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No. 12

MONTREAL, JUNE 1, 1895.

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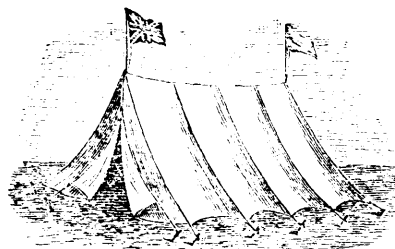
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THE CANADIAN

Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

VOL. X.
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MONTREAL, JUNE 1, 1895.

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All communications and remittances should be addressed to the editor, P. O. Box 2172, Montreal.

MONTREAL, JUNE 1, 1895.

Notes and Comments

Can there possibly be any intention on the part of the government to withhold the annual drill pay from the artillery this year? There is no doubt that the artillery is, all through, the most efficient arm of our service, and that is all the more reason why this year's drill season should not be allowed to pass by without the artillery performing any drill. It is easier to maintain corps in a state of efficiency, once efficiency is attained, than it is to attain it in the first place. The passing of a year's drill would mean a big drop in the efficiency of the artillery.

According to all reports the officers and non-commissioned officers

of the permanent corps, who have been sent to England for courses of instruction with the Imperial troops, are getting along satisfactorily. This sending of members of our permanent force to England appears, however, to be a great waste of public money, of which there is little enough for the militia these days, goodness knows. If the permanent force represented any considerable factor in the defensive force of the Dominion, or if this country made up its mind to drop the present militia system altogether, and indulge in the doubtful luxury of a regular army of native production, it would be money well spent to send officers and non-commissioned officers to England to get innoculated with the splendid traditions of the British army. We repeat that under the existing conditions the money spent in this trans-Atlantic excursion business is simply thrown away.

Doubtless the members of the permanently embodied militia who are sent to England acquire information and experience which would make them better qualified for service in a regular army than they were when they left Canada; but that is not what is wanted. True, many of the political heelers and social pets who have been pitchforked as officers into the permanently embodied corps require plenty of information and experience to qualify them for the positions they hold but seldom try to fill, but it is not of the kind they acquire with the Imperial troops.

The one great fault of too many of our permanently embodied mi-

litiamen is their proness to overlook their first and only duty, their *raison d'être*, their position as instructors of the rest of the Active Militia. They have so pleased themselves with contemplating the fiction that they are "regulars," that they are the first line of defence of the country, and all that sort of thing, that they flatter themselves that they are a considerable deal better than anybody else and try to put on airs altogether unsuitable to their position, and distinctly offensive to the real defensive force of the country. Scorning to acknowledge their positions as the paid instructors or assistants of the Active Militia, they too often assume an offensive superiority. After they come back from England this complaint is aggravated rather than ameliorated.

In view of the fact that but a very few officers of the school corps know how to deliver an elementary lecture or conduct a class of instruction, and that fewer appear to know how to draw up intelligent examination papers or award marks equally, our readers will agree upon the wisdom of the suggestion that a course at a normal school would be of infinitely more practical value to the average officer of the permanently embodied corps than a jaunt to Aldershot.

Another view of the case also presents itself. If these gentlemen have insufficient technical knowledge why should the country be put to the expense of enabling them to acquire it? They are well paid and the country is surely under no obligations to keep them posted on their

work. If they are not thoroughly capable there are plenty of others who are, or we have been misinformed as to the efficiency of the Royal Military College at Kingston.

The rifle shooting season appears to be fully opened in all parts of the country, and satisfactory reports of good shooting are being daily received from all corners of this broad Dominion. If the pace set at the start of the season is kept up we should see the best shooting at the D. R. A. meeting that has ever been seen at Ottawa. We wish that more attention were paid to shooting under service conditions, minus the return firing from the target, of course.

Route marching is another branch of military work that might well be taken up. It would interest the men and be of great practical value. One of the obvious advantages would be the practical knowledge the militiamen would acquire of the necessity of being properly shod. As it is one average city militia battalion is very faultily shod. The ordinary pavement boot is but a poor foot covering for even a moderately long walk on country roads.

The British militia is to be supplied with proper full dress head-dress by the government. The lead might well be followed in Canada. We believe that a proper representation of the fact would convince the Minister of Militia that it is a piece of sheer meanness to make the city corps buy their own busbies and helmets. As to the country corps they could do much more work in camp were they provided with helmets.

We shou'd like to hear the new Minister's intention with regard to the re-armament and re-equipment of the militia. The Minister must know that the force is armed with an antiquated and discredited rifle, and it is to be hoped that he will be impressed with the fact that no battalion in the country has the equipment for the men to carry their necessaries and ammunition in.

Reading a decision as to the new rifle, what has become of all the government Martini-Henrys which were sent over to England for conversion? While of an enquiring turn of mind, is sufficient attention

being paid to the question of providing suitable ranges for long range rifles?

An editorial in the *United Service Gazette* on the range question has a double interest for us owing to a reference therein to the Martini-Metford. The paragraphs in question read :

"Provision of better range accommodation, there is an increasing conviction, has become a most acute question. Loud as have been the complaints from time to time uttered, very little progress has been comparatively made, though of course it is admitted that something has been done. The importance of the Volunteers being armed with a weapon that will carry the same ammunition and have the same range as the one that is used by the Regular Army is fully recognised, and, therefore, greatly welcomed is the proposal to arm the former force with a new rifle by the conversion of the present rifle into a Martini-Metford by the substitution of the Metford barrel for the present Henry barrel. The unqualified satisfaction that would otherwise be felt at the intended change is greatly discounted by the certainty perceived that long-range rifles cannot be safely used on short rifle ranges, and that therefore the many latter which exist throughout the country will have perforce to be closed. Provision, wherever really required, of an adequate and safe range, both for the Regular and Reserve Forces, is regarded as an absolute and pressing necessity for proper musketry training. What it is asked, would be the use of troops, however well they might manœuvre, if, when they came in face of the enemy, they by their fire could inflict upon him but little loss?"

The same magazine has evidently hope of the CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE'S militia reform campaign having some effect for it says :

"From recent indications it is really hoped that there is a fair chance of the Canadian Militia being re-armed and re-equipped with the best rifle, the best field guns, and the best equipment obtainable. For years the Canadian Militia have, it is considered, been scurvily treated by the Government, and portions of the Canadian Press have not been slow to keep the public informed of the fact, but without much result. Latterly, however, the Canadian Military Gazette has taken the lead in a more systematic and persistent campaign, and, it is trusted, with some good effect. Very pertinent is thought to be the question raised as to what kind of a defensible position Canada would have found herself in if the recent small Anglo-French war cloud had developed into actual hostilities. Thoughtful Canadians, it is noted, are beginning to admit that Canada is rather too inclined to rely on the strong arm which is behind the Dominion and her sister Colonies.

None too soon, it is judged, is it for the improvement of the Canadian Militia to

be taken in hand, seeing that the Canadian Military Gazette roundly asserts that neither in organization or equipment has it advanced since 1885, the year of the outbreak of the North-West rebellion. Then the men and officers were ready; they always are and always will be; but the journal in question declares that they were as badly armed as any Chinese levies, as faultily equipped, and without any Transport, Hospital Service, or Commissariat. Some regiments called out had not a single uniform issued. There was not one properly shod or properly clothed corps sent to the front.

The ammunition, it is asserted, was bad, and the accoutrements so rotten that most of the rounds, and nearly all of the equipment, that the men should have carried had to be transported in wag-gons. When the force returned to Winnipeg, after five months' campaign, the uniforms were a combination of rags and sackcloth patches. The Japanese army in China has never faced a more disgracefully equipped force. Such strong language as this, it is thought, could hardly have been used, even allowing for a little possible journalistic exaggeration, without there was some considerable justification.

We beg to assure our esteemed contemporary that it need not make even a little allowance for exaggeration in connection with the MILITARY GAZETTE'S articles on the state of militia. Interest in the service with a bit of Canadian pride perhaps rather prevents us from making things quite as bad as they are. General Sir Fred Middleton or anybody else who was in the North-West will substantiate every word we have printed about the wretched condition of the equipment of the North-West Field Force.

Riflemen as Soldiers.

Colonel E. C. Farrington, inspector general of rifle practice of Maine, recently addressed the commissioned officers of the Second Regiment of Infantry of his state. The subject of his address was marksmanship; and, in the course of his remarks, he very vividly showed the superiority of riflemen as soldiers. Of this he says:—

"When the Guard came into camp last summer, I was standing on Water street, and one of the best drilled companies in the Guard started toward the grounds, and while I was admiring the splendid marching of the first three sets of fours, I saw the sharpshooters' and marksmen's badges glistening in the sunlight as they proudly moved on, when a young 'kid' on the sidewalk sang out, 'See the fellows in the rear!' I looked down the line, and marching out of step and time came a dozen or more soldiers, not a marksman's button shining, rifles askew, straggling on behind. I felt hurt. Such a splendid exhibition of military discipline marred by the inefficiency of a few men."

The foregoing remarks is additional testimony that good riflemen are the best soldiers.—Army and Navy Journal, N.S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Perennial Drills.

To the Editor *Canadian Military Gazette*.

Toronto is not the only place where the militia suffer from the perennial drill nuisance which was mentioned in one of your recent issues in connection with the Cumberland cup competitions. I have in mind another city where the militia are seldom given even a few week's rest, with the result that the weekly drills bring out less than a quarter of the real strength, and the men thus becoming used to staying away think less of absenting themselves on really important occasions than would otherwise be the case. You would, I am sure, do good service to several long-suffering corps if you would write down this practice of making a toil of what would be a pleasure if the drills were performed within a reasonable time each season, and the men left reasonably free for the rest of the year.

FATIGUE.

The following circular letter, which has been widely distributed, suggests a means of achieving the annual drill of all the militia:—

To the Commanding Officers of Rural Corps, *Canadian Militia*,

At a recent meeting of the officers of the ——— Battalion the undersigned were appointed to place before the Hon. A. R. Dickey, Minister of Militia and Defence, the views of the officers of this corps in favor of the annual drill of the whole force.

We found the Minister quite in accord with our views, and ready to adopt them if the appropriation by parliament be sufficient.

We view the matter as one almost vitally affecting the maintenance of the force, for reasons which we need not detail to officers who command rural corps, and have, therefore, experienced the disadvantages of the present system of biennial and sometimes triennial drill for those corps, and must realize that the present outlay does not produce results at all comparable with those which would be obtained with a comparatively small additional expenditure.

We therefore take the liberty of suggesting, as a means of strengthening the hands of the Minister in improving the status of the force, that you urge this matter upon your representative in the Commons, and any other members within your reach, with a view to obtaining, say \$175,000 increase in the militia appropriation, and, if the whole cannot be drilled in brigade camps a less sum, say \$150,000, to provide for regimental camps for the portion not brigaded, as a large proportion of the cost of transportation would then be saved. Or, a system of regimental camps might for a year or two be resorted to, which, by a large saving in cost of transportation, would admit of the training of a much larger quota.

As efforts will be made to reduce all estimates to the lowest possible figures, this year, we feel the more urgent need of making these representations in behalf of the Militia, for if our force is to be maintained in any degree of efficiency—recognizing, as all must, that in active service the rural corps are as useful as those of the cities—steps must be taken to overcome the injury inflicted by depriving rural corps of drill last year—an injury which ought not to be perpetuated and augmented by extending the deprivation through a second year.

Yours respectfully,

News of the Service.

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

EDITOR, CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE
P.O. Box, 387, Montreal, Que.

Halifax, N. S.

To Editor CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The Queen's birthday was celebrated here by the flagship "Crescent" (which had arrived in port at 11 a. m.) firing a "Royal Salute" at noon, the Royal Artillery firing a "Royal Salute" from the Saluting Battery and the remainder of the Imperial troops in Garrison lining the ramparts of the Citadel and firing the usual "Feu de Joie." The militia took no part in the celebration this year. The troops were under command of Col. Leach, V.C., Royal Engineers, General Moore being on leave in England.

We did not have long to wait for another chapter in the "Drill Shed Yarn." This chapter opens with the Government spending about \$1,000 in repairing the old *shell*, I should have said *shed*.

I will not be surprised if I see ere long a large number of the force in this district lay aside their *warlike trappings?* and seek some avocation where consistency is practised to a greater extent than it is in the militia department at head quarters.

Yours truly,

May 25th, 1895. GRAVELCRUSHER.

The first competition for places on the inter-maritime team took place at Bedford Friday 24th. The strong wind was blowing which was very tricky, making high scoring impossible. Out of 32 competitors only two reached 80 points. Black flies were very plentiful. The record was as follows:

	200	500	600	TL
Gunner J. McEachern, H.G.A.	26	27	27	80
" A. Morton, H.G.A.	25	29	26	80
Major Bishop, 83rd	24	26	29	79
Sergeant Longwell, 63rd	28	24	26	78
Gunner McAllum, H.G.A.	29	27	22	78
Staff Sergeant Harris, H.G.A.	25	25	27	77
Major Garrison, H.G.A.	24	29	24	77
Gunner Fader, H.G.A.	29	29	27	76
Private Burns, 63rd	27	24	25	76
Gunner Clarke, H.G.A.	35	38	24	75
Captain LeCain, 60th	26	22	26	74
Sergeant Melvin, H.G.A.	27	27	20	74
Sergeant Cressley, H.G.A.	27	27	20	74
Captain Adams, H.G.A.	27	29	26	73
Corporal Maxwell, H.G.A.	26	28	19	73
Captain Dimock, H.G.A.	28	27	18	73
Private McFreyer, 63rd	30	19	22	72
Sergeant Major Case, H.G.A.	28	22	20	70

British Columbia.

Victoria, May 18.—In practice at the Clover Point range on the 14th inst. Gunner A. Hunter, of the B.C.B.G.A., made a score which is the record for the range. Firing with the Martini-Henry at 200, 500 and 600 yards, he met with this unusual success:

200.	500.	600.
5155155—33	5555551—34	555551—34

The total for the three ranges was thus 101 out of a "possible" 105. Gunner

Hunter has for several years been one of the crack shots of the Garrison Artillery and he distinguished himself at Ottawa in 1893, when he won the Macdougall challenge cup against all comers. When he made the score above noted there were present, shooting with him, Sergeant Gibson, of the Royal Marine Artillery; Corporals McDougall, Goodwin and Lettice, Gunners Bailey and Ross of his own corps, all of whom vouch for the correctness of the record.

The Garrison Artillery Rifle Association at the adjourned annual meeting held this week, adopted a new constitution, re-elected Lieut.-Col. Prior and Lieut. Williams president and vice president, and chose Gunner H. G. Ross as secretary. The association was only established last summer, and has not yet commenced field operations, but will do so at once.

A cricket association also was formed this week in connection with the Garrison Artillery.

Shooting men here note with regret Captain H. H. Gray, who has for years been a representative of British Columbia on the council of Dominion Rifle Association, was not re-elected at the annual meeting and Captain Gray being resident at Ottawa, has been able to render many valuable services which the other representatives of B. C., being members of parliament only at the Capital for a few months each year, were not in a position to perform.

The council of the B.C.R.A. have voted a sum of money to Gunner John C. Chamberlain, of New Westminster, to meet the expense to which he will be put in going to Montreal to join this year's team for Bisley. This is a necessity whenever a British Columbian secures a place, as the average rifleman cannot bear this heavy expense in addition to taking the necessary three months' holiday.

Lieut.-Col. Joshua Wright, of the Forty-third Battalion, Ottawa, and Capt. Garland, late of the Ninety-sixth Battalion, Port Arthur, were in Victoria this week on business in connection with hydraulic mining operations on the Fraser, of which they have the supervision. They represent an Eastern syndicate, who have been attracted to British Columbia by the reports of rich territory here, and who propose to commence what may prove extensive operations by practical tests under the personal supervision of gentlemen like these, whose experience will be the best possible test.

St. John, N. B.

The County Riflemen held their first match in Drury Range, yesterday, Queen's birthday, for the corporation cup and a prize list of \$25. There were 25 competitors present. An unusually strong gusty right wind rendered high scoring almost impossible.

Staff-Sergt. W. A. Lordly, 62nd Fusiliers secured the cup and first money prize with a score of 87 points. The following

are the prize winner and scores :

	200	500	600	Total
W A Lordly, Staff-Sgt 62nd Fus.	27	32	23	87
M G B Henderson, Col-Sgt "	29	29	27	85
H Sullivan, Corp Rifles	29	28	25	82
J H McRobbie, Capt 8th Cav	27	32	22	81
Wm J Hunter	29	26	25	80
J T Hartt, Capt Ret	27	27	25	79
J Manning, Capt 62nd Fus.	30	20	23	73
L B Lordly Capt "	24	25	25	74
E B Manning, Pte Rifles	28	26	20	74
F H Hartt, Major 62nd Fus.	28	30	15	73
J O McKay	28	23	19	72

In re Sergt. Binmore's 99.

In shooting off a tie, for the D. R. A. medal, with Pte A. Longstroth in 1889. Capt. J. T. Hartt made 99 points with a possible at 600 yards. Tim Burus can authenticate this, also Major Bishop's century made in competition for places in the Inter-maritime Match at Bedford, last season.

Fredericton.

The Gleaner of the 21st has the following amusing account of a sham fight, which A Co. indulged in on the 21st May:

A SHAM FIGHT.

THE R.R.C.I. INDULGE IN A SHAM FIGHT TO-DAY.

The R.R.C.I. started on a march up the road this morning, with the attached company acting as an advanced guard. Each member carried 20 rounds of blank ammunition and this fact being made known a good many spectators followed them, for they knew they would witness a sham fight. Arriving at Fern Hill, about 4 miles from town, their expectations were realized. Here the Royal Regiment was evenly divided off, the right half company being commanded by Capt Chicic, while the left half was under the command of Lient. Macdonnell. Col. Gordon and Capt. Wadmore acted as umpires. There were a good many people present who never witnessed a sham fight before, and when the commandants of the different companies gave their men orders to advance and charge, these spectators began to feel a bit shaky about the knees and cold drops of sweat stood out like beads on their forehead. When bayonets clashed and firing commenced, they became almost frantic, and some climbed the trees while others beat a hasty retreat down the road away from the maddening thunders of war. The trees were bowed down with frightened spectators, as many as fifty being counted on one tree. They thought the game was up and they were praying that they might be spared to see home, dear ones and friends once more. However, they were finally assured there was no danger, that it was only a sham fight, and they came down from the trees breathing a sigh of relief. The fierce war waged. Captain Chicic's company fought nobly, but the Captain depended too much on strategy, which he employed successfully on several occasions. Lieutenant Macdonnell's men fought steadily on and with such perseverance, coupled with clever tactics, that Chicic's strategy prevailed but little against them. Seeing that his strategy availed not Captain Chicic got his men down to real hard fighting, but it was too late. They had already suffered a great loss and when Macdonnell's men, infuriated by their opponents renewed fire, began to charge, the Chicic faction became confused and were put to flight. The gallant Captain was arrested and taken prisoner with his hands tied behind his back. Some of his men escaped into the neighboring country, but most of them were made prisoners.

These sham fights are splendid things and are very instructive to the members at the attached company, for whose benefit they are gotten up. The fight over, the corps returned to barracks, the attached company acting as a rear guard.

Amherst N. S.

THE RIFLE.

Following are the scores made at Amherst, Kentville and Truro in the inter-maritime shooting on May 24th, 1895.

	200	500	600	Tl.
AMHERST.				
Lieutenant Bent 93rd.....	31	33	28	92
Lieutenant Rufes Carter, 93rd.....	30	22	20	72
Sergeant Blair Carter, 93rd.....	28	25	26	79
Sergeant Chas Lockait, 98rd.....	27	26	18	71
KENTVILLE.				
Captain J H Cox, K C H.....	31	28	26	85
Trooper Webster, K C H.....	29	31	28	88
Private Bassett, 68th.....	28	29	32	89
Captain Dodge, 68th.....	32	30	29	91
Private Bennett, 68th.....	29	28	26	83
TRURO.				
Sergeant Blair, (H.C.), 78th.....	30	27	30	87
Lieutenant Doler, 78th.....	30	25	29	84
Private Blackburn, 78th.....	28	28	26	82
Private McNutt, 78th.....	27	28	24	79
Private Black, 78th.....	27	29	20	76
Lieutenant Cribb.....	28	21	20	69

Lindsay.

The following are the scores made by those members of the rifle association who were at the weekly practice May 24th. The possible being 35 points at each range.

	200 yds	500 yds	600 yds	Tl.
J. A. Williamson.....	30	30	31	91
J. H. Oliver.....	31	31	21	83
D. Sinclair.....	28	25	27	80
Robt. Sylvester.....	29	27	23	79
Jas. Keith.....	24	24	30	78
Wm. Passmore.....	23	31	24	78
J. H. Southeran.....	23	30	22	75

—The Lindsay Warder.

Kingston.

KINGSTON, May 23rd—It has been definitely settled that the 14th P.W.O.R. are to take up their abode in the old artillery park barracks. Mr. J. Power, architect, has received instructions to inspect the barracks with the object of determining the cost of making such alterations as may be necessary to put the building in proper condition for the reception of the 14th. This looks as though the Militia department intended doing *something* towards providing a store-house for the clothing, arms and accoutrements of the local riflemen.

But it still looks as though the 14th will be compelled to be content with "all outside" for a drill shed, and the moon and stars for electric lights. The regiment marched to Artillery Park one evening recently, and put in the weekly battalion drill on the grass-grown barrack square. The officers afterwards expressed themselves as being tolerably well satisfied with the square as a parade ground, although what they are going to do for light is difficult to imagine, unless each member of the corps is requested to carry a candle to parade. At least a dozen electric lights would be required to properly illuminate the square, for drilling purposes.

The dozen artillery officers who recently attended a special short course of instruction in, range-finding, etc., at l'ôte du Pont barracks, have spoken very highly of Major Drury as an instructor, and have declared their appreciation of the great benefit to be obtained by taking a course of instruction with "A" Field Battery.

Major Coutlee, of the Winnipeg Field Battery, one of the officers referred to in the preceding paragraph, a veteran of the Northwest campaign, and may be said to have had the honor of opening the engagement at Batoche, on May 9th, 1885, although "Gatling Gun Howard," was the first man who fired a shot at the enemy, on that "beautiful May morning" ten years ago. But not a man of General Middleton's column will forget the ringing cheer that the troops gave to the Winnipeg battery, as the column opened ranks, to permit of the passage of the guns, which went by at a gallop, to the head of the column, to fire a signal shot to the steamer Northcote, which had been attacked on her way down the river, and was making signals for assistance. That shot—though it was only a blank—was the first that was fired by either side at Batoche.

"A" Battery and the 14th P. W. O. R. will be the only corps taking part in the military display here to-morrow—the Queen's birthday.

The 14th paraded this evening at the drill shed and practised firing the *feu de joie*. The regiment will parade to-morrow at 8.45 a. m. at the drill shed, and will march to the fair grounds, where "A" Battery will be met. The troops will be formed into line, and the 14th will fire the *feu de joie*. Afterward the royal salute will be fired by the battery, and the line will give three cheers for the Queen. Then the troops will march past the saluting base—the 14th in column, in quarter-column, and at the double and "A" Battery at the trot, and then at the gallop. This will conclude the military portion of the celebration, and the corps will march off the grounds together, "A" Battery breaking off at some convenient point along the line of march.

The celebration committee has granted \$100 to the 14th, for turning out to assist in the demonstrations. The money will be divided among the six companies.

Mr. James Thompson, liquor dealer, has given a barrel of lager beer, to the 14th, so that the riflemen may drink the health of her Majesty, the Queen.

VEDETTE.

Toronto.

The 24th May, 1895, is a thing of the past, and the season's drill of Toronto's three regiments has been brought to a close. The parades, like all spring parades, have been well attended, although cynical ones sometimes ascribe this to the holiday outing each corps takes at the close of the season's drill, and likens each parade to the attendance of Sunday school scholars for the few Sundays preceding the annual picnic.

The anniversary of Batoche was fittingly celebrated by the garrison church parade on Sunday, 12th May.

Following the spell of fine weather that all had been enjoying, the cold dark Sunday of the parade was decidedly un-

pleasant alike to spectators and participants.

The various corps fell in at their respective headquarters, and after all preliminaries were completed moved to the position assigned to them. The head of the column rested on King street, near York, the rear extending to John street.

The advance sounded at 3:15 when the brigade moved off in the following order and strength:

Brigade staff, Lieut.-Col. Buchan, acting D.A.G.; Col. Sir Casimir Gzowski, A.D.C. to the Queen; Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, Inspector of Cavalry; Deputy Surgeon-General Strange, Deputy Surgeon-General Ryerson, Veterinary Surgeon Captain Hall, Captain Williams, R.C.D., Captain A. T. Kirkpatrick, 14th P.W. O.R., Lieut. Laurie, R.C.I.

Royal Canadian Dragoons, under command of Captain Forester, 51 strong.

Governor-General's Body Guard, under command of Major Denison, 104 strong.

Toronto Field Battery, under command of Lieut. Myles, 32 strong.

No. 2 Co. R.C.R.I., under command of Lieut. Cartwright, 76 strong.

2nd Queen's Own Rifles, under command of Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, 661 strong.

10th Royal Grenadiers, under command of Lieut.-Col. Mason, 557 strong.

48th Highlanders, under command of Lieut.-Col. Davidson, 434 strong.

The route lay along King to Yonge to Shuter and thence to Massey Hall, which was used by the military for the first time.

The service was conducted by Prof. Clark of Trinity College, and the musical portion of the services, assisted by the band of the 48th, who furnished the duty band for the occasion.

The chair was occupied by Mayor Kennedy, and the officers and staff-sergeants occupied seats on one side of the stage, the duty band being on the other.

The Permanent Corps, Guards, Battery and Q.O.R. occupied the west side of the ground floor, and the eastern side was taken up by the Grenadiers and Highlanders, leaving both galleries clear for ticket-holders.

The service was that of the English church, and was concluded by the national anthem.

The column fell in on Shuter street for the return march, and moved via Yonge, College and Queen street avenue to the armories, where the regiments whose headquarters were there broke from the parade, the remainder keeping on to their respective headquarters.

The route was lined by immense crowds upon whom the unseasonable weather seemed to exercise no altering effect.

The palm for appearance and marching goes easily to the Royal Canadian Dragoons, whose completeness of attire showed the effects of the other corps to a marked degree.

The appearance of No. 2 Co. would have been improved if the men had been served out with gloves, and a little moderation used in the swinging of the arms.

Each man seemed to be working hard in this respect.

The trumpeters of the Body Guards were conspicuous by very natty gauntlets, which by the way did not seem to be indulged in by the rest of the corps.

The column marching of the Q.O.R. was spoiled by the necessity of each company having to trail from two to eight files in the rear. Half companies would have just suited them.

Surgeon Major Strange's handsome uniform excited the admiration of all beholders.

Lieut. Gov. Kirkpatrick and party, stationed at the corner of King and Bay, received the salute of the majority of the companies. Some officers, however, were not quite as wide-awake as they might have been.

The nondescript group of non-commissioned officers and privates of rifle infantry and cavalry who occupied a place in the columns on the return home excited the curiosity of quite a few who were not aware that they had been doing duty as ushers.

The Q.O.R. band was never in better form and turned out 47 strong. Its music was a feature of the parade although the marching was spoiled by the band sergeant's inability to step out, and often causing the front rank to assume the appearance of a bow.

From a spectacular point of view the parade was a treat, but this parade showed more looseness and carelessness than any of its predecessors.

All three regiments seemed to have a good share of recruits, as the marching and dressing in many cases was careless, and loose, and conspicuous by the absence of attention to detail which used to particularize the regiments of this city.

Each regiment seemed to have its own way of doing things.

The pioneers of the Q.O.R. moved along with an interval of a pace between each man, those of the Grenadiers and 48th marched by the touch.

The Q.O.R. band was in open formation, those of the Grenadiers and 48th in close. In the 48th the bugle band precedes the brass but follows it in the other two regiments.

In the Q.O.R. the ambulance corps moved in open formation of fours in rear of the centre of the column. In the Grenadiers they moved in close formation of fours and in rear of the directing flank, and in the Highlanders they were extended in single line with an interval similar to that of the pioneers of the Q.O.R.

Some of the officers of the 48th seemed to be in a competition as to who wears the shortest kilt. If the contest continues the interest developed promises to be immense.

The largest parade of the 48th Highlanders was that of Monday, the 20th May, when they paraded for the first time at the old Upper Canada College.

The regiment paraded in heavy marching order, and when the parade was handed over to Lieut.-Col. Davidson by Major Macdonald as acting adjutant, 454

of all ranks were on parade.

Lieut.-Col. Davidson made a short speech in reference to the quarters which they were leaving, and which were brim-full with pleasant recollections of the good work accomplished in the past and also to the quarters to which they were going, which would be better suited to the requirements of the regiment.

Headed by the band which played "Auld Lang Syne" the regiment marched to the armories, where shortly after each company was fairly domiciled in its future quarters.

The outings of the three regiments this year promises to be the most successful for many years.

The Q.O.R. left Toronto by steamer Cibola on Thursday evening about 10 p.m., and reached the historic camp ground at Niagara shortly after midnight. There they will spend the 24th, 25th and 26th May, reaching Toronto on the morning of the 27th.

The Grenadiers left Toronto on the morning of the 24th, proceeding by train to Collingwood where they will stay until Saturday night, enjoying the best that Collingwood can afford.

The Highlanders left Toronto on the night of the 23rd via the C.P.R. from North Toronto station for Windsor, arriving there about 7 o'clock the next morning. They paraded exceptionally strong, and never since the formation of the regiment looked better than they did while on the march to the station.

Each regiment's departure was witnessed by enormous crowds, from the size and enthusiasm of which one would think the mission of the departing regiments was much more serious than that of seeking pleasure.

In the next issue I intend giving a short sketch of the programme carried out by each of the corps.

At the Rifle Ranges.

The heavy shower of rain at noon on Saturday, May 18th, kept a lot of riflemen from visiting the Long Branch rifle ranges. Those who went out, however, were rewarded by excellent shooting weather, as it brightened up about 2 o'clock. The atmosphere was exceedingly clear, but a right front wind prevented much heavy scoring. A spoon competition enlivened the proceedings at the targets of the Toronto Rifle Association. The top scores are as follows at 200, 500, and 600 yards: Lieut. Miller, Q.O.R., 29, 30, 32; total, 91. Captain Orchard, 48th, 29, 33, 29; total, 91. Lieut. Elliott, 12th, 33, 30, 26; total, 89. Lieut. Davidson, Q.O.R., 25, 29, 34; total, 88. The spoon was won by Mr. Miller, as he made the highest score at the 600 yards range, although he was tied by Capt. Orchard in the total. The two hundred yards range was opened, which was a great convenience.

A grouty old general, after making his will, called his servant, and remarked, "Michael, I've left you in my will all the imprudence I possess."

Michael. "Faith, I'm glad to see that by your generosity I inherit the greater part of your estate."

"Well, well, Michael, you've come into your inheritance remarkably soon."

Quebec.

25th May 1895.

Sunday the 12th inst., proving anything but agreeable as regards the weather a fairly steady rain coming down during the morning, resulted in small parades for divine service. The Q. O. C. H. and the 8th R.R. attended service at the Methodist Church, and the 9th at the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, St. Sauveur.

The 8th Royal Rifles proceeded to St. Joseph de Levis on the afternoon of the 13th inst., for rifle practice. The championship of the Battalion was won by Private G. Campbell of D. Company carrying with it a prize of \$10.

The prize for the best team of five men was won by D. Company with a score of 337 as follows:—

Private G. Campbell	70	
Corporal A. E. Swift	69	
Private P. McKean	68	
Private McGreevy	65	
Corporal D. Watson	65	337

Second place was taken by F. Company with a total of 300 points.

A commanding officer's inspection of the 8th Royal Rifles took place on the evening of the 17th inst. The parade was very good and several movements gone through under the command of Lieut.-Col. Geo. G. White. Majors G. E. A. Jones and J. S. Dunbar also put the regiment through the manual and firing exercise and the bayonet exercise respectively.

The annual meeting of the 8th R. R. Rifle Association was held on the 17th inst., after the parade had been dismissed. It was decided to enter two Martini-Henry teams and one Snider team in the League Matches.

At a meeting of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars held recently a Rifle Association was formed in connection with the Squadron, and a committee appointed. The following are the office bearers: President, Major Hethrington; Vice-President, Capt. R. E. W. Turner; Secretary, Sergt. Barrow; Treasurer, Sergt. H. E. Scott. Committee, Regt. Sergt.-Major Gore, Sergt.-Major McWilliam, Sergts. D. Zues, Murphy and Fry.

"A" Troop of the Q. O. C. H. under the command of Capt. R. E. W. Turner, took a ride round the Island of Orleans, leaving Quebec on the 22nd inst., they returned on the afternoon of the 25th. Capt. Turner is one of the most energetic and hard working officers in the Squadron and is always to be found on parade.

The Royal Canadian Artillery and the 8th Royal Rifles attended service at the Cathedral, on Sunday, the 19th inst. The turnout was good and viewed by a large number of the citizens.

The question of the annual drill pay of the Q. O. C. H. appears to be doubtful. No allowance has yet been provided and as the Squadron has completed its dismounted drill, unless the matter is favorably considered in the near future the

situation will not be a pleasant one for those directly interested.

The annual inspection of the 8th Royal Rifles and the 9th Battalion took place on Thursday, the 23rd inst. The weather was perfect for the work to be gone through and the inspection was viewed by several thousands of spectators.

The first named corps paraded in front of the drill hall and the latter in the hall. At two thirty both corps marched out headed by their respective bands and with fixed bayonets.

Upon arrival at the Plains both Battalions were drawn up in line with the 8th on the right. Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D.A.G., the inspecting officer arrived on the field at about three o'clock accompanied by a staff composed of Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, R.C.A., and Messrs. H. Cyril Thacker and Henri A. Panet of the same corps.

They were received with a general salute and then proceeded to inspect the battalions. The Brigade was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Roy. At the completion of this inspection the march past in column and quarter-column took place, the usual march past in double time for some reason was omitted.

At this point the battalions worked independent of one another. The 8th Royal Rifles were taken in charge by Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, R.C.A., accompanied by Mr. H. Cyril Thacker, and the 9th Bn. by Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G., accompanied by Mr. Henri A. Panet, R.C.A.

The former corps were put through a number of movements under the command of Lieut.-Col. Geo. R. White, after which Major G. E. Allen Jones put them through the manual and firing exercises and Major J. Secretan Dunbar through the sword bayonet exercise.

The 9th Bn. were put through a number of movements by Lieut.-Col. Evanturel and followed by some other officers of the same corps. The formation of a square was very well done.

The 8th and 9th then went through skirmishing drill, the former to the right of the field and the latter to the left.

On the whole the regiments may be congratulated upon their respective turn outs and the manner in which they acquitted themselves. Of course several minor details were not as good as might have been, but with the limited number of drills allowed and the fact that outside of street marching they get no outdoor work, due to drilling during the winter months, the results can be considered as satisfactory.

The popular Paymaster of the District, Lieut.-Col. Forrest was on hand to call the roll and see that all hands were present.

A detachment from the Royal Canadian Artillery did duty in the way of keeping the ground clear and needless to state performed their duty, which at times is not the most pleasant, in a very efficient manner.

In the evening the 8th R. R. had their annual dinner at the Garrison Club which proved a most enjoyable affair.

The band of the regiment furnished the music. The following officers of the corps were present:—Lieut.-Col. Geo. R. White, Majors G. E. A. Jones and J. S. Dunbar, Capt. W. C. H. Wood (Adjutant), Surgeons Ross and Parke, Capt. W. J. Ray, T. Argue, (Quartermaster) Geo. VanFelson, O. B. C. Richardson, C. J. Dunn, and Lieuts. W. A. Davidson, F. R. Hale, W. Champion, T. Dunn and Ives. Mr. Lamb, U. L., and F. O'Farrell both attached to the corps for the training. Among the guests were: Major Hethrington, Q.O.C.H., Major C. A. Pentland, R.L., Major A. A. Farley, Capt. Hudon and Mr. J. A. Benyon of the R.C.A., as well as the staff namely, Lieut.-Cols Duchesnay and Forrest, and Messrs. H. C. Thacker and H. A. Panet.

The 24th. (Queen's birthday) proved quiet in military circles, the only event being the firing of a royal salute at noon by the Royal Canadian Artillery.

PATROL.

Montreal.

The Vics have been drilling hard all month, preparing for their inspection which takes place on June 1st, and the inspection by companies which came off on May 27th for the right half, and May 28th for the left half. All through the musters have been good and the hard work put in told well at the company inspections.

It will not be astonishing if this favorite corps comes out at top of the tree in the Sir Donald Smith competition; in fact there is no battalion which seems quite in good enough shape to touch their work.

Their church parade on Sunday, the 19th, was favored with as wretched weather as could very well have been, the men coming in for a drenching both in going and coming from church. The parade state showed 318 men present. Lt.-Col. Starke being in command.

The new band showed up very well and despite the rain led the regiment in right good style.

At the church the chaplain of the regiment, Rev. Canon Ellegood, preached a most suitable sermon to the regiment and large congregation present. Rev. G. Abbot-Smith assisted in the service and the musical part of the service was most appropriate.

When the service was concluded, the men fell in again in front of the church, and the march by St. Catherine, Windsor and Dorchester streets was made through the pouring rain, a good deal of the smartness of appearance being absent, as they entered the armory. In the hall upstairs Lieut.-Col. Starke addressed the men in a few words, thanking them for their attendance and dismissing them.

The Queen's birthday was very flat in Montreal from a military point of view. The only attempt in the way of a demonstration being the firing of the royal salute at St. Helen's Island by a detachment of the Garrison Artillery under command of Capt. W. N. King and Lieutenants E. N. Barton and A. W. P. Buchanan. The work was done in the usual good style, among those present being Lt.-Col. Matice, Lt.-Col. Turnbull and Major Radiger.

RE-ARMAMENT.

An Interesting Letter On the Subject Sent to The Minister of Militia.

Lieut.-Col. J. Pennington Macpherson, one of the best authorities on rifle shooting and many other military subjects in Canada, has written a most interesting letter to the Minister of Militia on the question of re-armament, enclosing the resolutions passed by the Ottawa Rifle Club. As the letter is on a matter of general interest to the force and contains much valuable information, we append it in full.

OTTAWA, 7th May, 1895.

DEAR SIR,—At the annual meeting of the Ottawa Rifle Club held on the 9th April last, the enclosed resolutions were unanimously passed and a committee was appointed to wait upon you and present them. This committee consisted of myself as convener, Colonels Anderson and Wright, Major Perley, Dr. George Hutchinson, Captains Sutherland, Gray and Winter, and Lieutenant Watters. In consequence of your unforeseen absence—with the cause of which we all deeply sympathise—we have been unable to see you for the above purpose until to-day, and as the annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association takes place to-morrow at which this question will undoubtedly come up, I take the liberty of placing before you in the form of a letter the views which I believe the members of the militia force entertain with regard to an immediate and thorough re-arming of the force.

After the fullest consideration, and upon the advice of Major-General Herbert, Mr. Patterson came to the conclusion that the time had arrived when this re-arming could no longer be delayed. To provide a sufficient sum of money for the purpose, without unduly increasing the militia estimates, he decided to dispense with the annual drill of the rural battalions. Although this was an unusual step, it was concurred in by those most interested because they realised how utterly unable they would be armed as at present with the old and obsolete Snider-Enfield rifle, to cope with an enemy armed with a weapon of modern precision. When it was announced that the Martini-Metford had been selected as the new rifle, the force was pleased, although the majority would probably have been better satisfied if the choice had fallen on an up to date magazine rifle, but the rifles which were received were not the Martini-Metford, but a Henry barrel with a Metford groove and a Martini breach action. They were heavier than the Martini-Henry by one pound, and heavier than the Martini-Metford by $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound, and, the extra weight being altogether in the barrel, the balance of the rifle was moved too far forward. When those defects were pointed out, the delivery of the remainder of the rifles was stopped. There therefore remains at the disposal of the department the unexpended balance of the money voted for the purchase of new rifles, and the object of these resolutions is to press upon you the desirability of not allowing it to lapse.

The resolutions recommend the Lee-Metford as the best rifle to adopt. This being the rifle of the British army it was impossible to recommend any other, but the discussion has brought out in the newspapers many expressions of opinion both in favour of and against this rifle, and also a recommendation that a committee of experts should be commissioned to enquire into and report upon a suitable rifle for the force. This sugges-

tion has often been made, and should you desire more information than is now in the possession of the department, it could be readily obtained in this way.

Every sensible man recognises that vigorous and timely preparation is the only possible guarantee against the horrors of war. It is a form of insurance, the annual premium of which is one of the cheapest investments in which our money could be placed. It is always the unexpected that happens, and if war should suddenly arise in what condition are we to defend ourselves? Of modern arms of precision we have absolutely none. Quebec, our strongest fortification, is armed principally with cast-iron smooth bore 32 and 24 prs. and 32 pr. carronades, arms that could not contend for an hour against an iron-clad vessel of modern type, and the citadel would be powerless against a battery of modern guns of position placed on the opposite shore. Our men are armed with the obsolete Snider, a weapon with a muzzle velocity of only 1,100 feet per second and not reliable beyond 500 yards, whilst every other nation has a small bore magazine rifle with a muzzle velocity of over 2,000 feet per second and sighted to over 2,000 yards. Should a contest arise, our men would be destroyed before they could arrive at a distance sufficiently near their enemy to effectively use their rifles. Our field artillery are better off, but there are not enough batteries and they have no waggons. In fact, we are practically helpless before a powerful enemy.

The nation with which we are most likely to have a war is, of course, the United States; and joined together as we are by the closest commercial ties, speaking the same language, and many of our people joined to theirs by the nearest and dearest relationships of life, such a war would be more than ordinarily horrible. Many persons think that there is no possibility of its ever occurring. If that were a matter of certainty, the militia expenditure might almost altogether cease. But is it a matter of certainty? Probably it might be nearly so, if only the voices of their best men were heard. The United States is, however, not homogeneous. Amongst its citizens are representatives of every nation in Europe, and many of them from the lowest and most revolutionary classes of those nations; and the fact that the American politicians find it to their advantage to occasionally "twist the lion's tail" indicates that amongst the electorate there are a large number of people who would rejoice over the humiliation of Great Britain and that the politicians bid for their votes by pandering to their wishes.

When the United States declared war against Great Britain in 1812, the ostensible cause was the famous orders in council issued in retaliation for the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon. These orders were annulled five days later, but it took some weeks for the information to reach the United States. The declaration of war was not however withdrawn, because the real cause of hostilities was the desire to obtain possession of Canada. We shall ever remember with gratitude that this unprincipled invasion of an unoffending people was strongly opposed by many members of Congress; that delegates from several counties in New York protested at Albany against it; that, the day war was declared, the shipping in the harbour of Boston displayed their flags at half-mast in token of mourning; and that the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island refused to contribute their quota of militia. Still, that war went on and it was not the fault of the democracy of the United States that the bones of the Canadians were not mixed with the ashes of their habitations.

When, in November, 1861, Messrs,

The Prince of Wales had a fair muster at the ranges on the holiday for their regimental target practice. The 65th Battalion put in their government target practice on the 23rd, remaining all day at the Cote St. Luke ranges. Some pretty good shooting was done and this battalion expect to have a very fair team on the ranges this season. Captain Pelletier has undertaken the coaching of the men and we hope he will succeed in his undertaking.

The competition this year for the Duke of Connaught's flag by the cadets will take place on June 12. The competition will likely be between the St. Louis College boys and the Highland Cadets, as it is asserted the present holders of the flag—the Jesuit college boys—have notified the D.A.G. that they will not compete this year.

At the Ranges.

On the 18th some 230 men belonging to the different regiments put in their Government target practice. There were 25 men from the Prince of Wales Rifles, 128 from the Vics, 70 from the 6th and 26 from the 65th. The ranges were 5 shots each at 100, 200, 300 and 400 yards.

The following made scores of 60 points or over:

1ST PRINCE OF WALES.	
Sergt. Patterson.....	63
3RD VICTORIA RIFLES.	
Pte. Russor.....	63
Sergt. McGill.....	62
Corpl. Harrison.....	61
Pte. Roy.....	60
Pte. Savage.....	60

By special permission of the Executive of the Canadian Military Rifle League the Montreal teams fired the first match on May 29th. The following are the team scores only. We will give the detail of the scores in our next with those made by the other teams:

MARTINI SERIES.

Victoria Rifles, 1st team.....	851
Prince of Wales, 1st team.....	823
6th Fusiliers, 1st team.....	778
5th Royal Scots, 1st team.....	756
Garrison Artillery, 1st team.....	745
1st P. W. Rifles, 2nd team.....	698
1st P. W. Rifles, 3rd team.....	593
3rd Vics, 2nd team.....	527
6th Fusiliers, 2nd team.....	454
5th Royals, 2nd team.....	374

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

	200	300	400	TOTAL
Sgt.-Major Currie, 5th.....	32	33	32	97
Lt. McAdam, 3rd Vics.....	30	32	34	96
Sgt. J. Drysdale, 1st P.W.R.....	30	32	33	95
Pte. Binmore, 3rd Vics.....	30	28	34	92
Pte. D. Finlayson, 1st P. W. R.....	32	33	26	91
Pte. D. Robertson, 3rd Vics.....	30	29	31	90
Sgt. T. Clark, 1st P.W.R.....	32	31	27	90

The competition for first among the teams was very keen. The Prince of Wales team, with Col. Hood as a coach, led at 200 yards and held their lead well at 300, being 9 points over the Vics, the next highest team. The fine shooting of the Vics at 400 yards, however, was too much for the Prince of Wales men, who dropped to second place.

The competition between the teams of these two corps promises to be very keen, and it is to be regretted that the Vics have not entered a 3rd team in the League matches.

SNIDER SERIES (200, 400, 500 YARDS)

Grand Trunk Rifle Ass., 1st team..	809
" " " " 2d " ..	688
Montreal Garrison Artillery, 3d team	391
" " " " 2d " ..	366
" " " " 1st " ..	337

Mason and Slidell, commissioners of the Southern Confederacy, were taken from the decks of the British steamer *Trent* by an armed body of marines sent from the U. S. man-of-war, *San Jacinto*, war was regarded as inevitable. Large numbers of troops were sent from England and placed in garrison in the principal cities and towns of Canada; corps of militia were formed in every locality, and all arrangements were made to protect the country. Happily, their services were not required, and Canada was spared the terrible calamity of being the battle ground of the two contending forces. The country was, however, thoroughly aroused to its danger, and a commission was appointed to prepare a plan of defence. Their report recommended, amongst other things, that an active force of 50,000 men should be raised, the usual period of training to be 28 days. Upon this report, the Macdonald-Cartier administration introduced in 1862 a bill providing for an annual expenditure of \$1,000,000. The country had, however, gone asleep again, the bill was rejected and the ministry resigned. This rejection caused the greatest disappointment in Great Britain, and Canadians were charged with a disinclination to defend themselves the moment their pockets were touched, and with being signally wanting in those instincts of liberty which urge a free people to fly to arms on the least surmise of danger from foreign enemies. We were told that the only solution that could be offered for so strange a fact was that we had learned to trust to others for the performance of services for which weaker and less wealthy populations are wont to rely exclusively upon themselves, and that there was a disposition to treat the question of defence as one in which the colony had only a very secondary and indirect interest. We were warned that Great Britain had neither the will nor the power to send a force sufficient to protect the frontier of Canada; that if we were to be defended at all, we must make up our minds to bear the greater part of the burden of our own defence: that the choice lay between being a self-governed commonwealth or a subjugated territory of the United States; that the exposure of Canada to foreign invasion was a secondary matter to Great Britain, but to Canada herself it was life or death. These words are as true and as pertinent to-day as they were in 1862, and there is but one opinion as to the desirability of placing the country in such a state of reasonable preparedness that we may hope to be able to defend it with success. This is the only practical argument that will have weight with a powerful enemy and make him pause beforehand and count cost.

In the event of Canada being invaded there is no doubt but that the whole resources of the British Empire would be put forth to repel the attack, but Britain alone could not provide the men necessary to defend the country. The strong armies which must be arrayed against the enemy must come from the people of Canada themselves. It is not necessary that a standing army should be raised, or that we should engage in an expenditure beyond the ability of the country to meet; but such measures should be taken as would enable Canada to put forth her strength in the case of any sudden emergency. We should remember the words of Lord Palmerston, one of the ablest statesmen that Great Britain has ever produced: "If you want to be on terms of perfect friendship with a neighbouring power—a power of great military and great naval resources—if you want to preserve your independence, and, at the same time, your friendship with that power, you can only accomplish that object by being perfectly prepared to defend yourself from attack. It is not necessary that you should anticipate attack, but it should not be a part of

your policy to say 'I will only prepare myself for defence when I see an attack coming.' It ought to be the constant attitude of a country that wants to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours and to hold that position in the world which its importance and dignity require, not to be prepared for aggression but to be constantly in a state of efficient defence."

In the event of war, the brunt of the fight would have to be borne by the Canadian Militia. It has been so in the past and must be so in the future. When the war of 1812 broke out, there were only 1,450 regular soldiers in Upper Canada, and 3,000 in Lower Canada. When General Hull crossed over to Sandwich with an army sufficient, as he expressed it, "to look down all opposition," he was met and driven back, and Sir Isaac Brock followed him to Detroit and compelled him to surrender with 2,500 men, 2,500 stand of arms, 33 cannon, and large quantities of ammunition, provisions, and other stores. In this undertaking, Brock had under his command only 1,350 men. Of these, 330 were regulars and the remainder militia and Indians. At Queenston Heights, where Brock lost his valuable life, the desperate fight at the landing was maintained by two companies of the 49th regular and 200 men of the York militia. The forces in the battle in the afternoon of the same day, in which General Sheaffe drove the Americans over the cliff and compelled 950 men to surrender, was composed of the 41st, two companies of the 49th, and detachments of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th Lincoln Militia, Major Merritt's yeomanry cavalry, and a portion of Captain Swayzie's militia artillery. The capture of Ogdensburg was effected by Colonel Macdonell of the Glengarry Fencibles, with 320 of his men and 160 regulars; and history does not record a more noble fight than that of Chateauguay, where a well equipped force of 5,000 Americans was driven back by the Voltigeurs and Beauharnois militia under the brave de Salaberry. These were glorious deeds of arms of which we have every reason to be proud, but could we repeat them with the present inequality of arms? We have seen Toronto twice in the possession of an American army; we have seen them control the whole peninsula of Ontario from Amherstburg to Burlington Heights; we have seen the whole country from St. Johns to Montreal, and from Montreal to Quebec held by their troops. Could even an Isaac Brock or a Guy Carleton drive them back with the old Snider, if history should repeat itself to-day?

In 1861, the Northern and Southern States entered into a fratricidal struggle which cost thousands of millions and hundreds of thousands of lives, and we need not expect that such an advance in civilization has been made since then that another invasion of Canada is out of the question. Causes similar to those which have brought about hostilities in the past might bring about like results in the future, and a quarrel over the fisheries or seal questions might offend that delicate sentiment termed "national honour" and bring about a renewal of the deplorable struggle. If it should unhappily occur, the conditions would be entirely changed. Since their civil war, the United States have increased in population by over 30,000,000 of people, and their powers of offense have increased in proportion. During the same period of time, our population has also increased but not to the same extent, and we have retrograded in our powers of defence, having still in our hands the same identical weapons we had then, but now obsolete and inefficient compared with the rifles they possess, and hopelessly deteriorated by over a quarter of a century's use and abuse.

The one desire which animates all the members of the militia, from the major-general commanding down to the pri-

vate in the ranks, who are pressing for the arming of the force with the best possible rifle, is a desire to preserve the country from the horrors of war by timely preparation, and to maintain our friendship with our neighbours by being perfectly prepared against attack, and we sincerely hope that the government will see its way towards taking this matter up in a vigorous manner and in following the advice which has been given and repeated by every major-general who has commanded the force.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. PENNINGTON MACPHERSON,
Lieut.-Colonel.

• The Japan-China War.

What is Said of the Treaty in Europe and America.

The Naval and Military Record, Portsmouth, Eng., says: On the authority of Li Hung Chang's son-in-law we learn that the Chino-Japanese peace terms have been agreed upon. So extraordinary are these conditions that there is a reluctance on the part of Englishmen to unreservedly accept them as correct. Yet it is certain that peace has been concluded. Japan was not expected to be very modest in her demands from the conquered Chinese, but we confess that we were not prepared for the very amazing requests that have been made. In addition to the independence of Corea, Japan intends to strip China of "all the conquered places," to retain the territory east of Liao River, and to permanently occupy Formosa. A war indemnity of one hundred million dollars is to be paid, and an offensive and defensive alliance is to be maintained between China and Japan. These are remarkable conditions. One only regrets that Japan has stopped short at these claims, for the more greedy the conquerors shew themselves the greater will be the necessity for spoiling Japan's little game of territorial aggrandisement. The independence of Corea and the war indemnity of £20,000,000 cannot be objected to on any ground. Indeed, the indemnity is rather small, being only about half the amount originally demanded by the victors. What first strikes us as most singular in these conditions is the absence of any stipulation for opening China to trade. Some days ago this was said to be one of the sopas to be generously thrown to European Powers, although it was stated at the time that Japan could have nothing to gain, and much to lose, by encouraging the growth of manufacturing industries in China. If Japan ever intended to demand the importation of machinery, and the opening of China to the trade of the world, it has evidently ceased to press this condition, on the ground, probably, that as China will become a greater market for Japanese wares, it would be folly to foster home competition. Consequently the Treaty of Peace is robbed of the small good it was expected to contain, and is nothing more than a document for enriching Japan and increasing her power as a nation. We have, therefore, to inquire what these demands are, and how far they will affect the interests of England and other European Powers in the Far East.

If the "conquered places" come permanently into the possession of Japan, they would give that aggressive Power a considerable strip of land of great importance strategically. Japan would hold Port Arthur on one side of the Gulf of Pechili, and Wei-hai-wei on the opposite shore. It would have the southern half of Manchuria and a number of islands, including Formosa, Japan would command the Gulf of Pechili and be within easy distance of Peking. It would ever be a reminder of China's humility, and become a menace to peace in the East. The almost impregnable fortification of Wei-hai-wei would be in the hands of Japan, and from this place the Japanese would possess a fair command on land. The occupation of Wei-hai-wei alone would be a danger to peace, for so long as the arsenal remains in the occupation of Japan, it would be easy to pick a quarrel with China when the Japanese are so minded, and thus find an excuse for obtaining more territory. Once let Japan obtain a foothold in China, and it will continue to encroach upon the enemy's country. There will be ample opportunities for the Japanese to render themselves particularly aggressive. On the grounds of peace, therefore, it is undesirable that the victors should secure such a firm footing in China as is proposed. England has much at stake in China, and we know that our interests there will speedily be on the wane if Japan can exercise any influence against us or any other European nation. But but we are chiefly concerned in the fate of Formosa. To place the Formosa Channel permanently under the control of Japan would be as serious a blow to our interests in the East as can be well imagined. It is too near Hong-kong to be agreeable. We are by no means unfavourably disposed towards Japan, but we are not anxious to have her as a near neighbour. Formosa, with its splendid natural harbours, would give Japan immense advantages in the event of a war between England and Japan. Not only England, but France and America, cannot look with complacency upon Japan's grasping policy.

Victory is not likely to be an unmixed blessing to the Japanese. Because they have beaten the hapless Chinese, who had not the courage of a sparrow in some of the so-called engagements, they have already begun to imagine that they can defy and challenge, if need be, all other Powers. This vaunted superiority is likely to develop rather than to diminish in the future, and soon the Japanese will endeavour to grasp at maritime supremacy in the Northern Pacific if it gains the strategical positions that have been conceded to it by Li Hung Chang. But we almost fancy that when that astute statesman made such sweeping concessions to Japan, he must have "winked the other eye." He must have been conscious that the more he conceded to the Japanese the more dissatisfied other Powers would be, and might carry their disfavour to the extent of preventing Japan demanding such exorbitant terms. We can hardly believe the conditions of peace will receive European sanction, for Japan has made claims which, if granted, must ultimately lead to serious interference with European and American trading interests in the East. We have little doubt that the offensive and defensive alliance of China and Japan will eventually have this effect. It is curious to reflect that the gallant little Japs should propose to become the defenders of the chicken-hearted Chinese and also be prepared to receive assistance from the miserable untrained Celestials should Japan be attacked. Becoming sworn brothers after a fight is nothing to

this. And yet it is of the greatest importance. Under Japanese influence the allies may become awkward customers. Besides, the victors might, under the pretext of friendship, speedily occupy a commanding position in China, and might easily graft a sort of Zollverein upon the offensive and defensive alliance, and thus hamper European merchandise to the advantage of the growing manufactures of Japan. Altogether, in the conditions of peace, Japan has been a little too selfish, and has made them as objectionable as possible to European nations.

The Army and Navy Gazette London, Eng.:—The international struggle for political predominance in the Far East, to which the Chino-Japanese War has been the prelude, is now about to begin. The Japanese are yet very reticent, and doubtless have imposed similar reticence upon the Chinese plenipotentiaries, so that the terms of peace are not yet definitely known. Korea is to be independent. If Japan is to retain her hold on Manchuria, it will be only, we may assume, until the war indemnity has been paid. Captain John Ingles is of opinion that it is impossible for Japan to relinquish Port Arthur. "The end of the Lio-Tung Peninsula—about thirty-five miles in extent—is an ideal strategic position," he says, "including as it does, the whole of Port Arthur—the Sebastopol of the East, with its harbours, docks, yards, forts, and appliances for making and nurturing a navy, and I do not think that Count Ito or any Japanese prime minister would have the courage to propose that it should be given up." How will Russia regard the situation? Formosa, too, is to become Japanese property, bringing this rising Power nearer to our outpost of Hong Kong. Shall we be long content with these changed circumstances? And then it is said China and Japan are to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, though later reports omit to mention this important item of the conditions. Would this mean that the Army and Navy of the Celestial Empire would be taken in hand by Japanese officers, and that the vast latent power of China under educated control would be reorganised and prepared for a far greater struggle? The effect of a Japanned China in the destinies of the Pacific cannot be estimated, but this is apparently a factor which will now have to be reckoned with. It cannot be said that with the publication of the terms of peace the new Eastern Question is settled, or that the horizon in that direction is now free from clouds. Meantime Russia has already massed in those waters an immensely powerful naval squadron, and her military force at Vladivostok has been considerably increased. Germany, too, though her interests in the Far East are inconsiderable, is about to strengthen her force in Chinese waters.

Army and Navy Journal New York, U. S. A.

THE CHINESE SURRENDER.

Immediately after the fight in Yalu Bay the Journal pointed out the probability that in the settlement of peace when it came Japan would require the cession of Formosa, and if the terms of peace which have been announced are correctly given that acquisition is the most important fruit of her victories. The independence of Corea was from the first a necessary consequence of China's defeats, but the absolute cession of any territory on the mainland, like that East of the Liao River, is a step so fraught with possibilities of trouble in the future that it is difficult to believe in its ultimate benefit to Japan, even should Russia consent. Newchwang is an important port, and its

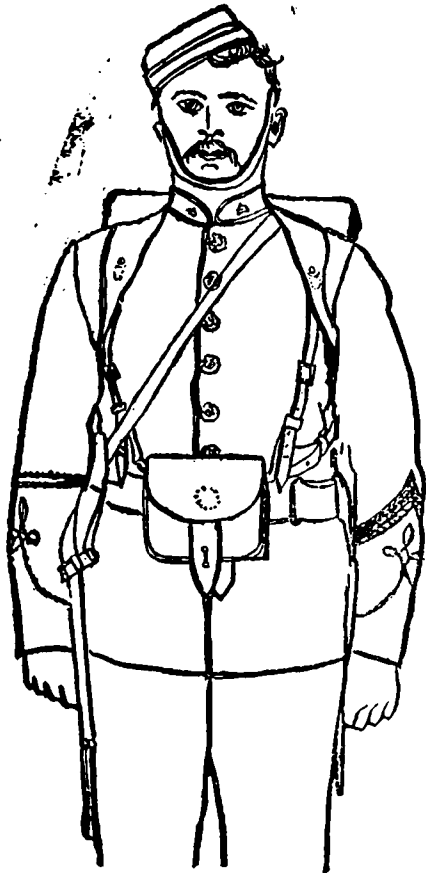
export of provisions to other Chinese ports has been larger, but it is not large enough to justify the establishment of an Oriental Alsace-Lorraine to vex the Chinese and stimulate their government to such advances in offensive power as will eventually enable them to make serious reprisals. It would include Port Arthur and uncover the road to Peking as long as the Japanese can hold it, but it is only in a military sense that this cession would be a strong acquisition.

To the Chinese such a loss of territory in this particular locality would have serious consequences if the ceded lands reach to the Russian frontier, for it would not only cut them off from Manchuria, the birth place of the present dynasty, but alter in a profound manner the relations of China and Russia. The only activity China has shown in railroad building has been in this quarter, and has been directed toward counteracting the possible effects of the Trans-Siberian railway. If the Province of Kirin has been lost as well as that of Liaotung, the Chinese will have no Russian frontier in that direction, and perhaps the Russian government would not be unwilling to see this change take place. It is more probable, however, that the Japanese will not get Kirin, but confine their occupation to the sea-coast province of Liaotung if they make any permanent occupation of the mainland.

One result of Corea's independence under Japan's paternal guidance has never been noticed. It is the possibility of Corea's entrance among the important gold producing countries of the world. In spite of the industrial oppression which has existed under Corea's wretched misgovernment, that country has produced more than a million a year in this metal, and as the Japanese, among their other remarkable assimilations of civilized knowledge, have made themselves very skillful miners it is possible that under their management Corea's gold production may within ten or twenty years add ten millions to the world's yearly bullion product. Besides this the resources of the Liaotung peninsula in coal may give the acquisition of that country peculiar importance in view of the limited coal resources of Japan.

Thus ends the first phase in the transformation of a nation from literal insular barbarism to effective civilization. Nothing like it has been known before. Rapid and wonderful improvement in nations has followed their conquest before this, but never before has a nation of its own accord turned from a condition which has been its history and pride for centuries to imitate and assimilate the knowledge and discipline of other nations, in which it discerned greater power, and accomplished the change so effectively within forty years. The trained readers of the Journal will not be slow to recognize the fact that this great transformation has come to that notion of the East which has always been excessively combative and warlike, and was so not only in the distant past, but at a time when Perry's visit opened a new world to them. We do not wonder that other nations witness Japan's new powers with some uneasiness. We are all likely to suffer somewhat from cockiness on her part, but we can afford to take it with good nature, and persuade her to moderation. The situation in the Sandwich Islands is one that may possibly throw the first burden of this task upon our own country.

The weight of the French cavalry saddle will be reduced nearly three pounds by the substitution of aluminum for steel in portions of the tree and stirrups.



OLIVER EQUIPMENT IN USE.



SLADE WALLACE EQUIPMENT IN USE.

THE OLIVER EQUIPMENT.

As the "Oliver" Equipment is now attracting much attention in this country and England, we give insertion to the following remarks from the *Army and Gazette* :—

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette* :

SIR,—The question of equipment is a matter which always deeply concerns the infantry soldier, and in so far as it affects his efficiency as an instrument of war, it is undoubtedly a matter of national importance. The object of this letter will be to briefly describe the excellent system of equipment invented by Dr. Oliver, late of the Army Medical Staff, which I am surprised has not long since been adopted by our War Office. In 1889 Dr. Oliver produced a system of equipment for the infantry soldier, which, although it has been slightly altered and improved in its general principles, remains the same. Experimental sets were ordered by the War Office and supplied to the 52nd Light Infantry, then quartered at Aldershot. The result was a most favourable report. It was then understood that the War Office had decided on the Oliver equipment as the most suitable one for the Service. It was not, however, finally accepted, owing to reasons which cannot be entered into here. Since that time three different systems have been introduced, the details of which are well known. It is not easy to explain in detail a system of equipment without illustrations, but a general description of the Oliver equipment will convey the leading ideas of the system. The accoutrements consist of valise and bread bag, 24oz., one brace, one spade sling, one coat strap, one pouch, one canteen and cover, one water bottle-holder, one waist-belt and sword frog; total weight, 84oz. The valise is made of strong waterproof canvas and acts the part of ration bag and valise; it is also intended for the carriage of a few indispensable articles of kit, rations, and ammunition, also coat, cape and waterproof sheet, or a blanket when necessary. It is carried on the buttocks, the strongest part of the body, where at the same time it can be reached immediately without assistance and does not involve the necessity of taking off accoutrements, and is supported by the brace, which is made on the yoke principle and will fit men of all sizes. The greatcoat is carried

folded (a better system than rolling, which wears out the coats more), 9in., by 14in., behind the shoulders, attached to the brace by a coat strap, it can also be carried on the valise. The pouch is carried on the front of the belt, holds 110 rounds of the Lee-Metford ammunition, and is provided with a guard to prevent the ammunition falling out. The canteen is carried on the valise, can also be carried inside, is furnished with an inner tin for the reception of meat ration, the cover of this tin acts as a plate, that of the inner one as a frying-pan. Both can be used separately, as occasion requires, for drinking, cooking, or holding meat rations. The bread ration is carried in a canvas bag inside the valise. The entrenching implement can be carried as in the authorised equipment, or by a new method invented by Dr. Oliver. The point of carriage is the strongest part of the body, and all the articles are located as near the centre of gravity as it is possible to place them. The waist belt can be worn loose and unfastened, unless when the soldier is doubling or jumping. The waist and sides are relieved from encumbrance of pouches and haversack, all rations and most ammunition are carried in the valise behind the back, where at the same time they can be almost immediately reached. It will be seen from the above that the Oliver system abolishes the haversack, a useless, and, when filled, most cumbersome article, which gets wet through in heavy rain, and substitutes a haversack valise, which the soldier would have always with him, and which, owing to its lightness and well-placed situation, is little encumbrance. It would be the only bag a soldier has to carry, and, therefore, the tendency to rid himself of the valise on active service would be checked, as its loss would involve that of all his worldly possessions. The cost of the Oliver equipment is very moderate. Its simplicity renders it peculiarly adapted for auxiliary forces, as a man of average intelligence can learn the mode of adjustment in a few seconds. A practical test of the Oliver equipment could scarcely fail to produce a favourable impression on anyone accustomed to viewing different modes of equipment and experienced in noting the points which are essential to a successful method of equipping the infantry soldier. Having gone into this question of equipment thoroughly, I have no hesitation in pronouncing Dr. Oliver's out and away the best, the easiest to carry and put on, and the most

comfortable to wear, of any equipment yet in the field.

EQUIPMENT.

The advantages possessed by it over the Slade Wallace accoutrement are as follows :—

1s.—The Oliver is only one half the cost, and weighs only 5 lbs. 4 oz. as compared with 9 lbs. 8 oz. S. W. accoutrements.

2nd.—It is much more simple, and easier of manipulation and adjustment to men of all sizes.

3rd.—A recruit can acquire a thorough knowledge of it in a few minutes, as it consists only of one brace, 1 ball bag, 1 light canvas valise, 1 coat strap and waist belt and frog. Whereas the Slade Wallace equipment is most complicated, and difficult to understand and fit, being comprised of no less than 12 detached straps, including cross (chest) straps for water bottle and ration bag, a valise, 2 ball bags, a ration bag and waist belt and frog.

4th.—The Slade Wallace cannot carry the Wallace spade without serious impediment to the wearer, whereas the Oliver Equipment effects this perfectly, also the carriage of 2½ lbs axe, or pick if necessary.

5th.—The S. W. is difficult of adjustment even unpractised and the folding of the great coat, alone takes two soldier a quarter of an hour to accomplish.

6th.—In "Marching Order," "On Home Service" the waist belt, to retain the accoutrements in place, and indirectly sustain most of the weight carried on the soldier's back, has to be worn so tight that it becomes painfully distressing even after a short march, with the Oliver Equipment the soldier can march on all occasions with this belt open.

7th.—This distress is increased in the Slade Wallace by the cross straps for water bottle and ration bag, while there are none in the Oliver Equipment.

8th.—The Oliver Accoutrements require no supplementary pockets in great coat for the carriage of 170 or 200 rounds ammunition, except an outside one in the breast coat and jersey, whereas the S. W. can only carry from 95 to 100 rounds. To verify above remarks it is only necessary to parade a section of men fully equipped in "Service Marching Order," with coat and cape, valise or blanket, full ration bag, spade on waist belt, and carrying 90 rounds in pouches, and make them double one or two hundred yards, lying down and firing at intervals, with their waist belts perfectly loose, and observe how the spade and ration bag and left ball bag will interfere with this service in the S. W. accoutrements, and also their altered position after this short trial. If no ammunition is carried at this trial, the defects in the S. W. will appear still more marked, as the strain on front of waist will be still greater; and this is the manner in which the soldier has to be equipped all peace time. And if, in war, he has at any time to carry a blanket instead of the valise, this waist belt tension will be more palpable, as the former is more cumbersome than the latter.

I might add, also, that this proposal to

dispense with the valise, will deprive the soldier of a change of shirt, a matter of serious import to him when detached on active duties, away from the base of supplies; and if he cannot take his valise into the field on service with the S. W. Equipment, he certainly will not carry his blanket, but will soon rid himself of the encumbrance by throwing it away.

9th.—Another most serious defect in the S. W. system is the imperfect provision it affords for the carriage of great coat during and after heavy rain on the line of march.

For to enable the soldier then to wear it, he has to remove all his accoutrements, and when the rain has ceased, he has still to continue the march with his coat on, as he cannot carry it en baudolier owing to bag on shoulders, and to recall it for carriage on braces would necessitate too much delay and difficulty.

In the Oliver system the coat can be reached and used as easy as the coat cape, and afterwards carried en Baudolier if required.

10th.—The tension exercised by the haversack strap on the right shoulder in the S. W. is very distressing owing to the position the bag occupies below the great coat on the buttocks, and the length of the strap, and the course it has to pursue to reach the haversack in this situation.

11th.—But the most important advantage of all is, that, without any increase in weight, the Oliver equipment places each individual soldier in personal possession of 170 rounds of ammunition in the field, owing to its system of construction and the fact that it is 4lbs. 4oz. less in weight than the S. W., which can only carry from 160 to 100 rounds, and consequently needs two ammunition carts, and mules to accompany each regiment to supply each man with 65 rounds of extra ammunition, a system of supply which is precarious in the extreme, and often a cause of serious obstruction to an army corps on its lines of advance or retreat.

Our illustration gives a good idea of the difference in looks between the equipment now in use and that of Dr. Oliver, and further comments are unnecessary on our part.

Chitral and the Chitralis.

(From the Naval and Military Record.)

Chitral, the district on the North-Western frontier of Hindostan, on which a British army of 11,000 men is now marching, has hitherto been little heard of in this country. Our map will indicate the position of this mountainous stronghold of the wild Swati and Pathan tribesmen. Roughly, it is bounded on the west by Afghanistan and Kafiristan, the latter a country which theoretically is within the sphere of British influence. At the north is the River Oxus, and beyond it the territory of Russia; on the east the independent state of Kashmir; and on the south lies British India, with the Khyber Pass as its gateway. Chitral itself is a village round a fort, and there are two roads to it, on which British troops are travelling.

One, from Peshawur, runs northward over a terrible country, with mountain passes 10,000 feet high, and by this the main body is proceeding. The other and longer road is through Kashmir to Gilgit, and then for 100 miles almost due east. Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Durand, who was formerly British agent at Gilgit, in a recent book, calls Chitral "the land of mirth and murder," and describes the inhabitants as a "short, active race, devoted to polo, passionately fond of dancing and songs, who seem unable to pass a flower without gathering it and sticking it in their small turbans." The old Mehtar was a typical mountain chief—tall, handsome, distinguished-looking, with a princely bearing and a dignified courtesy to his guests; he was relentless, cruel as death, a past-master in dissimulation, and steeped to the lips in the blood of his brothers and relations. Captain Younghusband, another Englishman, who knew the Mehtar Nizam-el-Mulk, gave a more favourable picture of him to the Royal Geographical Society in London last week. Admitting his fault, he yet says that he ruled his people well, and he added:—"I soon began to see how fortunate I was to have such a pleasant-mannered, amenable Prince to deal with, and, during the long lonely months in Chitral, I got to look forward to his almost-daily visits to me as one of the chief cheering events in my life there. He would talk away on every imaginable subject, from the manufacture of soda-water to the meaning of a New Testament a missionary had sent him. I used to shew him all the illustrated papers I would receive, and books with pictures, and these used to go the round of his following as well." Since 1892 Chitral has been almost uninterruptedly in the state of disorder. In September of that year the then reigning Mehtar, Aman-ul-Mulk, died, and his second son, Afzul, seized the throne. Nizam, the eldest son, took refuge in Gilgit, but was re-established on the throne by the aid of a British force. On January 1st of this year, Nizam was assassinated by his brother, Amir-ul-Mulk, and the tragedy gave an opportunity to their uncle, Sher Afzul, who had been arrested in Afghanistan by order of the Ameer, to intervene. He escaped from Afghanistan, and was joined in the invasion of Chitral by his niece's husband, Umra Khan of Jandol, one of the most powerful Pathan chieftains. The whole country has submitted to the invaders, with the exception of the Chitral Fort, where the British agent Dr. Robertson, is shut up with Amir-ul-Mulk, the fratricide. The British authorities acting on the policy of recognising the de facto ruler, however he may have obtained his position, recognised Amir as the rightful Mehtar. They demanded the evacuation of Chitral by Umra Khan by 1st of April, and to enforce that demand our army is marching. The severe fighting which it has to encounter in the Malakand Pass, shews that its work will be no child's play, and that the difficulties of transport will be very great, although the distance from Peshawur to Chitral is only

185 miles. It will be easily understood that the succession of this insignificant Chitral throne is not the only object of our policy. Its main purpose is to secure our control over the mountains that hedge in the fertile plains of our Indian Empire. This is one of the ways by which a Russian invasion of India might be attempted, and we desire to secure that no expedition shall gather in force among the mountains of the Hindoo Koosh, and suddenly descend like an avalanche on our territory.

Presentation to Lt. Col. Call by his Officers and ex-Officers.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., April 19—On the 28th of January Lt. Col. Call of the Newcastle Field Battery gave a dinner to the officers and ex-officers, to celebrate the event of the calling out of the battery in 1875 for active service. To-day the officers and ex-officers held a very happy reunion, the purpose of which was the presentation to Col. Call of a handsomely framed picture of the present staff and ex-officers. It was in the best style of Notman of Montreal. In the centre is a likeness of Col. Call, surmounted by a field gun with the battery colours and nicely grouped around him are the other officers. The inscription at the top reads: "Newcastle Field Battery of 1868," and underneath it "Presented to Lt. Col. Call by the officers and ex-officers of the Newcastle Field Battery, April 19th, 1895." Those who compose the group are: Lt. Col. Call, Capt. R. L. Maltby, Lt. A. A. Davidson, Lt. H. H. Johnson, Surgeon F. L. Pendolin, Veterinary Surgeon John Morrissey, ex-Lt. James Mitchell, ex-Lt. W. A. Park, ex-Lt. C. E. Fish, ex-Lt. R. A. Lawlor, ex-Lt. P. Wheeler, ex-Surgeon John S. Benson, ex-Vet. Surgeon Jas. Brown. The presentation was made by Capt. R. L. Maltby in a few well chosen words, and was replied to by Lt. Col. Call in his usual happy vein. He recalled the history of the battery since its organization in 1868. Speeches, music and refreshments followed. Musical selections were given by Lt. Wheeler of the battery and Lt. R. A. March of the 8th New Brunswick Princess Louise regiment of cavalry.

The gathering broke up with God Save the Queen and cheers for the Newcastle Field Battery.—San.

Cooking Outfit for Campers.

"The essential cooking utensils of the outfit are very simple and few in number, viz.: a fry pan, a bean kettle, two pail kettles, Wilson skinning knife, and an iron mixing spoon. The smaller kettle fits snugly within the larger one and this in turn fits within the bean kettle. A suitable fry pan is obtained by cutting all but about three inches from the handle of the common type of long handled fry pan. On the top of that portion of the handle which remains is firmly riveted an iron socket of square cross section, into which the squared end of a green stick is thrust as

a temporary handle. Fry pans thus furnished have several advantages over the common type. The handle does not have to be transported, is a non-conductor, and the pan is not easily overturned. The handle may be made long enough to use without fire logs; the pan may be balanced on fire logs by removing the handle and inserting it again when the pan is to be removed. A nine-inch pan weighs only a pound. These pans, as well as the kettles which are here described, have been in use for some time by the geologists of the Lake Superior Division of the U.S. Geological Survey, where they were first seen by the writer. The bean kettle is especially used for baking beans, but it can also be made to do duty as an ordinary kettle. It is made from Russian sheet iron, the horizontal section being roughly elliptical. The cover is made to fit over the body of the pail so that the kettle can be opened without the danger of introducing ashes into it. The cover handle is of wire and when not in use lies flat against the cover. The bail is also of wire working in a swivel riveted to the wall of the kettle, and when dropped the bail lies snugly against the side of the kettle." "Outfit for Camping and Tramping."—*Outing for June.*

Littell's Living Age.

While at this time other magazines are pressing their claims to the favor of the intelligent public, those of *Littell's Living Age* are not likely to be forgotten by those who know what its services have been in the spread of the best periodical literature throughout this continent.

The price of the magazine, \$8.00 a year, is small in view of the vast quantity and high quality of its contents, a year's numbers forming four large octavo volumes of 824 pages each. As a special inducement to any who desire to make a trial subscription, the twenty-six numbers, forming the first half of the year 1895 (January to June inclusive), will be sent for \$3.00. To any one remitting \$6.00 in payment for the nine months, April to December inclusive, the thirteen numbers forming the first quarterly volume of 1894, will be sent free.

Perhaps no better exhibit could be found of the progress and expansion of thought in the different fields of literature, politics and science during the last half century than a complete set of *Littell's Living Age* would present. Each volume is a mirror reflecting the living literature of the months it covers.

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Napoleon at Montebello.

Not far from Milan, on a gentle rise stands the famous villa, or country seat, of Montebello. Its windows command a scene of rare beauty: on one side, in the distance, the mighty Alps, with their peaks of never melting ice and snow; on the other three the almost voluptuous beauty of the fertile plains; while in the

near foreground lies the great capital of Lombardy, with its splendid industries, its stores of art, and its crowded spires hoary with antiquity. Within easy reach are the exquisite scenes of an enchanted region—that of the Italian lakes. To this lordly residence Bonaparte withdrew. His summer's task was to be the pacification of Europe, and the consolidation of his own power in Italy, in France, and northward beyond the Alps. The two objects went hand in hand. From Austria, from Rome, from Naples, from Turin, from Parma, from Switzerland, and even from the minor German principalities whose fate hung on the rearrangement of German lands to be made at the Congress of the Empire, agents of every kind, both military and diplomatic, both secret and accredited, flocked to the seat of power. Expresses came and went in all directions, while humble suitors vied with one another in homage to the risen sun.—*Century for May.*

Napoleon's Use of Etiquette.

The uses of right etiquette were well understood by Bonaparte. He appreciated the dazzling power of economy, the fascination of condescension, and the mastery of woman in the conduct of affairs. All such influences he lavished with a profusion which could have been conceived only by an Oriental imagination. As if to overpower the senses by an impressive contrast, and symbolize the triumph of that dominant third estate of which he claimed to be the champion against aristocrats, princes, kings, and emperors, the simplicity of the Revolution was personified and emphasized in his own form. His ostentatious frugality, his disdain for dress, his contempt for personal wealth and its outward signs, were all heightened by the setting which inclosed them, as a frame of brilliants often heightens the character in the portrait of a homely face.

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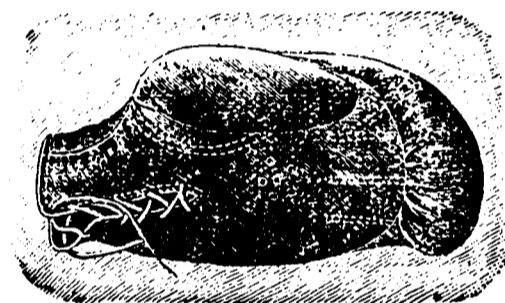
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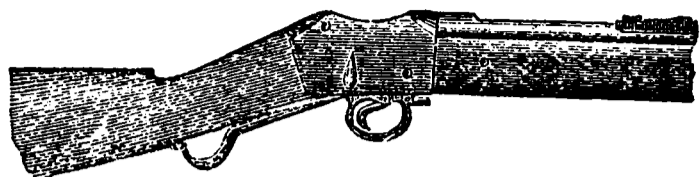
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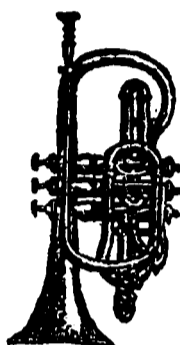
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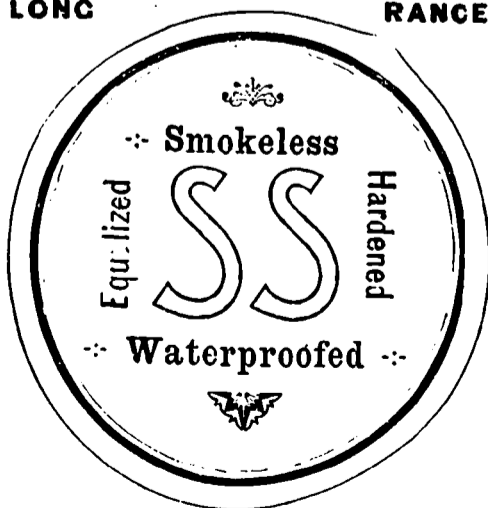
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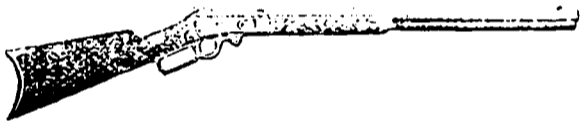
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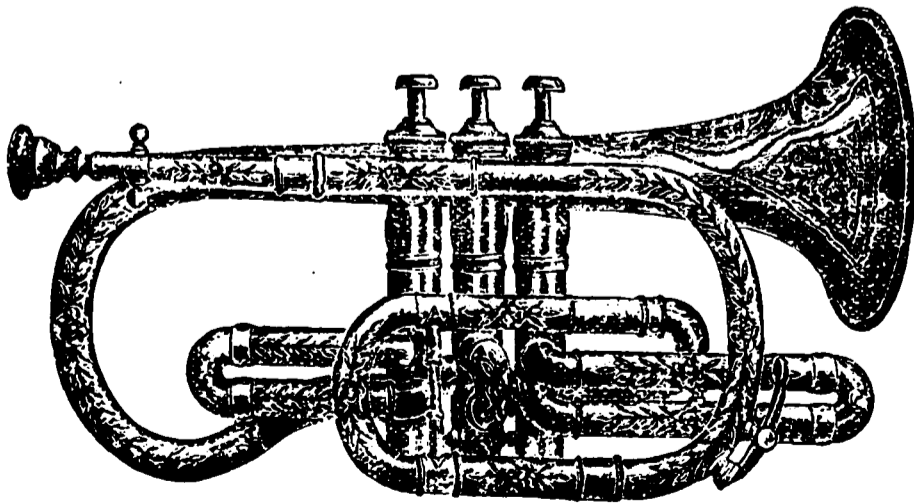
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