
15	1 50	Capt W E S Knowles.... 19	19
16	1 00	Pte A Davis, E Co..... 19	19
17	1 00	Pte T Mullock, B Co..... 19	19
18	1 00	Pte R Davis, B Co..... 19	19
19	1 00	Pte W Fechnie, A Co... 19	19

One 19 counted out.

**NO. 4—THE MANUFACTURERS' MATCH.**

Value \$35. Eligibility and prizes same as in the "Grafton" match.

Entrance fee 25 cts. Range 500 yards ; 5 rounds ; any position ; with head to target.

No.	Prize.	Rank and Name	Points.
1	\$4 00	Capt W S S Knowles... 24	24
2	3 00	Pte E E English, B Co.. 23	23
3	3 00	Pte J Reid, B Co..... 23	23
4	2 50	Staff Sgt H Bertram, A C 23	23
5	2 50	Surg J Ross Staff... 22	22
6	2 00	Bug P Metzgar, B Co.... 22	22
7	2 00	Major Bertram Staff... 22	22
8	2 00	Pte T Mullock, B Co.... 21	21
9	2 00	Pte H Kelly, D Co..... 21	21
10	1 50	Pte F Fisher, D Co..... 20	20
11	1 50	Pte L H Buttery, A Co.. 20	20
12	1 50	Pte J F O'Brien, A Co.. 19	19
13	1 50	Corp F Marshall, E Co.. 19	19
14	1 00	Pte J A Hill, A Co..... 19	19
15	1 00	Sgt H Lesse, E Co..... 19	19
16	1 00	Pte G P Wiseman, C Co 18	18
17	1 00	Capt W H Ptolmey..... 18	18
18	1 00	Pte R J Hill, A Co..... 18	18
19	1 00	Capt J N Middleton.... 17	17

**NO. 5—THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO. MATCH.**

Value \$44. A silver cup, value \$30, presented by the Meriden-Britannia Company of Hamilton, and \$14 added by the Association.

To be competed for by team of (officers, N. C. O. or men), in good standing from any company of the Battalion. Any number of teams from a company may enter. The cup to be fired for annually until finally won, to be held for one year by the captain of the company to which the winning team belongs, and to be won three times before becoming the property of the winners.

Entrance fee \$1 per team. Rounds 6, three to be fired in volleys at the word of command at 200 yards, position standing or kneeling ; all members of the same team to assume the same position ; and three independent firing at 150 yards position standing.

No.	Prize.	Team.	Points.
1	Cup & \$5 00	No 1 Co No 1 team	82
2	4 00	No 5 Co No 1 team	77
3	3 00	No 2 Co No 1 team	74
4	2 00	No 1 Co No 2 team	69

**NO. 6—THE BERTRAM MATCH—GRAND AGGREGATE.**

Value \$82. A silver cup, value \$25, and \$5 cash, presented by Messrs. John Bertram & Sons, Dundas ; the O. R. A. silver medal, value \$4, and \$52 added by the Association. Open to all members as in the "Grafton" match.

To be awarded to those competitors who shall make the highest aggregate scores in the "Grafton's," "Merchants"

and "Manufacturers" matches. The cup to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. Temporary possession to be given at the discretion of the committee. Entrance fee 25 cts.

No.	Prize.	Rank and Name	Points.
1	Cup & \$5	Surg J Ross.....	67
2	Medal & \$4	Maj A Bertram.....	66
3	\$4 00	Pte E E English, B Co... 64	64
4	3 00	Pte J A Hill, A Co..... 63	63
5	3 00	Staff Sgt H Bertram, A Co 61	61
6	3 00	Pte T Mullock, B Co..... 61	61
7	2 00	Capt W E S Knowles..... 60	60
8	2 00	Pte J F O'Brien..... 59	59
9	2 00	Sgt J Vance, B Co..... 59	59
10	2 00	Corp F Marshall, B Co.. 58	58
11	2 00	Sgt Mj Tresham, D Co., 58	58
12	2 00	Pte J Reid, B Co..... 57	57
13	2 00	Pte L H Buttery, A Co.... 57	57
14	2 00	Sgt H Lusse, E Co..... 57	57
15	2 00	Capt W H Ptolmey..... 57	57
16	2 00	Pte E Fisher, D Co..... 56	56
17	1 00	Pte C Emory, B Co..... 56	56
18	1 00	Pte H Kelly, D Co..... 55	55
19	1 00	Pte S G Anderson, B Co.. 55	55
20	1 00	Pte R J Hill, A Co..... 54	54
21	1 00	Bug P Metzgar, B Co.... 53	53
22	1 00	Pte J J Steele, A Co..... 53	53
23	1 00	Pte R Davis, B Co..... 52	52
24	1 00	Capt M Lee.....	51
25	1 00	Corp N Langton.....	51
26	1 00	Sgt W Woods, A Co.... 50	50
27	1 00	Pte J Carson, B Co..... 50	50
28	1 00	Lt-Col Gwyn.....	50
29	1 00	Pte D A Watson, A Com. 48	48
30	1 00	Pte W Surerus, A Co..... 47	47
31	1 00	Pte W Fechnie, A Co..... 47	47

**NO. 7—EXTRA SERIES, NO. 1.**

Range 200 yards ; rounds 5 ; position any, with head to target. Entrance fee 25. Entries unlimited. Only one score, the highest, to count. No one shall shoot two extra series tickets consecutively if any other competitor be ready to shoot nor shall any competitor shoot in the extra series match before firing in the "Grafton" match. Two targets will be reserved for extra series shooting during the whole time of the meeting.

No.	Prize.	Rank and Name	Points.
1	\$5 00	Surg J Ross.....	25
2	Cup	Pte L H Buttery, A Co 24	24
3	Cigars	Major A Bertram..... 24	24
4	Revolver	Pte H Kelly, D Co } 23	23
5	\$2 00	Pte J Reid, B Co. } 23	23
6	2 00	Pte J A Hill, A Co... 23	23
7	Cigars 3 00	Pte J O'Brien, A Co 23	23
8	Brushes	Pte D A Watson, A Co 23	23
9	Album	Pte E E English, B Co 22	22
10	\$1 00	Pte S G Anderson B Co 22	22
11	Br'sh. Co'b	Sgt Woods, A Co.... 22	22
12	Ham	Capt W H Ptolmey.. 22	22
13	Herald	Pte W Harvey, B Co. 21	21
14	Muncey's	Bug P Metzgar, B Co 21	21
15	Wallet	Sgt J Vance, B Com. 21	21
16	Star	Pte T Mullock, B Co. 21	21
17	Times	Capt M Lee..... 21	21
18	Banner	Pte J J Steele..... 21	21
19	Spectator	Capt J N Middleton. 21	21
22	Clothing	Capt J D Courtney... 21	21

One 21 counted out.

**EXTRA SERIES NO. 2.**

200 yards standing. Open to non-commissioned officers and men.

No.	Prize.	Rank and Name	Points.
1	\$3 00	Pte J A Hill, A Co... 21	21
2	Cigars	Pte E E English B Co 20	20
3	2 Shirts \$3	Pte L H Buttery, A Co 19	19
4	\$1 00	Pte C Emory, B Co.. 18	18
5	Photos	Pte J F O'Brien..... 17	17
6	Groceries \$2	Pte Sgt Vance..... 16	16
7	H. & D.		
8	tickets \$1 50	Pte D A Watson, A. 15	15
8	\$1 00	Pte R J Hill..... 14	14

One 14 counted out.

**NOTES.**

Major Carpenter, M. P., was on the grounds watching the boys.

If the number attending is as large next year the staff and officers will have to be increased.

There was very nearly an accident in the team firing. Sgt.-Major Tresham was drilling one team and instructing them in the manner of firing. This was done with the rifles empty, the men being told not to put cartridges in until given the command by Col. Gwyn. This team, however, either did not understand or were careless for when officer Tresham gave the word to fire the soldiers did fire and each rifle was loaded. Fortunately no one stood in front.—*Dundas Star*.

## The War Between China and Japan.

NARRATIVE UP TO DATE.

BY COLONEL MAURICE.

*From the United Service Magazine.*

I think that it is possible from the information that we have now received to clear up to some extent the situation in Korea. We have some letters from both Chemulpho, Soul, Yokohama, and Shanghai, which fairly establish certain facts. Starting from these, I do not think it is difficult to interpret some of the confused telegrams. Much of the confusion arises, I think, from the attempt to produce in print phonetically names which have been differently rendered in our maps from a different reproduction of the sounds of the Korean language. As it has taken me some labor to make out the facts to my own satisfaction, I may perhaps be able to save others trouble by telling the story as I believe it to have run. Though some errors may require subsequent correction, it will, I think, be useful to those who have relations with the East, and interesting to most readers, to have from time to time a summary of the best news that has reached us. It requires perhaps a little experience of the necessary conditions under which troops act to be able to distinguish between what is at least highly probable and what is altogether impossible.

It will be remembered then that in the spring a rebellion had broken out in the southern provinces of Korea. The king's troops were defeated by the rebels. Some of the soldiers appear to have fraternized with the revolted people. Altogether the situation became so threatening that the king's government appealed to the Emperor of China for assistance. It was believed in China and reported to Yokohama that the Chinese intended to send 10,000 troops. In fact, however, a force of only 2000 men were landed at Asan. They appear to have arrived at Asan, or Gazan as it is also called, early in June. By June 22nd, however, a correspondent writing from Yokohama, states that up to that date these troops had been unable to leave Asan from their entire want of provisions for a campaign. As soon as the Japanese government heard of the despatch of these troops they promptly despatched a force which at first numbered between 4000 and 5000 men to Chemulpho. They notified to the Chinese Government their intention to despatch these troops. They claimed that, under the treaty of April 18th, 1885, each government was bound to notify to the other the despatch of troops to the country; and each country after such notice was at liberty to send them. They announced that as China, apparently without notice to them, had already despatched troops to suppress the rebellion, they were now despatching their force to watch over their interests in Korea. Of the landing of these troops we have a very interesting and complete account, which

was sent to the *Times* by a thoroughly independent authority. He tells us that nothing could be more complete than their equipment; that they maintained admirable order, and that they in a short time occupied practically without opposition Soul, the capital. Now, as the great mass of any Chinese army which is to enter Korea must cross the northern frontier and approach by land, it is evident that this force lying between Insen or Yinsen, as it is variously rendered, and Soul, lay between the Chinese forces to the south at Asan (or Yashan) and their friends in the north. Now as the distance from the Chinese frontier and Soul is at least 200 miles of very difficult country, as the Chinese army gathers slowly and must have some sort of equipment before it starts, it is obvious that, as long as this detachment of Chinamen at Asan were not reinforced by sea, they would be completely at the mercy of the much better equipped and much larger force of Japanese lying to the north of them at Yinsen and Soul. The Japanese continued steadily to pour in troops at Chemulpho. It was during this condition of affairs that the *Kowsing* incident took place. We do not know accurately how many Chinese troops were embarked with this expedition. It is said that 1100 Chinamen were sunk in the *Kowsing*. Apparently very few, if any, of the transports succeeded in reaching Asan. Most, we know, put back to the Petcheli Gulph.

Now what would naturally be, under these circumstances, the objects of the Japanese commander in Soul and the Chinese commander in Asan? It may, I think, be safely assumed that the Japanese forces, whatever their numerical strength may have been by the latter part of July, were as a fighting force greatly superior to the Chinese in Asan. It is highly improbable that the Chinese after such a disaster as that to the *Kowsing*, would attempt to send any more reinforcements by sea until they were able to dispose of the Japanese fleet. Therefore the Chinese force at Asan must have felt itself to be cut off from all hope of reinforcement, except by the march of the Chinese army from the north. Under these circumstances the object of the Chinese commander, if he found himself able to move, would be if possible to slip past the Japanese force and move northward. It would be far too dangerous for him to attempt to carry out the mission with which the Chinese troops had been originally entrusted, that of suppressing the rebellion in the south. To do so would be to expose his ill-equipped army to be caught under most disadvantageous circumstances by the easily mobile Japanese force among a hostile population. Therefore, he would have to consider how best to escape northwards. Clearly to pass directly north, between the sea-coast and Soul, would be unwise. The Japanese, as we are told, have carefully entrenched the position they have taken up between Soul and the sea. Therefore his one chance would be to pass in a north-easterly direction round Soul and endeavor to avoid the Japanese. As clearly the object of the Japanese commander would be to prevent this attempt and to destroy this isolated force of Chinamen before the great Chinese army from the north could arrive. On the other hand if the Chinese commander did not find himself sufficiently equipped for so long a march he would necessarily endeavor to protect his position at Asan by taking as strong a line as he could at a moderate distance from Asan and fronting the Japanese. In either of these cases a glance at the map furnished by the Intelligence Department, and to be obtained from Stanford, will show that a place which is there spelled

Suwon would probably be occupied by the Chinese army as soon as they were able to march out of Asan.

Now we have had reports of two engagements, one said to have been about July 27th or 28th, in which the Chinese are said to have defeated the Japanese with great loss, and one on July 29th, in which the Japanese are said to have totally defeated the Chinese and taken what is called in the telegram Seikwan. This place I take to be the Suwon of our map. The difference in spelling is not at all more than one is accustomed to in barbarous countries. It is scarcely greater than the variations of reading given in this map for one place, Inchon, Yenchuan, Yinsen. Further, the Chinese are said to have fled in the direction of Kos-hu. This I take to be the Yo-Ju of the map. The Japanese are then said to have captured Asan or Yashan. That is to say, that they pushed on and seized the harbor where the Chinese had originally disembarked. Discredit was thrown on this report because the Japanese commander reported only that he had inflicted a loss of 500 men killed and wounded. I think that this view must be due to a misconception of the facts. What we are here dealing with is not a fight with the Chinese army of the north but with the body, originally about 2000 strong, which was sent to suppress the Korean rebellion. It may have been somewhat strengthened by the transports which escaped after the sinking of the *Kowsing* on July 25th, but as the fighting took place so soon after that event it seems unlikely. In any case a loss of 500 for such a body would be a very heavy one, and may fully account for the alleged dispersion of this force. On the other hand the fact that the Chinese "fled" or retreated towards Yo-Ju would imply that whatever remained as an active army after the fight continued its endeavor to work round the Japanese northwards. It ought to find great difficulty in escaping. It would have 200 miles of very bad country to traverse with the Japanese army on its flank for great part of the distance.

It is of course impossible to say what policy the Japanese leaders may follow, but if they leave to the Chinese the difficult task of advancing upon the position they have taken up at Soul, holding only the passes in the mountains, then I hardly see how any very serious operations can take place between the main Chinese army and the Japanese till nearly the end of the season. A Chinese army moves very slowly; the country is almost without roads and over mountains difficult to pass. The gathering of the Chinese army on the frontier cannot yet have taken place and must be a slow operation. Transport of some kind must be provided for ammunition at least, and even the Chinese soldiers cannot live upon the food they will find.

Meantime it is clear that the Japanese fleet has not been making stupid attacks upon fortified harbors, but has been searching for the Chinese fleet in order to bring it into action. Apparently whilst it was searching for the Chinese fleet at the mouth of the Petcheli gulph a portion of the Chinese fleet was searching for it within the gulph itself. On one occasion at least the Chinese fleet, according to Chinese reports, declined an action. Everything shows that, so far as transport to the chief ports of Korea is concerned, Japan has complete command of the sea. With regard to reports of Japanese landings at Gensan and Fusan, it is to be remembered that these ports are not closed by ice during the winter while Chemulpho is. Therefore if the Japanese, who have become very skillful engineers, could, during the

summer months, improve the communication, and perhaps construct a light railway from Fusan to Soul, they would indefinitely strengthen their hold upon the country. Again, if they propose to carry on operations against the Chinese in the northern part of Korea, the port of Gensan would be much more available than either of the others. They may be only strengthening it with a view to the future. If they feel themselves strong enough to advance against the Chinese before the latter can effect their concentration on the frontier, they may have arranged to combine their operations from Chemulpho and Gensan with the advantage of the greater facilities for rapid disembarkation supplied by two harbors.

A report from the "general commanding in Korea" was published by the Japanese government which spoke of a victory at "Chan Hon" and of the Chinese retreating on "Hong Chow," "probably with a view to taking advantage of the Korean boats in the neighborhood of Gunsan" (no doubt our Gensan). The *Times* subsequently announced that they had received information that these were only the Japanese names for Seikwan and Koshiu. That may be so. In that case it would imply that the general considered that the retreating Chinese had no choice but to attempt to cross the mountains to the eastern coast where they would probably be anticipated by the Japanese from sea. On the other hand near the harbor of Fusan there is a place spelled in the German map Tschang-won which looks very much like the same place as Chanhon, and to the north of this there is a place spelled Jong-tschon which may be Hong-Chow. I am not, therefore, altogether convinced that this may not refer to an altogether different series of operations. It is not impossible that some Chinese troops were landed at Fusan for the suppression of the rebellion in the South, or may have landed from some transports which escaped after the disaster to the *Kowsing*. In any case none of these are operations against any but detached and isolated Chinese. The main army may possibly have pushed a few detachments across the northern frontier, but it can as yet be in no condition to invade Korea in any serious force and equipped for a campaign.

POSTSCRIPT (*Wednesday, Aug. 12, afternoon*).—The above was in print prior to the reception of the news of Wednesday afternoon. It will be seen that the news confirms my impression as to the nature of the movement of the Chinese from Asan. I imagine that the report of the present engagement represents a skirmish of no very considerable importance between an advanced post of Japanese pushed forward to occupy an advantageous post and a force of Chinese similarly pushed forward to seize it. In any case it does not represent a "battle" between the two armies, which for the reasons assigned in the article cannot yet have taken place. It is exceedingly possible that a portion of the force which was at Asan has made good its retreat in the way I have suggested in the summary that they would probably attempt. Getting into the mountain region and slipping round the Japanese would probably be all the more feasible, because the Japanese force from Soul seems to have turned off at once towards Asan to seize the post. If it be true that the Chinese have succeeded in enlisting Korean support, that fact would also help to explain their escape round the Japanese position. In all probability the Japanese commander had calculated upon the assumption that the rebels, whose insurrection the Chinese had come to suppress, repre-

sented the general feeling of the Korean peasantry. If that has not proved to be the case, but on the contrary, whilst some have certainly enlisted with the Japanese, others have joined the Chinese, it is obvious that in a mountainous district the extent to which their movement northward would be facilitated can hardly be exaggerated. In that event it is exceedingly probable that the Chinese from Asan have succeeded in joining some better equipped portion of the Chinese army from the north, pushed forward expressly in order to give them a chance of escaping.

That they should in that case have fallen with great advantage upon the Japanese outposts seems exceedingly likely. More than that I do not think we have reason to assume. It is to be noticed, however, that the Japanese are said to be re-embarking from Fusan. That rather confirms my impression that some of the operations mentioned in the early telegrams, as of July 29th, may have taken place on that side. They may be now re-embarking because they have cleared out of that region the Chinese force against which they were engaged, so that any operations for improving communications with Soul for the time when Chemulpho is closed, may now be safely guarded with smaller numbers.

F. M.

(We will continue the publication of this series of letters as they appear.)

## CAMPS.

BY CAPTAIN MERRY.

No part of the training necessary to make the the volunteer a soldier interests me so much as the annual camp. And I am disposed to think that it is a good thing to be interested in that portion of your work—whether voluntary or otherwise—that is of most service to you.

But I am afraid that I cannot lay claim to a disinterested desire to excel in military accomplishment when I make my annual pilgrimage to camp and earn for my battalion that two shillings per day which an extravagant Government recklessly squanders in the belief that it is justified in playing ducks and drakes with the public money. The admission must be made, though I hope my Commanding Officer will not take official cognizance of it, that in going to camp I am actuated by a large per centage of personal motive.

I first went to camp in 1881. The corps I belonged to used then, and I believe does now, pay an annual visit to Sandown Park. I remember my first night under canvas, or rather, my first reveille. In my ignorance, I had the previous night folded up and placed my uniform on the nice dry grass beside my bed. During the night an unusually heavy thunderstorm came on, there was no trench round the tent and the rest may be left to the imagination of the reader. I cheerfully wore that uniform during the whole day that followed and by evening thanks to a hot sun, it was, when I took it off, considerably drier than when I donned it. And

after I had worn it for three days it was not what might be described as appreciably damp.

Since then I have attended many camps, and, all adverse circumstances notwithstanding, have enjoyed them. I have, with the good old Queen's Westminsters done a forty night hour's continuous guard at Aldershot, at the expiration of which the doctor had to sew up the cracks in my cheeks caused by sun and wind; I have experienced the pleasure of a field day with the commissariat all at sea and nothing to eat for a round dozen hours; I have been rudely awakened by a smack across the face with a tent pole, followed the next moment by a falling mass of wet canvas and ropes; and I have—though not in this country—been awakened out of a sound sleep by a jackal who, so far I could judge, desired to have a tasting acquaintance with me. In a dozen other ways I have experienced what some fellows would look upon as the discomforts of a life under canvas, and yet I am foolish enough to wish at the end of each camp that I could induce a Rip Van Winkle-like sleep that would last until the beginning of the following August.

This year I encamped once more with the Essex Brigade at Lowestoft, and a better place for a Brigade Camp it would be difficult to find. There is perhaps a trifle too much "forbidden ground" for field day purposes, but as a camping ground generally the Denes at Lowestoft are unsurpassed. A good quarter of an hour from the town, and therefore out of reach of the rag, tag, and bobtail, with the sea on one side and a miniature mountain range on the other, the situation is most picturesque. I induced the local photographer to take a photograph of the camp for me from the heights at the back of the camp. He has been fairly successful, but seems to have been troubled with that excessive zeal which over reaches itself. In the background are a number of yachts and something that bears a resemblance to one of Nelson's warships with a funnel equipment. They are, this zealous photographer explained to me, a number yachts and the Koh-i-Noor. I ventured to wonder how such a large fleet could be manœuvring in the vicinity without my knowledge, and he explained that he had taken the liberty of giving "life" to the photograph by painting these craft into his negative.

I give all my friends to understand that I am no party to this deception. The explanation is, necessary in my opinion, because anybody who knows Lowestoft will come to the conclusion that the yachtsmen of this county have gone stark staring mad. If I owned a yacht and had to pass Lowestoft I should put out to sea ten miles or so

and choose a time when the wind was blowing from the land. And as for the Koh-i-Noor, I am quite certain she never was seen before as she is seen in that photograph, and I am sending a copy of it to her owners.

The camp itself was much like all other camps: reveille at 5.30; lights out at 10, and frantic efforts on the part of the belated ones to elude the vigilance of the guard from 10.30 till 12 o'clock. The amusing experiences with the guard were many, of course. Col. Brown, the very hard-working Supply Officer participated in one of the first. He had been into town and was returning to camp a little after "Lights out" had sounded.

"Halt! who comes there," came the challenge from the alert sentry. "Friend."

"Pass friend, and report yourself to the guard tent."

The Colonel proceeded on his way.

"Here sonny. This is the way to the guard tent. Them's the Officers' lines!"

When the Colonel had been col-lared by two members of the guard he walked over to the sentry.

"You challenged me just now?"

"Yes, sir."

"But you let me pass without giving you the password."

"Without what, sir?"

"The password."

The sentry seemed perplexed, and whilst appearing to realise that he was at fault somewhere, he did not know just where it was.

"Have you no password?" asked the Colonel.

"No, sir," was the confident reply of the sentry, and then as a light seemed to dawn upon him, "but I've got a very sore throat!"

Not the least amusing of the many incidents of an interesting week was the capture of a brake load of the "enemy" in the course of the operations on the field day. The 1st Battalion, with the 4th, were detailed to prevent the 3rd from getting into Lowestoft and ascertaining the strength of the troops there. The defenders under Colonel Beningfield put out a line of outposts in a semi-circle, extending from the sea to the Great Eastern Railway, and apparently considered their position unassailable, as indeed subsequent events proved it to be. The outposts on the extreme left, consisting of men of the 4th West Surrey and 4th Essex, had just inflicted a sharp reverse on the enemy, and were retiring by sections on the main body with a distance of about eighty yards between each section, when a rather ordinary looking brake mysteriously covered in, was driven rapidly through the two rear sections; probably the enemy would have succeeded in their ruse, but that one of the defenders

fired point-blank at the horses heads and caused a slight check, which allowed of the door of the brake being opened, disclosing the enemy. Quickly recovering from the momentary check, with a cheer from the occupants, the brake was rapidly driven on to a turn in the road where they dismounted and attacked the small force they had driven through; but before they could fire a shot the sections in front had turned about and the "enemy" was fairly caught between two fires though reluctant to admit that they were prisoners. Every credit is due to the gallant officer who planned and all but carried out this daring manoeuvre, though in future he will probably learn to respect the maxim which deprecates hallooing till one has emerged from the wood.

Another very clever bit of tactics must be laid to the credit of Colonel Atherton of the 3rd. As I have stated, it was the object of the "enemy" to break through our outposts, or in some way get into Lowestoft to ascertain our position. For some reason or other no mention was made of the sea, and whilst we were capturing the attackers by waggon-loads, with an occasional stray cyclist who made a dash for it, Colonel Atherton had chartered a yacht higher up the coast, put her into commission so to speak, and long before the time mentioned for the cessation of hostilities had succeeded in landing a detachment at Lowestoft. It was very hard lines indeed on the Colonel of the 3rd that he was ruled to have gone out of bounds, because no mention had been made of the sea in the "General Idea." General Yorke never pays compliments, but I happen to know that he was immensely pleased with this very clever move, and the excellent manner in which it had been planned and successfully carried out. I hope, too, I am not divulging any secret when I say that the General was more than satisfied with the way in which Colonel Beningfield went to work, and the excellent disposition he made of the troops under his command.

The day was terribly wet, and I venture to think that by the time we reached camp again in the afternoon there were not many square inches of dry clothing to be found in the whole Brigade. I had provided myself with a macintosh, and in the midst of a tremendous deluge was congratulating myself on my forethought. Along came my C.O. literally soaking with wet, but supremely happy.

"Have you no macintosh, sir?" I asked with some surprise.

"No," he replied, quietly, but meaningly, "I never wear a macintosh when the men are not wearing greatcoats."

And when a minute or two later our energetic adjutant, Captain

Bruce, rode up with the water running from under his tunic, cheery and smiling as ever, I felt terribly mean, and off came the macintosh. Two quiet rebukes of that kind are enough for any ordinary person in one day.

It would have astonished some of the sneerers at the volunteer force if they had witnessed the spectacle of three battalions marching home in a deluge after a hard field day, singing for dear life. No amount of wet weather and hard drill seemed to knock the spirit out of them, and that very afternoon they participated in the sports as though there had been no reveille at 5.30, and no six hours in the field under adverse climatic conditions. Not a man fell out, and so far as I could learn not a single complaint was made to the doctor that day or afterwards. It is also worthy of note that there were one or two men who, having been on guard for twenty-one hours, came off at nine o'clock in the morning, and fell in five minutes later to take part in a long field day.

I cannot refrain from quoting one more delicious little "camp anecdote." A very popular Colonel in the Brigade, who shall be nameless, was approached by General Carr-Glyn's A.D.C.

"The General wishes to know, sir, what your disposition is?"

The temptation was irresistible. With a twinkle in his eye the witty C.O. replied:—

"Tell the General it is most amiable—most amiable."

Before, however, the astonished A.D.C. had time to fall of his horse the necessary information was vouchsafed, with an apology for the temporary lapse.

I don't know that there is much more to say. If I did not know that it would be in the highest degree distasteful to him, I should like to speak in very high terms of the kindly thoughtfulness displayed by General Yorke during the week. No brigade is more fortunate in the possession of a Brigadier, whose every thought seems to be for the officers and men who serve under him, whilst in Colonel Anderson the Essex Brigade has a model Brigade Major. I would like to, but dare not say more on this point, and in saying so much I fear I risk the displeasure of both these officers. But the truth must be told sometimes, even about a Brigadier who gallops away from a homeward bound train of troops because their vociferous cheers are not in accordance with his ideas of military discipline. Of course he is right, but how can you restrain the feelings of a thousand men fresh from an enjoyable week on the Lowestoft Denes?

LEYSON T. MERRY.

Captain, 4th V.B. Essex Regt.