

CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE

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Vol. X.
No. 1

MONTREAL, JANUARY 1, 1895.

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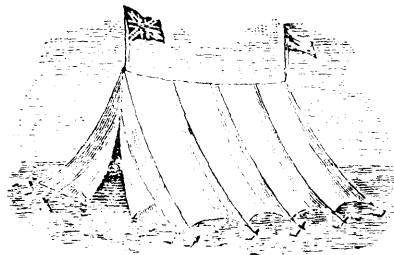
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THE CANADIAN

Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

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

MONTREAL, JAN. 1, 1895

Notes and Comments

To all of our readers a Happy New Year and to the Canadian Militia a greater measure of encouragement than has been its lot during the past twelve months.

Looking back to the beginning of 1894 it must be admitted, to use a familiar Hibernianism, that if the militia force has advanced at all since that date, it has been in a backward direction. With a new minister, and a general possessing energy and independence, the force looked for the accomplishment of considerable progress in the work of putting the militia on a satisfactory footing, but the hope has vanished in a complete disappoint-

ment. The militia has never been in a worse condition than it is to-day.

The past year has been distinctly one of retrogression. Many officers who have pluckily fought against official disappointments and discouragements for years, have at last left the force in utter disgust, and men to take their places are not forthcoming. The tendency of officialdom has been to make the service more exacting, more onerous and more and more unsatisfactory to all in it, and at the same time to rigidly withhold the least particle of that encouragement which the force has the right to expect.

Nor has the dissatisfaction been confined to the commissioned ranks. Even the best of our more efficient historical city corps have had difficulty in keeping up their establishments, while the less favoured battalions have found recruiting almost a hopeless task. The number of non-commissioned officers who have retired during the present year has been unprecedented, and this is the brightest side of the picture, for it portrays the condition of the city corps.

The rural battalions which comprised the great bulk of the militia force can hardly be said to exist any longer, except on paper, and as a matter of fact we only surmise that they have even that nominal existence. We have no official demonstration of the fact in a militia list. It would be interesting, though probably aggravating to hear just what explanation those responsible for the passage of the militia estimates through Parliament can offer for the failure of the House to pro-

vide the funds for the annual camps of training last year. On the face of it, it looks like the most disgraceful piece of legislative neglect and bungling on record. The effect has been ruinous in many cases and it is doubtful if many battalions will be able to pick up the thread of their checkered existence again. It is true enough, perhaps, that in the cases of many battalions the country would not be much the loser if their titles never appeared on a militia list again, that is if a grateful government is ever to provide us with another militia list. But then the inefficient corps might just as well have been dispatched decently, and it must be remembered that in this system of selection by the starvation method, the good are most unjustly made to suffer with the bad. It will probably be a long time before the powers that be realize what a disastrous year this has been for the rural corps.

Another disappointment of the year has been the Martini-Metford rifle, for disappointment it undeniably is. We have purposely refrained from any criticism of this much lauded new weapon until it was tested. The test has now been applied and the rifle found wanting. Were it sighted properly and in any way well balanced, it would be a good target rifle, of course. As it is wrongly sighted and so badly balanced as to make it almost impossible to hold to the shoulder it cannot be the *beau idéal* target rifle it was expected to be. Its excessive weight effectually condemns it as a service rifle.

In one branch of the service has

there been a distinct step in advance this year, namely the artillery. The annual target practice of the field batteries has been carried out on an improved system which promises to have a most beneficial effect upon this important arm, and the success attending the introduction of Major Drury's well worked out system naturally suggests the wish that some system of field firing under service conditions might be introduced in the infantry.

The generally unsatisfactory results of the past militia year might be productive of good eventually if they draw attention to the necessity which exists for friends of the militia, (and what loyal Canadian is there who is not a friend of the militia,) to press upon the government that a stop should be put once and for all to this miserable policy of persistent discouragement which has now been followed altogether too long in dealing with the country's defensive force. Ignorance, incapacity, and systematic neglect appear to be the prominent characteristics of the present militia policy and it is time for friends of the force to resent this treatment.

The elections are near at hand.

DECEMBER 26th. 1894.

The Editor CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

SIR,—General Herbert has issued a circular to O's C. Battns. calling their attention to the fact, that as their Sergt.-Majors, are not warrant officers, they the S. M's are to discontinue wearing the badge of that rank. The S. M's in the English Volunteers are not warrant officers, they are Sergts. or color Sergts. serving on their line engagements, still nobody has objected to their wearing the crown, minus the chevrons. There is in my opinion only one badge in the army and auxiliary forces indicative of the rank of S. M., why are the S. M's singled out as the only rank in our Canadian militia, who are not allowed to wear a badge corresponding with their brother S. M's in all other forces, I have never heard of their being two distinctive badges for the same rank, one for the British Regulars, Militia, and volunteers, and Colonial forces and another for the Canadian Militia. Now what I would like to know is—If we are not S. M's what are we? if we are S. M's why not wear a badge, same as English Volunteers and other colonial forces? A Sergt, Staff Sergt., Lieut., Capt., etc., in the Canadian Militia wear a badge identical with that worn in the Regulars, then what have we done that we are to be in future forbidden to wear what I claim to be the badge of a Patt

S. M? How can you under this new regulation, distinguish a four chevroned Bandmaster, Qtr. M. Sergt, Pay M. Sergt. orderly room Sergt, Hospital Sergt, or Sergt Drummer from a Sergt Major? Now if our G.O.C. would only use his authority in endeavouring to procure for the S. M's a fitting uniform, and weapon of defence to appear on parade in, he would, I am sure, be doing what I believe every officer, N. C. O. and man in the Canadian militia believes he should do. In military matters I never speak for others, so I will confine my remarks to my own case—I receive from a generous government? in return for my twelve years experience in the British regulars, ten and a half of which was spent as a N.C.O., the last three years as Sergt, the practical knowledge I gained of drill, discipline, cleanliness, promptitude—in fact you can best see what I am giving this generous government? by looking at what is expected of a S. M. as laid down in our R. and O. This is what I receive in return—I cloth tunic, same cloth, braid and buttons as the last joined recruit, the same can be said of the pair of trowsers, overcoat, forage cap, waist belt, frog and bayonet, oh! what a "rig out" for an individual possessing all the obligatory accomplishments contained in the paragraph referred to in R and O. The officers of my Batt. provide me with a tunic, patrol-cap, sword, belt and pouch, same as worn by S. M's in the Regulars. My own expenser are: altering great-coat, providing fine cloth trowsers, gloves, kneeboots, fur cap, gauntlets, drill books, and last but not least the objectionable crown, I must now provide four barred chevrons for all my body garments. In conclusion I will say, that having served with General Herbert several years ago, I know him well enough to know how he would stare at a S. M. rigged out in the uniform as issued out to him by the Dept. of Militia and Defence. Thanking you in anticipation I am, dear Mr. Editor

Your obedient servant,

SERGt.-MAJOR (No. 1.)

Obituary.

Gen. Sir Patrick L. MacDougall, K.C.M.G.

General Sir Patrick Leonard MacDougall, K.C.M.G., died on the 28th ult., at his residence Melbury Lodge, Kingston Hill, aged 75. He had been an invalid for some years. He was son of the late Colonel Sir Duncan MacDougall, K. C. S. I., of Soroba Argyllshire, and Anne, daughter of Col. Smelt, Governor of the Isle of Man. He was educated at the Military College, Sandhurst, and entered the army in 1836, was promoted Captain in 1844, Colonel in 1858, Major-General, March 1868, Lieut.-General October 1877, and General in October 1883. He was employed on particular service in the Crimea, acting on the Quartermaster-general's staff to the Kertch Expedition, receiving the medal with clasp for Sebastopol and Turkish medal. He was Superintendent of studies at the Military College from 1854 to 1857, Commandant

of the Staff College from 1857 to 1861, Adjutant-General of the Militia of the Dominion of Canada from 1865 to 1869, Deputy-Inspector-General of Reserves, Forces from 1871 to 1873, and Deputy Quartermaster-General in the Intelligence Department from 1873 to 1878. He was appointed Colonel of the 2nd West India Regiment in 1882 and of the Leinster Regiment in 1891. He was appointed K.C.M.G. in 1877. He was the author of several important military works, including "Modern Warfare as Influenced by Modern Artillery," "The Theory of War," and "The Campaigns of Hannibal." Sir Patrick was twice married, his first wife being Louise Augusta, daughter of Sir William Napier; and his second, Adelaide, daughter of Mr. William Miles of Leigh Court, Somersetshire. The funeral service was held in St. John's Church, Kingston Vale, at 2 p. m. on Monday and afterwards at the new Putney cemetery.

A New Volume.

With the first number in January, LITTELL'S LIVING AGE enters upon its *two hundred and fourth volume*. The field of periodical literature, especially in England, is continually broadening, and including more and more the work of the foremost authors in all branches of literature and science. Presenting, in compact and convenient form, all that is most valuable of this work, THE LIVING AGE becomes more and more a necessity to the American or Canadian reader, for, by its aid alone, he can conveniently as well as economically keep well abreast with the literary and scientific progress of the age and with the work of the ablest living writers.

The opening issues of the new year will contain, with others valuable and timely articles in science, politics, biography, theology and general literature, from the pens of Prince Kropotkin, the Duke of Argyll, (Bacon and Huxley), Max Muller, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Hobhouse, (The Position of the House of Lords), Edmund Gosse, Lord Ebrington, (Conversations with Napoleon at Elba), Sidney Low, (If the House of Commons were abolished?), Patchett Martin, W. M. Conway and other leading writers; together with papers of interest by M. Rees Davis, Stephen Gwynn, etc.; in fiction, the choicest short stories by the best authors.

LITTELL & CO., are the publishers.

If report speaks truly, the authorities are doing their best to invent some substitute for the Morris tube. The '303 rifle does not so readily lend itself to the use of that invention as the larger bore, but the question has been asked whether any smaller tube is really necessary, as a miniature cartridge has been brought out, with which excellent practice is made in shooting with the new rifle.

OUR SERVICE CONTEMPORARIES.

A distinct loss is recognised to have fallen upon the Empire at large, as well as upon Canada herself, in the death of her Premier, Sir John Thompson, with such tragic suddenness a few minutes after having been sworn in a member of the Privy Council at Windsor on Wednesday. The great regret expressed by the Queen is echoed by all her subjects. Very highly approved as most fitting is the offer made by the British Government and accepted by Lady Thompson to convey the remains of her late husband to Halifax, Nova Scotia, on board a man-of-war. Sir John Thompson was universally regarded as a warm and powerful supporter of Imperial Federation, and it is remembered that in the present year he opened at Ottawa the Conference designed to knit in closer bonds the Colonies of the Empire.—United Service Gazette.

The commander of the French expedition to Madagascar, General Duchesne, won his laurels in Tonquin and Formosa. He is a native of Sens, in the Yonne, where he was born in 1837. At eighteen years of age he entered the Military Academy of Saint Cyr, and two years later received his commission as a sub-lieutenant in a line regiment, with which he participated in the Italian campaign. At Solferino he behaved with great gallantry, and was wounded, and he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour for his bravery. During the Franco-German War he served as a captain with Laveaucoupet's heroic division, which was decimated at Forbach. He then passed several years on active service in Africa, returning to France in 1883 with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. With General Negrier he proceeded to Tonquin in command of the Foreign Legion, and, operating against the Chinese, stormed at the head of his men the entrenchments at Bac-Ninh. He also participated in the capture of Hung Hou. Promoted to a colonelcy in September, 1884, he was sent to engage the Chinese, who were then besieging Tuyen Quan, and by a brilliant coup de main succeeded in relieving the garrison and in re-victualling the place. A month later he was despatched with a strong force to Formosa, where he frequently engaged the Chinese, and, in spite of their superior numbers, inflicted several signal defeats on them. His conduct during this campaign earned him, besides the promotion already noted, a Commandrship of the Legion of Honour. Returning to France in 1885, he took command of the 110th Regiment of Infantry stationed at Dunkirk. Here he remained until, in 1888, he received the grade of General of Brigade, when he was transferred to Chateauroux. Finally promoted a General of Division in September, 1893, he received the command of the 16th Division of Infantry at Bourges. At the present moment he has charge of the 14th Division at Belfort.

The proposal to create a new naval port

at Port-en-Bessin, between Cherbourg and Havre, is generally well received in both the naval and military circles of France. The situation of the place is favourable, for the entrance having been improved, a harbour will be accessible in which the largest battleships may be secure. It is not proposed to reduce the importance of Cherbourg, but, in view of the great difficulty of adequately fortifying that place, Port-en-Bessin is regarded as the site of an important secondary harbour. The idea is not altogether new, for Admiral Pollu de la Barrière has touched upon it, and a host of writers have discussed the defence of the Cotentin. In military circles the creation of the new port is hailed as a step to that end, for there is an uneasy feeling abroad that a sense of insecurity in the north might tend to paralyse in some degree the military operations of France on her eastern frontier. The possibility of an enemy landing in the Cotentin, fortifying himself behind the lines of Carentan, and taking Cherbourg in the rear, has long been a bugbear to Frenchmen, and found expression, in a remarkable fashion, in the projet of M. Cabart-Danneville—who explained how an invasion might be effected—to hand over the defence to the Navy. The Tempsas criticised adversely the proposal for the new port, and has attributed the project to the weight of local influence, but this judgment seems not well founded. Port-en-Bessin should give a stronger base to the French fleet in the north, and its position, connected by strategic lines with Cherbourg and Havre, would be one of much importance.—Army and Navy Gazette, November 24th.

Holland and Norway are now following the lead of other powers in adopting a small-bore magazine rifle. The experience obtained in the Lombok affair has probably opened the eyes of the Netherlands Government to the necessity of arming the Infantry with a more up-to-date weapon than the 11 mm. Beaumont rifle, which has somewhat unsuccessfully been transformed into a repeating rifle by the addition of a magazine. In the estimates for 1895 a sum of two and a half million florins is to be provided for supplying the first instalment of 6.5 mm. rifles on the Mannlicher system, and for the erection at Amsterdam of the necessary shops and appliances for manufacturing the new rifles and their ammunition. The first requirements will be limited to 140,000 rifles and carbines, with a supply of 400 cartridges per arm, at a total estimated cost of nine million florins. In Norway the military committee on small arms has reported in favour of the introduction of a 6.5 mm. Krag Jorgensen repeating rifle of a somewhat improved type to that recently adopted for the Danish Army. The committee recommends that 20,000 of the new rifles should be manufactured abroad, and 4,000 at the Small Arms Factory at Kongsberg. These 24,000 rifles will be sufficient to re-arm the line battalions, and as soon as they have been issued the old 10 15 mm. Jarman repeating rifles

will be handed over to the Reserve battalions. When the supply of the new rifles reaches 70,000 the Reserve battalions will also receive the 6.5 mm. rifle, and the Jarman rifles will be made over to the Landwehr battalions. The new pattern rifle, which has a magazine holding five cartridges, weighs 8 lb. 13 oz., exclusive of bayonet, which weighs over 8 oz., and the initial velocity of the bullet is 2,296 foot-seconds.—United Service Magazine, November 24th.

Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) (100th).—Headquarters and the service companies will embark at Bombay on Saturday next in the hired transport Dilwara for conveyance to Queenstown, where they are due January 11.

A few years ago a party of American naval officers were visiting a British ship, and the conversation turned on the various vessels then present, and their different capabilities, &c. Someone remarked that the American flagship possessed great coal stowage capacity, according to the printed description, and asked her fleet engineer if such was the case? He replied, "Yes, sir, her cubic space for coal stowage is very great, very great indeed, but there is somewhat of an obstacle or, so to say, a hitch as regards the practical utility of the stowage space in question. The bunker space is undoubtedly great, but for some reason, probably good, the constructors have made a kind of 'hanging tunnel' through the bunker, and it is necessary to send a couple of firemen or coal trimmers behind this tunnel during coaling, to trim the coal so as to fill the bunker, and when they have done so there is no means of extricating these men, so that it is a question of sacrificing the large extra bunker accommodation or the firemen, and hitherto the firemen's interests have carried the day." It is likely therefore that the coaling of other ships besides our own are hampered by the necessities of their construction.—Army and Navy Gazette.

As an experienced officer pointed out in our columns last week, there is no doubt that the time has come for facing the question of rifle ranges in a business-like manner. The paramount importance of good shooting in all branches of the Army is not sufficiently realized by the British public, else the Government would be less diffident in dealing with the provision of ranges on a scale suitable to modern needs. Matters are very differently managed in the great armies of the Continent, where the most thorough-going and well-thought-out arrangements are made, not only for supplying good weapons and ammunition, but for giving the soldiers ample instruction and practice in their use. Now that the value of land has reached its lowest limit, it would be a wise policy to acquire at once what sooner or later we must possess, namely, an adequate number of safe and convenient ranges for firing the new small-bore rifle. This must be regarded as a necessity for any efficient military force, and it would be well to provide it before the musketry of our soldiers deteriorates, and before the occurrence of further accidents. In more instances than one, the places where practice with the Lee-Metford is permitted are absolutely unsafe for the purpose, and it is right that the attention of those responsible should be urgently called to that fact.

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.

Kingston.

KINGSTON, Dec. 26th.—Matters are quiet in military circles in the Limestone City just at present. The various companies of the 14th Battalion have suspended drill until after New Year's day, a majority of the Royal Military College Cadets are out of town spending the Christmas holidays at their homes, and nothing of unusual import is going on at Tête-du Pont Barracks, the home of our gallant gunners.

With the artillerymen Christmas was spent in much the same manner as in former years. The men were paraded to church in the morning and afterwards enjoyed their regular dinner and spent a portion of the night in dancing.

The decorations this year were magnificent, far surpassing anything ever seen at the barracks in previous years. The canteen received particular attention, and presented a beautiful spectacle. British and Canadian flags, bunting, evergreens, etc., formed the decorations, together with stars, shields and other designs formed of swords and other military accoutrements.

On the walls were hung photographs of the officers of the corps. A photograph of the headquarters staff occupied a prominent position.

On one wall was the word "Duty" in large white letters on a background of red, and surmounting a photograph—draped in black—of the late Major Shor, of "B" Battery, Quebec, a fitting tribute paid by the men of "A" Battery to the memory of a gallant officer of the sister corps.

In the afternoon Mayor Herald, Lieut.-Col. Cotton and several of the officers of the 14th Battalion, including Major Shannon and Lieut. C. M. Strange, Montreal, visited the barracks, Mayor Herald addressed a few appropriate remarks to the men, in course of which he complimented the members of the corps for their good behaviour.

A short time ago orders were received from Ottawa to transfer seven of the horses from "A" Battery here to "B" Battery at Quebec. The instructions were complied with and Major Drury and Dr. Massie, V.S., have since replaced them by seven others purchased in different parts of the province. Four of the new horses arrived here on Christmas Eve. They are of an unusually fine class, and are possessed of exceptionally good pedigree.

Lieut. C. M. Strange, late of the 14th

Battalion P. W. O. R., but now of Montreal, spent his Christmas holidays here. He spoke in glowing terms of his reception by "the Montreal boys."

Sergt-Major Morgans does not despair of being able to secure another meeting with Sergt Instructor Kelly, of Halifax. He is at present awaiting Kelly's reply to a communication on the subject.

VEDETTE

Toronto.

The first of the Canadian Military Institutes series was given on the 10th Dec. last by H. I. Wickham, Esq., late of the Royal Navy, the subject being "Canada's Maritime Position and Responsibilities." The lecture was enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience, many of whom found that there was a lot to know of Canada's maritime position and that Canadians could study with profit and pleasurable pride what is at present an unknown or closed book to many.

There are prognostications hovering around that point to a lively time at the next session of parliament, once military matters are touched on. Although the Minister of Militia is quite capable of a rule of looking after his department and defending it to the utmost, it is safe to say that if certain questions come up which threaten to, and which many think in the interests of the militia, the discussion and defence would be interesting.

To my brief remarks on the last Thanksgiving Day manoeuvres in this city, the military editor of the Empire has been pleased to take exception, and to take me to task for alluding to them in such a sneering way. In this of course he has a perfect liberty, as I gave the matter just about as much space as the day's programme deserved, and not a line more. He states that in previous years the regiments undertook more than they could do (I suppose he means more advanced work), and that the men were not kept in hand as well as they were this year, and also makes some reference to the Montreal regiments wherein he expresses the hope that they could arrange to attend one of these field days, at which they could obtain so much profit. Unless he speaks from experience of the Montreal regiments, I don't see why he brings them in, because even if they have not partaken yet of a "brigade attack," surely they can do that as well in Montreal as in Toronto. One usually judges the success of a lesson, lecture, or drill, by the amount of knowledge derived therefrom, and on this basis I judged the last manoeuvres, which, according to the many ideas I have heard expressed, were the most unsuccessful since this sort of a programme was inaugurated.

In previous years the work undertaken did not exceed the capabilities of the regiments engaged, because in previous years a well defined plan was laid down and every opportunity afforded every officer and non-com. officer to get a good idea of the work they would be called on to do, and in the opinion of many, those

to whom important positions were entrusted profited to a larger extent than this year by having their actions criticised and their mistakes pointed out.

It is a well known fact that the best way to learn is to have your mistakes and its effects pointed out by a competent critic. It is then very seldom that the same mistake happens twice.

Very few if any of the companies present on that day had had any practice in company attack; few of the regiments any practice in a battalion attack, and without such preliminary knowledge the chances of men partaking of a brigade attack and profiting to any extent seems very very slim.

The festive season with the different regiments has already commenced, being inaugurated by a complimentary smoking concert tendered by the sergeants' mess of the Queens Own Rifles to the sergeants' messes of No. 2 District.

The concert was held on Friday evening, the 7th Dec., and besides a goodly array of talent, comprised a lantern slide exhibition of a couple of hundred military slides, the majority of which were purely local scenes.

Representatives were present from the Royal Canadian Dragoons, No. 2 R. C. R. I., Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto Field Battery, Royal Grenadiers, 40th Highlanders, and last but by no means least Sergt-Major Huggins and a party of sergeants from the 13th Batt., Hamilton.

An exceedingly pleasant evening was spent, the feeling of good comradeship between the different messes being of the warmest description, and as one of the finest aptly put it, "you had to be there to fully appreciate it."

It is a long lane that has no turning and at last it seems that the much talked of monument to the memory of the brave fellows who fell in '85 bears promise of realization. A site in the Queens Park just opposite Grosvenor has been selected and permission granted for the erection of the monument, which the contractor, Mr. D. McIntosh, hopes to have in position early in the spring. In all probability the unveiling with appropriate ceremony will take place on the 12th of next May, that day being the anniversary of the capture of Batoche.

A semi military entertainment or rather an entertainment under the patronage or auspices of the Queens Own and the Toronto Cricket Club is billed for Christmas afternoon and evening at the Massy Hall, when Miss Nellie Ganthony assisted by an efficient staff of artistes, will take charge of a miscellaneous programme.

It is to be hoped that better success will follow their efforts than that which attended the lecture of David Christie Murray, recently given under the auspices of the 48th Highlanders and one of the fraternal societies, although an entertainment of a purely regimental character seems in the past to have met with better encouragement from the members of the regiments themselves.

The bicycle major and buglers of the 48th Highlanders gave a very successful card party and smoker at their mess rooms on Friday, the 7th Dec. The attendance was large and the result very gratifying to the members of the best organization the 48th have belonging to them to-day.

The Bicycle Corps of the Queens Own had a very handsome collection of photographs taken on the 1st of December last. They will be published by the Mail early in January and no doubt will have a good missionary effect on the different city regiments of the Dominion, every one of which would have little if any trouble in organizing a similar one.

It is rumored that both the Grenadiers and 48th Highlanders intend following the example set them, as they both have lots of good material to draw from. Possibly the powers that be could be induced to grant a small sum to attaching a few wheels to the permanent corps by way of an experiment.

About the best summary I have seen of the speech delivered by Lt.-Col. Davis, 37th Haldimand, before the members of the Military Institute on Monday, the 17th inst., reads as follows:

Many volunteer officers from outside towns were present when Lt.-Col. Davis of the 37th Battalion lectured on "Rural Battalions" at the Military Institute on Monday. He made an outspoken condemnation of the existing system of keeping up what he called our "shadowy army." Government spends \$1,200,000 or \$1,300,000 in half training 17,000 men, when an additional expenditure of \$250,000 would properly instruct 50,000. The waste, Col. Davis declared, was in the permanent corps; the money spent on them would place 80 or 90 rural battalions in a state of efficiency. At the present time a regiment is called out once in two or three years, hustles into camp and - the bulk of them recruits - returns home, knowing only the rudiments, where they should be well trained in the actual work of a regiment. Lots of money is found for the permanent corps, but none for preparatory work among the country battalions. When Quebec's fortress has only four seven-inch guns and one 40-pounder to resist an iron-clad, the demand for auxiliary force is peremptory, considering Canada's boundaries.

At the annual meeting of the Caledonian Society, Capt. D. M. Robertson, of the 48th Highlanders, was elected president.

Lt. Pringle, Royal Grenadiers, who by the way is the possessor of the only prize offered by the present premier, as Minister of Militia, was fortunate enough to be present and take part in the recent manoeuvres of the Imperial and Colonial forces at Halifax. He reports that the Cyclist Corps were used for courier and despatch service with great success.

F Co. Q O.R. started the season with a very successful smoker on the 14th inst.

at the Board of Trade café. This one, which was most successful (about 150 being present), was engineered by No. 1 Section. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 Sections will be responsible for the next three.

The adjutants report on the percentage of drills performed and average attendance during 1894 is as follows:

	Percentage of Drill.	Average Attendance.
1 H Co,	88½	41½
2 D	93½	36½
3 C	93½	36½
4 F	81½	31½
5 A	74	32½
6 E	73½	31½
7 B } equal	78½	29½
8 G }	70	32½

The 48th Buglers, under Bugle-Major Robertson, gave a very successful and pleasing concert to the inmates of the asylum on Friday evening, the 21st inst. They were ably assisted in their good work by Messrs. Anderson F. Cooper, N. Flick and Co.-Sgt. Smith.

Quebec.

QUEBEC, Dec. 24th, 1894.—Mr. W. E. Cooke, R.C.A., spent a couple of days in this city last week and returned to Kingston again. His many friends from this city were much pleased to see him, being the first visit in several months.

Mr. Henri A. Panet, R.C.A., has left for Ottawa on two weeks leave of absence, to spend the holidays.

What may rightly be termed the official opening of the Royal Canadian Artillery Institute, took place on the evening of the 19th inst., the occasion being the reading of the paper on tactics of Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, R.C.A., Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay occupied the chair, and among those present were Lieut.-Col. Wilson, Major Farley, Capt. V. B. Rivers, Rutherford, T. Benson and Messrs. H. Cyril Macker, Henri A. Panet, and J. A. Benyon, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Evanturel and Captain Ouellet, of the 9th Battalion, Major J. Secretan Dunbar, 8th Royal Rifles, Mr. J. H. Ogilvy, R.C.A., Captain Earnest F. Wurtele, R.L., Captain P. Boulanger and Mr. E. Laliberté, of the Quebec Field Battery.

The attendance would have been much greater had it not been for some misunderstanding as to the night, due to the unavoidable cancelling of the original night selected, otherwise the officers of the Garrison, both permanent and local corps would have availed themselves of the opportunity to acquire further knowledge of a nature to benefit them and the service generally.

Marches was the subject selected by the lecturer and which was listened to with much interest by those who were fortunate enough to be present. At the close of the paper, Lieut.-Col. Evanturel moved a vote of thanks, and in so doing, expressed his pleasure at being present and that he hoped it was but the first of a series of lectures which might be given during the winter months. The vote was passed with much applause.

The intention is to have lectures during the winter and if possible at the rate

of one in every two weeks. Major J. Secretan Dunbar, of the 8th Royal Rifles, has been requested to deliver a lecture on Military Law, a matter with which he is thoroughly conversant. It is to be hoped that he will consent to deliver the same.

Although the institute is comparatively a new creation, it has made strides in a marked manner. The grant allowed by the government has been applied to furnishing tables, chairs and book cases, the latter having already a good lot of books, some of which are of the very best and will afford material for study for those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity placed in their way.

Much is expected from the officers of the R.C.A. who possess the necessary knowledge to prepare and deliver lectures on many subjects which would prove most acceptable to the force in this city. It is believed that they will respond to the requirements of the force.

On the 4th instant the City Council took into consideration the question of granting permission to erect a monument to General Montgomery, and in granting the request presented a report to the effect that the committee appointed to look into the matter had unanimously agreed that it was advisable to do so, submitting their views in the following words:—

"It is true that General Montgomery took up arms against the government of his country, and to a certain extent he may be termed a rebel. But it is equally true that Montgomery fell, sword in hand, like a soldier and a brave man, while landing the troops of the Continental Congress under his command on the night of the 31st December, 1775, to the 1st January, 1776.

"On the part of the Americans, the erection of a monument to commemorate that event is but an homage paid to the bravery of one of their own people, who fought for the independence of his country, and believed that he was serving our own cause as well.

"The Americans are too patriotic themselves not to appreciate the feelings that prevent us from taking an active part in this movement. But this committee advises that they be generously allowed to carry out their object.

"Moreover, the companions and friends of Montgomery, men like Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Carroll, although rebels in the same degree, are none the less exalted to-day by both the new and old worlds as the founders and leaders of a great nation. Should Montgomery be held despicable because he was less successful than they were? All the historians agree in saying that Montgomery was a man of distinction and of great courage and that his conduct while in Canada was marked by a great deal of moderation and humanity. Even the historian Smith, the son of an American loyalist, who fled to Canada, says in speaking of Montgomery 'his general conduct to the inhabitants was highly decent and proper.'

"At the time of his death, too, although public feeling ran high against the leader of the invaders of Canadian soil, the English Governor of Canada, Guy Carleton, who commanded in this city, gave him a decent burial with all the military honours and the chaplain of the Garrison of Quebec, Rev. M. Montmollin, also attended to recite prayers over his grave.

"Some days after Montgomery's death, a number of the leading English mer-

chants of Quebec also applied and obtained permission from Governor Carlton to offer New Year's presents to Montgomery's companions who had been made prisoners, and they were given a ration of beer which they had not tasted for a long time.

"And even in our times, have we not witnessed ourselves how the Marquis of Lorne, the husband of one of the daughters of our Most Gracious Queen, purchased at a considerable price the sword of Montgomery, to have the pleasure to present it himself to the descendants of that illustrious soldier, who are still living in the United States.

"In 1791, when the bill which granted us a constitution was discussed in the English House of Commons, the spectacle was further witnessed of Fox reminding Burke that during the American War of Independence they had both rejoiced over the success of Washington, and that they had almost given way to tears over the death of Montgomery.

"Your committee incited by the example of these kindly proceedings and desiring also to manifest courtesy to our neighbours of the United States, who annually visit the city in such large numbers, therefore suggest that in so far as it is in their power to do so, the application be graciously granted, subject, however, to the condition that the choice of the site, the plans of the monument and above all, the inscription be submitted for the approval of this council."

PATROL.

Montreal.

On the evening of Saturday 15th, Lt.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., delivered a lecture in the Military Institute on Minor Tactics, with special reference to his observations during the Northwest Rebellion.

There has been a good deal of unnecessary delay in connection with the work of laying the Drill Hall floor owing to some misunderstanding of the plans by the contractors.

The following communication from the Adjutant-General of Militia Headquarters, Ottawa, having been received by the D. A.G., 5th military district, is published for general information:—

OTTAWA, December 19th, 1894.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you that it is desirable that militiamen should be informed of the responsibilities of service and become aware that although there is provision in the regulations for the payment of compensation for injuries which occur to officers and men while at drill or on other militia service, the causes of such injury if compensated for by money payment from Government, must be traced to the militia service on which the person claiming it was employed. Sometimes these injuries occur whilst officers and men are in uniform, but are not incidental to the service. For instance, on a recent occasion a number of men were detailed to fire an artillery salute, and whilst congregating as militia men at the place where the salute was to be fired, began playing amongst themselves, which resulted in one of the men being injured and laid up for many days; it was decided that the injury in the case did not come within the provision of the Militia regulations for compensation.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant-General of Militia.

Thanks chiefly to the assistance of the local militia corps the four performances

of "Gordon's Relief," at the Queen's Theatre last week for the Free Coal Fund were a big success. The drill competition in connection with the event resulted as follows:—65th Rifles, 275; Victoria Rifles 268; 5th Royal Scots, 252; Prince of Wales Rifles, 245; 6th Fusiliers, 230; Garrison Artillery, 230. As some of the 65th squad had not put in the last annual drill the squad was ruled out, the Vics getting first prize. The Royal Scots team was also ruled out of second place. The prizes were handed to the winners by General Herbert and the Hon. Mrs. Herbert.

Duke of Connaught's O. C. HUSBANDS.

After performing escort duty at the Governor General's drawing room No. 1 Troop was invited into the Vice-Regal residence to partake of supper an attention which was all the more appreciated as the meal was served under their Excellencies personal attention.

While escorting the vice-regal carriage to the Art Gallery, Corporal Mackay's horse slipped on the asphalt and fell on top of its rider, breaking his shoulder bone. Mackay pluckily remained on duty until the return of their Excellencies. When the escort entered the Vice-Regal residence, the Countess of Aberdeen enquired about the injured man and expressed admiration of his pluck. The surgeon of the household was directed to set the bone and the corporal was sent home in one of the Governor's carriages.

Capt. Clerk had one of the men of the troop arrested and taken before the Recorder charged with failing to perform his duty on the occasion of the escort duty. The man was allowed to fall out after the escort reached the Art Gallery and did not return. He pleaded that he had been unwell, but His Honour sentenced him to a fine of \$5.

Montreal Field Battery.

The sergeants are making elaborate arrangements for the dance in their quarters on January 10th.

Montreal Garrison Artillery.

Lt.-Col. Cole has received the thanks of the Governor General for the guard of honor furnished on the occasion of the "At Home."

Two officers and seven men go to Quebec on January 2nd, to take short courses at the Royal School of Artillery.

Messrs. R. W. P. Buchanan and Fred. G. Howard have been elected officers in the battalion.

Victoria Rifles.

The bugle band held a very successful concert on the 14th inst.

Royal Scots.

The company held their annual dinner, Friday 21st. Col.-Sgt. Munn in the chair. The company's guests included Lt.-Col. Strathy, Major Gault, Capt. Carson and Capt. G. G. Waron.

The sergeants held a pleasant dance on Thursday, 20th, some seventy persons participating.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—

I have adopted the title of "Minor Tactics" for the subject of my address to you to-night, partly for the sake of brevity, and partly in contradistinction to the other great head into which the art of war is usually divided, namely, "Strategy."

Strategy has reference to the general disposition and movements of a large force, composed of separate army corps, divisions, or brigades, advancing toward the enemy by diverse routes, and from different bases; but with the common object of defeating him either separately in detail, or by combined action of the whole, concentrated at some strategic point, which circumstances may dictate to the general officer commanding the theatre of war, or force upon the C. O. or any one of its tactical units.

TACTICS.

"Tactics" deal with the disposition and movements of the component parts or units of that force, or of any independent force, in reference to its formation for attack or defence, when approaching, or coming to within striking distance of the enemy.

As therefore I do not aspire to instruct the G. O. C. on whom the entire onus of the strategic arrangements would rest, I propose confining myself entirely to tactics, as that is what any of the senior officers here present to-night, might find himself called upon to exercise, and practically demonstrate his knowledge of, at almost any moment, by being placed in command of one of these integral columns to which I have above referred, or of an independent force ordered upon some special service.

As "mobilization" and "concentration" may be said to be common property of both strategy and tactics, and I shall have to refer to them immediately, it may be well for me to here define the meaning of these terms in military parlance.

MOBILIZATION.

This term is applied to the organization and disposition of a force before taking the field, viz.: completing its component units up to war strength where practicable, and providing it with the necessary equipment, transport, etc., and staff for all departments only necessary in war, and therefore not existing in time of peace.

CONCENTRATION.

Is the collecting together of the various units comprising the force, and conveying each brigade, division, or other component part of it, complete in its individual organization, to the base of operations assigned to it in the theatre of war by the general officer commanding the whole of the field forces, with a view to the carrying out of whatever plans he may have decided upon for the conduct of the campaign.

Now, gentlemen, with this short explanatory preamble, I shall plunge at once into my subject, during my treatment of which, for the sake of brevity, I purpose to arrogate to myself for the time being the role of C. O. of one of these semi-independent columns, or rather, perhaps, for the better instruction of my audience, assume for the present the position of an officer in supreme command of a small independent expeditionary force numbering say 1,000 men of all arms, composed as follows, viz:—

	Officers and Men.	Horses.
Two troops Cavalry and two companies Mt. Infantry	160	160
1 Fd. Battr. Art. complete (Canadian establish.)	50	30
Extra horses reqd. for rough roads and spares		10
Engineers (with their tools, etc.)	30	10

2 Batts. Infantry, with 2 machine guns, baggage train, bicyclists, signallers, ammunition wagons, etc.	650	65
C. O. Staff, Fd. Hospital Co., telegraph co., tools, wire, etc.	80	25
Total	730	90

(The above does not include horses for transport, other than baggage and ammunition.)

My first duty on assuming command and ascertaining the probable strength, distance and locality of the enemy, and the nearest point to him available for the conveyance of troops, supplies, etc., by rail (or steamboat) all other conditions being fairly favorable, I at once select that point as my "base of operations," and throw forward a detachment of the Infantry with the Battery, machine guns, engineers, and a few Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, to seize and hold this position; entrenching themselves, if necessary, or the enemy should prove to be in force and in dangerous proximity.

Before permitting them to start, however, I take the precaution of ascertaining by a personal inspection of them together with all the rest of my troops, that the men and horses are all well and properly equipped and accoutred in every respect; that the former are well clothed and above all other considerations provided with good comfortable marching boots (of the "ammunition" pattern if obtainable and of good quality) and at least one complete change of under-clothing, of a useful and durable quality, insisting that the men's socks at least shall be quite new, knowing that they wear out quicker than any other article of the soldier's necessaries, on the line of march, and that when they become broken, sore feet are sure to follow immediately and the man becomes absolutely unable to march, and therefore a serious encumbrance, instead of a useful unit of the force. The shoeing, and backs of the horses, have also been closely inspected by the veterinary surgeons of the Cavalry and Artillery respectively, and all the horses in the outfit, including staff, transport, etc., have been treated in like manner, as it is always much easier to have such work attended to before starting than on the line of march, when the facilities cannot be expected to be nearly so good, and a horse may be badly lamed in a few hours' march over a rough and stony road before it will be possible to get a cast shoe replaced; for although a forge is one of the necessary adjuncts to every column, be it ever so small, unless in cases of emergency, it is never set up until the force halts for the night, the day halts being too short to admit of it without delaying the advance of the column, which is always a serious matter from a strategic or tactical point of view.

While these orders and precautions are in course of preparation, or being carried out, I proceed to appoint a staff, if not already supplied from headquarters, consisting of a Brigade Major, Brigade Surgeon (the senior medical officer present with the force), Brigade Quartermaster (from the engineer's corps, if possible), two intelligent officers to take direction of the bicycle and signalling corps, one to look after the baggage train, one to have exclusive charge of the ammunition (small arm and machine and artillery reserve) whose duty it will be to have it always stowed in a safe place in camp, and in charge of a sentry, and ready to be got at and served out upon the line of march, without delay, should an action take place requiring the replenishment of the supply carried by the cavalry and infantry in their pouches, or the Artillery, or machine gun detachment, in their limbers and ammunition wagons.

I also appoint one officer (or n.c.o.) in charge of the telegraph supplies, and one

carefully selected officer, with two (or more) assistants, as the exigencies of the case may demand, to organize and control the transport service in connection with the column, and one officer with an assistant, at the base of supplies, and another, also with an assistant, at the base of operations.

In addition to the above I also select two active and intelligent officers to act in the capacity of aides to myself. I have on arrival at my command, taken immediate steps to secure transport in the vicinity of the base of operations, if possible, for which purpose I have sent my chief transport officer ahead with the first detachment to ascertain what is possible to be obtained for immediate and effective service and report to me by wire.

Meanwhile, however, in order to save time, I have also put myself in telegraphic communication with a local source of information of a reliable character, such as the mayor or reeve of the municipality or township at or nearest to my selected base, the station agent or some other well-known person of intelligence and reliability, as in the event of my being convinced that sufficient transport for the requirement of my force cannot be obtained within reasonable distance of that locality, it may be necessary or advisable for me to change my base, if practicable, or else to bring my transport up with the supplies from the point of mobilization or some other place along the line of rail (or water) communication between that and my base.

These are matters that while they permit of no unnecessary delay, cannot always be determined upon without due consideration of the comparative cost and efficiency of the different modes which present themselves.

All this preliminary work, however, having been settled upon and completed, the necessary supplies forwarded, and horses requisite for the use of the mounted officers and troops secured, I start at once for the base of operations accompanied by the whole of the residue of the force and join the detachment previously sent on to that place.

It may here be advisable to give a few hints on general rules to be observed in the en-training and de-training of troops. As time does not permit of my entering into particulars of both rail and water transportation, I shall confine myself to the former, that being the one most likely to be utilized in Canada, both from the number of lines existing being greatly in excess of the navigable waterways, and the far greater celerity with which a force can be carried to its destination by rail than by water in this country of vast proportions and immense distances, and time being the essence of success in military operations we shall go by rail, with your permission, Mr. Chairman.

EN-TRAINING OF TROOPS.

Having ascertained the exact number of men of each arm to be entrained, as also the number of horses, guns, wagons, etc., pertaining to each, the earliest possible notice must be given to the station agent in order to enable him to make ample provision for their transportation to the base, and also to provide proper platform or other accommodation for en-training and de-training, particularly the horses, guns, etc., so that the danger of accidents during this operation may be minimized; and if the horse cars are not provided with watering troughs, care must be taken in a long journey that the horses are regularly watered by hand at such stated intervals as shall be deemed necessary by the Senior Veterinary Surgeon with the force, for which provision must be made by the station agent by telegraph, with those points where it is

calculated that the train will be at certain hours of the day, which it must be arranged shall occur in good daylight, and at such stations as the men are to be provided with meals if possible, in order to avoid unnecessary delay by too many long stoppages.

A few hours before the troops are ready to move, the brigade quartermaster (or some other officer especially appointed for this duty) accompanied by a non-com. officer from each troop, battery and company, will proceed to the station, and with the assistance of the station agent, will mark plainly in chalk on each car the particular unit for which it is intended, and the number of men or horses it is intended to carry. He will also see that sufficient scotches and blocks are provided on the flat cars for the guns and wagons, the number of each of which is also to be plainly stated as constituting the load of each particular car, and a memorandum handed to each of the non-com. officers for the information of his commanding officer and adjutant, who will then give the necessary instructions to the captains of their several troops or companies, for the entraining of their men and horses, which under fairly favorable arrangements and facilities, should not occupy more than an hour for the whole force.

In making up the trains (this force would require at least three of ordinary length) care should be taken that live-load cars and dead-load cars be alternated as much as possible, as great saving of life will be thereby effected in the event of a collision. There should also be at least one car of dead load between the engine and the live-load cars, and one or two at the end of each train; and these should contain the least perishable or valuable articles in the outfit, such, for instance, as tents, baggage, and so forth, in front, and forage supplies in rear. Cars containing explosives should be separated by at least four cars from the engine, and two from the rear. A Pullman for the officers should be in the centre of each train, and an equal number of cars, containing fifty men each, immediately in front and in rear of it.

Should there be no convenient halting places along the road where the men could be provided with meals at suitable intervals, and should the journey be too long to admit of the men carrying sufficient food in their haversacks, a provision car should be attached to each train, so as to avoid the necessity of long halts for cooking meals. Canned meats will also be found most useful on such occasions.

We have now got successfully through our journey by rail, and detrained at my chosen base of operations, which we will assume to be a small prairie town in the Northwest, called Troy. I have also learned by telegraph just before the wires were cut by the enemy, that after having committed some depredations at a place called Duck Lake, he had removed to Batoche (distant about two hundred and fifty miles from Troy) with his whole force, supposed to be numerically about equal to my own, and was there entrenching himself to await my arrival.

Now, gentlemen, I want you to understand that in selecting that locality as the theatre of war, I have no intention whatever of following the history of the events of the war of the rebellion of 1875. I simply do so as I know that country best, and therefore it will best serve the purpose of my lecture, and enable me to illustrate an imaginary campaign, more satisfactorily to you, and with greater facility to myself.

Having arrived at Troy, I find that the road is not yet quite clear of snow between there and Batoche, and that there

is no prospect whatever of my obtaining provisions or supplies of any kind, between my base and Prince Albert (a small town on the Saskatchewan about twenty miles beyond Batoche), and that there will not be even a blade of grass in the country through which I have to travel, for at least a month or five weeks from the present date (April 1st). I was pretty well prepared for this, however, from information previously received, and had taken care to secure ample transport for the small force under my command, but as all had not yet arrived, having to be drawn from farms extending within a radius of fully fifty miles from Troy, and it being reported to me that the Village of Qu'Appelle, about twenty miles to my front, is threatened by (or rather is in terror of) a tribe called the "File Hill Indians," who are encamped some fifteen or twenty miles on the other side of the village; and it not being exactly known with which party they side, I take the precaution of despatching half of my force at once to Qu'Appelle, with a view to overawing this tribe, and protecting at the same time the Village of Qu'Appelle and my objective line.

I give orders to my second in command, should he come into collision with these Indians, to use his best endeavors to pacify rather than estrange them, or engender any bitterness of feeling.

Meanwhile I look my difficulties straight in the face, and begin my preparations to overcome them. I find that under favorable circumstances, and with little or no allowance for unforeseen delays, I cannot expect to reach the enemy under from fifteen to sixteen days. I have four hundred transport teams at my disposal, capable of carrying about one thousand eight hundred pounds per team, and keeping up with the column, which to reach Batoche in 16 days, means in round numbers 16 miles per diem, over generally fair, though at this time of the year rather bad and muddy roads, and that each team will require for its own sustenance 70 pounds of forage per diem, or 1120 pounds of its own load to enable it to get there alone.

But I have also one hundred teams—200 horses—necessarily employed in the conveyance of provision for the troops, and 300 horses of the cavalry, artillery, infantry staff, etc., which have also to be fed by these 400 forage teams, which at the same rate would leave the whole without a pound of forage at the sixteenth day.

To overcome this difficulty I arranged to establish supply depots or stations all along the line of communication as I go, at intervals averaging about 40 miles or twodays' march apart, which distance I find it necessary for my men to make, in order to obtain good camping grounds, supplied with water and fuel, the former of which I ascertain to be a very scarce article in the summer time, though plentiful enough just now, while the latter, with the exception of about forty miles crossing the salt plains, can generally be obtained by either extending or shortening the march a couple of miles or so.

Having completed these preparations, and despatched one hundred teams two days ahead, with orders to proceed to the second station on the line, deposit their cargo of forage, and return immediately to the base for fresh loads and sent an escort of infantry and cavalry to accompany them, the latter with instructions to reconnoitre the road and adjoining country for five or six miles beyond the station and at least five miles on each side. Also a few of my telegraph staff to repair the line and establish communication with the base as they go, and ten engineers under an officer to select the best possible site for this depot, and while

awaiting my arrival to fortify the position by earthworks, I proceed with the head-quarter column to Qu'Appelle on the 4th April, and issue orders for the advance of the whole column on the ensuing morning, in the following order of March, viz.:

1st. A half troop of cavalry, supported by a half company of mounted infantry, with instructions to search the country well (in pairs) for about five miles on either side of the road, and from five to six miles in advance of the column. The mounted infantry keeping touch between the cavalry and the advance guards of the column by means of signallers (with which all the corps are well provided), and the advance guard again with the column by bicyclists.

2nd. The advance guard will consist of two companies of infantry, the main guard consisting of one of them, to keep about 600 yards ahead of the column, will be accompanied by a Maxim gun and attachment, which will march immediately in its rear, followed by ten engineers under an officer and the battery of artillery with its ammunition wagons, about fifty yards in rear of them.

3rd. The remainder of the engineers, and the second machine gun, will follow the artillery a short distance in front of the column.

4th. The infantry will next follow in column of fours, with an interval of about fifty paces between the battalions, in which interval one of the hospital ambulances will be placed, and the reserve ammunition for all arms.

5th. After the second battalion will come the cavalry and mounted infantry (main bodies) followed by the second hospital ambulance and the transport wagons (if possible two abreast) in the following order, viz.:

(a) Camp equipage, regimental and staff baggage, etc.

(b) Provision wagons

(c) Forage wagons.

with a small rear guard of cavalry, with planking files about a mile on either side of the road.

The reveillie is sounded at five o'clock of the morning of the fifth, and the whole column, in the above formation, is on the move towards Batoche by 7 a.m.

At eight o'clock the column halts for ten minutes, and again at ten. At noon (or as nearly as is possible to obtain fuel and water) an hour's halt is made for dinner, the signal being given by bugle from the front of the column, repeated by the advance guards and the mounted infantry in succession, and acted upon by all as soon as they can obtain good points of observation to the front of flanks, as their position in regard to the column demands.

The horses are all immediately unhitched from their guns or wagons, and after being allowed a sufficient time to cool, are watered and fed; the men meanwhile having their own dinner, and sending some forward to the infantry guard, the mounted infantry and cavalry advance guards carrying their own in their holsters. As soon as the hour is up, the advance is at once sounded, and in less than five minutes afterwards the column is again on the move.

As a general rule there is but one more ten minute halt between dinner and the night camp, which unless the distance marched has been more than usually long, should be about four o'clock, or shortly after.

As soon then as this halt is sounded, the infantry and mounted infantry, will form column of companies, and the cavalry of troops, the latter two corps, and the artillery, now moving to the centre of the column (by the reversed flank) when space will be allotted to them for their camp or bivouac, as the case may

be. The transport wagon will be formed in Laager, by the officers appointed to act under the chief transport officer.

If the column is to camp, the tents will then be brought up by the equipage wagons, and distributed by them to the corps to which they are severally attached, who will immediately proceed to pitch them in the usual column formation, on the reverse flank of the corps as they now stand, with all doors to the front; and the position now occupied by the troops, will be termed the "Alarm Post," and will be the one upon which they will all fall in again in the morning before resuming the march, or in the event of any sudden attack or night alarm.

The different fatigues for fuel, provisions, baggage &c., will now be told off, and fall out at once, to attend to their several duties; as will also the cooks, officers orderlies, and other men variously employed upon specific duties about the camp, for which they have been warned by the proper officers.

The remainder will form the tent-pitching party.

Immediately on arrival at camp, the field officer of the day, accompanied by one of the aides, will report himself to me for orders in connection with the formation of outposts for protection of the camp, when, unless prevented by some other most important duty at the moment, I shall accompany them to the position still occupied by the Infantry advance Guard, where the half files of the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry reconnoitring parties will meet me, and report fully anything they may have seen during the day, of an unusual character, or such as might lead them to form any suspicion as to the proximity of the enemy, or any of his scouts.

Also any peculiarities or features of the country in front, or within a few miles at either side of the road, (there are no parallel roads) which might be considered a source of danger to the force, and which would therefore need special attention of the outpost.

Having received all possible information from them, and investigated the matter thoroughly myself, whenever they reported anything of a serious nature; I now give my instructions to the Commander of the Outpost, which will be formed from the Advanced and Main Guard of the day; calling his attention to anything I may observe worthy of note, either in the features of the country, or the reports just received, and pointing out to him what I consider the best disposition he can make for the security of the force. As soon as he has placed his piquets, supports, and reserve, and posted his double sentries from the former, to my satisfaction, I call in the remainder of the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry Advanced Guard, who return to their respective corps, and I then see that the supports are placed in such a position, as to be in readiness to reinforce the piquets at short notice, and that the reserve is so situated as the centre of a segment of a circle, (of which the sentries are the circumference,) as while being well concealed from sight, to be able to render assistance and support quickly, to any part of the outpost which might be in need of it. The Main Guard of the Advance, will be the reserve of the outpost, the advanced guard forming the piquets, and supports; the former of which supplies the sentries, patrols, and detached posts.

As you have already had, (not very long ago) a most lucid and exhaustive lecture from the Major General Commanding, upon the subject of outpost duties, and as time is about up, for which I could feel justified in claiming your attention, I shall confine my remarks upon this most important subject to

bringing to your notice some of the principal points to be attended to by the officer commanding an outpost, and those subordinate to him.

CUTPOSTS.

Outposts are the means by which troops in the field secure themselves from surprise, and upon their alertness depends in the greatest measure the safety of the whole force. As the work of outpost duty is very severe, their strength will generally be limited to the smallest number sufficient for the obtainment of that object.

The character of the surrounding country, and the distance of the enemy will regulate this to a great extent, but it will seldom be necessary to employ more than a fourth or fifth of the whole force on this duty.

The ground to be occupied by them must be most carefully selected; with reference first to the position of their own main body, and secondly to the position of the enemy, and the possible approaches from his side. It should also be so placed as to prevent his artillery from shelling the camp while the outpost held its ground. It should be as far from the main body as is compatible with safety, that is, it should not be so far as to permit of the possibility of its being cut off.

The position of the sentries should be such as to enable them to see as far as possible in the direction of the enemy, without being themselves exposed to his view.

The principal of outposts is that a fractional part of it be constantly in active observation while the remainder is in readiness to afford immediate support.

OUTPOST COMMANDER.

The position of the Commander of the outpost is generally with the reserve, or at some point where he can best exercise supervision, and receive reports. This point must be known to all his subordinates, and he should be away from it as little as possible, and then only on work connected with the outpost.

SENTRIES.

Sentries on outpost must be particularly alert, and have their wits about them at all times. Should they see anything unusual, having the appearance of a signal, they should communicate at once with the piquet, by preconcerted signal if possible, but otherwise one must remain on the post while the other double sentry takes back the information. They must never both quit the post together on any account. Firing must never be had recourse to, unless it is certain that the enemy is approaching in force, and it is necessary to instantly alarm the camp.

In posting sentries, intelligent men should be selected for the most important posts, and near sighted men, or those who are hard of hearing, should never be used as advanced sentries. They should be relieved every two hours, and if put on for duty a second time, they should be placed on the old posts if possible.

The Commander of the outposts will issue special instructions as to the furnishing reports, lighting of fires for cooking, etc.

Sentries should be concealed as far as possible, and should not have their bayonets fixed by day, or on a bright night.

They should be made to clearly understand in what direction to look for the enemy; also the positions of their right and left sentries, and their own piquet; and when required from the nature of the darkness of the night, single sentries should be posted, to keep up communication between them and the piquets.

PIQUETS.

Piquets should first furnish their line of sentries, and then support them if attacked.

They must also supply small patrolling parties, so their strength must be regulated by these considerations. They should not be more than 300 or 400 yards from their furthest sentries, and should be surrounded by open ground, so as to secure them from surprise, and enable them to move quickly to the support of the sentry, if that line is attacked. Piquets should be always under arms a full hour before day light, and should the enemy be close at hand, or there be ground for apprehending an attack, a part of the piquet must be kept under arms the whole night, and clear of the remainder. There must always be a sentry over the piquet.

VISITING PATROLS.

Visiting patrols consist of two or three men, who make the round of the sentries at intervals during the night, but are not required by day, unless in foggy weather. They move along the front of the line of sentries, going by one flank, and returning by the other, communicating with the next post on either flank.

RECONNOITRING PATROLS.

Reconnoitring patrols must be furnished by mounted troops when required, but at present I do not see any use in harassing my few horses by putting them to this work, as I am satisfied that the main body of the enemy is still at Batoche, though doubtless he has a few scouts watching my movements, but from whom I fear no attack.

On returning to the camp I see that everything is in good shape, guards mounted, and sentries posted on the Zereba, the ammunition, and the quarters; so I issue my orders for the following day; and after dinner between 9 and 10 o'clock, I mount my horse again, and accompanied by the Field Officer of the day, and one of my aides, visit the whole of the outpost again, before retiring for the night.

Having brought you to the close of the first days March of the "entire column," which is now fairly launched upon its objective line, and time being up, I shall close my subject here for the present, in the hope of having an opportunity of finishing the campaign at some future period.

A Crimean Anecdote.

Sir Evelyn Wood tells several capital anecdotes in his article in the *Fortnightly* entitled "The Crimea in 1854 and 1894;" he served in the Naval Brigade. Here is a story of Sir George Brown—a general as well-known at the time as any in the Crimea:—

The men of the Light Division always spoke of him as "the General," as was then, and is still, though in a lesser degree, the habit of soldiers, possibly from not knowing the name of the immediate leader. This ignorance cost Sir George £1 during the worst of the winter. He had seized an opportunity of meeting Lord Raglan, to urge the desirability of his showing himself more frequently in the camp.

"What good will it do?"

"Oh! 'twill cheer the men up. Why, sir, numbers of my men don't know your name."

"But they don't know your name, George?"

"Every man in the Light Division knows my name?"

"I'll bet you £1 the first man we ask does not."

"Done," said Sir George; and they rode to the Light Division camp.

"Come here, my man. Who am I?"

The soldier halted at three paces, straight as a ramrod.

"You're the General, sir!"

"But my name?"

"You're the General, sir"; and nothing more could be elicited from him. Sir George Brown paid up on the spot.

No one who saw him ride straight towards the foe, without an indication that he was in any danger, is likely to forget the animating effect of his bearing on the soldiers.

The captain of one of the American warships on the Asiatic station has written home of some very interesting things that he has seen. Describing a visit to the Japanese field hospital, near Nagasaki, he says:

"There I got a fair conception of the killing and wounding qualities of the new small-bore rifle that all Europe is adopting. The Japanese infantry arm is the Murata, the invention of General Murata, now Chief of Ordnance of Japan. The calibre of the gun is .315, and the bullet weighs 235 grains. I saw a Chinese officer who had been struck in the knee joint by one of these bullets, fired at a distance of about 1000 yards. The thin steel envelope of the bullet had broken, and the joint was simply a mass of finely comminuted bone splinters. The knee was perfectly soft, without a bone in it unbroken an inch long. Of course the leg had to be amputated.

"The hospital was the admiration of the French and English surgeons as well as our own. The medical staff were all Japanese, who had graduated in medicine and surgery either in America or England, then taken a post graduate surgical course in Clinics at the Paris and Berlin hospitals. They had the best modern instruments and systems, the newest antiseptics—everything a hospital on modern lines should have. And all this is the work of a generation. Truly the Japanese is a wonderful man.

"I saw something, too, of the effect of the modern shell fire on the cruiser of the period at the battle at the Yalu River's mouth. The Akagi was hit several times by 8 inch shells of the Vavassour-Palliser pattern. One of these fired from the Chinese cruiser Chih-Yuen tore off nearly one half of the iron and steel port quarter of the Akagi, killed Captain Sakamoto, her commander, and killed and wounded a dozen more officers and men.

"A second shell from a 200-pounder made a hole eight feet in diameter in the side of the Akitsusu. Had the service of the Chinese great guns been equal to that of the Japanese, the Akagi, the Hashidato and Matsushima must have been sunk. The Japanese fire was terribly accurate and deadly.

"The Chinese ship Chen-Yuen was hit nearly 100 times. Nothing was left above water of her; of her crew, 460 strong, over 350 were killed or died of wounds. All this was from the fire of 6 inch or 8-inch rifles at a distance of from 1,000 to 1,600 yards. The Chinese had the heavier ships at Yalu, but the Japanese outmanœuvred them and outfought them.

"Man for man, and ship for ship, my professional opinion is that the Japanese commanders are equal to any in Europe. They have courage, a high professional knowledge and a fierce fighting spirit that nothing daunts."

The American commanders attribute much of Japan's success to the fact that so many of her naval officers were educated at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, —Army and Navy Journal.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS

(Continued from last issue.)

November 24th 1894.

G. O. 86.

Royal Military College of Canada

The undermentioned gentlemen have completed their full period of instruction and been granted "Diplomas" dated 27th June, 1894 :

	RANK AND FILE.	Average Marks.
Sergeant	Hugh Burritt Muckleston	4 6 3 8 6
do.	Featherston Britton Osler	4 4 3 6 2
do.	Harry Duncan Lockhart Gordon	4 3 0 7 9
Co. Serg. Maj.	Richard Edmund Tyrwhitt	4 1 9 2 1
Bn. do. do.	Frederick Christian Heneker	3 8 7 8 9
Bn. do. do.	Robert Whish Brigstocke	3 8 2 2 5
Corporal	Frank Nicholson Gibbs	3 7 8 4 0
do.	Alfred George Tully LeFebvre	3 7 2 3 8
Co. Serg. Maj.	James Edward Beatty	3 6 5 4 0
Sergeant	George Henry Ronald Harris	3 4 8 5 5
do.	Percival Edward Thacker	3 3 0 3 8

ACTIVE MILITIA.

Appointments, Promotions and Retirements.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

G. O. 87.

The undermentioned graduates are appointed Lieutenants in the Active Militia to date from the 27th June, 1894 :—

Sergeant Hugh Burritt Muckleston.
Sergeant Featherston Britton Osler.
Sergeant Harry Duncan Lockhart Gordon.
Co. Sergt. Major Richard Edmund Tyrwhitt.
Bn. Serg. Major Frederick Christian Heneker.
Co. Serg. Major Robert Whish Brigstocke.
Corporal Frank Nicholson Gibbs.
Corporal Alfred George Tully LeFebvre.
Co. Serg. Major James Edward Beatty.
Sergeant George Henry Ronald Harris.
Sergeant Percival Edward Thacker.

ARTILLERY.

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.—To be Lieutenant from the 12th November, 1894 ; 2nd Lieutenant D. I. Vernon Eaton, *vice* Gillmore, retired.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BATTALION.—Major Walter Joscelyn Quinlan is permitted to resign his commission and to hold the rank of Captain on retirement.

QUEBEC COMPANY.—The organization of this Company having been completed thereto to complete the establishment :

To be Major: Captain and Brevet Major Hermenegilde Roy.

To be Captain: Captain L. Arthur Hudon.

To be Lieutenant: Adolphe Methot, Gentleman.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: George Roy, from the Retired List of Majors, and Joseph Bourassa, Gentleman.

2nd Lieutenant Joseph Aurelien Shehyn is permitted to resign his commission and Lieutenant Louis A. Lapointe and 2nd Lieutenant J. M. Dagneau having left the limits their names are struck off the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

INFANTRY.

8TH BATTALION, "ROYAL RIFLES."—Captain Edward Montizambert is permitted to resign his commission.

To be Adjutant: Captain William Charles Henry Wood, *vice* Montizambert, retired.

To be Captain: Lieutenant George Lee Van Felson, *vice* Wood, appointed Adjutant.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Colour Sergeant Robert James Davidson, *vice* Van Felson, promoted.

11TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "ARGENTEUIL RANGERS."—No. 8 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Frederick Cushing, Gentleman, *vice* Earle, promoted.

23RD "BEAUCE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 4 Company.—To be Captain: Lieutenant George Morisset, *vice* Jolbert, retired.

28TH "PERTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Major John Robert Hamilton is permitted to resign his commission and to hold the Rank of Major on retirement.

No. 3 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant William Shand having failed to qualify, his name is struck off the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

No. 4 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant George Lionel Money, *vice* Long, retired.

No. 6 Company.—Provisional Lieutenant John Joseph Hagarty having failed to qualify, his name is struck off the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

30TH "WELLINGTON" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—No. 2 Company.—To be Lieutenant: Sergeant Peter Douglass McLaren, *vice* Wideman, retired.

38TH BATTALION "DUFFERIN RIFLES" OF CANADA.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Harry John Farr having left the limits his name is struck off the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be Major: Captain Henry Francis Leonard, *vice* Jones, retired.

To be Captains: Lieutenants Matthew Ford Muir, *vice* Ruddy, retired, and Edwin Duncan Cameron, *vice* Leonard, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Wemyss Muir, Gentleman, *vice* Farr, retired.

39TH "NORFOLK" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—No. 2 Company.—Provisional Lieutenant Leman Lewis and Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Charles M. Misner, are permitted to retire.

No. 6 Company.—Provisional Lieutenant William Edward Kelly is permitted to retire.

40TH "NORTHUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 9 Company.—*Erratum* in General Order (76) of the 29th September, 1894.

Read "Nelson Washington Massey" not Massey Nelson Washington as the name of the gentleman therein appointed a Provisional 2nd Lieutenant.

56TH "GRENVILLE" BATTALION, "LISGAR RIFLES."—No. 4 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Horace Hutchins, *vice* Ferguson, deceased.

No. 7 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant George Alexander Walker, *vice* Campbell, promoted.

58TH "COMPTON" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—To be Major: Captain and Brevet Major Edward Standish Baker, *vice* Ross, retired.

No. 6 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Samuel Henry Batterill, Gentleman, to complete Establishment.

83RD "JOLIETTE" BATTALION OF IN-

FANTRY.—No. 6 Company.—Captain Thomas Copping is permitted to resign his commission and to hold the rank of Captain on retirement.

Lieutenant William Jones is placed on the Retired List under the provisions of Paragraph 55, Regulations and Orders, 1887, with permission to hold the rank of Lieutenant on retirement.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant George Copping having failed to qualify, his name is struck off the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: James Harrington Rowan, Gentleman, *vice* Copping, retired.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
				Written.	Practical.	Average.
ARTILLERY.						
2nd Lt. D. I. V. Eaton, Ottawa F Battery	1	Sp	A	76	83 4	80.62
Sergt. F. Kelly, "A" F. Batt. R.C.A.	1	S	B	74	81	78.37
Sergt. W. A. Wanless, "A" F. Batt. R.C.A.	1	S	B	97 66	90	92.87
Cor. W. M. Prenter, "A" F. Batt. R.C.A.	1	S	B	79 33	73	75.37
Bombardier E. H. Gray, "A" F. Batt. R.C.A.	1	S	B	84 66	77	79.87
Bomb. A. McCully, "A" F. Batt. R.C.A.	1	S	B	87 66	76	80.37
Bomb. K. McKinnon, "A" F. Batt. R.C.A.	1	S	B	87 33	83	84.62
INFANTRY.						
2nd Lieut. R. W. Miles, 62nd Bn.	2	Sp	A	66	57	61
2nd Lt. E. E. McMichael, 62nd Batt.	2	Sp	A	69	56	62
2nd Lt. E. Dunning, 6nd Batt.	2	Sp	A	57	57	57
2nd Lt. W. C. H. Moore, 63d Bn	1	Sp	B	64	66	65
2nd Lt. E. Clark, 77th Batt.	1	Sp	B	74½	70	72
2nd Lt. E. Chouinard, 88th Bn.	1	Sp	B	76	80	78
2nd Lt. E. Fiset, 89th Batt.	1	Sp	B	78	80	79
2nd Lt. C. W. Gardner, 6 h Bn	1	Sp	B	80½	70	75
2nd Lt. R. Hope, 20th Batt.	1	Sp	B	78½	70	74
2nd Lt. J. L. Heureux, 23rd Bn	1	Sp	B	79	70	74½
2nd Lt. A. Lan grill, 37th Batt	1	Sp	B	79½	80	79½
2nd Lieut. W. B. Munro, 42nd Bn	1	Sp	B	74	70	72
2nd Lieut. O. E. Hewton, 47th Batt.	1	Sp	B	80½	80	80
2nd Lt. W. H. Seymour, 37th Batt.	1	Sp	B	79½	80	79½
2nd Lt. J. E. Tacheureau, 23rd Batt.	1	Sp	B	80½	70	75
2nd Lt. A. R. Upper, 37th Bn	1	Sp	B	72½	80	76
2nd Lt. J. F. Dodd, 30th Bn	1	Sp	B	73	70	71½
2nd Lt. J. Macdonald, 37th Bn	1	Sp	B	77	80	78½
2nd Lt. W. D. Holston, 37th Batt.	1	Sp	B	81	80	80½
Col. Sergt. W. H. Smith, 59th Bn	1	Sp	B	79	70	74½
Col. Sergt. J. A. Donis, 25th Batt.	1	Sp	B	67	80	73½
Batt.	1	Sp	B	72½	80	76

Confirmation of Rank.

Advertising to G. O. (37) of the 18th May, 1894, the undermentioned provisionally appointed Officers, having qualified themselves for their appointments, are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:—

Lieutenant R. Cockburn, 3rd Dragoons; from the 1st May, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant V. G. Pelletier, 1st

Hussars; from the 30th April, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant R. F. Markill, 5th Dragoons; from the 30th April, 1894.

Lieutenant George R. Moore, Kingston Field Battery; from the 3rd April, 1894.

Captain Archibald Johnson, 84th Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

Captain Ernest John Chambers, 6th Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

Captain John Enoch Johnson, 21st Battalion; from the 10th February, 1894.

Lieutenant Dickson C. Miller, 5th Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

Lieutenant de Montarville Taschereau, 87th Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

Lieutenant Robert John Spearing, 53rd Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

Lieutenant William F. Forbes, 5th Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

Lieutenant Charles Eugène Bourgault, 61st Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

Lieutenant John William Dennison, 68th Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

Lieutenant Alexander Galloway, 20th Battalion; from the 21st April, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Peter I. Rosenving, 85th Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Azarias Rousseau, 84th Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Kenneth C. Campbell, 5th Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Alexandre Lippé, 85th Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Charles Lindsay MacAdam, 3rd Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Titus Alvin Mulock, 75th Battalion; from the 18th April, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant William McDuff, 82nd Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Archie Owen Walker, 69th Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Albert Hudson Anderson, 75th Battalion; from the 9th of April, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Ernest MacMillan, 82nd Battalion; from the 31st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant William Henry Grey, 71st Battalion; from the 21st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Malcolm Mackerzie Stewart, 15th Battalion; from the 30th April, 1894.

and Lieutenant Albert Samuel McCormick, 16th Battalion; from the 2nd April, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant William James Green, 25th Battalion; from the 27th March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Philip Lindsay Bishop, 26th Battalion; from the 30th March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant H. Martin, 29th Battalion; from the 13th April, 1894.

Confirmation of Rank.

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

2nd Lieutenant D. I. Vernon Eaton, Ottawa Field Battery of Artillery; from the 12th November, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas Dunning, 62nd Battalion; from the 5th November, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Ernest Edward McMichael, 62nd Battalion; from the 5th November, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Walter Russell Miles, 62nd Battalion; from the 5th November, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant William Codner Henley Moore, 63rd Battalion; from the 30th October, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Frederick Clark, 77th Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Edouard Chouard, 88th Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Eugène Fiset, 89th Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Carl W. Gardiner, 6th Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Forbes B. Geddes, 37th Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Robert Hope, 20th Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Joseph L'Heureux, 23rd Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Ashton Langrill, 37th Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant William B. Munroe, 42nd Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Otto E. Hewton, 47th Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant William H. Seymour, 37th Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Joseph E. Taschereau, 23rd Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Albert R. Upper, 37th Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant John F. Dodd, 30th Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant James Macdonald, 37th Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant William D. Rolston, 37th Battalion; from the 30th September, 1894.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia.

Lively Ice-Yachting.

"Look ahead, there! Look out! came to my ears through the driving storm, and hanging on as the yacht ran before the strong wind, which had suddenly gone round a point or two in our favor. I saw, not the baby ditch we had leaped coming down, but a crevasse—it must have been nearly twenty feet wide—edging off as it ran up to the shore two miles away. Looking aft I saw that my brave girl companion, bracing herself against the footholds, was holding straight and fair for the crevasse, with the boat going like the wind. "Put your tiller down," I cried, but she only shook her head and positively laughed. We had jumped one ditch and she must have thought she had a horse in hand and not a yacht. There was no time to do anything, only just enough to reach for a life-line and have it handy—for the striking of the squall, the blowing out of the sail, and the cry "Look ahead," had not taken twenty seconds in all together. I just yelled, "Hold her true as she lands, for God's sake!" and we rose over that ribbon of open water and loose ice, one minute showing black and broad as the water lifted, and the next moment narrowing as it sank, drawing the floating pieces of ice back into the depths. I saw it all in a glance as we hung suspended in mid-air, and then we came down with a terrific crash, a jarring lurch. Fortunately my arm fell across the tiller, and I had just sense enough to swing it round as the sheet ran out to the full length on the fair wind for home."—"Winning a Christmas Bride." *Outing for January.*

Account of the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese.

Marshal Oyama has achieved a superb victory. Port Arthur has been carried by storm. The stronghold is in our complete possession, with over eighty guns, enormous stores, and much war material.

The enemy fought valorously and suffered heavily. We have lost about 250 killed and wounded; the Chinese over 1,000.

For over a fortnight past, Marshal Oyama's army has been steadily marching in two divisions down the Peninsula to Port Arthur, keeping in touch, as far as possible, with the fleet. The country was very difficult, especially for military; except in the cultivated valleys, there were practically no roads available, but the men worked cheerfully. No organized resistance was offered by Chinese troops for three parts of the march; since Saturday last, however, there has been an occasional brush with the enemy.

The villages yielded little in the way of supplies. Some of them had been looted before the Japanese marched in. On Tuesday the right division advanced guard had a skirmish with the enemy, who retired in good order. The enemy's positions were reconnoitred, and found to be strong and held in force. In the afternoon the fort and village of Shin-sy-Ching were captured. Both divisions moved forward during the night, and in the early morning the right division crept up the range of low hills north-west of the port, and carried them with a rush. The guns were then dragged up, and fire was opened on a strong redoubt about one thousand yards distant. The enemy returned the fire briskly.

The Japanese infantry advanced against a well-directed shell fire without faltering. Shortly before nine o'clock the fort was carried by storm in most gallant fashion. The Chinese stood for a minute or two against the final onslaught fighting fiercely, and then fled towards the dockyard. The right division then advanced in force against Kokinsan Fort, which was armed with several heavy Krupp guns well served; scores of men were killed and wounded in this advance. The fort was strengthened by trenches and loopholed mud walls, but all were carried without difficulty, and at noon the port itself was stormed and captured after a short but desperate fight.

By three o'clock in the afternoon the right divisions were in full possession of the western part of the stronghold.

Meanwhile the left division had been fiercely engaged on the south-east, where the ground was less difficult, but far from easy. Advancing over the hills, they first had to clear the enemy out of some outlying works, apparently of recent construction. Then their progress was momentarily checked by a very heavy fire from three forts, connected by trenches strongly held, and were placed on the highest ground in the vicinity. The Japanese artillery and the Chinese guns

in the forts—the latter all heavy pieces—pounded away at each other for some time. Our infantry meanwhile were advancing all along the line, taking skillful advantage of the bushwood and other cover. The final assault was splendidly delivered, the enemy being driven headlong from their works, after making a gallant stand.

By the evening Port Arthur was in our possession, but the enemy still held some eight or ten redoubts on the coast line, totaling about 20 guns. The Japanese bivouacked on the hills and in the captured forts.

Early on the morning of Thursday Laonia and other forts were attacked in succession, all being captured without serious loss on our side.

We estimate the Chinese losses at over 1,000 killed and wounded, and several thousand prisoners; the enemy numbered over 20,000.

We have taken quite 80 guns and mortars in use in the captured forts and redoubts, and many others found in the dockyard. An immense quantity of ammunition has also fallen into our hands; completely equipped torpedo stores, and much rice and beans.

The whole of the credit for this magnificent success belongs to Marshal Oyama and his gallant troops. The fleet, under Admiral Ito, took no part whatever in the capture of Port Arthur. Some of the warships are now off the port, and signalling is going on.

Mr. Wickham's R. N., Lecture at the Military Institute, Toronto, Dec. 10th.

The first paper of the season was read at the Military Institute last night by Mr. H. J. Wickham, R. N., who took for his subject "Canada's Maritime Position and Responsibilities." Lt. Col. Fred. Denison presided, and there was a large gathering, in spite of the disagreeable weather.

Mr. Wickham touched briefly upon the early history of the Canadian mercantile marine, and his reference to the Royal William, a Quebec-built ship, being the first steam-driven vessel to cross the Atlantic, was greeted with cheers. He touched upon what the Dominion Government had done for navigation by buoying and lighting the St. Lawrence and providing graving docks at Esquimaux, Kingston and Levis. The largest on the continent was that at Halifax, owned by a subsidized company. It could take in a vessel 600 feet in length. If any of the American battleships had to dock, they would have to come to Halifax. (Cheers.) It would not be the first time that an American man-of-war had come to Halifax. Canada's natural advantages in the shape of good harbors on both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and her large coal deposits on both coasts, placed her in a position of the first importance, and her fisheries on both coasts would provide a constant supply of hardy seamen. Canada stood fifth in the world as regards tonnage, and her ocean borne commerce, exports and imports, during the past year, exclusive of her trade with the United States, amounted to over \$145,000,000. He went on to show that it was necessary that there

SHOULD BE AN ADEQUATE NAVY to protect this enormous trade, and quoted statistics to show that in case of a war with two European powers Britain would be obliged to maintain by far the greater part of her fleet in European waters and would be unable to detach more than a very few cruisers to patrol the trade routes. With her fortified coaling stations and telegraphic communication, it was held by some that an enemy's cruisers could do little harm to British trade, more especially as no other nation possesses coaling stations, but the cables might be cut. Then the cruiser that was lying in wait for its prey with engines stopped would burn only about one-third the coal of the cruiser that was racing up and down looking for her, and his calculation was that it would require six cruisers for every one of the enemy's to secure the safety of our ships, a proportion which he never expected to see unless at the very outset Britain crushed her enemies and so crippled their fleets as to set a large part of her own fleet free for commerce protection. In the opinion of Prince Louis of Battemberg, the Suez canal would be blocked before the declaration of war, and this would mean a diversion of trade to the Cape or the trans-Canadian route. The lack of sufficient cruisers to patrol the main trade routes being shown, Mr. Wickham proceeded to state that 10 of the fastest mail steamers were fitted, or partially fitted, so that they could be used as cruisers, and there were 12 others held at the disposition of the Admiralty. The Teutonic and the Majestic, of the White Star Line, were specially constructed for armed cruisers, and 12 guns could be mounted on them within 48 hours. They could each carry 1,000 cavalry and their horses, or 2,000 infantry. They could reach Halifax in five days, Cape Town in 12 1-2 days, Bombay, via the Suez canal, in 14 days, Hong Kong in 21 days, and Sydney in 22 days. These he regarded as the most mercantile cruisers we have. Comparing these vessels, and the *Lucania* and *Campania* with the *Powerful* and *Terrible* class of cruisers, he figured that the latter would, with the weight of armament reduced one-half, and the coal reduced to the amount which suffices the *Campania* for one high-speed trip across the Atlantic, have 2,000 tons left available for cargo, as compared with the 1,600 tons capacity of the *Campania*. The hull and machinery of each of these cruisers was £438,000 each, so that £500,000 would be a liberal figure to assign as the cost of an ordinary passenger steamer of the same tonnage and speed.

THE HUDDARD SCHEME

of four 20-knot vessels on the Atlantic service and five 16-knot boats on the Pacific, was to involve a capital of £3,000,000, whereas nine vessels of the *Powerful* class would cost about £4,500,000. It seemed a very fair assumption that the 50 per cent. greater cost would be more than met by the 50 per cent. greater capacity. On this point Mr. Wickham said: "It was pointed out at the conference that most of the mail subsidies granted by the British Government fall within the next few years, and the imperial delegate, Lord Jersey, intimated that in granting new subsidies the British Government wished to consider not merely one particular line, but the whole question. I feel convinced that Great Britain and her great self governing colonies, by uniting in a well considered and comprehensive scheme for the liberal subsidization of fast steamship lines of the class I advocate between the various parts of the empire.

TO BE MANNED AND OFFICERED

by trained men of the Royal Naval Reserve, and always ready for an emergency, will secure the means whereby our trade routes will receive adequate protection, and the means adopted by facilitating and stimulating inter-imperial

and intercolonial trade will build up and solidify the empire. Such a policy will give to Canada a splendid opportunity for developing her shipbuilding resources. The province of Nova Scotia possesses such large deposits of iron ore, coal and flux in close proximity to each other, and to ship harbors that capital and skill should find a splendid opening for successful enterprise. The establishment of naval reserve ships at Halifax and Vancouver for the training of naval reserve men would do much to foster and promote that maritime spirit which has made Great Britain what she is to day. The Intercolonial Conference held at Ottawa this year, in which we may say Canada was the prime mover, will, it is hoped, do much towards removing obstacles in the way of closer union between the different parts of the empire in commercial matters. The question of the due protection of the trade routes may well form that subject for arrangement at another such conference at an early date. A solution of the problem would seem to lie in the direction of separating, to some extent, the duty of commerce protection from that of the fighting line of battle, and placing the responsibility therefor under a distinct department of the admiralty. Naval reserve ships should be stationed at the principal colonial ports, in which the officers and men who will man our mercantile cruisers will be kept constantly

DRILLED IN THE USE OF THE WEAPONS they will have to use. The captains of these cruisers would hold dormant commissions, which would come into effect upon a declaration of war. At the Ottawa Conference a complete system of telegraphic communication, with cables touching only British territory, was discussed, and one of the most valuable services which such a system of cruisers could render would be the protection of our telegraphic communication." (Applause.)

VOTE OF THANKS.

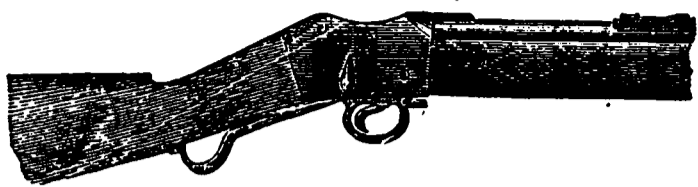
A vote of thanks was moved by Commander Law, seconded by Col. Mason, and adopted by acclamation. The thanks of the meeting were conveyed to Mr. Wickham by Col. Denison in a graceful speech.

The next paper will be on "The State and Condition of the Rural Battalion," by Lieut.-Col. R. B. Davis, of the 37th Battalion.

Remarkable results are reported from America of the trials of the new cruisers *Columbia* and *Minneapolis*. On a contractor's trial a speed of just 23 knots an hour was maintained, which exceeds anything we have done on this side with vessels of similar size—about 7,000 tons. These cruisers are driven by three propellers, a system for which many advantages are claimed. Many critics, however, do not believe that the *Columbia* and *Minneapolis* could overtake the British high-speed Atlantic liners, notwithstanding that, as commerce-destroyers, they were ostensibly built to beat them. A public expression of this unbelief has been made by Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade, of the United States Navy, and in the fittest place—at a meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers of the United States just held at New York. Indeed, he went further, and said that when he got the vessels added to his squadron he would have a series of full-speed trials, unless he met with direct orders to the contrary from the Department. "I will have the trials first, and report them afterwards," said the Admiral, in the hearing of the Engineer-in-Chief. "I will have the cruiser, with picked coal and everything else that goes to make fast time, waiting for the *Teutonic* or *Majestic*, and order her to chase and catch one of them going out of New York Harbour. Such a tussle would be worth a thousand measured-mile runs."

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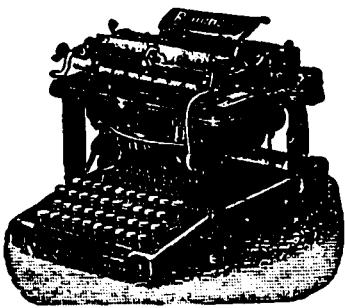
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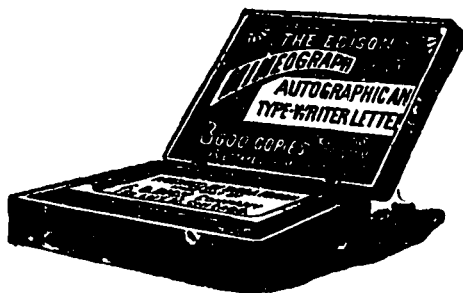


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