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# THE

# azette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

VOL. X. No. 20.

Montreal, October 1, 1895.

Subscription \$2.00 Yearly. Single Copies 10 cents.

THE CANADIAN

### MILITARY GAZETTE,

(Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.) ESTABLISHED 1885.

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ON THE

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

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

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 1, 1895.

# Notes and Comments

The victory of Private Hayhurst at Bisley appears to have been quite popular in the home services. The United Service Gazette remarked at the time: "Without a dissentient voice, Canada is congratulated on having won the Queen's prize at Bisley. It is sincerely trusted that, though he is the first representative of our many colonies who has achieved this distinction, Private Hayhurst will be by no means the last to do so. It is also hoped that the colonial forces will be encouraged to send an increased number of representatives to the future meetings of the National Rifle Association."

It is interesting in view of the

announcement that the Militia Department has ordered a consignment of Lee-Metford rifles as the first step towards the rearmament of our militia infantry, to notice that the British service papers are engaged in discussing the stopping power of the Lee-Metiord bullet. The old military bullet was a soft leaden affair which flattened on impact with any hard substance. Although it did not carry as far, the Snider bullet was heavier than the Martini bullet, set up more and inflicted a much larger, more painful and more dangerous wound. An intelligent half-breed wounded at Batoche by a Snider bullet told the writer shortly afterward that he felt as if a red hot cannon ball had struck him. The concussion was so terrific that he instantly fell down his tracks.

Now the Lee-Metford, 303 bullet is not only a much higher projectile than the Snider or Martini bullet, but is smaller, resembling a section of a common lead pencil. It is encased with a smooth envelope of hard metal in order to enable it to pass through the barrel with its severe rifling without stripping. It is long, thin, and light, and leaving the muzzle with a very high velocity, makes as clean a wound as a lance. The old bullet, if it struck a big bone, not only smashed it to pieces, but also splintered it for several inches up and down. Thus a man struck on the hip or knee joint, or on the point of the shoulder, would be terribly injured and brought down immediately. With the new bullet the position is changed. There are stories afloat of holes having been simply drilled

through large bones without any splintering at all. In the campaign in Chitral the natives continued their wild onward push after bullets had passed through their bodies.

Ample proof was afforded in the campaign mentioned that the Lee-Metford bullet passes through the thinner bones of the human body without having any smashing effect. In such circumstances it only drills a small hole through the body and the shock was consequently but trifling. Similarly when striking muscles or soft tissues it did not tear and break up the flesh like the larger, uncoated lead bullets used in the Snider and Martini-Henry rifles, nor, as those did, in cases where they passed through any part of the body, did it leave a great torn hole on exit.

The seriousness of the matter lies in the experience gained in the wars of the last twelve or fifteen years, which is that in the heat of battle combatants take small account of a wound that does not instantly cripple or bring them down. A simple experiment proves the different effects produced by the old and the new bullets. Throw a pebble at a pane of glass, and the whole piece of glass will be shattered. Fire a revolver bullet through another pane and the bullet will simply bore a clean-cut hole of the same diameter as its own in the glass.

The high velocity has as much or more to do with producing the effect of the new bullet as its shape. The bullet gives a much greater

shock when it reaches its human billet when the objective is a longer distance away and the initial velocity reduced. But the new rifle has great advantages. One bullet may hit and pass through two or three men, and if the moral effect of the Lee-Metford is less at short ranges than the Snider or the Martini-Henry, it is an incomparably superior shooting weapon to either, and it has a magazine attachment which would meet a sudden rush with a veritable storm of 1 ad and steel.

As a matter of fact the magazine appears to uarantee the new smallbore weapon against failure to stop rushes of troops such as some wellread people appear to dread, and considering the amount of attention given to the subject, and its undeniable importance we appear to have good reason to congratulate ourselves that the proposal to re-arm our militia with a single loading small bore weapon miscarried.

There is much indignation expressed throughout the force generally over the contemptibly mean report published in an Ontario paper reflecting upon the character of one of the officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery, who was recently in England, attached for a course of instruction to the Royal Artillery. The report was directed against a gallant and traditionally genial officer of the Quebec Garrison, whose deservedly high standing socially, combined with his popularity in the force and out of it, made it impossible to attach the least credance to what is evidently a very mean peace of scurrilous slander. That a gentleman who possesses a reputation as a very Bayard in politeness should have given gross offence at the mess of the Royal Artillery, as is charged, is, we re-iterate impossible to believe. There are in our permanent force a few officers who are a credit to their corps neither professionally nor socially, but the majority of our officers are fit to take their places at the most fashionable mess tables in the Imperial service, and in this latter class is included the popular officer who has been attacked.

Talking of social qualification reminds me that our big Canadian cities have not much to boast of in

the way of municipal entertainments. At any rate we are a long way off yet from the magnificent ceremonials of British cities. When Vice-Admiral Erskine and his officers of the North American and West Indian squadron called upon the municipal authorities of Montreal at the City Hall, it was all at once remembered that naval officers have throats and that the municipal larder was empty. The chief page was despatched in hot haste for the wherewithal to furnish up a little luncheon, while the mayor and aldermen took the visitors about the big building to kill time until the eatables and drinkables might arrive. The party had, however, got back to the mayor's luxurious apartments before the veteran page got back, breathless and with numerous parcels under his arms and carried up by his assistant. A homper of champagne, dusty and grimy, was heisted up on the big round table, numerous capacious paper bags containing crackers, cheese, etc., were grouped around it, and the luxurious luncheon was inaugurated. But in the hurry the ice was forgotten and the wine was about the temperature of July ditch water. The corporation made amends later by a splendid spread to the officers of H. M. S. Canada, but the Vice-Admiral and the Magicienne had gone.

Major General Herbert's valedictory to the Canadian militia, published in the last General Orders, bore the stamp of generosity and sincerity. The General bestowed praise where it was due and withheld criticism where he might well have made it. General Herbert shows that he appreciates the fact that he exacted much of all ranks, and he gives them the credit for responding to the best of their ability. The General implies very distinctly that if there are so many shortcomings in the force, it is not the fault of those composing it. General Herbert was not the kind of a man to inspire any deep affection  $i_{\mathbf{n}}$ the force under his command; but his sincerity and his indefatigable efforts on behalf of the force are universally recognized.

Canada is to be congratulated upon the inauguration of the monuments on the battle fields of Lundy's

Lane, Chrysler's Farm and Chateauguay. Those three engagements saved Canada to the empire, of which she finds it so advantageous to be a part, and were moreover the occasions of the display of as much courage and loyal devotion on the part of British soldiers and Canadian militiamen as consecrated the plain of Marathon and defile of Thermopolæ in the days of Grecian chivalry. It implies no spirit of un-neighborly hostility to the republic of the United States that Canada has undertaken to remind the generations to come that their forefathers successfully fought, and nobly gave their lives to repel the determined invasion of Canadian soil by the powerful country to the south of her. Our friends across the lines are just as good neighbors as we would would wish for. Common origin, common instincts, common religion and common interests make it unlikely that the two countries will go to war with one another hastily, but what has once happened may occur again. The three monuments just inaugurated or about to be inaugurated, will serve to remind Canadians of the nessity of being prepared to resist invasion.

The United States realizes the great value of naval defences upon the great lakes if Canada doesn't. The new revenue cutters about to be constructed for service on the lakes are specially designed to be converted into high speed gun boats on a declaration of war. They are fitted with ports for bow torpedo tubes, sponsons for guns, etc.; and torpidoes, guns and the rest of it will be kept where they can be placed in position at a moment's notice. The treaty, of course, prevents Uncle Sam from maintaining more than one armed vessel on the lakes during peace, and the U.S. Steamer Michigan just comes within thetreaty. Then naval militia corps have been formed at the lake seaports. In the Canadian waters of the lakes we have no cruiser and no convertible gunboats, and at our lake ports we have no navai militia. It seems a pity that the Dominion Government does not induce the the Imperial Government to send one of the smart smaller cruisers of the Thrush and Partridge type to the lakes every year. The enthusiasm which would result would soon produce a naval militia along the Canadian lake shores, and the inland cruisers would not be without value to the Royal Navy. The lake fights in 1812 showed that naval actions on the lakes are attended with peculiar conditions which do not prevail on the high seas.

It is difficult to understand Sir Charles Tupper's objections to the principle of Canadian contribution towards the maintenance of the Royal Navy on the ground that Canada would be doing her share by subsidizing a line of fast steamships under the control of the admiralty in the case of war. Does the High Commissioner imagine that converted cruisers would be any defence for our shores? big cunarders might be made useful commerce destroyers, but they could not stand a fight with a real cruiser of the smallest class for five minutes in the event of war. ada will need vessels to defend her coast that can stand hard knocks, but will have little need for privateers.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

# Lee-Metford Cartridge.

To the Edior of Canadian MILITARY GEARTIE:

Your issue of 15th September contains an interesting article from the Army and Navy Gazette on the Lee-Metford .303 bullet, which states that the Geneva convention forbids the slitting of the points of bullets. Another military paper distinctly declares to the contrary, that there is nothing in the articles of the Geneva convention or in the declaration of St. Petersburg of 11th December, 1868, against the use of the Snider bullet or any shaped bullet slit at the point, but that the articles of said documents clearly refer to miniature shells, or any explosive bullet under 400 grammes (14 ounces) charged with pulminate or other explosive or inflammable substance. What is the Sn.der bullet but a shell minus the explosive compound, which does not bring it under the convention, hence the slitting of the Lee-Metford bullet is not forbiciden. The results of the investigations being conducted at Dum Dum in India with five kinds of .303 bullets will be awaited with interest. The non-slipping power of this bullet has been proved not only in the Chitial campaign, but Capt. Morris Newman, in his account of the Metabele war, states that Capt. Williams, after employing his Lee-Metford magazine, took to his revolver, and was killed by the very natives he had shot with that ritle; and the fact that sportsmen in India, who seem to favor

the Lec-Metford, will not think of using it without first slitting the points of the bullets, clearly shows its inefficiency for stopping the charges of cavalry which events may prove not to be things of the past. The Boers used explosive bullets in the Transvaal war, clear proof of which was the explosion of one after passing through the body of Lieut. Romilly, and the effects shown of wounds received by one troop at Amajaba hill. The .303 cartridge is now being successfully manufactured at the Dominion Cartridge Factory at Quebec, and charged with cordite. From the ill effects of that explosive on the bore of the rifle from erosion and fouling, it might be suggested that the authorities could, with good reason, institute a series of scientific experiments with this cartridge loaded with Rifleite, which, it appears, causes no such ill effects on the bore, and gives as high a muzzle velocity as cordite. Thus for the above reasons the use of riflette would be a big item of economy when the life of the Lee-Metford rifle is considered. Nor are we bound to use cordite because the imperial government does so, when rifleite, it appears, is conceded to be the better and more economical explosive. Moreover, by the recent debates in the House of Commons the use of cordite does not seem yet to be a settled matter. The points of our bullets can be easily slit, but as the terms of the above mentioned convention seem to be a moot subject, possibly one of your readers may know where to lay hands on a copy, and give us the benefit of his knowledge, and probably corroborate the assertion made in the premises.

W., CAPT. R. L.

# Rifle Practice Necessary.

To the Editor of CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE:

That the reforms announced in the Hon. A. R. Dickey's recent speeches may shortly be fully realized is the earnest hope of every well-wisher of our militia. Armed with the Lee-Metford and equipped with serviceable accourrements, there would be a strong incentive to aspire to a higher standard of efficiency. The highest military authorities declare, "that to win battles, you must teach in peace what would have to be done in war." The experience of recent compaigns has established, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the overwhelming superiority of the bullet over the bayonet. With the advent of the new rifle, it might not be out of place to inquire whether the instruction imparted in our military schools is of the kind best calculated to meet the requirements of modern conditions of war? It may seem rank heresy to those imbued with traditions of the "thin red line" and "hayonet charge," that "fire is every thing, the rest is of small account." Why waste our best energies in rehearsing the antiquated manocuvres of the barrack square, while at the same time neglecting the vitally important training

of the rifle range? Is it because the former admits of greater display? It is only by practical training on the rifle range that a man can acquire the requisite confidence and skill with the rifle to constitute him an efficient soldier Surely, the experts who are entrusted with the guidance of military affairs can not have considered the matter in the light of modern experience, or they would have discovered the hopelessness of a man ever becoming an efficient shot on an annual expenditure of twenty cart ridges. We therefore look to the government for an increase in the annual allowance of ammunition, and we also look to the head of the militia department for such reforms in the system of military training as are necessary to promote the general efficiency of the force.

I do not wish to say anything detrimental or that might tend to lessen public confidence in the military schools, for I believe they are an absolute necessity in our present scheme of defense; but I look upon them as schools in the literal sense, and as such, doubtless, if given the opportunity, they would become distinguished centres of training in all that go to make the practical, efficient soldier of to-day

As for the permanent force, it should serve as a model in drill, discipline and marksm inship to the active militia, but unless the government see fit to increase the annual allowance of ammunition and afford every facility for practice, I cannot see how it can ever hope to attain the necessary degree of confidence and skill with the rifle to even become efficient, much less a model of marksmanship. It would increase the usefulness of the permanent force if it could furnish qualified instructors to the active militia when assembled for training. This would also tend to promote such a feeling of comradeship between the permanent and active militia that the interests of one would come to be looked upon as the interests of the whole. The government, by granting free ammunition for the league matches, &c., has done much to encourage rifle practice, but it would be well to go a step farther and afford pecuniary aid to such associations as made special provision in their prize lists for the encouragement of recruits, beginners, and indifferent shots. In this way, the government, working through the agency of the rifle associations, would induce greater numbers of our young men to take up rifle shooting as a pastime, with the result that the country would soon possess a large force of expert riflemen, who in the "day and hour of danger' could be relied upon to render as effective service as the English archers of vore at Cressy and Agincourt.

Yours obediently,

LR.

Mor. Mr. Dickey (has ordered 1,59) Leo-Metford rilles and 89) Lee-Metford carbines for the Canadian militia.

# H. M.'s rooth Royal Canadians

And Our Own Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers Now in England.

Canadians will be pleased to learn that Canada's own corps have by no means forgotten our detachment now in England. Lieut.-Col. W. D. Otter, and his officers were the recipients of markedly cordial invitations from the colonel and officers of the 100th Royal Canadians to visit them in Tipperary on the occasion of their grand Dominion Day sports. Equally hearty invitations were sent from the warrant and non-commissioned officers of the regiment to our N. C. officers. It has also been arranged that members of the Canadian detachment will, on their way back to Canada (on completion of their courses of instruction at Aldershot and other military centres in England) visit the 100th Royal Canadians in Ireland. This forthcoming meeting of our regulars with our own old regiment will be quite a notable event. What with Bisley, "1895" would seem to indicate the commencement of an era involving matters of great interest to Canada. Сомм.

Lord Wolseley is not a soldier above criticism, and from time to time during his career he has been the butt of many remarks that have not been complimentary. It is worthy of notice, therefore. that his appointment as the new Chief of the Army has given very general satisfaction. Both in and out of the Press the appointment has been viewed with approval, and even the 'Speaker,' most exacting of critics, and Liberal withal, has little but good to say of the new Chief. "Lord Wolseley may not be such a soldier as Wellington or Marlborough; but he has, at least, proved himself to be a man who could do exceedingly well all that he was asked to do. He has breathed into our whole army a new spirit of life; he has taught our officers that brain as well as muscle is part of the necessary equipment of a soldier, and he has shown that while he knows, as well as any man, the need for system and organization in military affairs, he is the sworn foe of red-tape. These are great virtues, and they inspire us with high hopes of his success in the exalted position in which he is about to be placed. The one point upon which we could wish to have some fuller assurance with regard to Lord Wolseley is as to his appreciation of the part that the navy must play in any future war. Happily, under the new system which has been made possible by the change in Commandership-in-Chief, the intelligent co-operation of the army and navy will be secured; but we should have been glad if, in his many utterances upon military affairs, Lord Wolseley had made it clear that he recognized the fact that in the defence of an insular Power, the navy, rather than the army, must ever be regarded as supreme. With this single exception, he seems to us to have every qualification that is needed for the Command-in-Chief of the British army."-Naval and Military Record.

# 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.

### Halifax.

The annual mobilization of the regular and militia forces of this garrison will take place on the 1st proximo. It is expected that the following will be the order of the day. The ships of war in port will form the attacking party, and as usual will attempt to land at some unknown place with n a radius of ten miles. The regular and m litia infantry will be brigaded, and dispositions made to repel the landing at the attacking party. The Royal Artillery and the Halifax Garrison Artillery will man the forts. The H. G. A. will, it is expected, furnish about 250 gunners to fight three or four of the forts, the H. G. A. officers being in charge of the fort fighting. The Garrison will be declared in a state of siege from 6 a. m. till midnight on that date. After sunset the Royal Engineers will work their powerful search light in searching out the war ships and torpedo boats. The officers commanding militia battalions will make their own arrangements as to the rations, and the Imperial head quarter staff will provide water transport for the conveyance of the troops engaged in the operations. It is expected that the 63rd and 66th militia battalions will be musmustered and inspected on that day, either before or after the parade. The inspection of the H G.A. is set down for the 14th, 15th and 16th proximo, when I am sure they will give a grateful (?) county good value for their eight day's pay, and whilst I'm at it I may as well ask if the bottom has fallen out of the infantry, that they are abandoning their usual competition inspection this year. "Brayo the Artillery." Keep it up, better times are coming for you.

Geavelerusher.

Major H. H. Smyth, P. S. C., 1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusilliers, has been selected for the appointment of assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-General A. G. Montgomery Moore, commanding the troops, Dominion of Canada, vice Major W. A. Smith, P.S.C. Royal Artillery, appointed a special service officer at the war office.

# Dundas.

# 77th Batt. Rifle Matches.

The annual rifle matches of 77th Batt. were held at Victoria rifle ranges on Tuesday Sept. 17th. The attendance was large, but the shooting although

good, was not up to the average of last year. Several Dundas ladies were down to see the shooting. The scores:

MATCH NO., IPATRONS- 5 SHOTS AT 200 YARDS, 5 SHOTS AT 400 YARDS.

	1111120, 3011010 111 4-1	
Prız	e Rank, name and Co. I	oints
\$4	Pte W Davis, B	41
3	Lt J E Orr, E	
3	Sgt R T Haworth, A	
2	Band F Bolen	37
2	Pte A Baynton, B	36
2	Pte J Davis, D	
2	Sgt R Balfour, A	
I	Pte A Atkinson, B	
I	Pte P Graham, E	
I	Pte C Cattrill, A	
I	Pte J Bertram, A	
I	Corp McRae, A	
1	Pte J Dean, D	
75C	Pte H Spence, B	
	Lt Mullock, B	
	Sgt J W Greenley, A	
	Pte W Walton, B	
	•	

MATCH NO. 2—GRAFTON.

Range 200 yards, rounds 5, standing or kneeling.

		ν.
\$4	00	Pte D A Watson, A22
3	00	Sgt Vance, B22
_	00	Pte Buttery, A22
2	50	Pte Mullock, B21
2	50	Band Bolen21
2	oo	Pte Steele, A20
2	00	Surg Ross20
2	00	Sgt Howarth, A20
2	co	Lt McRobert, E
ı	50	Pte W Harvey, B
1	50	Lt Orr, E
ī	50	Pte English, B
I	50	Capt W H Ptolemy18
J	00	Pte W Davis, B18
1	00	Pte A Baynton, B
1	co	Capt Knowles, A
I	co	Capt Lee, E7
1	00	Pte Ryckman, B17
1	$\infty$	Major Bertram17

MATH NO. 3--MERCHANTS.

MATH NO. 3" MINE HARVE					
Range 400 yards, rounds five.					
\$4 00	Pte A Harvey, B24				
3 00					
3 00					
2 50					
2 50	Capt W H Ptolemy22				
2 00	T 0 11				
2 00	Lgt Vance, B 22				
2 00	Pte English, B22				
2 00	Lt McRobert, E22				
1 50	Pre S G Anderson, B21				
1 50	Pte O'Brien, A21				
1 50	Sgt Haworth, A20				
1 50	Surgeon Ross19				
1 00					
1 00	Bugl P Metzgar, B18				
1 00	Lt Mullock, B8				
1 00					
1 00					
1 00	Capt Courtenay, B8				
	AMOUNT NO. A MANUAL COMPANY				

MATCH NO. 4—MANUFACTURERS.

1	Rang	ge 500 yards, rounds 5.
F4	တ	Surg J Ross23
	00	Lt McRoberts22
3	$\mathbf{oo}$	Corp Haye, A21
2	50	Pte W F Moore, A21
2	50	Pte Buttery, A
2	00	Sgt Vance, B20
2	CO	Pte Cattrill, A20
2	$\infty$	Pie Steele, A20
2	00	Pte Anderson, B 19
i	50	Pte C Emery, B
	50	Corp Armes, F
ſ	50	Pte Davis, B 18
	50	Pte O'Brien, A 17
ı	ပ်ဝ	Pie English, B
ı	$\infty$	Sgt Greenley, A
ī	00	Pte Harvey, B
ī	00	Band Bolen17

Capt Courtenay, B......6

1 00 Pte Johnson, E......

1 00

### MATCH NO. 5-BERTRAM-GRAND AGGRE-GATE.

GATE.				
Cup and \$5 Sgt Vance, B				
Medal	and \$4 Lt McRobert, E63			
4 00	Surg Ross62			
3 00	Pte Buttery, A59			
3 00	Pte Davis, B59			
3 00	Pte Anderson, B57			
3 00	Pte Harvey, B57			
2 00	Pte English, B57			
2 00	Sgt Haworth, A56			
2 00	Pte Enfory, B55			
2 00	Pte O'Brien, A			
2 00	" Steele, A			
2 00	Band Bolen54			
2 00	Capt W H Ptolemy52			
2 00	Lt Orr, E			
2 00	Pte Cottrill, A51			
1 00	" Moore, A			
1 00	" Reid, B49			
Ì 00	Sgt Balfour, A 48			
1 00	Pte Gallin, G48			
1 00	" Mulloch, B 47			
1 00	Corp Haye, A46			
00 1	Sgt Greenley, A46			
1 00	Pte Spence, B46			
1 00	Capt Knowles, A46			
1 00	" Courtenay, B45			
1 00	Pte Dean, D45			
1 00	" Ryckman, B45			
I 00	Maj Bertram 45			
1 00	Pte Duns, D			
1 00	" Watson, A45			
MATCH	NO. 6—MERIDEN-BRITANNIA CO.			
• .				

Prize	com	pany	te	am	Points
Cup and	\$5 B	Co	No. 3	tean	196
•	В	"	" 2	"	<b>8</b> 6
	$\mathbf{B}$	"	" I	"	79
	$\mathbf{E}$	"			

The above match was for volley firing five men in a team. Six rounds, three volleys at 200 yards and three independent firing at 150 yards.

MATCH NO. 7-EXTRA SERIES NO. I.

200 years 5 shots any position	ıì.
Pte O'Brien, A	24
Pte English, B) $\rightarrow \dots$	23
Surgeon Ross I w	23
Pte Harvey, B	2 3
Pte Cottrill, A	23
Sgt Vance, B	23
Capt Ptolemy	23
Pte Duns, B	22
Pte Anderson, B)	22
Pte Ryckman, B 5 5	
Pte Ravis B 15	22
Pte Steele, A	
Pte Buttery, A   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7   7	٠٠٠٠٠٠
Sgt-Maj Tresham	
Pte Harvey, B	23
Maj Bertram	
Pte Reid, B	21
Pte Gallin, B	2 I
Pte Moore, A	2 I
match no. 8—extra seri	ES NO. 2.
Pte English, B	20

MATCH NO. 8—EXTRA SERIES NO. 2.
Pte English, B20
Sgt Vance, B20
Pte Moore, A )
" Buttery, A.J. o
" Reid, B 18
" Spence, B8
Sgt Haworth, A7
Pte Ryckman, B
' O'Brien, A
Sgt Lusse, E
Corp Lardman, C
Pte Alton, B
" Emery, B 16
" Cottrill, A
" Steele, A 16
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

Citizens of New Orleans are raising a fund of \$30,000 with which to erect a monument to the late General Beauregard.

Mullock, B...... 15

—Dundas True Banner,

# Chatham, N.B.

Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery, Lt.-Col. Call commanding, went under canvass at Camp Fortune for annual drill on 4th inst. and were marched out yesterday forenoon 12th. The ground on which their encampment was located is the most convenient they have yet occupied as a local camp. It is the old Fortune field near to the I.C.R. track running to the deep water terminus, Newcastle, overlooks the marsh and the river, and is particularly convenient for firing practice, the guns being stationed not a hundred vards from the tents, for that purpose.

The total strength of the battery as shown by the marching in state was sixty-seven officers, non-commissioned officers and men as follows:—

Lt. Col. Call, commanding.
Captain, R. L. Malthy.
Surgeon, F. L. Pedolin.
Vet. Surgeon, John Morrissy.
2nd Lieutenants, Chas. Sargeant, and M. P. Smith.

On Tuesday Capt. Hudon, inspecting officer, arrived in camp and in the forenoon, inspected the battery in marching past, field movements, sword drill, gun drill, kit examination and officers' ques-In the afternoon he examined the non-commissioned officers in their questions and inspected the range firing practice, which latter embraced forty rounds of common shell and sharpnel, the ranges being found on the guns being brought into action without previous knowledge of the distance. The targets were placed near the middle of the Northwest river, between the Newcastle shore and Beaubair's Island, and the distance ascertained by firing was from 1575 to 1750 yards. Some excellent marksmanship was shown in the practice.

Before the Battery was dismissed, after range firing practice, the inspection being ended, Colonel Call briefly addressed the officers and men, expressing his satisfaction with the creditable manner in which they had discharged their duties and gen erally conducted themselves in camp.

Major Armstrong, paymaster, arrived in camp on Tuesday afternoon. He had a general muster of all the men, horses, etc., and did his work with his usual thoroughness and expedition. The officers' mess was one of the best we have yet seen. It was in the comfortable residence of Mr. W. C. Anslow, near the camp ground, and the mess room and its appointments, as well as the menu, rendered this important adjunct of camp life a decided attraction.

Batteries situated as that of Newcastle is, seem to be at a great disadvantage in having to compete, in efficiency, with others in the Dominion which are afforded much greater facilities by the government for perfecting themselves in their work. Urban batteries, for instance, have commodious and well appointed drill sheds, where they have opportunity to learn standing gun drill, and many other things which familiarise them with their duties. The Newcastle and other rural batteries

have no such advantages as these, and the wonder is that they display as much knowledge of tactics and drill as they do. The period of eight days' drill, even, leaves them only about four days for effective instruction, for they devote one day to marching in, one to inspection, one is Sunday and the eighth is marching out day. The wonder is that with more than a third of the battery composed of new men, such a fine state of efficiency as was displayed on Tuesday was shown.

The camp was the centre of quite a popular interest, if one may judge of it in this respect by the visitors present on Tuesday. Colonel Call found time, although his duties as field officer on that day, were quite exciting, to welcome his many frends, and his courteous example was followed, as opportunity permitted by all ranks, and it is needless to say that the uniform of the service seemed to have lost none of its potency as a factor in attracting the fair friends of the gallant wearers. The neatly kept tents, the well groomed horses-all fine large ones, with Clydes predominating—the portable stalls, the cooking trenches, the temporary bridges, etc., gave the non-military visitors an idea of soldier life that was an interesting and instructive object lesson. and one calculated to make them feel that they have reason to be proud of the loyalty, zeal and efficiency of the veteran Colonel Call, his officers and men, who compose one of the best rural batteries of the Dominion.—Chatham, N. B., Advance.

# Truro, N. S.

Saturday afternoon, Sept. 14th, proved to be anything but favorable for the competitors in the fitth spoon shoot of the Truro Rifle Club. Rain, varying light and a very brisk wind were against good scoring.

The following scores were made with the Martini. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Q. M. S. A. S. Black30	28	42	90
Lt. E. C. Cribb30	31	28	Śọ.
Lt. J. Dover 31	27	27	85
Pte. H. Cock28	31	26	85
Pte. H. V. Kent24	30	30	84
Corp. E. E. McNutt30	31	23	84
Capt. T. A. Blackburn29	24	28	81
Capt. J. Suckling 29	29	23	81
Dr. M. K. Langille28	27	25	So
Sgt, D. C. Blair26	27	24	77
Pte. Geo. Christie27	26	24	77
Sgt. H. C. Blair 30	26	20	76
B. F. Porter29	22	19	70

According to the by-laws of the club, Pte. H. V. Kent wins 1st spoon; Q.M.S. A. S. Black wins 2nd spoon, and Dr. M. K. Langille wins 3rd spoon.

## Belleville.

The Quinte Fair, following the footsteps of other exhibition organizations offered a good and patriotic attraction to their visitors in the shape of a sham fight.

The 15th Battalion under command of Major Ponton, mustered some 200 men and with No. 1 Co. of the 49th, under Lieut Watt made a very creditable showing.

Lieut Watt and his Co. were entrusted with the defence of an improvised fortress and held it well, despite the overwhelming odds opposed to them. Despite their valor they had to succumb at last to the efforts of the assailants. Killed and wounded there were none.

The whole affair was well arranged and planned and reflected credit on the militia men who took part in the parade. In a tug of war between teams of eight men from the different companies, six resulted in the team from No. 4 Co. of the 15th, and the pioneers of the same battalion carrying off the honors, the final pull between these two having yet to be decided.

# Kingston.

KINGSTON, Sept. 23.—The Kingston Field Battery has completed its eight days' drill in camp, and has been disbanded until next season. In my letter of the 12th inst. I over-estimated the strength of the corps, and stated that it mustered 79 officers and men, whereas the total strength was only 66, and one-half of the rank and file were recruits. Lieut. Cockburn of the 3rd Dragoons was attached as captain during the camp.

The corps was inspected by Major Drury of "A" Battery, R.C.A., on the 16th inst., and target practice was put in on the following day. The shooting was very fair, and the men picked up a considerable amount of knowledge considering the short time they were in camp. Sergt. Wanless of "A" Battery was attached as instructor and did excellent work.

The corps suffered severely during the big wind storm on the evening of Wednesday, 11th inst. Every tent was blown down and the men were marched to Tete du Pont barracks where they were sheltered for the night. Major Drennan and his officers re-pitched a tent and remained on the camp ground all night, and a most unpleasant experience they had, as they were kept busy until 2 a.m. collecting pieces of harness and the various articles that were scattered by the wind. Two of the timbers were blown across the common and lodged against the fence enclosing the Royal Military College grounds. The horses stampeded, and several of them broke their fastenings. Two of them galloped off and were not caught for two days, when they were found 18 miles from camp.

The annual sports of "A" Field Battery, R.C.A., will be held on October 2nd and 3rd next in the Kingston Skating Rink. The programme has been arranged and is longer and better than ever, and the sports will undoubtedly prove an immense success, provided the weather is fine. Horses and men have been practicing for the "Musical Ride" for some weeks past under the direction of Sergt. Gimlett, riding instructor. The ride this year will include several features that were omitted last autumn, and will prove one of the most attractive events on the programme.

Capt. Twining, R.M.C., and the party

of six cadets who spent six weeks this summer on a surveying expedition in the Province of Quebec, surveyed 1200 square miles of territory during the time they were engaged. Large maps of the districts surveyed are now being compiled, and, accompanied by the reports giving minute descriptions of the country, will be sent to the Intelligence Department in England. The maps will there be printed on a somewhat reduced scale, and the reports will be condensed and printed for use in Canada.

The work done by Capt. Twining and his party is being very highly spoken of by expert engineers, and goes a long way in showing the practical utility of the Royal Military College.

Staff-Sergt. Long of "A" Battery has returned from Toronto, where he went a few days ago to act as instructor to the Toronto Field Battery while the corps was in camp. Major Mead, commanding the Battery, changed his mind, however, and decided not to take his corps into camp this year, but to put in 20 days under canvas next year instead.

The men of "A" Battery have been served with the new regulation brown waist-belts instead of the old style pipeclayed ones. The new belts are a decided improvement so far as appearance goes.

The Cadets of the Royal Military College have reorganized their senior and junior football clubs, and are hard at work daily on the practice field.

Capt. W. B. Leslie, R.E., has returned from England and has taken up the duties of his position as professor of engineering, etc., at the Royal Military College. Prof. Day, R.M.C., also has returned from the mother country.

Senior Major I. W. Shannon, of the 14th Battalion, P.W.O.R., returned to the city from Ottawa on a visit last Saturday.

The annual rifle matches of the 14th Battalion, P.W.O.R., were held on the 13th inst. The weather was decidedly unfavorable and a strong wind blew all day, making high scores a total impossibility. The names of the prize-winners in each match are as follows:

MAIDEN STAKES, 400 yards, 5 shots.

		1 omis
\$5,	E Dunlop	15
4,	J.P. Anglin	12
3,	P FIRZ	12
3,	SJ Drummond	9
3,	Pte H Smythe	Ś
2,	Pte F Corbett	7
2,	Pte A R Williamson	6
1,	Staff-Sergt Coglin	6
ı,	Corp G A Ferguson	6
ı,	Corp J Franklin	. 6
1,	Color Sergt Webster	5
ı,	Pte H Bregan	5
ı,	Pte W Birtles	4
i,	Corp Coulson	3
Ι,	Lieut Cartwright	2
•		•
PRE	SIDENT'S MATCH, 500 yards, 5	shots.
		Points.
§6 a	nd silver medal, Surg Garrett.	20
5,	G II Smythe	19
45	Capt W Hora	19
	4 h 4 h	-

3. CJackson....

3,	A Hora	18
3,	I Morgans	18
3,	M Cotton	17
2,	K W Anglin	17
2,	w Newman	15
2,	P Coglin	14
2,	S J Drummond	14
2,	r Cartwright	13
2,	C Cartwright	13
2,	A P Auglin	13
2,	A B Cunningnam	12
I,	I'M Asseistine	II
I,	E Dunlop	10
I,	BE Webster	10
I,	U V Lindsay	9
r,	W E Birties	7
I,	J A Dalton	6
I,	F Corbett	5

ASSOCIATION MATCH, 400 and 500 yards,

	J 2110ts.	
	•	Points.
<b>#</b> 6,	Bugler M Cotton	34
5,	Bandsman C Jackson	33
4,	Pte   P Auglin	33
3,	Lieut L A B Cuuningham	31
3,	Corp C V Lindsay	30
3,	Pte F Corbett	29
3,	Pte S J Drummond	29
2,	Pte Asselstine	2ģ
2,	Major Garrett	2Ś
2,	Sergt-Major Morgans	27
2,	Pte W Anglin	26
2,	Pte A Hora	25
2,	Sergt Rootham	25
2,	Capt W Hora.	25
2,	Color-Sergt Newman	24
τ,	Pte G Smythe	23
I,	Lieut F Cartwright	22
ί,	Pte E Dunlop	19
Ί,	Color-Sergt Filtz	ıŚ
1,	Stag-Sergt Coglin	17
Ι,	Pte Cartwright	16
ľ,	Corp W Coulson	11
	•	

Lieut-Governor's match aggregate—For Dominion Rifle Association Cup—Silver medal and \$4, Bandsman C. Jackson, 87 points. D. R. A. bronze medal and \$3, Pte. T. Asselstine, 85. \$3, Sur geon-Major R. W. Garrett. \$2 each—Capt. Hora, 80; Lieut. A. Cunningham, 79; Pte. R. W. Anglin, 79. \$1 each—Bugler M. Cotton, 79; Pte. S. J. Drummond, 78; Pte. J. P. Anglin, 74; Corp. C. V. Lindsay, 73.

Company team match for the Major Power Cup and \$15 each:

1st "F" Co. score—Color-Sergt. Webster. Corp. C. V. Lindsay, Pte. Drummond, Pte. G. Smythe—203 points.

2nd, \$10, "D" Co,—Color-Sergt. Filtz. Ptc. A. Hora, Ptc. Milligan, Ptc. T. Asselstine—196 points.

Ladies' match; possible 35—1st, Pte. A. Hora, for Miss Hora, 33 points; a pearl pin. 2nd, Capt. W. Hora, for Miss M. Cartwright, 31 points; a pair of embroidery scissors. 3rd, Lieut. A. Cunningham, for Mrs. (Col.) Smith, 26 points, a silver button-hook.

	NURSERY AGGREGATE.	
		Points.
\$4,	Pte S J Drummond	87
3,	Pte J P Anglin	86
2,	Color-Sergt P Filtz	71
2,	Pte E Dunlop	69
ı,	Pte G H Smythe	69
1,	Pte C Cartwright	57
Ι,	Staff-Sergt Coglin	57
Ι,	Pte F Corbett	53

Pte. T. Asselstine won the Mayor's prize, a gold medal and \$6.

Sergt. H. J. Birtles, R.E., son of Sergt-Major Birtles of the Royal Military College, arrived in the city to-day from England, on furlough. Sergt. Birtles was a member of the Montreal company of Engineers during the period of Licut.-Col. Kennedy's command.

Vedette.

### Toronto.

The 48th Highlanders are going in very strong for football and have entered a team in the senior league series.

They have procured the use of the western half of the old parliament building grounds and are very sanguine as to the success of their venture.

Like almost everything that would tend to be a benefit to the regiment, the footballers are receiving the hearty support of Col. Davidson and his officers.

After Wednesday evening parade of "G" Co. Q. O. R., on the 18th Sept., an adjournment was made to a neighboring hostelry and Col.-Sergt. Worthy, on behalf of the non. com. and men of the company, presented Capt. C. C. Bennett, who was severing his connection with G. Co., with a very handsome and suitably inscribed locket, at the same time tendering their best wishes for his success in the far west, where he had decided to make his home.

Capt. Bennett left for British Columbia on the following Saturday.

Considerable surprise is manifested at the absence of any fittings for the Morris Tube Galleries.

It is a great pity that any delay should have taken place in fitting these up, and all express the hope now that the season has opened, that no further delay be incurred.

The bowling alleys are splendidly fitted up although not yet opened to the regiment.

It is said that considerable difficulty will be found deciding as to the conditions governing them, and that this is the cause of delay in having them opened.

The funeral of Bugler Joyce, of the Q O. R., took place from his residence on Ontario street, on Saturday the 21st Sept. The buglers attended in a body to pay their last respects to the remains of their late comrade.

A recent brigade order contains a memo in connection with the efficiency competition, which is the cause of considerable disappointment and vexation to all concerned.

It is the innovation of firing 5 shots standing from 100 yards and 5 shots kneeling from 400 yards.

This was first insisted an at the Grenadiers Rifle match, which was fired on the 21st inst., and, the officers detailed took no notice of the firing not carried out on the above basis.

Had the order been promulgated early in the season, arrangements could have been made to carry out the idea, but at present, owing to several of the companies having already completed their shooting, on last year's basis, and the remaining Saturday taken up with the regimental marches it is rather hard to determine what the result will be.

About the general impression seems to be that whether these returns ever go in or will not have any effect on the awarding of the Gzowski cup, which is awarded on some basis that seems to have the faculty of terminating in a fractional part of a point between first and second places.

The Q.O.R. sergeants are again singing, "The Cup came back."

On Monday even., the 23rd inst., the mess rooms were broken into and a Leaque Cup carried off.

This was the only article missed, although the bookcase was ransacked, and billiard cues placed in such a position in the passage way leading down stairs as to trip anyone attempting pursuit, The entrance doors of the sanctum sanc torum or room where the ambrosia was stored, were liberally smeared with blood stains, showing where the attempts to force the doors had resulted no more seriously than severely cutting the marauder. The matter is now in the hands of the local detective force and hopes are entertained of a speedy detection.

The prizes won by F. Co., Q.O.R., at their annual rifle match, which was fired on Saturday 21st Sept., were presented after parade on Wednesday evening the 25th inst. The prizes in the different matches were as follows:

Nursery match -Pte Proctor.....27 Pte Hewett .....24 Pte Harding.....21 Pte Gregg...... Pte Willing.....16 Corp Peters...... Pte Bowker..... Pie McCormack.....14 Corp Langlois...... Pte Wethey..... General match— Pte Hutcheson......63 Pte Ross......62 Pte Wright......60 Sgt Forster.....54 Pte Murdock......54 Lt Wyatt.....53 Sg. Campbell ......52 Pte Rice......52 Pie Jordan.....50 Pte Cowley. ......48 Corp McKenzie.....43 Pte Brown......42 Sgt Bedford-Jones.....42 Col-Sgt Cockburn.....42 Pte Bond......39 Pte Godard......35 Pte Grant.....32 Pte Robinson......30 Pte Hewett

Tie Hewell
Pte Keiley30
Range prizes-
200 yards - Sqt Forster27
400 yards—Pte Ross23
500 yardsPte Hutcheson 19
Standing match—
Pte Wright8
Corp McKenzie
Pte Huicheson
Sergt Campbell14
Pte Ledyard3
Pte Cowley3
Pte Ross12
Lt Wyatt
Pte Robinson12

Col-Sqt Cockburn...... 11

Pte Ross......78

Aggregate match--

Pte Cowley75
Pte Murdock70
Sgt Campbell70
Lt Wyatt
Ex-members and attached—
Ex-Col-Sgt Agnew74
Ex-Pte Freeladd 58
Ex-Pte Andrews56
S. S. Creighton50
Ex-Col-Sgt Ham47
Ex-Corp Tew46
Ambulance Pte Flotcher34
Ex-Sgt Laidlaw29

On Sept. 21st the annual matches of the Royal Grenadiers were held at the new ranges. The rifle committee in charge was Major Bruce, Capts. Trotter and Mackay and Lieuts Mason and Craig, and valuable assistance was rendered by Major Orchard of the 48th, Lieut. Cartwright of the 47th, Lieut. McNeill of the Q.O.R., and Lieut. Elliot of the 12th, who acted as range officers. Register keepers were also supplied by the sister corps. Owing to the strong wind which prevailed the scoring was not very high. Almost 200 members of the regiment attended the matches, which were intended to take the place of the efficiency firing, but as the regulations were enforced this year, by the powers that be, with regard to ranges, etc., the men will have to parade again to put in their annual firing following were the highest scores.

Match No. 1—Regimental: ranges 200,

400	and 500 yards, 7 shots each range	
	]	Pts
Ţ	OR A medal, Pte Simpson, H co.	.90
2	Major Bruce, staff	. 87
3	Corp Windatt	. 80 86
4	Staff-Sergt Brooks	. 60
5	Pte Gampbell, B	. 04
	Pte Tyers, H	. 01
7 8	Lance-Corn White A	77
9	Col-Sergt Smith, A	·77 .76
10	Pte Sweet, B	. 75
11	Pte Davidson, H	.75
12	Sergt Doherty, F	.75
13	Staff-Sergt Bewley	. 75
14	Pte Jeffries, F	.7
15	Staff-Sergt McVittie	.74
16	Pte Cuthbert, A	.72
17	Pte Tomlin, B	72
18	Drummer Chester, B	
19	Staff-Sergt Fowler	.71
20	Corp Harrison, G	70
21	Corp Harrison, G Pte Hackett, K Pte Magone, B	.70
22	Pte Magone, B	.70
23	Pte Pickering, A	.70
24	Pte McKay, G	70
25 26	Pte Ferguson, I	,/U
27	Pte Bayles, H	. 60
28	Sergt Saunders, K	.60
29	Pte Brimley, G	.69
30	Pte Brimley, G Sergt Craig, B.	.68
31	Pte Parker, I	68
32	Pte Fairbairn, I	.68
33	Drummer Matthews	67
34	Corp Kecle, K	67
35	Corp Dix, G.	67
36	Corp Hammond, K	66
37	Q.M.S. Johnson	00
38	Pie Tansley, D	.00
39	Col-Sergt Bennett, E	63
11 10	Corn Armstrong K	62
1;	Corp Armstrong, K	63
43	Corp Young, H	62
44	Pie C E Philips, B	61
45	Sargt Davies, A	60
46	Pre Cook, K	60
	Lance-Corp Cuseck, H	59
48	Corp Kuktand, A	58
<u>io</u>	Pte Segar, C	58

50	Pte McBrian, B58
51	Pte Pellow, F
52	Pte Orler, B56
53	Pte Stewart H
	Pte Stewart, H
54	Capt Sweatman, F55
55	Sergt Phillips, B55
56	Pte Baylis, G55
57	Corp Bennett, E54
58	Pte Teal, F53
<b>Š</b> 9	Sergt Stemmon, A52
60	Pte T Watson, C 52
61	Pte Gardener, 1
62	Pte Robinson, K 52
63	Pte Van Wyck, K51
64	Lieut Col Mason
	Lieut-Col Mason50
65	Pte Jackson, F 50
66	Corp Stewart, Drums49
N	Next in order:
	Sergt Ironside, F
	Pte Waite, S. C
	Pte Givens, K47
	Pte Harris, B47
	Pte Long R
	Pte Long, B
	Sergt Macdonald, K46
	Pte Hall, E
	Pte Hampden, E4

### MATCH NO. 2-NURSERY.

Open only to members of the regiment who have never won a prize at any battalion, Provincial or Dominion rifle match; members entering who are not entitled as above will have all their scores disallowed; scores made in the general match at 200 and 400 yard ranges to decide:

I	Pte Hackett, K Co50
2	Pte Magone, B48
3	Pte Pickering, A
4	Pte Osler, B
5	Pte Osler, B
<b>5</b>	rie Scholes, H 11
7	Pte Seales, E43
7 8	Pte Seevery, B
8a	Pte Long, B42
9	Pte Breckenreid, D
10	Pte Jackson, F41 L-Corp Babjohn, C41
11	L-Corp Babjohn, C41
12	Pte White, S C40 Pte Middleton, I38
13	Pte Middleton, I38
14	Bandsman Brickenden36
14a	Pte Middleton, H
15	Sergt Botsford, C
16	Lt-Col Mason35
17	Pte Kirk, H
18	Pte Stacey, C
19	Sgt Macdonald, K34
20	L-Corp Gordon, A34
21	Sgt Leevis, C33
22	Pte Ross, H
23	Bugler Wray, E33
24	Corp Braun, D33
25	Pte Oldbury, I
<b>2</b> 6	Pte Rodway, E32
27	Pte Oldbury, I
28	Corp Britton, D,32
26	Pte Bedford, F32
30	Corp Smith, F31
31	Pte Meen, I31
32	Pie Bourne31
32a	Pte Bourne
33	rie fiamiliton, F30
34	Sgt Richardson, D
35	Pro Porch T
36	Pte Batch, E 29 Pte Cawarden, F 28
37 38	Sut Wodeworth D
	Sgt Wadsworth, D
39	Pte Warden, K28
	MATCH NO 2 - ACCERTOATE

MATCH NO. 3—AGGREGATE.

Open to all members of the regiment;

entrance fee, 50 cents.

Ranges—10 shots at 60 yards to be fired with the Martini rifle, and added to the score made in match No. 1. No competitor to take more than one prize in matches 1 and 3. Selection to be left to competitor:—

I	D R A silver medal, S-S Brooks, 131
2	PORA badge, Maj Bluce120
3	D R A bronze medal, Corp Wind-
-	att, H Company
4	Pte Davidson, H120

5	Pte Tyers, H			
6	Pte Mortimer, D 111			
7	S-Sgt Bewley			
8	Pte Parker, I104			
9	Pte Ferguson, I104			
10	Pte Fairnbairn, I103			
II	Pte Tomlin, B 103			
12	Pte Tansley, D 102			
13	Pte Bayles, H 102			
14	S-Sgt Fowler102			
15	Sgt Doherty, F102			
16	Pte Cuthbert, A101			
17	L-Corp White, A98			
18	Pte Cook, W95			
19	Corp Armstrong, K95			
20	Corp Young, H			
2 I	Corp Keele, K91			
22	Pte Stewart, H			
23	Corp Hammond, G88			
24	Pte Pellow, F82			
25	Corp Harrison, E6			
M	latch No. 4-Non-Commissioned Of-			
ficers Challenge Cun-Open to teams of				

Match No. 4-Non-Commissioned Officers Challenge Cup—Open to teams of five non-commissioned officers from each company. Prize—Challenge Cup, \$60. Cup to be held by the sergeants' mess. Won by A company, 322 points:—

MATCH NO. 6-OFFICERS TEAM.

officers of any one company, or of the staff officers of the regiment. Prize—Gosgrave Cup. Conditions—The cup to be held by the officer making the highest score in the winning team. Won by staff team. Major Bruce to hold the cup.

MATCH NO. 7-COMPANY TEAM.

Open to teams of eight previously, named officers, non-commissioned officers and men of any one company:—

First prize -Aldwell Cup, value \$300. Conditions—The cup to be shot for every year, and to be held by the captain or other commanding officer of the winning company. Won by H company, 554 points.

Second prize—The Exhibition Association Cup. Cup to be held one year by captain of winning company. Won by A company, 404 points.

A company, 494 points.

Third prize—The "S. Davis & Son"
Cup. Cup to be held one year by captain of winning company. Won by K
company, 494 points.

Fourth prize—Cup presented by A Company, Royal Grenadiers. Cup to be held one year by captain of winning company. Won by B Company, 493 points.

### Ottawa.

The Ottawa Rifle Club held its usual

C F Winter...... 86

R A Helmer ..... 85

L T Perkins ...... 84

It was reserved for the following Satturday, 21st inst., to have the range record broken. Capt S Maynard Rogers was the record breaker, making an even 100 down the range, his scores being:

200	yds	š4	5	5	4	5	4	5-32
500	-11		5	5	5	5	5	5-35
600	"		5	5	4	5	5	4-33-10

Capt Rogers won the spoon in the 1st class and also the special spoon for highest possible at 500 yards.

Capt C F Winter with 89 won the 2nd class spoon, and W W Baucher the 3rd class. The following were the prize winners in the shoot for the D R A medal and other prizes, the scores being at Queen's ranges and then at 600 and 500 yards.

D R A medal, D McMartin162
\$4, Capt S M Rogers160
\$3, E J Johnston159
\$3, R A Helmer 158
\$2, W A Jamieson154
\$2, H H Gray152
\$2, W P Anderson
\$2, B H Bell150
\$1 each—
Dr Geo Hutchison 149
R J Taylor147
E D Sutherland147
R Moodie146
A T Pearson145
C S Scott145
Pte W T Mason put on a 96 for D
company's spoon.

## Quebec.

SEPT. 23rd,—An association foot ball match took place on the 5th inst., be tween teams of H. M. S. Canada and Crescent, resulting in a victory for the former.

Ou the 9th inst., a rifle match took place at the ranges St. Joseph de Levis between teams of six men each, representing the officers, sailors and marines. This was won by the blue jackets with a score of 456 points. The officers came second with 385, the marines last with 345. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards.

A team from the Royal Canadian Artillery fired a match against a team from H.H.S. Crescent on the 10th inst., which resulted in a victory for the gunners by seven points. The scores made were as follows:

# ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY. Bomb T Pugh 93 Bomb W Pugh 90 Lieut H A Panet 83 Sgt Ins Bridgford 81 Sergt Noult 79 Sergt Pugh 78 Sgt Rambault 73 Bomb Thompson 70 Total 647 H. M. S. CRESCENT. C O P Matchews 91 P O I Hambrook 88 Lt Staits 88 F M A Hollingworth 86

Lt Brand .....

A B Norcott

POQCobdin....

Lt Payne.....

Tota!..... 640

80

The non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Canadian Artillery entertained the Petty Officers, Sailors and Marines of H. M. S. Crescent, to a smoking concert in the Citadel Theatre on the evening of the 10th inst. The chair was occupied by Sgt Major Lyndon. A good programme was gone through consisting of songs, speeches, etc.

There were a number of toasts among which were the Queen, the Army and Navy, the Royal Canadian Artillery, and the Canadian Militia. The officers of the

North American Squadron, Bandmaster J. Vezina of the R.C.A. presided at the piano and rendered a number of marches and selections. Songs were sung by Mr. J. H. C. Ogilvy, R.C.A., Sgt-Major Lyndon, Sgt-Major Barrington, Hospital Sgt O'Hagan, Sgts Engelfield and Croft, and following petty officiers: C P O Webb, C P O Jordan, E R A Campbell, P O World, P O Johnston, etc. It is needless to state that a most enjoyable evening was spent.

On the 10th inst., the president and members of the Quebec Garrison Club entertained Vice Admiral Erskine at a dinner. The chair was occupied by Lt-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D.A.G., who had on his right hand the guest of the evening and the Prime Minister of the Province. On his left Capt. Powell, of the Crescent and the Hon. T. C. Casgrain. A very pleasant evening was spent. The music was supplied by the R.C.A. band under the leadership of Bandmaster Vezina. Among others present were: Lieut Cols. T. J. Duchesnay, D.A.G., Geo. Rolt White, 8th R.R., Majors C. A. Pentland, R. L., Laurin, 87th Bn., B. A. Scott, 61st Bn., Captains W. J. Ray, 8th R.R., T. Benson, V. B. Rivers, and Hudon of the R.C.A., and Capt G. J. Dunn, the secretary-treasurer of the club.

On the 12th inst., the blue jackets of H.M.S. Crescent proceeded to the Plains of Abraham for their weekly exercises. A number of the citizens went out to see them.

The citizens are indebted to the string band of H.M.S. Crescent and to the band of the Royal Canadian Artillery, for the music performed by them on the Terrace. As usual on such occasions a large number of people were present.

A team of eight men from the 8th Royal Rifles defeated a team from the Crescent at St. Joseph de Levis. The riflemen scored 673 points to 576 by the sailors. The match took place on the 13th inst., at the ranges.

In the competition for the Metropolitan cup, Lieut Davidson came first with a score of 88 points.

Lieut-Col. O. Prevost, Superintendent of the Government Cartridge Factory, died on the 16th inst., after an illness of some weeks. He was buried on the 19th inst., with military honours. The coffin was draped with the Union Jack upon which was placed the busby and sword of the deceased officer. The gun carriage was drawn by six horses. The charger was lead by two members of the R.C.A. The firing party consisting of 100 men under command of Lieut-Col. J. F. Wilson. The pall bearers were: Lieut-Cols. Ray, 9th Bn., Forrest, D.P.M., Geo Rolt White, 8th R.R., and Fraser 88th Bn., and Major L. Laurin 87th Bn. Among others present were Lieut-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, Capts. Imlah, Benson, Rivers and Hudon of the R.C.A. and Messrs. H. A. Panet, H. Cyril Thacker, J. H. C. Ogilvy and Benyon of the R.C.A. Major G. E. Allen Jones, 8th R.R. and representatives of the 9th Bn. At the

completion of the service at the Basilica the body was taken to the Q. & L. St. J. Ry. Station. The firing party was drawn up facing the train, and as it moved from the station three volleys were fired. After which the Artillery marched back to the Citadel.

Capt. H. P. du P. Casgrain, R. E. left for England yesterday, after spending a few weeks in the city. Among others who have visited Quebec recently were Mr. W. E. Cooke, R.C.A., Kingston. Mr. Fred W. White, U.L. Dept. Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

PATROL.

### Montreal.

Things military have of late been somewhat livelier here. The 65th gave a military concert in the hall of the Monument National on the Sept. 18th, which was a great success in every way. The music was excellent and the attendance large. This battalion has been more interested in rifle shooting this year than it has for some seasons. A team of their men having shot through the League and other matches during the season, and this interest came to a head on Saturday, Sept-21st, when the regimental rifle matches were held. The prizes were numerous and handsome, and the following were the rincipal winners:

In the maiden stakes, Capt. Thibaudeau made the top score, followed by Pte. Lafortune. In the team competition, that from No. 5 company, consisting of Captain Thibaudeau, Corporal Cote and Sergeant Aumond were first, followed with the team from No. 6, consisting of Capt. Peltier, Sergt.-Major Peltier and Corp. Laforce. This competition was for the cup offered by Mr. A. A. Thibaudeau and for individual prizes. The special match was won by Capt. F. S. Mackay. The association match was won by Capt. Thibaudeau, who receives a handsome Martini repeating rifle. Capt. de Tonnancour won Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. A. Ouimet's cup, while in the aggregate matches for Dr. Lachapelle's cup and the P. Q. R. A. badges were both won by Corp. Cote. Capt. Peltier made a most efficient range officer. The shooting for the ent range officer. The shooting for the first matches was good, and the greatest credit is due Major Hebert, Capt. Thi-baudeau, Capt. Peltier and Capt. Mac-kay, for their efforts in organizing the rifle association

All Montreal riflemen are glad to see their confreres awaken to the importance of rifle practice, and hope to meet more members of the 65th in friendly contest in the matches next season.

The members of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, who have been down to the Island of Orleans to put in their annual gun practice, returned to the city on the 19th Sept.

The detachment consisted of Lieut.-Col. Cole in command, Major Ogilvy, Lieut. Collins, Lieut. Cole, Dr. Matthewson, and fifty-six non-coms. and men, a few men short of the required number, a fact that was owing to the authorization to shoot coming so late in the season. On arriving at Quebec on Tuesday morning the men were ferried across to the island and immediately went into camp. This was under the command of Lieut.-Col

Montizambert, assistant inspector of artillery, who was assisted in his duties by the officers of the R.C.A. Lieut.-Col. Cole was also assisted at the battery by Major Farley and Capt. Benson, Lieuts. Ogilvy and Panet marked at the targets.

The practice this year was the first under the new system of heavy gun firing, and was new to the officers of the permanent force and militia alike. In this new drill the range is not given, but must be found by trial shots. Six shots are allowed for this purpose for each group of guns. When the range is thus found the fire commandant reports to the umpire. The group is then given credit for each shot less the six trial. The targets were also changed from time to time in order that the range would not be known. Numbers 1 and 2 companies completed their practice on Tuesday, while No. 3 finished on Wednesday at 1 p.m. Lieut -Col. Cole acted as fire commandant for Nos. 1 and 3 companies with Sergt.-Major Fellowes as group officer. In No. 2 company Major Ogilvy was fire commandant with Sergt. Wilson as gromp officer. The scores of Nos. 1 and 2 companies were as follows:

No. 1 company, with 40-pounder breechloading gun, total points 138.

No. 2 company, with 40-pounder breechloading gun, total points 112.

No. 1 company, with R. W. L. 64-pounder: 112.

No. 1 detachment, a possible of 48

No. 2 detachment, 36 points.
No. 2 company, with R. W. L. 64-pounder:

No. 1 detachment, 36 points.

No. 2 detachment, ——

The first detachment of No. I company, who, with Gunner Peard as gun layer, put on the splendid score of 48, a possible, are to be congratulated on their achievement. The ranges throughout the practice ran from 1,900 to 2,800 yards. The scores of No. 3 company are not yet completed and therefore cannot be given for a day or two. The weather for the practice was particularly fine, with the exception of a strong breeze on Tuesday that necessitated a deflection of fifteen minutes to the left, in the tangent scale.

Among the many pleasant functions that brightened up the stay in camp was the lunch on Wednesday, which many Quebecers attended. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Miss Deane, Misses Richardson, Mrs. Scott (Washington, D.C.), Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. A. Foote, and the Misses Foote, Mr. J. K. Bruce, of Montreal, an ex-officer of the regiment, and others. Another enjoyable event was the time-honored custom of a great bonfire on Tuesday night. Songs and stories made the time pass pleasantly until the bugle sounded "lights out."

On Wednesday afternoon the detachment left for home on the Canada, arriving in Montreal about 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.—Gazette,

# Royal Military College Graduates Abroad.

Captain Stuart Davidson, R.E., who served on the staff of the Royal Military College from September 6th, 1883, to July 31st, 1890, has been appointed to the war office for duty in the Fortifications Tub Division.

Lieut. E. P. C. Girouard, R.E., on completion of his tenure of staff appointment as Traffic Manager, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has been posted to Chatham for duty with the 43rd (Fortress) Company, now under orders for the Mauritius.

Captain H. C. Carey, R. E., has been ordered to embark for Hong Kong to assume command of the 25th (Fortress) Company Royal Engineers.

Lieut. W. C. Dumble, R.E. has been posted to Halifax, N.S., for duty with the 40th (Submarine Mining) Company, Royal Engineers.

Lieut. (local Captain) P. G. Twining, Professor R.M.C., has been promoted to the rank of Captain in the Royal Engineers.

In the General Orders of Aug, 27., we note the following promotions and reappointments:

6th Dragoon Guards.—Capt., John R. Donne retires from the Service receiving a gratuity: 28th Aug. Lieut. Kenneth J. R. Campbell to be Capt., vice J. R. Donne: 28th Aug.

Cheshire Regt. — Gentleman Cadet Ross John Finnis Hayter, from the R. M. Coll., Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. B. Stone, promoted: 28th Aug.

Royal Dublin Fusiliers— Gentleman Cadet George Norton Cory, from the R. M. Coll., Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. S. L. Paterson, deceased: 28th Aug.

Captain Gaudet, of "A" battery, has been appointed superintendent of the cartridge factory at Quebec, vice the late Col. Prevost. He will leave for England on October 18th, to take a course in the Woolwish arsenal.—Montreal Star.

Lieut. G. R. Poole, R.M.A., now serving on board H. M. S. Ramillies in the Mediterranean, has been ordered to join the detachment Royal Marine Artillery garrison duty at Esquimalt, B. C., vice Captain F. N. Templer granted sick leave of absence.

# Ball Cartridge at Living Targets.

The 45th on the Warpath.

AN EXCITING SKIRMISH AT BOWMAN-VII.LE.

' (From the Lindsay Warder.)

Last Tuesday, Sept. 24th, several members of the Victoria county Rifle Association from Lindsay visited Bowmanville to compete in the matches of the right wing of the battalion there. Just as they reached Bowmanville station returning to take a train for Whitby Junction, the agent reported to them that a gang of

seven tramps had held up a freight train at Newtonville and made the conductor run them through to Bowmanville at the muzzle of their revolvers. The tramps had jumped the train about half mile east of the station. Three of the riflemen, Messrs. Hinds, Sinclair Hughes, accompanied by agent Woods and operator Climie proceeded east to the encounter. The remainder under Capt. Sylvester and Lieut. Williamson formed a support, while one tramp captured at the station yard was left a prisoner at the station. When the party came within about one hundred and fifty yards of the tramps the latter jumped from the grass and stood on the track. Agent Woods ordered them to surrender. One of them drew his revolver and, it is said, fired. No one felt the bullet. The tramps then set out towards Newcastle full tilt. In order to halt them Major Hughes, after cautioning his comrades not to hit them but to knock the dust and gravel up along side the tie ends, sent a bullet past the fellow's ear and followed it up several times, and Messrs. Sinclair and Hinds knocked sand, gravel and splinters of ties up in all directious close by them. Just then a special freight approached and passed rapidly by. The tramps gained on their pursuers by this for the latter lost considerable time in trying to stop the train. But another was following close and therefore it dare not halt. The tramps next ran by the sectionmen and checked their attempts at arrest by presenting the revolvers. Then two of them took to the flelds, fearing the return of a train to overtake them. The firing party then determined to bring them to. Shots were accordingly fired to hit the ground just in front of them. As the fellows afterwards said, this determined them to surrender to the sectionmen and farmers who were cutting off their retreat. The firing party, seeing the two fellows prisoners, then took the sectionmen's hand car and went on after the remaining fugitive. The up trains having gone in allowed an east bound freight to proceed. Had this train slacked up and taken on the party the whole gang would have been captured. Finally an engine was run back from Bowmanville which overtook the hand car. All boarded the engine and followed on towards Newcastle, but an approaching train rendered it imperative to return, the track there being single. The prisouers were left in charge of the agent at Bowmanville. One of them, a handsome young fellow, cried like a child, it being the first time he ever came within range rifles. What surprised them, he said was that the farther off they got the closer and harder the bullets seemed to hit. Had the constable from Bowmanville come down when telephoned for he could have appointed the firing party special constables, and then the tramps would have heard the bullets whistle closer. As it was the sand, gravel and splinters of ties flew about them in all directions. Every shot was fired deliberately, not to go closer than a foot or farther off than five feet. The young man referred to above declared he had no use for Canada after Tuesday's ex-He promised to reveal to the perience. proper authorities the whole story of the gang. It is hoped the Bowmanville chief of police may be shrewd enough to work up the chain of evidence; for from what the young tramp told Major Hughes, Dougall and Sinclair while his heart was overflowing for having escaped the bullets, it is a notorious gang. Altogether it was the most lively time ever seen along the two miles of track east of Bowmanyilie. The farmers thought it was a Ferian raid. [Later.—The leader of the gang coolly walked into the leading hetel at Newcastle that night, passed bilaself off as a traveller, he being well dressed as were his comrades, and quietly left next morning. He is being tracked, the young man of the gang having told the whole story. They are a notorious gang. ]

# Admiral Belknap's Opinion.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal,

As an American I beg to thank you for your editorial under the caption of "The Rising Cloud in the East," in your issue of the 31st ult., and especially as regards its last paragraph.

In that paragraph you have noted in temperate but forceful language the contempt and unfailing hostility of England toward the United States, and their growing power. There isn't a particle of doubt as to the truth of your averments, and the sooner all Americans recognize the fact that of all nations the English nation in our most inveterate and determined enemy, the letter it will be for all concerned.

"The Bible of King James, the language of Shakespeare and Bacon, a common lineage in part," are, as you say, "used as arguments" by Englishmen to silence our opinions and to blind our eyes whenever England attempts to encroach upon our rights on this continent. But most of us, of British lineage, do not trace such lineage to the present-century stock, but to the stock of the days of Pym and Hampden and "Red-Nosed Noll" and the forbears of the men of that stern bat galiant time.

We owe no thanks whatever to ling-land of North and Grafton, Pitt the younger and Wellington, Melbourne and Peel, Palmerston and Russell, Gladstone and Disraeli, Rostbery and Salisbury; men who, as a rule, have no more comprehended the character of this people than did George III, and other stupid Britons of his time.

Perhaps, among them all, Mr. Disraeli had the least malevolent feeling toward the United States. It is quite certain, indeed, that had that statesman, as the leader of her majesty's opposition, consented to hold up the hands of Palmerston and Russell in their wish to recognize the Southern Confederacy, such recognition would have speedily followed.

The average Briton does not take in the fact that from the earliest colonial days the Anglo-Saxon Norman-Celtic stock that settled the unjor part of our Atlantic coast began to become a distinctive race, its island blood flowing with no hint of deterioration, in a new and inpendent channel of national existence and expanding empire, regardless of the stifling influences of the British crown and the unfriendly legislation of the British Parliameat.

Your statement as regards affairs in the Orient, that "our sympathies are not with England, but rather with Russia," will startle some of the Anglomaniacs in our midst. Nevertheless, what you say is the naked fact. We like our friends; and we ought to like them. Ever since the day when the Empress Catharine II, tore up the autograph note of George 111, asking her to put some of her troops under his pay to fight our fathers of the Revolution and threw it into the fire in presence of the British Ambassador, Russia has been our firm and steadfast friend in every emergency of moment and conearn. And I venture the opinion that should Japan, in settling the grave question: that now confront her as a result of her victorious wer with China, lend herself to entangling alliance with the British it su rather than to the venturesome embraces of the Russian bear, she will rue the day.

GEO. A. BELKNAP. Brookline, Mass., Sept. 1st, 1895.

# CHRYSLER'S FARM.

Unveiling of the Monument by Hon.

John Haggart.

Chrysler's Farm, near Morrisburg, ept. 25.—One of the heroic deeds in Sept. Canadian history was fitly celebrated here to-day, the defeat of the Americans by the Canadian and British troops in the battle of Chrysler's Farm, November 11, 1813. The American General, Hampton, with six thousand men, had been ordered to advance from Builington, Vermont, and to form a junction at St. Regis with General Wilkinson, who set forth from Grenadier Island in the St. Lawrence to go down the river with seven or eight thousand troops, so that the American plan of campaign contemplated the invasion of Canada by an army 14,000 invasion of Canada by an army 14,000 strong, and the capture of the city of Montreal. As it turned out General Hampton was repulsed by Lieut.-Col. De Salaberry with eight companies of Canadian militia. This was the battle of Chateauguay, and it induced General Hampton to retreat to Plattsburgh, N. Y. Now, let us return to General Wilkinson, who was on his way down the river to who was on his way down the river to join Hampton and annihilate Montreal's little garrison. He arrogantly drew up a proclamation to the people of the country he was about to subdue. On November 9 Wilkinson's flotilla arrived at Williamsburg, Ont., near Chrysler's field. Here he ordered General Brown to land and drive the British troops, if any were discovered, from the shore, down which he was to march twenty miles to Barnhart's. General Boyd was ordered to land a picked detachment, and if attacked to "turn around and beat them." Eight companies of the 49th and nine of the 89th British regiments embacked at Kingston on the 7th, and accompanied by seven gunboats and batteaux proceeded down the river to Fort Wellington, where Col. Morrison, the British commander, was joined by Lieut.-Col. Pearson with two flank companies of the 49th and detachments of Canadian "fencibles" and voltigeurs, some militia artillery with a six-pounder, and half a dozen Provincial Dragoons, in all about 240 Canadians. combined force then advanced towards an enemy whose numerical force, James says, was nearly ten times superior. On the 10th the British encountperior. On the 10th the British encountered in Williamsburg General Boyd's advanced posts, but after a few rounds the Americans retired. Col. Morrison selected a position in the open fields, of which Chrysler's farm was only one, and awaited the enemy, who advanced to the attack about 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th of November, 1813. The British right rested on the river and the left on a pine wood, presenting a front of about 700 yards, the main body being in the centre. The action was a very lively one, and was filled with incidents reflecting the highest credit on the valor and steadiness of the British and Canadian arms. The Americans had six fieldpieces and the British three. About 200 men of the 49th regiment charged an American gun, but had to be checked by their own officers to prevent the enemy from getting behind them, as a detachment of the American dragoons charged The latter were received by the them. men of the 89th, and quickly retreated. The 89th following up their advantage charged and captured a gun from the enemy. Superior in numbers though they were the Americans were getting the worst of it and called up reinforcements worst of it, and called up reinforcements under Col. Upham. They then made a strong effort to check the advance of the British, but in vain, and about 4:30 o'clock,

after two and a half hours of fighting, they gave way at all points from an exceedingly strong position and covered their retreat by their light infantry. That night the British camped on the ground occupied by the enemy, not being in a position with foot soldiers to engage in a night pursuit. At daybreak, however, the gallant little force started after them, and the Americans precipitately retired to their own shores, where General Wilkinson and General Hampton could, at their leisure, settle among themselves how it was that instead of being in victorious possession of Montrial they both fled before a handful of British regulars and Canadian volunteers.

### THE BATTLE.

The battle of Chrysler's Farm was fought in the open, and although the enemy outnumbered the British by three to one the Americans lost 102 killed and 237 wounded, while the British lost only 21 killed and 147 wounded. In addition to their casualties the Americans lost over 100 men to the British as prisoners.

Col. Morrison, in his official report,

specially complimented Lieut.-Col. Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-General, and acknowledged the services of Lieut.-Col. Pearson, commanding the detachment from Prescott, Lieut. Col. Plender eath of trom Prescott, Lieut.-Col. Plendericath of the 49th, Major Clifford of the 89th, Ma-jor Herriot of the voltigeurs, Caios. Davis and Skinner, Lieut. Hagern an of the Militia and Lieut. Anderson of the In-dian Department. Of the officers, Lieut. Delorimiere of the Canadian "fencibles" was killed and Ensign Armstrong dangerously wounded. There were four of the Canadian voltigeurs killed. Twentyseven of the Canadian volunteers were wounded. The American Gen. Covington fell in this fight. The bravery and coolness of the Canadian volunteers must have been admirable, whether judged by the terrible execution done to the Americans, or by the fact that although greatly outnumbered they beat the Americans out of the field and achieved a signal victory, which in all probability saved the two Canadian provinces from being overrun by the troops from the south.

Nothing, therefore, that the Canadians of to-day can do to honor and perpetuate the memory of the heroes of Chrysler's and Chateauguay would be beyond their dedeserts, and the monument unveiled to-day by Her Majesty's First Minister in Canada and the one to be unveiled at Chateauguay next month will teach the younger generation what patriotism and pluck can accomplish against great odds.

### THE FARM.

Chrysler's Farm is situated in Dundas county, on the shore of the St. Lawrence river, four miles below Morrisburg. It is now owned partly by Mr. Van Allan and partly by Mr. Mackenzie. Near by lives Mr. Samuel Chrysler, who was present at the battle as a boy eight years of age. His father put han in the cellar of the house, but the old man said to-day that he was put there against his will. He is now 90 years of age. The Crysler homestead is now in ruins. Two other Two other old men who were there on that memorable day, and who occupied seats on the platform to-day, were Mr. Geo. Weaver, aged 92, and Mr. Samuel Johnson, aged 90. The monument stands in the centre of the farm, on the very spot where the fight took place. It occupies a prominent spot, overlooking the river, and is a mark for tourists by rail and boat. It is an obelisk of Stanstead granite, 38 feet high, resting on a base of cut stone, facing the river. In brass is a wreath of maple leaves, with crossed swords in the centre. High up are the former "1812," and be-High up are the figures "1813," and below the following inscription: "In honor

of the brave men who fought and fell a the victory of Chrysler's Farm, on the 11th November, 1813. This monument was erected by the Canadian Parliament, 1895." On either side cannon (made about the date of the war) have been set up. The whole affair is marked by simplicity, and forms an appropriate and enduring monument.

The local committee consisted of the following: Messrs. J. H. Meikle, local chairman; G. Dillen, scn., secretary; A. Johnston, A. Broder, H. H. Ross, J. P. Whitney, Guy Łoucks, A. Van Allan, S. Chrysler, C. T. Whittaker, M. D. Willard, F. Tyrrell, H. Montgomery, R. Bedstead, N. W. Davy, Dr. Hickey, Dr. Chamberlain, J. Barry, sen., S. Fell, Thos. McDonald, L. W. Howard and H. G. Markley.—Globe.

# Major Markham Welcomed.

The return to St. John of Major Markham, commandant of the Canadian Bisley team of 1895, was recognized by the military men of the city in a pleasing manner on the evening of Sept. 2nd. The Artillery band, at the request of the officers, marched to the residence of Major Markham on German street, on their return from the excursion over the bay, and played an appropriate selection of airs in their customary artistic manner. A large crowd collected, and listened with pleasure to the music and the speeches.

Sergt. Farmer, on behalf of the band, expressed their pleasure at Major Markham's return, and at the brilliant record made by the team under his command. The speaker proposed three cheers for the major, which were given with a will.

Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, who, with quite a number of other militia officers, was present, also spoke briefly. He said he wished to express the good feeling that all the officers in the service entertain toward Major Markham. Twenty-five years ago the first team went across from this country, commanded by the late B. Lester Peters. Teams had gone across every year since, but it remained for the team commanded by Major Markham to bring back to Canada the Queen's prize. On no former occasion had such success crowned the efforts of the Canadians. Col. Armstrong pointed out that a great deal of the success of a team depended on its commandant, upon whom devolved the looking after details and the promotion of good feeling and good fellowship. On behalf of the officers of the artillery, and he believed of the militia generally, he cordially welcomed and congratulated Major Markham.

In reply, Major Markham gave expression to his heaitfelt thanks for the honor done him. He was proud of the success of the team under his command. It had been very gratifying to note the cordial good feeling of the English riflemen toward the Canadians. When the contest had narrowed down to Hayhurst of Canada and Boyd, a Scotchman, the sympathy of the assembled riflemen appeared to be clearly with the Canadian. Canada had twenty men among the two

thousand on the field, and it was a notable fact that she had no less than three in the last stage for the Queen's prize. This was certainly a fine record. There were 1,960 entries. Boyd, the rival of Hayhurst in the final, was in the Canadian tent the evening after the match was concluded, and proved himself a splendid fellow. Of course there was great rejoicing in the Canadian quarters that night. The warm friendly feeling manifested by the British teams was a source of great pleasure to the Canadian shots. In conclusion, Major Markham warmly thanked the band and the officers for their kindness. His remarks were heartily applauded.

The band then played another selection, after which the members were invited into the house and served with refreshments. The military officers present were also hospitably entertained, and spent a pleasant hour or two before

retiring.—St. John Sun.

### The Lee-Metford Rifle.

From an account (urnished to the War office of a series of experiments carried ont in Waziristan by Brigadier-Gen. Symons, it would apper that there is still a good deal to be learnt concerning the potentialities of the Lee-Metford rifle. An ordinary service bullet fired at a distance of 30 yards went clean through the body of a mule, the exit hole in the skin being only half an inch in diameter, despite the fact that two ribs had been broken en route. The mule staggered about after the shot, and would soon have died. He was quickly put out of his pain, however, by a second shot fired at close quarters, the bullet in this case passing through the skull, and making a hole the size of its own diameter. A butlet with a hollow at point filled with beeswax (one third of its length being pure lead and two-thirds with nickel casing) was fired at a sheep fifty yards distant. It struck the animal at the bottom of breast-bone; and although the leaden tip and body of the bullet broke up into fragments, and passed out of the skin in five or six places, the nickel casing passed through the heart and body, and hit a rock beyond. A bullet with no hollow at point, and consisting entirely of lead and nickel, struck a small bullock at fifty yards range, and passed completely through the stomach and ribs of the beast without visible effect. - Naval and Military Gazette.

# Canadian Military Gazette Hotel Directory.

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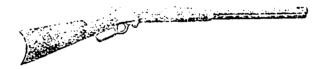
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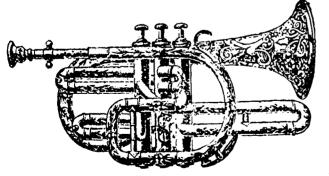
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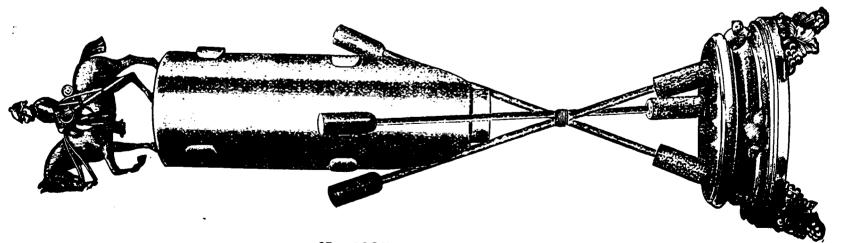
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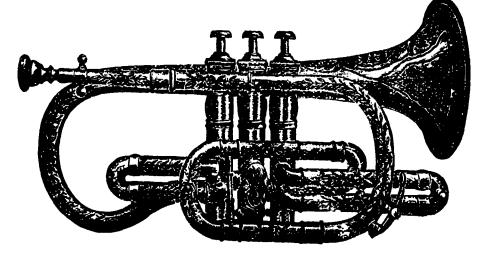
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