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THE CANADIAN

Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

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MONTREAL, JUNE 1, 1894.

Note and Comment.

The public newspapers are coming into line and exposing the ridiculous attitude assumed by the government towards the graduates of the Royal Military College, Kingston. The Toronto Telegram recently had the following to say on the subject:— "The most casual observer must be struck with the force of the many objections urged against the continuance of the Royal Military College at the country's expense. Repeated attacks are made in Parliament after Parliament, but a pleasant trip to enable the members to inspect the college generally ends the matter for the time. The college itself is certainly doing the best of work—no objection

is or can be taken to that score—but the great cry is 'What becomes of the graduates?' The leaders of each year's class are offered commissions in the Imperial service. Some accept them, many refuse. Those that accept are lost to Canada, it may be said, for ever, and if a youth of this country is to be educated for a British regiment, it is claimed that it would pay the Militia Department of Canada to meet all his expenses at one of the English colleges, instead of keeping up the R. M. C. for that purpose. True, every graduate, on becoming such, is gazetted as a lieutenant (unattached) in the Canadian militia, but very few profit by the concession. Many of the alumni take up the profession of engineering, and as such drift to the neighboring Republic, where their able training meets with due recognition and success. Others are lost sight of. A return to the House of Commons, showing the calling followed by all the graduates since the opening of the college would be very interesting, and quite in order. The military training at the college is naturally very prominent, and there is a growing feeling that this training should be utilized more by the government than is now done. Some advocate the filling of every position in the permanent corps by the men of the college, and others declare that paid adjutants for every regiment in the militia force of the country might be procured from the well-equipped graduates."

Another paper thus comments on the MILITARY GAZETTE'S exposure of one of the most recent appointments for influence scandals:—"The recent appointment of an outsider to the Northwest Mounted Police is not at all relished by the native Canadian.

The gentleman from England who was given the coveted position was recommended, it is said, by the Governor-General, who no doubt imagined it was one of his perquisites. The noble earl should have been disabused of this idea, and he would have been the first to see the force of this contention on the part of those who have spent the best of their days in the service of Canada. If our graduates from the Royal Military College are not competent to fill any military position in the land the sooner its doors are closed the better. The day is past for supplanting native Canadians, other things being equal, by foreigners even if they be distinguished, and the case in point is no exception."

"As Col. J. M. Gibson, M.P.P., is the president of the association, good men will likely be chosen to take charge of the Bisley team." So said a western contemporary a couple of weeks ago, and the writer is a shrewd prophet and knew what he was writing about. More satisfactory appointments than those made could not possibly have been wished. Major Ibbotson is the beau ideal of a popular and successful commandant.

The new armoured train allotted to the 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers was tried the end of last week at Newhaven. The experiments were completely successful, and showed that the 40-pounder Armstrong breech-loader, which was mounted on an armoured truck, could be fired broadside or in any direction from the railway without mishap or injury to the permanent way. This is the first time heavy ordnance has been fired from the railway in Great Britain, and the first occasion on which it has been done without damaging the line.

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.

Montreal.

Although the date is not yet fixed for the competition for the Duke of Connaught's flag it will very likely take place in June, and all reports to the contrary notwithstanding the Highland cadets will compete, a company of 32 files having been picked out, which will commence drill on Wednesday evening next, but as the drill programme has not yet been laid down, a great deal of work will have to be done in the dark.

Major-General Herbert's references, in his annual report, to the local volunteer corps, and especially to the Prince of Wales' Rifles, are exciting a great deal of comment in volunteer circles, and the officers of the Prince of Wales' Rifles are not all pleased. Col. Butler, commanding the regiment, said, "In 1891 we passed what I considered a good inspection, and the Major-General expressed himself as being satisfied. In 1892 the date was fixed for June, and we were ready for inspection then, but General Herbert himself postponed it until the autumn, so that the men had practically to go through two annual drills. Unfortunately the date of inspection fell on the day of the lacrosse match, and that accounted for the small number of men turning out. I believe I had as many men as the 6th Fusiliers, which won Sir Donald A. Smith's cup. In 1893 we were fifth in the Dominion, including target practice, and third in the list if target practice is left out."

The Montreal *Star* publishes the following: "Thomas Dunn, a private in company No. 4 of the 90th Battalion during the Northwest insurrection, is at present in this city, and having lately met with an accident which prevents him from working, at least temporarily, finds himself in straightened circumstances and in need of help."

The sergeants of the Sixth Fusiliers closed up the festive season April 24th by a social. It was held in the Garrison Artillery armory, which had been granted them for the occasion by

Lieut.-Col. Cole and his officers and men. The affair was a most enjoyable one, and the floor managers were Col.-Sergts. Morrison and Boyle and Sergt. W. Glover. Among those present were Lieut.-Col. Burland, Major and Mrs. Seath, Major and Mrs. Macaulay, Capt. Mitchell, Capt. McEwan, Capt. Findlay, and Lieuts. Wilson, Converse and Heriot.

The 20th annual meeting of the Grand Trunk Rifle association took place on Saturday evening, the 14th of April. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Hon. president, F. I. Wanklyn, assist,



CAPT. KIRKPATRICK.—14TH BATT. PRINCE OF WALES
OWN RIFLES, KINGSTON, ADJUTANT BISLEY TEAM, 1894.

Capt. Kirkpatrick is son of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and at present is acting as Secretary to his father. His nomination is a tribute of the services rendered by his father to the Dominion Rifle Association and we feel confident he will acquit himself honorably of his duties as Adjutant.

mechanical superintendent G. T. R.; president, Mr. J. Dalrymple; vice-president, Mr. J. Walton; secretary, Jos. Ward; treasurer, Geo. Lavers; committee—S. Armstrong, L. Jehu, W. Irving, S. Farrar, M. O'Brien, J. Scott; trustees—J. Pitt, J. Laing, S. Farrar; auditors—J. W. Marks and J. Laing, jr.; representatives to M. A. R. A.—J. Ward and S. Armstrong.

Ottawa.

A number of the military members of the House, including Lieut.-Cols. Tyrwhitt, Prior, O'Brien, Amyot and Kaulbach, Majors McLennan and Huges, and Capt. James Sutherland had a friendly conference with Hon. J. C. Patterson and Gen. Herbert on matters of interest to the volunteers. The question of rations for the sum-

mer camps was discussed, and a change of diet was strongly urged. Bread and cheese for breakfast do not agree with all the volunteers, and it was suggested that butter or bacon be substituted for cheese. With regard to arms and equipment, the Minister said it was the intention to arm all the volunteers with the Martini-Metford before next year's camps. A specimen of the new weapon was exhibited to the members and greatly admired by them.

Colonel Turnbull, of the Cavalry school, Toronto, has been granted six months' leave of absence, his resignation to be accepted by the Militia Department at the end of that time.

The causes which brought this about, have not been made known.

An old soldier, who had been told that the colors of the 100th regiment were deposited in the library of the Dominion Parliament, was looking anxiously for those relics the other day. These fragments, for that is all that remain, are hardly visible to the naked eye until pointed out by the attendants, being practically concealed. Why not, asks the *Ottawa Citizen*, hang the remnants of honorable silk that remain in the Senate Chamber over the pictures of King George and Queen Charlotte? A plate recording the history of the formation of the regiment might, at the same time, be placed on the wall. The embodiment of the corps is an incident worthy of most honorable commemoration in Canadian history.

There is trouble among the members of No. 2 Company of the Governor General's Foot Guards, and matters have taken such a turn that the company may be dismantled of some of its most brilliant members, the crack shots who have always sustained the glory of the regiment among the corps of the Dominion. One of the officers is credited with the assertion that the shooting men of the company were a drawback. The parties against whom this charge has been laid are exceedingly dissatisfied and a number will probably quit the regiment. Number 2 Company was a very small one all last year and the secession of all the crack shots would reduce its strength considerably. The matter has raised quite an amount of discussion throughout the corps. Some of the dissatisfied shots will probably join the 43rd Battalion.

Mrs. Noble, the widow of late Major-General Noble, has been granted a sum of £2,000 by the War Office in recognition of her husband's services when Supt. of the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham.

Kingston.

Number 5 company, 14th battalion, held a meeting on Friday night for the purpose of making a choice of color-sergeants between Sergeant F. C. Reid and Sergeant H. Walkem. The count showed that Sergeant Reid was the favorite, polling 14 ballots to Sergeant Walkem's 4.

At the annual meeting of "C" company of the 14th the following named officers were appointed for the ensuing year: President, J. D. Cannon; Vice-president, E. C. Guildersleeve; Secretary-treasurer, O. H. Hooper; Recruiting committee, G. R. Low, R. Irving, C. Low.

Staff Sergeant Long will go to Toronto shortly to drill the Toronto Field battery, in preparation for the military tournament. The members of the Toronto Field battery swear by Sergeant "Charlie"

"A" Battery will send two squads to take part in the tournament.

Staff Sergeant Boutillier, of "B" battery, Quebec, and Mr. A. W. Horsey, of this city, will also compete.

Since the suggestion was first made in the *News'* military columns, a fortnight ago, regarding the formation of an Army and Navy Veteran's Society in this city, the military editor has received letters on the subject from several citizens, who have served their Queen by land and sea and who cordially favor the scheme. One veteran speaking of the project said "If there is any class of men who should band together for mutual assistance, that class is composed of the old British soldiers—not because they are not as competent to take care of themselves as other men, but because there are many ways in which they would be benefitted by such a union. If there were a society in this city, our influence would amount to something, and, without going into particulars just now, I would say that the sooner we go to work in that direction the better." Those interested in this matter should call a meeting forthwith and make arrangements for the formation of such a Society, or at least discuss the question in its various bearings.—*News April 23rd.*

The various companies of the 14th Battalion are drilling with praiseworthy regularity and earnestness. Both officers and men are doing their best, and when this can be said of a Battalion it may be taken for granted that, when the test comes, neither the rank nor file will be found wanting. All the same, it is to be hoped that it will be borne in mind, by the men especially, that the only end for which they are striving is not that the regiment will make a creditable showing on the 24th of May. There is a further and higher object, which should ever be kept in view—the

attainment of such efficiency as will do credit to the corps, and also to the city, at the annual inspection, and would warrant the Government in calling upon it, in time of need, to perform the duties and fulfil the purpose for which it was organized.

Halifax.

For a number of years the Queen's Birthday has been observed in this garrison by the regular troops lining the ramparts of the Citadel and firing a *feu de joie* with a royal salute from the saluting battery, but this year Lieut. Gen. Montgomery Moore decided to hold a review on the commons and invited the militia to cooperate. The Halifax G. Artillery and 66th Regiment P. L. F. willingly accepted the offer, and although the regular drill season had not commenced, succeeded in making a most creditable showing and were complimented by Gen. Moore upon their appearance and drill.

The line formed up at 11.50 and consisted of the Royal Artillery with six field guns on either flank, the Royal Engineers, Liverpool Regiment, Halifax G. Artillery and 66th Regiment P. L. F. Gen. Moore and staff inspected the troops, and at noon 21 guns were fired by the R. A. and a *feu de joie* by the line; then followed the royal salute and three cheers for Her Majesty.

The march past in column, quarter-column and line of columns, and the advance in review order, were well executed by the militia as well as the regulars, and the crowds of citizens who were present were delighted.

Lieut.-Gen. Moore, with his usual hospitality, entertained his staff, heads of departments, the Lieut.-Governor, D. A. G. of Militia and the commanding officers and adjutants of the H. G. A. and 66th P.L.A. at luncheon at 1.30.

The officers of the H. G. A. have been invited by the O. C. B. A. to be present at the fort inspection on the 29th instant.

A MILITARY SCHOOL.

A meeting of the special committee appointed by the City Council to consider the establishment of a school of military instruction in Montreal, was held on Saturday morning. Ald. Stevenson presided, and there were present Ald. Coitigan, Savignac and Robert. The Hon. J. J. Curran, solicitor general, was also present, as well as the following officers: Lieut.-Col's. Butler, Strathy, Burland and Prevost, Majors Ibbotson, Macaulay and Gault, Captains Lydon, Desnoyers, McKay, Sherry and Cameron, and Lieuts. Pelletier and Heriote.

Lieut.-Col. Butler, first Prince of Wales, pointed out that it was inconvenient for officers who wished to qualify to go to St. Johns. The volunteer force had always been ready to place its services at the disposal of the city whenever called upon. He believed the Government would put up a building costing from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The annual expenditure of the St. Johns school was about \$100,000, and that

amount would be spent every year in Montreal. In case of a riot or an emergency the city would be able to call upon a permanent force to assist the police, and a military spirit would be installed into the citizen.

Ald. Stevenson—It has been said that the city did enough when it gave \$147,000 for the drill shed site and handed it over to the Government for \$1 a year. And will they keep the St. Johns school?

Lieut.-Col. Butler did not know whether the St. Johns school would be removed or no, but they wanted one here anyway.

Ald. Stevenson—It is said that country officers will not come to Montreal.

Lieut.-Col. Butler—You will get four country officers to come into Montreal to one who will go to St. Johns. The officers will like to take up their residence in Montreal for the sake of a little jaunt. (Laughter). What we want the city to do is to grant us \$25,000.

Lieut. Col. Prevost, 65th battalion, endorsed Col. Butler's remarks. Toronto and London, both younger cities and with a less force, had schools.

Ald. Stevenson—But the Government did not go to the city of Toronto for any money.

Lieut. Col. Prevost said the lack of encouragement received by the militia of Montreal was one reason why the regiments could not keep up to their required strength.

Lieut.-Col. Burland, Sixth Fusiliers, said a permanent force would be a very great auxiliary to the police force, and would encourage a spirit of soldiery at times when people really needed it.

Lieut.-Col. Strathy and Captain Lydon, Fifth Royal Scots, endorsed the remarks of their brother officers.

The Hon. Mr. Curran said he had not been backward in pressing the claims of the militia upon the Government. General Herbert had expressed himself as most anxious for something to be done towards organizing a military school in the city. The Hon. Mr. Patterson, minister of militia, appeared to be fully impressed with its necessity and he told him that the only obstacle in the way was the cost, and he was doing his best to convince the Minister of Finance with the necessity of softening his heart and opening the public purse. He had no doubt that if the city of Montreal gave \$25,000, the Government would see its way clear to establish a school. (Laughter). Montreal should certainly contribute a fair share, as the establishment of the school was a purely local matter.

On motion of Ald. Robert, it was decided to report to council in favor of a grant of \$25,000.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Uniform for Sale.

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CHAS. B. HALPIN,
Portage la Prairie, Man.

Cobourg.

Cobourg military men are moving vigorously, and will make things hum in the 40th Battalion. Captain McCaughey, of No. 2 company, is to be promoted to the rank of junior major, and Lieutenant Lloyd will take command of No. 2.

The Drill shed is to undergo extensive repairs at once, and Cobourg people will have the satisfaction of knowing that their "soldier boys" will in future drill in a shed that is "something like what it should be."

The officers of the Prince of Wales' Dragoons, Cobourg, held a meeting the other day with a view to increasing the efficiency of the corps. Lieutenant R. A. Cockburn, of the Royal School of cavalry, Toronto, attended.

Toronto.

The members of No. 2 company, R.R.C.I., are wondering who will be the two drill instructors to be appointed in place of Sergeants Belau and Peters, who have transferred to the 38th battalion, Brantford, and the 57th Peterborough Rangers respectively. They are both good instructors, and the corps which they have joined should benefit by the acquisition of such good men. The system of regimental promotions lately inaugurated in the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry makes it somewhat doubtful as to whether the new instructors for No. 2 company will come from London, St. Johns or Frederickton, or be appointed from among their own non-coms.

It is thought that this system of promotion will work to the advantage of the different schools of instruction by giving the good men, who study their work, a change for a step up, even if there is no vacancy in their own companies. There may sometimes be a little friction between the newly-appointed non-com. and his immediate sub-ordinates, but this usually disappears after a short acquaintance. —*The Empire.*

Colonel Otter, D.A.G., used the Pavilion on Sunday, the 13th of May, for the holding of Divine service by the several military corps of Toronto.

A class composed of officers of the 36th Peel Battalion is being drilled in the old Upper Canada College building, by Sergeant Holmes, of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry.

Military men generally throughout the province will be pleased to hear that Capt. E. A. Cruickshank, of the 44th Battalion, will be hereafter known as Major Cruickshank. The country is indebted to this officer for a great many historical facts in connection with the old battlegrounds of the Niagara peninsula.

The parade strength of the Royal Grenadiers has shown a steady increase at each turn-out. Ex-Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson has presented the Sergeants' mess with a splendidly executed and framed crayon portrait of himself. The Sergeants have given the picture a conspicuous place in their room, and they look upon this memento with pride.

General Middleton does not forget the men who fought under him in the Northwest. He sends a letter of greeting each year, on May 12th, the anniversary of the taking of Batoche, to the Royal Grenadiers.

The General evidently thinks that the officers have too much fun at the camp of instruction, to the detriment of the work, and consequently has broken the Niagara camp for 1894 into two parts. This will leave the

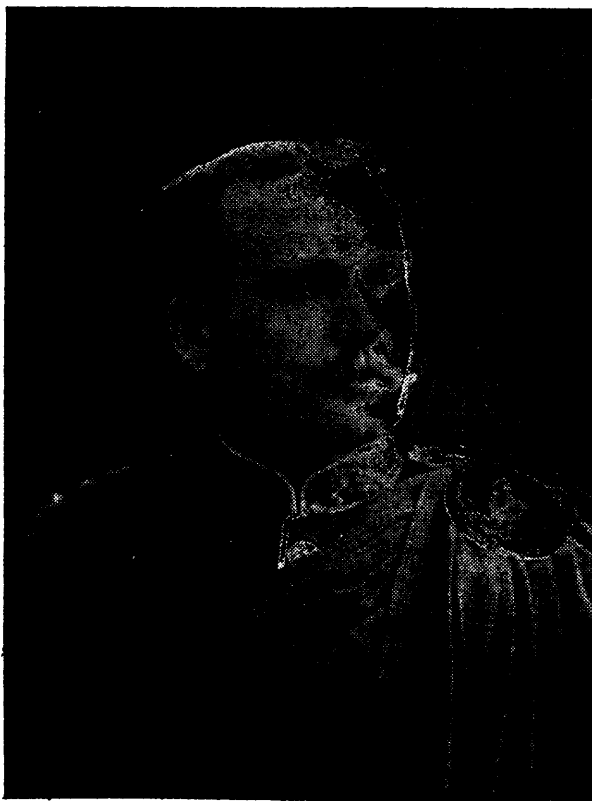
One of the regimental bands were present and gave a short concert previous to the commencement of the tournament each evening. Toronto, Kingston, Quebec, Montreal, Hamilton, Guelph and other city corps were well represented.

Under the presidency of Sergt.-Major George, and with the countenance and presence of Lt.-Col. Hamilton and other officers and friends of the regiment, a conspicuously brilliant smoking concert was held at the sergeants' mess-rooms, April 27th, a programme of varied excellence being produced. The Toronto Camera Club were the first to oblige with a series of interesting military stereopticon views,

in which wars abroad and various phases of the work of the Toronto regiments were artistically delineated. The sheet on which the views were thrown formed a good background for the performers who subsequently ascended the temporary stage. These included Bert Harvey, in some character songs, a very choice impersonation of Henry Irving, by Mr. Clayworth, the well-known tin trumpet band of the regiment, Mr. J. R. Joseph on his really great musical coffee pot, and a gymnastic exhibition by Mr. Taylor, which evoked great applause. There were other items of an entertaining character and the attendance was large and cordial.

The 48th Highlanders paraded the other night at old Upper Canada College armory under Lieut.-Col. Davidson. The parade state was 425. The regiment turned out in kilts and presented a very fine appearance. The battalion marched out by way of King, Yonge, Queen, and Simcoe, back to the parade grounds at the college, and then were drilled

in battalion drill for an hour and a half. Major Crosby acted as commanding officer, with Major Henderson and Capt. Robertson as majors. Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., and Major Buchan were present and watched the parade. Among the promotions were Capt. Orchard to the command of "A" Company, vice Cassells retired; 2nd Lieuts. Cosby and Mitchell to be lieutenants; Pte. Monkhouse, "C" Company, to be corporal, vice McKellop discharged. There will be two new officers in the regiment after the next gazette, Mr. Walker and Mr. Gibson. The regiment will parade to St. John's Church, Stewart street, on Sunday afternoon. The parade will be formed up at 2.30 p.m., and the route will be direct to the church. After the service the regiment will return by way of Spadina, College, Yonge and King to the armory. —*Mail.*



MAJOR IBBOTSON OF THE ROYAL SCOTS, COMMANDANT OF THE BISLEY TEAM 1894.

number of troops on the "old historic ground" very small in comparison to that of former years. The artillery, cavalry and the 35th, 37th, and 77th Battalion go to Niagara, while the York Rangers, the 34th and 36th Battalions go elsewhere.

Lieut. Tom Mitchell, of the York Rangers, has just qualified at the Royal School of Infantry, and will proceed to Bisley, as a full-fledged officer for the first time. This will be Lieut. Mitchell's ninth time on the team.

The military tournament, which took place on the 17th, 18th and 19th of last month. An immense platform was erected along the south side of the hall capable of seating 3,000 persons.

OUR SERVICE CONTEMPORARIES.

In the memorial chapel erected in St. Jude's Church, Southsea, to the memory of the late Colonel Sir W. Owen Lanyon, a handsome marble tablet has been erected in commemoration of Mr. H. H. M. Lanyon, a midshipman who was drowned in the *Victoria*. This young officer was a cousin of Sir Owen Lanyon, and nephew of the late Mr. P. E. Owen, the founder of St. Jude's Church. At the time of the foundering of the *Victoria* Midshipman Lanyon was acting as A.D.C. to Sir George Tryon, and at the critical moment refused to leave the Admiral's side. The tablet bears the inscription:—"In loving memory of Herbert Marsden Lanyon, midshipman, R.N., son of Herbert Owen Lanyon, of Belfast. Born August 14, 1876. Refused to leave his admiral, he was lost by the foundering of H.M.S. *Victoria* at Tripoli, June 22, 1893. 'Faithful unto death.' (Rev. ii. 11)."

When an officer or N.C.O. has in the course of his duties or his pleasure to deliver a harangue to his comrades on "Discipline," says an English service paper, he generally confines himself to the strictly military interpretations of the term. Addressing his Volunteer comrades in the sergeants' mess of the Queen's Edinburgh brigade, on the aforementioned subject, the other night, Sergeant-Major Hurford was disposed to include "writing to the papers" among the breaches thereof. He spoke of the practice as calculated to do much injury. It showed a want of loyalty and want of confidence in the officers of the battalion or regiment to which the writer belonged. It was to be greatly deprecated. Colonel Jones, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he agreed with him in saying that the airing of grievances in the papers was a most reprehensible practice. A man who wrote to papers showed very little manliness in attacking his officers, knowing well that the officers could not go to the press and reply.

The German Emperor is now titular commander of no less than seventeen regiments, made up of eleven German, two Austro-Hungarian, two Russian, one Portuguese, and one English regiment. His Majesty is also Honorary Admiral of the British Fleet, an Honorary Admiral of the Danish Fleet, and *à la suite* of the Swedish and Norwegian Fleets.

Major-Gen. Julian Hall, before relinquishing the North-Western command, which he will do next year, is particularly anxious to witness an assembly of a large body of troops, both regular and auxiliary drawn from different portions of his district, which includes the counties of Warwick, Stafford, Chester, Lancaster, Salop, Worcester and nine others. With this object in view he some months ago obtained the sanction of the War Office to arrange for a camp of exercise on Cannock

Chase, which, it will be remembered, was the scene of a highly successful series of manoeuvres in the summer 1873. The necessary permits from the proprietors of the Chase have been obtained, and arrangements are practically complete for the assembly of about 12,000 troops on Cannock Chase in the last week in July and the first in August. As at present determined upon, these will consist of two regiments of Cavalry; two field batteries Royal Artillery; the 1st Bn. South Staffordshire Regiment; the Staffs.shire Volunteer Infantry Brigade, which consists of the 1st (Handsworth), 2nd (Walsall), 3rd (Wolverhampton) Bns. of the South Staffordshire Regiment and the 1st (Stoke-on-Trent) and 2nd (Burton-on-Trent) Bns. of the North Staffordshire Regiment; the Mersey Volunteer Infantry Brigade, which is composed of 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 6th Volunteer Bns. of the King's, the Liverpool Regiment, and the 1st Volunteer Bn. Cheshire Regiment. These will be supplemented by the depot troops from Lichfield and detachments of Royal Engineers and other departmental corps. Gen. Julian Hall will be in command, and he will be assisted by the officers of the district staff at Chester. The site chosen for the manoeuvres is most admirably suited for the purpose. It is easy of access by train, and ample supplies of water can be obtained from the reservoirs of the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

The strong sentiment of loyalty to their clan prevailing among the Scotch has, it is felt, not hitherto been sufficiently considered in connection with recruiting for Scotch regiments; and the steps taken in connection with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders meet with great approval, and, it is thought, should do some good. Captain Egerton, of the former regiment, has paid a visit to the islands of Skye, Harris, North and South Uist, and Benbecula. At different centres throughout these islands Captain Egerton had Army Bills posted up, on each of which were affixed an exhortation to join the county regiment, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Excellent photographs of three typical representatives of the regiment in full and undress uniforms, and the interior of a barrack-room with the men sitting down for dinner, occupy prominent positions on the bill, which, after setting forth the general advantages of joining the Camerons with respect to promotion, marriage, leave, and clothing, concludes by asking the lad of the Highlands and Islands to come and help to gain more honor for this gallant regiment. Pamphlets in English, with Gaelic translation, of the history of the regiment and how it was raised by Alan Cameron of Erracht, were also distributed in the districts visited.

Disappointment is widely felt in America with the "commerce destroyer" *Columbia*, in whose designs the Navy Depart-

ment expressed so much pride a couple of years ago. No vessel afloat is so heavily engined, our *Blake* and *Blenheim* having only 20,000 horse power against the 22,000 of the *Columbia*, though their displacement is 9,000 against her 7,350; yet they are faster vessels. The *Columbia* lately averaged 22.8 knots on a short trial trip with an extravagant consumption of coal and oil; but even then her speed sometimes fell to 21.1. The *Scientific American* comments adversely on these facts, and adds a comparison of the performance with the feats of such vessels as the new Cunarders and those of the American line, as well as with the latest Japanese cruiser. The *Lucania* has crossed the Atlantic at an average speed of 21.3, and the *Paris* made 21.8 on her trial trip, though in neither case is the indicated horse-power per ton of displacement more than about a third of that of the "commerce destroyer." The Japanese appear to have a remarkable vessel in the *Yoshino*, of 4,150 tons and 15,000 horse-power, which has attained a speed of 23.77, and averaged over four runs 23 knots.

Mr. Charles Williams, the well-known war correspondent, contributes an interesting article to the *United Service Magazine*, entitled "Our Wasted Millions." Mr. Williams strongly advocates the establishment of a council of Imperial defence, chiefly on the ground that millions of money are being wasted under the existing system of repatriation and opposition between the administrators of the army and navy. He cites several instances in which money has been squandered on useless works, and tells us that he has collected hundreds of other examples. Some little time ago, Mr. Williams says, it was decided by the Royal Engineers to establish a battery of four 6 inch guns near the summit of Gibraltar. It cost about £80,000 to carry out the work, and it was then discovered that 9-inch guns were absolutely necessary to penetrate the armoured decks of passing vessels. The 6-inch battery had consequently to be removed, and the larger guns substituted at still greater cost. And this is only one striking example out of many shewing the lack of co-operation between the administrators of the army and navy. The remedy suggested is the appointment of a mixed council of distinguished naval and military officers, assisted by efficient subordinates, and Mr. Williams considers that the public would feel complete confidence in such a body. The council would be appointed for a term of seven years, and be empowered to decide upon the necessary expenditure for defensive works.

The practice of naval officers who have served together meeting afterwards for an annual dinner appears to be slowly gaining ground, and possibly in a few years we may be able to class our naval dinners with those of the regiments, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*. At present, however, they are so few and far between

that we give them hospitality here *pour encourager les autres*. The officers of the *Bellerophon* (commission 1889 92) held their annual dinner at the Royal Naval Club, Portsmouth, on the 12th ult, when the following officers were present: Flag Captain C. C. Drury, *Royal Sovereign* (Flag Captain); Captain G. A. Callahan (Commander); Lieutenant and Commander A. Barry, *Seagull* (Torpedo Lieutenant); Lieutenant E. T. Troubridge (Flag Lieutenant); Fleet Paymaster H. Scrivener; Mr. B. S. Menda (Surgeon); Sub-Lieutenants A. Hill, R. A. Norton, R. G. Stapleton, J. P. de Montmorency, E. H. Rymer, G. G. Coddington, P. Francklin (Midshipmen), and Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Wright, R.M.L.I. (Major).

A preliminary return of the British Army (prepared in anticipation of the general annual return) for the year 1893 has just been published in the form of a Blue Book. It appears that the total number of all arms during the year ranged from 219,994 in December to 215,034 in June, leaving an average strength of 217,279. This number is chiefly made up of the following: Household Cavalry, 1,316; Cavalry of the Line, 18,388; Royal Artillery, Horse 3,781, Field 14,308, Mountain 1,193, Garrison 17,312; Royal Engineers, 7,424; Foot Guards, 6,032; Infantry of the Line, 135,175; and Colonial Corps, 5,070. Of the rest, the Army Service Corps numbered 3,523; Ordnance Store, 857; Armourers, 318; and Medical Staff, 2,482. Divided into ranks, the strength is made up thus—7,666 officers, 860 Warrant officers, 13,442 sergeants, 3,418 trumpeters, drummers and buglers, and 191,893 rank and file. It may be added that the number mentioned for 1893 is greater than that of any of the preceding nineteen years. With regard to Auxiliary forces, the number given as usually enrolled are—Reserve, Class I. 80,349, Class II. 181; Militia, 124,692; Yeomanry, 18,400; Volunteers, 227,741—a total of 443,363, wanting 44,700 of the establishment. Finally, the Militia Reserve numbered 31,023.

"The Naval Annual, 1894," by Lord Brassey, was published on Wednesday May 10th by Messrs. J. Griffin and Co., Portsmouth, and is compiled with the completeness and exactitude which have characterized previous issues of the work. There are chapters by well-known experts on the progress of the British navy, progress of foreign navies, and their comparative strength. A chapter of special interest deals with the loss of the *Victoria*. Lord Brassey, writing on "Our Naval Position in 1894," refers to the grave anxiety as to our naval condition that has lately possessed the British nation, and attributes it to the visit of the Russian squadron to Toulon, which has drawn attention more particularly to the relative strength of the fleets in the Mediterranean. It has been discovered that our squadron, as at present constituted is inferior to the French

squadron in the Mediterranean, and still more to the French supplemented by the Russian squadron. His lordship refers with satisfaction to our new naval programme, and adds that the large additional expenditure on the navy is a regrettable necessity. It is forced upon us by the action taken by other Powers, who have no colonial and commercial interests comparable to our own requiring naval protection. The necessity for a reinforcement of the navy having been forced upon us, it will cost less in the end if we show ourselves resolved to be content with no half-measures. When it is made clear that whatever may be the sum expended elsewhere we shall spend double the amount, and that for every ship laid down elsewhere we will lay down two, it is not impossible that rival Powers may relax their efforts to deprive us of our naval supremacy.

Comparative Efficiency Returns.

To the Editor CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE, Montreal.

SIR,—In the *Montreal Gazette* of some weeks, since attention was called to the low standard of marks attained by the 53rd Sherbrooke Battalion of Infantry, for the past year, as shown by the comparative efficiency returns.

The average of the Battalion was but 58.71, being by far the lowest of any City Corps in the Dominion, and hence the conclusion must be drawn, if the system of comparative efficiency returns is of any use, that the 53rd is by a long way the least efficient City Corps in the Dominion.

Now, "*May be it is, but I doubt it.*" I am more disposed to think that our little corps holds its own with other City Corps, and that the great difference in the marking is not the fault of the 53rd, but rather in the ridiculous system of returns, by which each one of a dozen different inspecting officers is expected to look at things from exactly the same standpoint and judge from the standard of excellence. This is a manifest impossibility; and one of the results is, that the 53rd, which in 1892-93 obtained 86.25 points, *without counting target returns*, (which would have raised the average to a least 100 points) at which time the battalion formed part of the 5th Military District, this year being inspected by another D. A. G. who marks from an entirely different point of view, received but 58.71, *including target returns*, being thus on the whole average over 40 points lower than the previous year; and yet there is not a shadow of doubt that the corps was in as good if not better shape last year than the year before.

Now let us compare a few of the details of the returns for City Corps in the 5th and 6th Districts and find out if possible where this great discrepancy lies.

It will be found that for clothing and accoutrements the 1st, 3rd, 5th and 6th Battalions of Montreal obtain the maximum number of marks, 10 per company, where the 53rd gets but 9.

For Arms and Armouries the Montreal

Corps get 20 points per company, or a total of 120 points per battalion, whereas the 53rd, (inspected by a D. A. G. who evidently considers that in City Corps the minimum of 20 points allowed for Arms and Armouries should be for the whole battalion, and not for each company) *are allowed but 18 points in all* for the four companies constituting the battalion. Thus in the matter of Arms and Armouries alone an average of over 15 points is lost to the 53rd.

For Interior Economy all the Montreal Corps get full marks, 10, and the 53rd but 7.

For answers to questions, out of a maximum of 24 points, the Field officers get in Montreal 32 points, and the companies an average of 18 to 20, while in the 53rd, the Field Officers get but 17 and the companies from 4 to 7 only. In fact it will be found that in every single subject a much greater average is obtained by the Montreal Corps than by the 53rd, although the previous year, *when we were all in the same District*, this was not the case.

The result of this report has been, so far as the 53rd is concerned, a general feeling of discouragement and disgust in all ranks, and a marked and increasing difficulty in keeping the corps properly filled up. Goodness knows the Canadian Militia has sufficiently uphill work and little enough encouragement, without this system of marking, which, however anxious the inspecting officer may be to do justice, must result in unfairness in the returns, discontent in the ranks, and the unpopularity of the service generally.

Yours truly
KODAK.
Sherbrooke, May 15th, 1894.

The Q. O. Canadian Hussars.

Editor of CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—As an officer who served many years in the "Queen's Own Canadian Hussars," permit me to remark that I think it hardly fair to state that "dissensions among the officers" exist as your Quebec correspondent maintains in your issue of the 15th ult.

Col. Forsyth has always been what we term a popular officer, just and fair to all, and when he could give his own time did so with his usual energy and ability.

If he feels as I believe he does that the time has come when he should resign and make way for others; but surely the old "esprit de corps" which has always existed among the officers is still as strong as it was in my day, and whoever is appointed to the command will be backed up to as the present Colonel has always been.

Your correspondent is in error in stating that Lieut.-Col. Turnbull commanded the Squadron. He was Captain of B Troop and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel when gazetted to the command of the Cavalry School Corps.

I would also add one line about the annual drill. As I understand it, the preliminary drill by troops commenced some time ago, and with warmer weather and longer evenings more real work can be done mounted than in early spring.

I remain, yours truly,
AN OLD OFFICER.

"THAT MAN."

BY "FULL PRIVATE" in *Volunteer Service Magazine*.

Not long since I wrote a few lines on recruits, telling how some of them, and myself in particular, act on parade, and I think perhaps a few words at a later period of my existence as a volunteer may prove interesting to some of the readers of this magazine. But before proceeding further with this article, I must ask you Mr. Editor, in the event of this article requiring editing, that you will stick to good old-fashioned English. When I saw that in speaking of future volunteers I used the word *debutant*, I had some idea that there were breakers ahead. I was asked if I knew French, and the wife wanted to know the meaning of that particular word, and thought if I used bad language at home I might draw the line at having it printed. I attempted to explain, and putting on my know-everything sort of look, replied:—

"Well, my dear, when I joined the volunteers I was a *debutant*, it's French for—er—well, I don't know exactly what, but it means a smart man."

"Oh!" she said.

It wasn't much to say, but spoken in such a quietly sarcastic tone of voice that made me think an earthquake or a mouse would be a happy relief. It makes one feel that if some of the evangelical spirits could get as much meaning into an hour's discourse, as the average woman can get into one solitary word—when occasion requires—the road to a better land would, perhaps, be rather overcrowded. But this has little in common with volunteering.

After the recruit drills are over, one is apt to imagine that troubles, so far as drill is concerned, are at an end; but, as I have already stated, one is just beginning to find out that a volunteer has more opportunities than any other class in existence of making an ass of himself, and for my part I think I have made the most of any opportunity that has been thrown in my way. Of course it must be my luck; no one except an intimate acquaintance would put it down to the lack of a little common sense. But I am not alone. I have seen the leading company of a battalion, on the command "Quick march, right wheel," wheel round to the left with a precision rarely equalled by a regular battalion. I hope no one will accuse me of ridiculing the force to which I am proud to belong, but rather to show that in cases like the foregoing one or two men are apt to forget that when on parade they are soldiers, and so throw the whole battalion into confusion.

Of my recruit drills I do not wish to speak again; the bare thought of them is quite sufficient to make me shudder as I write. It is quite refreshing, however, to be able to stroll into the drill hall with all the assurance of an old hand, and—oh, no, not to drill, I've had some—only just to watch the other fellows, and make funny remarks when they go wrong. My swagger, however, was quickly cut short on one occasion by the adjutant's order: "All those men here for drill fall in; remainder outside."

Now this is as it should be; and why a lot of men should be allowed to stand about the drill hall during the usual hour's drill I cannot imagine. As a rule they know—or think they know—more about drill than the adjutant, and the colonel is out of the question altogether. The only mystery is that they attend at all, unless it be to pick holes in the drill of such fellows as myself, who occasionally get a little mixed as to which is the "slope" and which "support," and many has been the time I should like to have put my own construction on the former.

A man cannot be ever smart at drill after a day's work, but there is one order that I can always hear very distinctly, and that is "Charge bayonets." It is an order that the beginner cannot possibly resist during the first few months' drill. Probably his energy has been quickened in the usual exercises by a "Smarter, that man," from the adjutant, or "What the — is that man up to?" from the sergeant-major; and "that man" begins to get a little bit nervous, and rather anxious to do his best on the next order. He does do his best, and a trifle more, for on the command "Charge bayonets" he comes down to the charge with a celebrity born of despair. Of course it is creditable to any man to carry out the order promptly, but "that man" is always in the rear rank, and when he has paid for a pair of trousers for his front rank man he has serious misgivings as to why he was ever born. In alluding to "that man" I speak personally, and the mere utterance of those words by the sergeant-major makes me feel as though a live eel was investigating my spine. But with time comes experience, and one begins to find out that there is such a thing as excess of zeal, and that it would be just as well to take things coolly, and think before acting. But this is preaching a gospel I have never practised.

The greatest trial "that man" has in his equipment, and if those people who can only speak "sarcastic like" of the volunteer, could see him any time during the fortnight that precedes his first inspection, their opinions as to his sanity might be somewhat qualified. The thought of my first "marching-order" parade is like a horrible nightmare. The order read that "an equipment was to put together, and hung up in the armoury as a pattern." I thought I would like to see it, and after waiting till several hundred other fellows had examined it, my turn came. I flatter myself sometimes that I can take things in at a glance; and I took that equipment in—thought I did at any rate; certainly it was not my fault that some idiot had taken it down and hung it up again by one ear. I made up my first equipment an exact copy of that as it appeared, and caused a commotion in the battalion that has rarely been equalled even at a pork pie parade.

If the reader can bear the recital of some of the difficulties with which I had to contend, I shall be happy to recount them for two reasons:—First, because it will relieve my feelings, and may possibly prevent the recurrence of an epidemic of strong language that would blight the prospects of a bishop, when I think of marching-order parades; and secondly, because there are fellows as thick-headed—but do not care to admit it—as myself who may be interested to know that others than themselves require a fortnight in which to put together an equipment.

I remember going to the headquarters stores one night empty-handed, and coming back loaded with enough straps, belts, &c., to stock a harnessmaker's shop. I had an idea that they were to be worn somehow, and thought it would only be a matter of a few minutes to have them all properly fixed up, and on arriving home I started to find out, if possible, what were their several uses, and after several hours study on successive evenings, and the use of adjectives that caused my wife to suggest that I had better have a room all to myself, or else let her do it, I gathered some idea of the kind of man who invented that equipment. If downright, heartfelt, expressive language meant anything he could have ordered his collar at once. I fell in with the suggestion that I should have a room set apart for volunteer purposes, as I was fast losing the respect due to the head of the house, and I started in to wrestle with that equipment. About a week afterwards my coat was rolled. I had a lot of trouble with that coat, and when

I first tackled it I thought that was about the easiest job I had seen for many a day, and in two minutes it was whisked up together. But I didn't quite like the look of it; it appeared about two yards long, and only one end to it, the other tapering to a point as to be almost unnoticeable. Reluctantly I unrolled it, or rather shook it out, and expected to see a boobyjack or a couple of bricks drop out of it to account for its bulky appearance, but there was only the coat. How many times I rolled that coat I could not say, but when I go to ninety-nine I felt I must either leave off counting or break something, so I left off counting. Eventually I called for assistance, and after a consultation adopted a scheme which necessitated taking off the buttons, running it through a mangle, and so levelling it up that by rolling it a few inches every night, and sitting on it for a couple of hours after each operation, I managed to get it to something like shape. To those who are not the happy possessors of a mangle it may be useful to know that an ordinary steam roller is a good substitute.

There are always a lot of faults to be found with every equipment by men who know more of it than I do, but it has been left to me to point out the most glaring mistake, and if the present equipment is to be perfect, it is absolutely necessary that each man should have two greatcoats, one to roll, and the other for use. The other day I saw a volunteer get into a railway carriage. It had been raining hard for about twelve hours, and he was drenched to the skin—but his greatcoat was rolled neatly up behind him. A quiet, meaning smile ran round that carriage, accompanied by the usual side notes; but not many of the passengers knew how many sleepless nights and hours of trouble were required to turn that coat out properly. Were all his labours to be undone to prevent his getting wet through? Perish the thought.

To return to my equipment. I found that when I had finished with the coat, and calculated accordingly. I had still six months' work in front of me, and probably some overtime thrown in. I managed to get it arranged after a fashion, and I think of my first marching-order parade, it appears to me that had I been parading wrong end up my equipment would have been perfect. When the colour sergeant told me that my water-bottle and haversack should be reversed, the mess tin should be on the top of the coat, not underneath, that my straps were all curled the wrong way, and that string was unnecessary, I felt a trifle upset; and when I heard someone say: "All those men improperly dressed fall out," I thought I had better do so, and that at once, without waiting for a dig in the ribs from the colour-sergeant.

The Cartridge Factory.

Not the least interesting part of the Militia report is Appendix No. 3 to the report of the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, on the Government cartridge factory. It is dated Quebec, Oct. 18th, 1893, and reads as follows:—

Sir.—Our manufacturing operations, since 30th June, 1892, have been kept on Snider, B.L. ball ammunition, up to the 2nd February, 1893. During this period 1,474,000 rounds were manufactured.

The total production of small arm ammunition for the financial year ending 30th June, 1893, stands thus:—

Martini-Henry service ball.....	425,000
Snider B.L. service ball.....	1,623,813

The shell factory, in connection with the Cartridge Factory, has been kept in operation during the year, turning out

both common and shrapnel shell for 9-pr. and 64 pr. R. M. L. guns. The staff of workmen in the shell factory was reduced to a very low point during the year, viz., from December, 1892, to June, 1893, and a consequent reduction in output followed.

The production of finished work for the financial year 1892-93 stands thus:—

64-pr. common.....	569
64-pr. shrapnel. (300 partly finished)	127
9-pr. common.....	1,515
9-pr. shrapnel.....	982

Most of the work done was on 9-pr. projectiles, as these were in greater demand.

The R.F.G.-2 powder for the current year 1893-94 was received from England several weeks later than expected, and, as a result, work was delayed. This powder was submitted to different tests before being put into use, and was found satisfactory.

In connection with raw material, much delay has occurred in obtaining our supplies in England this year. Though the order was sent to secure this material before the end of the fiscal year 1892-93, so as to allow us to go on at the beginning of 1893-94, only part of the material has been received to this date, and the balance may arrive at an uncertain date this month.

I beg to represent that it is quite impossible to properly manage a factory under such conditions, and I strongly urge a change to ensure material forthcoming within a reasonable delay—a delay of seven months cannot be considered reasonable. I do not think private manufacturing establishments could stand such delays without serious injury to their interests.

I would, therefore, propose to purchase these materials henceforth through responsible private agents in England, under control of the High Commissioner's office, London. The percentage to be paid in this case would not exceed that we are charged with by the War Department. I am positive the results, in so far as prompt delivery is concerned, would be eminently more satisfactory. This is a very important matter with us, as we are not now carrying any stock; such delays means stoppage, unprofitable work and are contrary to most ordinary business principles.

Towards October last, it became my duty to get certain information on a new rifle of reduced calibre, which it was proposed to obtain by converting Martini-Henry rifles, substituting a bore barrel for the 45 calibre Martini-Henry barrel, still using in this conversion the Martini breech action, stock, &c. I caused to be prepared, here, a converted rifle of this description and submitted it to the Department. The conversion was made as economically as possible and rather roughly, to save time and expense, but sufficiently perfect to allow testing the efficiency of the conversion of Martini-Henry rifles now in Canada, which might have to be performed here. That was the point and it was secured.

I had also to obtain data as to the probable cost of transforming the present factory plant, which is intended to manufacture only service built up ammunition, into a set of machinery to make solid drawn brass cartridges with nicked lead core bullets such as are now used in the Imperial service.

These data, and estimates, also, for such new machinery as might be required for the above purpose, were obtained from a leading firm in England. The changes will not be expensive and if carried out at this factory, could be done in a very short time. This would continue into use our present machinery to a value of fully \$25,000 which otherwise becomes obsolete with a new armament. The new machinery required will involve but a very moderate outlay to put us in position to

turn out, in Canada, the newest ammunition of the British service, in sufficient quantities to meet present wants and, in future, with slight expansion, give a much greater output if required.

Moreover it would allow re-filling cartridges fired off at practice, &c., the number of which now exceeds one million a year, with probabilities of increasing if a new and more perfect weapon comes into use. This is a very important matter in connection with any proposed re-armament of the Militia force, for small bore ammunition, of the present type, will be found expensive when compared, as to price, with Snider or Martini-Henry ball cartridges of service pattern. The extra cost of the new small bore ammunition is attributable to the more expensive material used in its production and the complicated nature of some of its parts, more especially the bullet which requires a greater number of operations, in its manufacture, than the ordinary lead or lead and tin bullet of the present service ammunition. The rapid twist of the rifling, the high pressure exerted, the increased velocities required to obtain a flat trajectory and long range, combine to make the new cartridge a costly one, and, to obtain high ballistic results, heavy cost has to be incurred.

This would make a solid drawn cartridge of this description, which could be fired only once and then become useless, so expensive as to put it quite out of reach of rifle shots generally, but it has been the practice, elsewhere, to utilize in a measure, solid drawn cartridges, several times, by reloading them. This a great economy and tends to reduce considerably the original cost of such ammunition, especially for practice, for which reloaded cartridges may be exclusively used.

There appears to be really no mechanical difficulty to this reloading. The cartridge can easily be reformed. I have submitted to the Department cartridges, so reformed at this factory, and the percentage of loss in the reforming process has been nil. When loaded, at first, with a smokeless explosive, the cartridge would, after firing off, be left comparatively clean for reloading, being free from oxide and residue, which is not the case with cartridges fired off with ordinary powder; the latter, to keep them fit for reloading, require certain precautions which would not, in most cases, be taken by rifle shots on range.

In view of the possibility of reloading the small bore ammunition, it would be a great advantage and economy to have the means of doing so in Canada, and it can not be done, paying quantities, elsewhere than in a factory and by power machinery.

The high primary cost of this new ammunition and the possibility of its being reloaded economically, makes it, therefore, all the more desirable that in view of a proposed armament of the force with small calibre rifles, our present plant should be transformed and such special machinery added as will permit this work to be performed. The reloading alone would, in a short time, pay back the cost of transforming the present machinery and putting in such new additions as would be required to manufacture .303" ammunition.

Exporting fired off cartridges and re-importing them, refilled, would do away with all the economy of reloading.

There can be no difficulty in turning out this new ammunition at the Government Cartridge Factory—such of the present plant as can be utilized, with slight alterations, in this connection (and the value of this plant, I repeat, represents a considerable amount), is in perfect order, in fact, equal to new machinery. The motive power is ample, the buildings well adapted to the work, and the staff has now several years' experience in a class of

work which does not differ much from this new manufacture which, in some respects, requires less control, being mostly carried on with automatic machinery, and simpler in construction, as regards the cartridge case, at least, than those patterns of ammunition we are producing at present.

Judging from the successful results obtained at this factory in manufacturing Martini-Henry ammunition, results which have been further and fully confirmed at recent Dominion Rifle Association competitions, in Ottawa, where the highest scores were made, all through, with our Canadian Martini-Henry cartridge,—confirming also our factory tests of the last two years,—judging from those results, there is no doubt this new manufacturing venture would be carried out equally successfully at this factory.

I fail to see any obstacle to prevent .303" ammunition, now extensively manufactured, under State control, by private firms in England, subject however, to Government manufacturing establishment competition, being manufactured equally well in this factory where just as skilful specialists are employed.

Our Martini-Henry ammunition of 1892 and 1893, used concurrently with English made Martini-Henry cartridge, has proved itself at the matches last August, in Ottawa, to be thoroughly reliable and accurate. Quoting from an official report of the Secretary Dominion Rifle Association, dated 2nd October, 1893, I find "that every first prize was taken by competitors using Canadian ammunition," and going into details:—

In the "Nursery" match the two highest scores were made with Martini-Henry ammunition of Canadian manufacture.

In the "Hamilton Powder Company" match the six highest scores shot Canadian Martini-Henry ammunition.

In the "MacDougall" match the nine top scores; in the "Dominion of Canada" the six top scores; in the "Minister of Militia" match the seventeen top scores; in the "Kirkpatrick" match the eight top scores; in the "Henshaw" match the seven top scores—shot Canadian ammunition.

All competitors had a right to choose between English and Canadian ammunition, 80 per cent used Canadian cartridges, and some shots who began with English dropped it during the matches for Canadian.

These details and others, contained in the official report above mentioned, go to show that the unprecedented high scoring obtained during these matches directly is attributable, in so far as the ammunition is concerned, to the general excellence of Martini-Henry ammunition of Canadian manufacture.

The results of this year's artillery practice have also been favourable to our manufacture of artillery projectiles, they were found just as good, if not superior, to any that were imported and, I may add, the cost of them compares well with prices paid to English private firms from whom it had been, since a few years, necessary to purchase our shells for both 9 and 64-pr. guns. With some improvements in machinery, now being carried out, it is hoped shells will be made much cheaper than can be imported under present conditions.

Several hundred of our shells have been fired at practice this year, and also in previous years, without a mishap attributable to the shells. This is a result of the great attention paid during the manufacture of our projectiles, none but the best materials and workmanship being used in this connection, and it may be confidently asserted that the artillery projectiles turned out at this factory are up to specification in every respect.

The limited appropriation for this branch prevents its expansion in order to

meet not only the yearly consumption but also provide a sufficient reserve for the number of guns in the service.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

OSCAR PRÉVOST,
Superintendent, G.C.F.

Not There to Qualify.

Editor of CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—You did an injustice to at least one of the permanent officers from the Winnipeg Cavalry School, who is taking a course at Kingston, not to qualify but to keep himself as he has been, abreast of the times. Capt. Gardiner served in the Ashantee War as an infantry officer, but later during the Afghan War, to be able to take part in that war he enlisted as a private in the crack 10th Hussars, in which he soon rose to be a sergeant. He served his full period in that splendid regiment, taking part in the three battles of Tamai, Tamith and El Teb near Sankim.

He is a son of the late Major-General Gardiner who was once a resident of Toronto. On the termination of his service period in the 10th Capt. Gardiner came to Canada and ranched near Yorkton, enlisting on the breaking out of trouble in 1885. After the permanent corps was formed at Winnipeg he became a sergeant in a regiment after an officer.

He is one of the best post-d cavalry officers in Canada, and the General seems to have recognized his qualities as an instructor by retaining him for the summer camp. As an officer and a gentleman he is a valuable member of the Winnipeg force.

The probably unintentional sneer at him in the GAZETTE is my only excuse in writing this defence, for he is too unassuming and dislikes publicity too much to allow anyone to defend him if he was aware of their intent. Even if I should "catch it" from him, (should he learn of my identity), I hope to see him climb much higher in our services.

Yours, DRAGON.

Postage la Prairie, Man., May 23rd, 1894.

The Bisley Meeting.

THE PRIZE LIST.

On Saturday, May 19, the prize list for the Bisley meeting, to be held in July, was issued by the National Rifle Association, and presents all the old important items, with a few noteworthy additions. The total value of prizes in the Queen's series is stated to be £2 420, in six hundred prizes, one hundred of these, however—of £1 each—being reserved for young shots who have not hitherto attained distinction at the meeting. The competition will again be fired in three stages, the Queen's £250 being taken by the man who makes the highest aggregate in the five days over which the contest extends. The conditions of the St. George's competition—always regarded as a thing next to the Queen's amongst the volunteer series—have been altered from last year. Then it was a single range contest at 600 yards; but this year the fifth men who score highest at 600 yards will shoot a second stage at 800 yards (ten shots), the Challenge Vase and prize im-

mediately following going to the men who score the highest in two stages. There are to be 250 prizes in the series, worth £845 in all. In these and the other volunteer competitions veterans will be allowed to shoot and take prizes on an equality with the men still serving, with the one exception that the Queen's £250 must go to an efficient. The Sir James Whitehead Challenge Cup—a new prize given by the Volunteer Patriotic Fund to commemorate Sir James's efforts to complete the equipment of the volunteers—is to be competed for by sections, but not more than one prize going to a battalion. The men will be allowed to fire as many shots as they can in one minute at 200 yards kneeling, and again at 500 yards prone. The Duke of Westminster's field firing contest for teams of ten will this year offer three prizes instead of one only; but the Prince of Wales's, the Alexandria, the Martin's, and other Martini-Henri competitions shew little or no change, and two or three new minor series with the volunteer weapon have been added to the list. For shooting either with the Lee-Metford or Martini-Henri or carbine there are the Brinsmead Challenge cup, the great new imperial prize, the Evelyn Wood, the General Erbe, the Lloyd Lindsay, Defries, and the United Service Cup, some of which are for regular troops or the navy only. The Royal Cambridge, the Loder, and Yomanry Cup, are for regular and auxiliary cavalry using carbines, and there are many series for military breechloaders other than the service arms, and for sporting guns and the more delicate weapons classed as "any rifle," as well as for revolvers. The number of prizes and their value more than equal the number and value of last year, and will afford plenty of opportunity for shooting men, civil as well as military, in the fortnight of the meeting.

The War Duties of the Soldier.

Lieut.-General Sir R. Harrison, K.C.B., C.M.G., R.E., commanding the Western District, delivered an important lecture entitled "The War Duties of the Soldier" at the Garrison Gymnasium, Devonport, on Monday. The lecturer said it was well known that he held strong views with regard to the employment of the soldier. He was of opinion that when a recruit deliberately joined the ranks of the army, he should be taught not only what was required to make him a thoroughly good fighting man, but something of permanent use to him in after life, so that when he left the service he might experience no difficulty in earning a livelihood. This could be done to the great benefit of the country and to the happiness and contentment of the man himself, who would find a life of occupation far pleasanter at the time, and far more profitable in the future than one of comparative idleness. If the training of the soldier to prepare him for the duties of war was to be of any use it must be thorough. Every rank must be able, not only theoretically, but practically, to carry out all the duties that might devolve upon it in the field. Thus, a private must have his bodily powers in good working trim, be well acquainted with the use of the weapons he carried and with all the duties of a sentry in the bivouac or the battle. A regimental commander must know how to manoeuvre the unit he commanded, under all possible circumstances; he must be sufficiently strong to accompany the men throughout the day, to look after them when the day was over, and to have sufficient zeal and energy to make all dispositions for the following day before resting himself. A staff officer must know all about regimental duties, and also be well versed in the art of war. He must

have an eye for country, have a good seat on a horse, his tact must be undeniable, and his energy should never tire. Illustrating what happened to this nation not so long ago owing to incomplete training, Sir Richard said that, impressed by the extraordinary victories of Prussia in 1866 and 1870, and anxious to profit by the lessons she had been steadily learning for fifty years, we abandoned our traditional tactics, and endeavored to found a new system on what was imagined to be the principles that Prussia had adopted. But we neglected to carry out her admirable system of training, and ran riot over what was called "the attack formation." It was used on every possible occasion, when encountering a foe in pretence or reality, but when an attempt was made to manoeuvre the long straggling lines, portions of which only could be seen, it was with the too frequent result of a good deal of noise, many generals and staff in the forefront of the fight, and an amount of confusion that lent itself to defeat. Troops taking the field against an enemy had always been divided, broadly, under two heads, heavy and light. It was so in the days of the Greek Phalanx, in the days of the Roman Legion, and it was so now. Having illustrated the relative positions which these took in warfare, Lieut.-General Harrison said not long ago there were in our army special infantry battalions to do light work in time of battle. But, notwithstanding their existence, certain light duties had to be done by all, and it came to be considered that for an army like that of Great Britain, where it was never known from hour to hour to what part of the world a regiment would be sent and what they would have to do, it was better to have no special infantry for special duties. And so all were now armed and equipped alike, but whether or not it would be an advantage to have a few special men in every battalion or company for light employment, such as signaling and scouting duty, was a matter for argument. The only possible way in which the short-service soldier could be properly trained under the existing system was by making every battalion in the army a school and every company a class, with one set of pupils constantly following another, with all the officers and non-commissioned officers capable of acting as instructors, and all ready at a moment's notice to put in practice the theories they were constantly teaching. In order to make each school effective, it was necessary to have a timetable which should define what had to be done every hour of the day, and to show how every pupil was employed. It would be a great help in ensuring efficiency if pay could be regulated by the proficiency gained in military studies. The war duties which had now to be taught might be comprised under three headings—viz: the march, the bivouac, and the battle. Proceeding to deal with these *seriatim*, he said the object of a march, as a military operation, was to get as many fighting men as possible into the line of battle. He laid stress on the word "fighting," because it was obviously of no use to bring up men to battle so "done" that they could do nothing more when they reached the scene of action; it was of no use to bring them without arms or ammunition. In considering how soldiers should be prepared for a march, Sir Richard referred to the questions of suitable dress, equipment, training, and organization. It was the business of officers and non-commissioned officers to see that the existing dress and equipment were kept in the best possible condition to fulfil their purpose, and to keep the soldier in a state of health and efficiency in time of battle. Training was most essential, and in time of peace every endeavor should be made to make the men's bodies strong and vigorous, and to

inure them, by constant practice, to carrying the load that had to be borne on the field of battle, and also to keep their feet in proper condition. A good system of physical training ought so to inure a man to carrying his war kit, and to manipulating his rifle, that he should hardly feel their weight. Mental training was even more difficult than the training of the body, and this difficulty was not made easier by the existing system of enlistment, which took account only of the size and soundness of the recruit's body, and not of his bringing up and antecedents. No pains should therefore be spared to make the school of every regiment or battalion as systematic and perfect as possible, so that not only officers and non-commissioned officers should be taught all that they required to know, but that recruits should be brought up to become well-trained efficient soldiers. He was one of those who thought that no occupation was so honourable and so interesting, if done with method, as that of training one's fellow-men. It had great responsibilities, and who could say how an iron discipline, or a lasty word, might influence the whole future career of the men under command? A case in point occurred when he was adjutant of his regiment. It was the time of long service and heavy punishment. There was one man notorious for his bad character. No amount of imprisonment seemed to have any influence over him. He was as well known in the orderly room as the sergeant-major, and his court-martial took an hour to read on parade. It was, therefore, with something like a sigh of relief that he (Sir Richard) heard one day that a general court-martial had sentenced him to be flogged and dismissed the service. It was a trying spectacle to see such a sentence carried out. The early parade, the erection of the triangle, the march of the troops, the march of the prisoner along his comrades' ranks, the reading of the court-martial and the sentence, stripping of the uniform to the waist, the lashing of the upstretched arms to the machine while the body shivered in the cold morning air, and then the orders of the bugle-major as he called out the numbers, followed by the thud of the lash as it fell on the cringing flesh. A sigh of relief seemed to come from the silent ranks when the last stroke was given. But even then all was not over. There was the visit to the hospital, the dressing of the wounded back, and then the degrading ceremony of cutting off the facings on the barrack square, and the ignominious kicking out at the barrack gate to the accompaniment of the "Rogues' March." All through this ceremony the prisoner had not uttered a word of fear, of bitterness, or complaint. Just before the parting the officer said to him, "If while in the service you had behaved half as well as you have while undergoing your punishment, you would have made a good soldier," to which the man respectfully answered, "I would, sir, if you had been my captain." Surely, added Sir Richard, there must have been some want of system and of care in carrying out the mental training in that man's company. Coming to the question of organization, Sir Richard said it included not only the disposition and arrangement of the troops, but also the preparatory steps to be taken, such as reconnaissances, correcting maps or making new ones, the preparation of bridge trains, the provision of special clothing, and so on. The art of being able to reconnoitre well was all-in-partant, because there was hardly an operation of war in which it was not employed. A walk with two or three companies along a Devonshire lane in August would teach the necessity of keeping tight clothes, especially around the neck, of opening the

ranks for air, and of avoiding too much drink. Even water drinking to excess was bad, and the best thing to take was a little cold tea or water at the halt or the end of a march. Having lucidly explained the duties of the bivouac, Sir Richard gave an interesting account of the bivouac the night before the battle of Ulundi, in South Africa, and then passed on to consider the question of battle. In this connection he advised all students of the art of war to carefully study the histories of past campaigns, for only by so doing, and by actual experience, could any conclusion be arrived at the important practical questions, how orders were issued and carried out, how fighting was influenced by want of food or ammunition, or by want of training on the part of the men, or knowledge on the part of the officers. Illustrating his meaning, Sir Richard related, with the aid of a diagram, the incidents of a battle showing how the troops were skillfully manoeuvred from daybreak until the following night, when the attacking army bivouacked on the ground that they had won, and concluded by expressing the hope that those present would have equally good fortune when next engaged in carrying out "the war duties of a soldier."

—United Service Gazette, April 21st.

Admiral Vallon and the "Magenta."

The following is a translation of the concluding portion of Admiral Vallon's report upon the *Magenta*, the debate upon the adoption of which led to excited arguments before the French Extra-Parliamentary Commission. The personal character of the views expressed has caused the commissioners to call upon the Admiral to revise the report, in conjunction with two of his colleagues. It will be noted that in it he made himself the spokesman of the *Jeune Ecole* :—

"From the whole of these observations, we conclude that the *Magenta* is neither better nor worse than the other modern battleships of our Fleet, although her stability, fully charged, seems a little less assured. If she should heel, there would be risk. Even the very perfection of her arrangements is a danger to constructors influenced by example, by superior orders, or by what may be called progress without experience; this perfection is too much (*elle surprend*) also for our seamen, to whom it leaves the solution of that complicated problem—the most advantageous employment of modern battleships to be adopted in the next naval war. We shall certainly recover for superstructures, with their immense weight of artillery, whereof the *Magenta* appears to be the extreme exaggeration, to which we have been beguiled, doubtless by foreign constructions presenting the same defects and the same dangers. It is high time to cry to the constructors 'Halte là! You are astonished at the boldness of your own work, and almost shake the confidence of those called upon to put it to use; return therefore to simpler and more manageable constructions!'

"The captain, shut up in his armoured conning-tower, with the deadly voice of the guns in his ear, assisted only by a few chosen individuals, will be given up entirely to the handling of his ship. He will not see his men; he cannot animate them by his presence or his example, nor communicate to them his orders, save by wires or speaking tubes, which have many chances of being cut in their long circuits. If he has not beforehand given precise instructions to his officers, if these have not identified themselves with his ideas, and, on their part, inculcated them upon those under them, and if finally, each seaman

does not understand the details and the importance of the duties he has to execute, there will remain, at the moment of combat, no assured communication with the captain, and each gang of men, shut up in a compartment, will wonder anxiously what is taking place in that next to it. We will not expatiate further upon a situation which can be fully realised only after a naval battle; but we firmly believe, with the best of our engineers and seamen, that a return to greater simplicity, and to the employment of human powers, would be real progress. As we have said, there are in the *Magenta* 109 auxiliary machines, steam and electric, giving life to the complicated organs of this huge body. For machinery so delicate, and so easily deranged, we must have trained men, almost scientists; and the difficulties of the new training to be given to our old personnel, drawn from the *inscription maritime*, can be imagined.

"For two years we have had a programme which, before 1902, should substitute for the fleet of 1870 modern constructions three times as costly. Is it to provide our fleet with *Magenta*, whose type even before they leave the slips, has become antiquated? This question demands consideration. The *Magenta* and her congeners have insufficient speed; they should steam at 17 or 18 knots with natural draught. Their stability is destroyed by certain injuries to their hulls. Their range of action is limited by their insufficiency of coal, and hence their offensive value is that of simple coast-defence vessels manoeuvring about their coaling stations. Shall we persist in this course?

"The war of squadrons can only be thought of with forces almost equal. In the ocean and the Channel we shall be confronted by an adversary who, even after a victory for our arms, would remain, whatever we might do, mistress of the seas by virtue of her numbers. In the Mediterranean we should find an enemy who would hide herself by her superior speed, and would despatch swift cruisers against our coasts and our commerce, to oppose which we could now with difficulty muster a few vessels of the same strength and the same speed.

"We shall presently, in another part of our inquiry, in examining the decennial programme of new constructions, endeavour to arrive at the best system of rebuilding a fleet whose objects change from year to year, which system it is unwise to seek to establish beyond the period of construction of a single vessel. This, consequently, is not the place to deal with the matter. But our modern battleships, unable to go far from their coaling stations, appear to constitute merely a defensive force. What is ordinarily spoken of as progress in their construction has become, by reason of their elaboration, an imprudence which places us in the presence of the unknown in regard to the employment of them, and perhaps points to a backward step. Let us seek something more practical for wide offensive action, something which answers better to the desires and the character of our seamen."

For Sale.

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MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS

HEADQUARTERS,
OTTAWA, 18th May, 1894.

G. O. 33.

Establishment of Schools of Instruction at Halifax, N.S.

In pursuance of the authority issued on the 27th April, 1894, by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, the following regulations, which have been concurred in by the General Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in British North America, are published for general information :

1. Arrangements have been made for the establishment of the following Schools of Instruction at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in connection with the Imperial Forces at that Station.

(a.) At Wellington Barracks, for instruction of all ranks of the Canadian Artillery or Infantry Militia in Infantry Drill, duties and interior economy.

(b.) At the Artillery Park Barracks, for the instruction of officers of the Canadian Artillery Militia in gunnery.

2. The courses of Infantry instruction will be as follows :

(a.) Two courses annually of three months each, which may be attended by all ranks.

(b.) Six courses of one month each for officers only.

3. The courses of Artillery instruction will be as follows :

(a.) A course of two (2) months for officers who have obtained a qualifying certificate (as hereafter described in paragraph 4) at the Infantry School of Instruction at Wellington Barracks, Halifax, or who hold R.S.A. or R.S.I. certificates.

(b.) A special class of instruction of eleven days in fire discipline and coast defences for officers who have obtained a certificate after attending the course described above (3a) or who held a first class Grade A. Certificate (R.S.A.) from the Royal Canadian Artillery.

4. Officers who on completion of a three months course at Wellington Barracks, Halifax, pass the required examination will be granted a certificate equivalent to a R.S.I. Grade A 1st Class Certificate. Those who pass the examination required at the end of a one month's course will be granted a certificate equivalent to R.S.I. Grade A 2nd Class. Either of the above certificates will qualify an officer to attend the School of Artillery Instruction. N.C. Officers who on completion of a three months' course, pass the required examination, will be granted a certificate equivalent to Grade B certificate R.S.I.

5. Officers attending a School of Instruction at Halifax will be attached to the Imperial Forces for discipline and instruction only. They will receive from Militia sources pay at the rate of \$1.50 per day. At the conclusion of their instruction each officer obtaining a 2nd Class Certificate will be granted a bonus of \$20.00, and each officer obtaining a 1st Class Certificate a bonus of \$60.00. No other grants will be made to them in the form of either pay or allowances, nor will they be granted rations or quarters.

6. Non-commissioned officers and men of the Militia attending the Infantry School of Instruction will be attached to the Imperial Forces for quarters, rations, instruction and discipline. They will receive pay at the rate of fifty cents per day from Militia sources.

7. The dates of the commencement of the various courses will be fixed by the General Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces, and will be notified in Militia General Orders.

8. Applications to attend either of the Schools of Instruction will be addressed

to the Deputy Adjutant General, No. 9 Military District, on Militia Form, who will forward them to Headquarters for approval, and submit the approval list to the Chief Staff Officer of Her Majesty's Forces.

9. In the event of there not being sufficient applications the courses may be postponed at the discretion of the General Officer Commanding Her Majesty's Forces.

10. In the event of misconduct, irregularity in attendance, want of attention or any act tending to the prejudice of good order and military discipline on the part of any officer, non-commissioned officer or man of the Militia, the Officer Commanding the Royal Artillery and the Officer commanding the Troops at Wellington Barracks shall have the power of summarily dismissing the offender from the school of instruction.

11. Arms for the use of men attached to the Infantry School of Instruction will be issued by the Militia Store Department and held on charge by the Commandant of the School of Instruction.

12. Pay for Militia officers and men attending the Schools of Instruction will be drawn and issued by the Deputy Adjutant General, Military District No. 9, under regulations issued by the Canadian Militia Department.

13. A Syllabus of Instruction has been approved and will be issued to all concerned.

G. O. 34.

Married Establishments of the Royal Permanent Regiments.

The following amendments will be made in the "Regulations for the Permanent Corps";

For Paragraph 88, "Regulations for the Permanent Corps of Active Militia, 1889," the following will be substituted :

88. The Married Establishments of the Permanent Corps is fixed at 12 per cent. of the establishment of each unit thereof. Those non-commissioned officers and men who are admitted to the married establishment will be provided with Government quarters when practicable.

2. Where the use of quarters in excess of the number authorized by the foregoing regulations has been already sanctioned, and where the quarters are available for the purpose, they may continue as a temporary measure to be occupied by the families of non-commissioned officers and men married with leave and awaiting vacancies on the married establishment.

To paragraph 95, "Regulations for the Permanent Corps of the Active Militia, 1889," add the following :—

95.—2. All non-commissioned officers and men who are on the Married Establishment of their Corps, but for whom Government quarters are not available, will receive the following allowance in lieu :

Staff Sergeants and Sergeants, 30 cents per diem.
Rank and File..... 25 do

To paragraph 71, "Scale of Rations," Regulations for the Permanent Corps of the Active Militia, 1889, add the following :—

	Rations of Fuel.			Rations of Coal Oil.		
	Summer.	Winter.	Midwinter.	Summer.	Winter.	Midwinter.
Rank and File on the Married Establishment for each man.....	1½	3	4	2	1½	1½

G. O. 35.

Dress Regulations—Royal Permanent Regiments.

1. The following alterations in the Badges and Ornaments for the Royal Permanent Regiments have been approved.

2. Sealed patterns of Badges and Ornaments will be deposited for reference and guidance at the several stations Royal Permanent Regiments. They have likewise been furnished to Messrs. Hawkes & Co., 14 Piccadilly, London, England, by whom they are manufactured.

(a.) ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGONS.

Helmet Plate, a Star gilt, with the Royal and Imperial cypher (V.R.I.) within a garter, in relief on burnished gilt ground, the garter bearing the designation "Royal Canadian Dragoons," surmounted by the Imperial Crown. Dimensions, from top of crest to bottom of plate, back measurement 5 inches. Extreme horizontal width, back measurement, 4½ inches.

Buttons, gilt, plain. The Royal and Imperial cypher in a garter bearing the designation "Royal Canadian Dragoons," surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

Pouch and Sabretache Ornaments, gilt. The Royal and Imperial cypher V.R.I., surmounted by the Imperial Crown. Dimension, from top of crest to bottom of ornament, 2¾ inches. Extreme horizontal width, 3¼ inches.

Shoulder Strap Badge, for rank and file the letters R.C.D. in yellow worsted, worked on shoulder strap, for Staff Sergeants in gold embroidery. Size of letters, ⅝ inch.

For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

Helmet Plates, Buttons and Pouch Ornaments. Same as previously described for Officers. Sergeants, water gilt, other ranks in gilding metal.

(b.) ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

Helmet Plate, gilt metal, device, the Royal and Imperial cypher, V.R.I., surmounted by the Imperial Crown, with gun below, the word "Canada" above the gun, and the motto, "Quo fas et gloria ducunt," on scroll below. Dimension, from top of crest to bottom of plate, back measurement, 4 inches. Extreme horizontal width, back measurement, 3 inches.

Buttons, gilt, plain. The Royal and Imperial cypher within a garter bearing the designation "Royal Canadian Artillery," surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

Sabretache Ornament (undress), gilt metal of the same pattern in every respect as for helmet plate.

Waist Plate (undress), gilt metal, frosted. The Royal and Imperial cypher (V.R.I.) in a garter, bearing the designation "Royal Canadian Artillery," surmounted by the Imperial Crown, encircled with wreath of maple leaves, with motto "Canada" below.

Pouch Ornament, undress. A gun in gilt metal, surmounted by the Royal and Imperial cypher, and Imperial Crown, the latter to be of the same dimensions as the shoulder strap ornament for rank and file.

Shoulder Strap Ornaments for rank and file. The Royal and Imperial cypher, surmounted by the Imperial Crown; for sergeants, water gilt; privates, gilding metal. Dimensions, from top of crest to bottom of ornament, 1¾ inches, horizontal width, 1¼ inch.

Staff Sergeants. The Royal and Imperial cypher (V.R.I.) surmounted by the Imperial Crown, embroidered on the strap in gold, special dimensions, scarlet cloth shoulder strap.

For Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

Helmet Plates and Buttons. Same as previously described for officers. Sergeants, water gilt; other ranks, gilt metal.

(c) ROYAL REGIT. CANADIAN INFANTRY

Helmet Plate, in gilt metal, a star, on the star a laurel wreath, within the wreath, the Royal and Imperial cypher (V.R.I.) in relief on pebbled ground and raised border surmounted by the Imperial Crown. Dimensions of the plate from top to bottom of the star, back measurement, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches; extreme horizontal width, back measurement, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Buttons, gilt, plain, with the Royal and Imperial cypher (V.R.I.) surmounted by the Imperial Crown.

Forage Cap Badge. A silver eight-pointed diamond cut star, with a raised gilt circle same as for the centre of helmet plate, but in proportion, the Royal and Imperial cypher (V.R.I.) in frosted gilt, surmounted by the Imperial Crown; dimensions of the star, 2 inches.

Collar Ornaments for Officers. In frosted silver, the Canadian *Beaver*, on a scroll inscribed the motto *Pro Patria* in relief; dimensions, length, 2 inches; breadth, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch.

Pouch Ornament for Officers, gilt. The Royal and Imperial cypher (V.R.I.) surmounted by the Imperial Crown; dimensions from top of crest to bottom of ornament, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; extreme horizontal width, 2 inches.

Waist Plate. Round gilt clasp, universal ends. The Royal and Imperial cypher (V.R.I.) surmounted by the Imperial Crown in silver relief on pebbled gilt centre, with outer circle the designation "Royal Canadian Regiment" in relief.

Shoulder Strap Ornaments for Rank and File. The Royal and Imperial cypher, surmounted by the Imperial Crown; for sergeants, water gilt; rank and file, gilding metal; dimensions from top of crest to bottom of ornament, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches; horizontal width, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

Staff Sergeants, the Royal and Imperial cypher surmounted by the Imperial Crown to be embroidered on the strap in gold of special dimensions, on blue cloth shoulder strap.

G. O. 36.**Appointments, Promotions and Retirements.**

PERMANENT FORCE.

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.—To be Lieutenant: Henri Alexandre Panet, R.M.C., from 2nd May, 1894, *vice* J. A. G. Hudon, promoted.

ACTIVE MILITIA.—CAVALRY

1ST HUSSARS, London, O.—A Troop.—2nd Lieutenant G. A. Savage retires from the service.

8TH "PRINCESS LOUISE NEW BRUNSWICK HUSSARS," Rothesay, N.B.—A Troop, Hampton.—To be Captain: George Stafford Maunsell, from F Troop, *vice* Frederick E. Whelpley, who retires.

F Troop, Shediac, N.B.—To be Captain: Lieutenant John R. McDougall, *vice* Maunsell transferred to A Troop.

B Troop, Assekeag.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Alfred John Markham from D Troop, *vice* Fowler, retired.

D Troop, Hammond.—To be Lieutenant: James Taylor Warner, R.M.C., *vice* Markham, promoted.

ARTILLERY

HAMILTON FIELD BATTERY, Hamilton, O.—Lieut. Patrick Macindoe Bankier resigns his provisional appointment.

MONTREAL BATTALION OF GARRISON ARTILLERY, Q.—Captain Leigh R.

Gregor, who retired on the 20th April, has been permitted to retain rank.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally), from 20th April, 1894: Frederick William Hibbard, *vice* Verry, resigned. NEW BRUNSWICK BATTALION OF GARRISON ARTILLERY, St. John, N.B.—Captain Charles Frederick Harrison, retires, retaining rank.

INFANTRY.

1ST BATTALION "PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENT," Montreal, Que.—To be 2nd Lieutenants (provisionally): Robert Bennett Hutcheson, Adam Butler and Graham Leonard Dobbin, Gentlemen.

5TH BATTALION ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA, Montreal, Q.—To be Captains: Lieutenant John Carson, *vice* J. L. Luther, and Thomas Hay Browne, *vice* John Aird, resigned.

To be 2nd Lieutenant: Charles Johnstones Armstrong, R.M.C., *vice* Cameron, promoted.

6TH BATTALION "FUSILIERS," Montreal, Q.—To be Adjutant: Captain Ernest John Chambers, *vice* Major Thomas Atkinson, who retires, retaining rank

10TH BATTALION "ROYAL GRENADIERS," Toronto, O.—Captain C. Greville Harston is permitted to retire retaining his rank.—To be Captains: Lieutenant Arthur Robert Sweatman, *vice* Manley, and Lieutenant William Lohmann, *vice* Greville Harston, retired.

12TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY "YORK RANGERS," Aurora, O.—To be Surgeon: Robert Michael Hillary, M.D., *vice* Surgeon Major Robert W. Hillary, who retires, retaining rank.

No. 2 Company, Aurora.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Arthur George Nicol, *vice* Robert M. Hillary.

15TH BATTALION "ARGYLE LIGHT INFANTRY," Belleville, O.—2nd Lieutenant: M. M. Stewart is confirmed in his rank from the 16th March, 1894.

21ST BATTALION "ESSEX FUSILIERS," Windsor, O.—No. 4 Company, Amherstburg.—Lieutenant Frank L. Loring having left limits, his name has been removed from list of the Militia.

22ND BATTALION "OXFORD RIFLES," Woodstock, O.—No. 7 Company, Tilsonburg, O.—2nd Lieutenant D. M. Perry, who retired 20th April, 1894, has been permitted to retain rank.

35TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "SIMCOE FORESTERS," Barrie, O.—No. 4 Com, Vespra, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Mark Robinson, gentleman.

36TH "PEEL" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Brampton, O.—No. 2 Company, Glencairn, O.—Lieutenant Joseph Hood retires from the service.

37TH "HALDIMAN" BATTALION OF RIFLES, York, O.—No. 1 Company, York.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): James Fraser Macdonald, gentleman, *vice* Weir, promoted.

No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): William Marchment Elliott, gentleman, from 27th April, 1894.

No. 5 Company, Jarvis, O.—To be Captain: William Carey Van Loon, R.S.I. 2nd A, *vice* Ryan.

To be 2nd Lieutenants (provisionally): Forbes B. Geddes and William Herbert Seymour, gentlemen, *vice* Halligan and Jones, respectively.

No. 6 Company, Dunnville, O.—To be Captain: Alfred Ernest Rastrick, R.S.I. 2nd, *vice* Robinson.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Francis Percival Smithers, gentleman, *vice* Rastrick, promoted.

No. 7 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Ashton Cyril Langrice, gentleman.

No. 8 Company, Cayuga, O.—To be

2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Albert Reginald Upper, gentleman, *vice* McFadden, deceased.

No. 8 Company of this Battalion will hereafter be known as No. 2 Co.

38TH BATTALION "DUFFERIN RIFLES OF CANADA," Brantford, O.—Captain and Adjutant W. D. Jones retires from the service, retaining rank of Captain.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Frederic George Rogers, gentleman, *vice* Ashton, promoted.

40TH "NORTHUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Cobourg, O.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gravelley was permitted to retain rank on retirement.

No. 1 Company, Grafton, O.—Robert Percy Roger, R.M.C., *vice* Tency, resigned.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): George Creighton, gentleman, *vice* Rogers promoted.

53RD "SHERBROOKE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Sherbrooke, P.Q.—To be Adjutant: Captain Harry Redfern Fraser, R.S.I. 1st.

To be Captains: Robert John Spinning, R.S.I. 2nd, *vice* Fraser, appointed Adjutant, and Lieutenant George Kyle Addie, R.S.I. 1st, *vice* Ranson, appointed Quartermaster.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Charles Kenneth Fraser, Gentleman, *vice* A. F. Fraser, resigned.

To be Quartermaster: Captain Thomas Rawson, *vice* Winter, resigned.

54TH "RICHMOND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Richmond, Q.—No. 4 Company, Windsor Mills, Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Joseph Edward Astell, Gentleman, *vice* Dunlop, resigned.

62ND BATTALION "ST. JOHN FUSILIERS," St. John, N.B.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Joseph Otty Sharp, Gentleman.

68TH "KINGS COUNTY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Kentville, N.S.—No. 4 Company, Billtown.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Samuel Smith Naylor, Gentleman.

74TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Sussex, N.B.—No. 1 Company, Clifton, N.B.—To be Lieutenant: Charles Westley Weyman, R.S.I. 1st A, *vice* S. W. Wetmore, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Clarence Lee Murray Fluelling, Gentleman, *vice* Weyman promoted.

76TH BATTALION OF RIFLES "VULTIGERS DE CHATEAUGUAY," Ste. Martine, Que.—To be Surgeon: Ovide Normandin, M.D., *vice* Henri Hervey, M.D., resigned.

77TH "WENTWORTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Dundas, O.—No. 2 Company, Waterdown.—Capt. William A. Kerr retires, retaining rank.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): John Dickson Courtenay, Esquire, M.D., *vice* Cline retired.

78TH "COLCHESTER, HANTS AND PICTOU" Battalion of Infantry "Highlanders," Truro, N.S.—No. 7 Company, New Larig.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): George Alfred Sutherland, Gentleman, *vice* D. W. Sutherland, resigned.

85TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Montreal, Que.—No. 4 Company, Laprairie.—To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant Charles A. H. Lippé, R.S.I. 1st, from No. 1 Company, *vice* Trois-Maisons, promoted.

To be Lieutenant: John P. I. Roserwinge, R. S. I. 2nd, from No. 1 Company, *vice* Boisvert, left limits.

90TH WINNIPEG BATTALION OF RIFLES, Winnipeg, Man.—Capt. E. J. Steele who retired on the 20 April, 1894, has been permitted to retain rank on retirement.