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Modern Garrison Artillery and its Training.



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THE first of a series of lectures, arranged by Lieut.-Col. Cole, for the benefit of the officers and men of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, was delivered in their Armoury on Friday evening, 3rd inst., by Capt. A. C. T. Boileau, Adjutant of the Royal Artillery in British North America. This lecture was looked forward to with more than ordinary interest by the officers and men of the Garrison and Field Artillery here, as also by officers of other corps not attached to this branch of the service. On becoming aware that it was to be delivered, Major-General Herbert was good enough to signify his intention of being present, and came down from Ottawa for that special purpose, accompanied by Capt. Streatfield, A.D.C. Amongst those present were Lieut.-Cols. Houghton, Mattice, Stevenson, Turnbull, Lyman, Butler, Prevost, Hood, Starke, Burland, Aubry; Majors Roy, B. M., Strathy, Blaiklock, Ibbotson, Stanley Bagg, Capt. Hooper, Edwards, Lieut. Costigan.

Besides Lieut.-Col. Cole, the following officers of the M.G.A., attended the lecture:—Majors Ogilvy and Bissett, Capt. Gregor, Reid, McEwan, Lieuts. Anderson, Ogilvy, Baldon, Wynne, King, Verry, Featherstone, and Assistant-Surgeon Elder.

For the benefit of our readers we publish the lecture in full.

THE FUNCTIONS OF MODERN GARRISON ARTILLERY AND ITS TRAINING.

STRENGTH AND ORGANIZATION OF THE BRITISH ROYAL ARTILLERY.

BEFORE coming to the subject itself of the lecture, it might be appropriate to look at the strength and organization of the British Royal Artillery. It is the largest regiment in the world consisting of 1,700 officers and 35,400 men. It is divided into four branches, the Horse, Field, Mountain and Garrison Artillery. The Royal Horse Artillery has an establishment of 20 service batteries, the Field Artillery of 80, the Mountain of 10, and the Garrison of 72. The rôle of Horse Artillery is to operate in the field in conjunction with cavalry, a part which it is well fitted to play by its great mobility; the rôle of Field Artillery is to operate with Infantry, whose movements being necessarily slower than the Cavalry, demand a less mobility from the Artillery who supports it. The Mountain Artillery as its name implies is for operation in mountainous or broken country unsuitable for horses or wheeled carriages. The British Garrison Artillery has an establishment of 684 officers and 16,380 men stationed in every quarter of the globe, subdivided into three Grand Divisions, viz., the "Eastern," "Southern" and "Western." The strength of each company varies according to local requirements; the strongest is at Halifax, N. S., and consists of 316 of all ranks; the weakest consists of 99. Out of the Garrison Artillery a force of 1,200 are employed as Siege Artillery—four heavy Field Batteries for service in India and three companies as a Siege Train in England. The former are armed with 4 40-pr. R. M. L. guns and 2 6.3" Howitzers, drawn by elephants and bullocks, the officers and some of the N.O.C's. being mounted on horses, and such a diversity of animals has gained for them the nickname of "Menagerie Batteries." The Siege Train, it is observed, is a small one consisting only of three companies. There have only been two important sieges undertaken by the British arms in the last half of this century, viz.: the sieges of Delhi and Sebastopol, and it is not considered necessary to maintain a large permanent Siege Train, but different companies are detailed to go through a course of practice in siege operations and firing at the Siege Camps of Instruction at Lydd and Chatham every year. The Mountain Artillery are affiliated with the Garrison Artillery to the extent that the officers and men are appointed and drafted to it from the latter. It is a much coveted branch of the Artillery and special qualifications are required for it. It makes a valuable outlet for the Garrison Artillery and gives all ranks of this branch an opportunity of seeing ac-

tive service which those employed exclusively in coast defence would otherwise not get. You will scarcely see an officer or man in a Mountain Battery who does not wear at least one war medal and often several. The same remark applies in a less degree to the Heavy Batteries in India.

THE ARTILLERY MILITIA OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

With regard to the affiliation of Militia Artillery with Royal Artillery, the Irish and Scotch are affiliated to Southern Division, and the Welsh to Western Division. They are under the General Officer Commanding and train in our forts with our guns. In 1885 the Hants Artillery Militia were embodied for nine months at Gosport and took over Fort Grange from the Royal Artillery.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN "MATERIEL."

I began by speaking of recent improvements in 'materiel.' I will explain what they are; but, to make them more striking, let us take a glance at the armament of by-gone days. Not much more than 30 years ago the heaviest cannon, afloat or ashore, was the 68-pounder S.B., of 96 cwt, firing only two projectiles—a solid shot and a Martin shell—and taking a charge of 10 or 16 lbs. of powder. Rifled guns were unknown, and so were breech-loaders. Recoil was left unchecked by any appliances; there was only one class of cannon powder (L.G.) Guns were fired by pouring loose fine grain powder down the vent, and igniting it by means of a port fire lighted from a slow match, held in a linstock. Fuzes were of the old kind, with a single central column of composition, and to prepare the fuze its end had to be sawn off, and the composition bored out. Carriages and platforms were of the simplest kind, and so were the sights. The drill was very easy. The objective of coast batteries was a large sailing vessel, moving slowly.

Now, let us turn to the ordnance and appurtenances of the present day. No military science has made such strides in the present century as that of Artillery, and its development has affected the materiel of the Garrison Artillery much more than any other branch. There has been an enormous increase in the weight of metal of our guns, and all the resources of science have been enlisted to enable us to deal with such heavy weights. To-day we have guns of 100 tons, and a calibre of 17.72 inches, which take a charge of 450 lbs. of powder, and throw a projectile weighing 2000 lbs., which will pierce 22.75 inches of wrought iron at 1000 yards. The B.L. and M.L. systems are both in vogue. Some of our latest B. L. guns have a muzzle velocity of over 2000 f. s. To check the recoil of these heavy guns is itself a problem. Steam, hydraulics, pneumatics and electricity are applied to their service. Even the appliances for laying a gun, such as sights, tangent scales, index readers, traversing arcs and clinometers, are a study of themselves, and quite beyond the scope of an illiterate man. There are 28 natures of heavy guns and 32 natures of light guns and howitzers, exclusive of quick firing and machine guns. There are 17 kinds of gun-powder and 24 kinds of fuzes, some of very intricate construction. The ammunition is also much changed. The carriages and slides are full of machinery, and a drawing of a hydro-pneumatic mounting, bristling with valves and mechanical contrivances itself, speaks volumes. The objective at which coast artillery must fire is an iron-clad or torpedo boat under steam, moving at a high rate of speed. To determine the position and rate of speed of the objective range, instruments have been invented which require to be worked by carefully trained men. Electric search lights, under the Royal Artillery, are used, and there is electric communication between the Forts, range instruments, etc. In short, it is putting it too mildly to say that the Garrison Artillery materiel has been improved of recent years. It has been revolutionized!

GARRISON ARTILLERY NOT INTERCHANGEABLE WITH FIELD ARTILLERY.

Within the memory of many not very senior officers in the Royal Artillery the duties of Field and Garrison Artillery were considered so similar that a company of the latter used to be turned into a battery of the former ("put in battery," as it was termed) at a day's notice and *vice versa*.

I am not here, to-night, to talk about Field Artillery, but I daresay the nature of its duties are known to most of you and I venture to say, that by the time I have finished speaking, there will be very few present who will not have come to

the conclusion that an individual cannot be both an efficient Field Batteryman and Garrison Artilleryman at the same time, and that if he tries to, he will stand a good chance of resembling Dr. Johnson's Dragoon, who is defined by that great man in his dictionary, as a "soldier who fights indifferently on horse and on foot!"

FUNCTIONS OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The functions of Garrison Artillery are the defence of coast fortresses, and the attack and defence of land fortresses. Taking the latter first, the attack of a land fortress is carried out by the siege artillery, and as it is a study of itself, I do not propose to speak of it to-night. The artillery defence of a land fortress would, for the most part, be entrusted to the Garrison Artillery; but this also involves a study of siege artillery tactics, the converse principles applied, and therefore, I shall not dwell upon it more than to say that their duties would consist chiefly of firing heavier guns from fixed emplacements, and lighter guns of the moveable armament from selected positions at the attacking siege batteries, and at troops in the open. The term heavier is only used comparatively, and would apply to such guns as 7 in. R.M.L., or R.B.L., and 64-pounders. We now come to the defence of a coast fortress, which is a most comprehensive subject, and the one on which I propose to speak mostly this evening. The whole of the Royal Garrison Artillery is employed in coast defence in every part of the world (with the exception of one or two companies holding inland forts in India), and I give the following stations as instances abroad:—Cape Town, Mauritius, Malta, Gibraltar, St. Lucia, Bermuda, Halifax, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo and Aden. At home, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Dover, Sheerness and Cork. The official definition of a coast fortress is:—"An area of land and sea, provided at certain important points, or along tactically selected lines, with an artillery armament partly fixed and partly movable." The fixed armament is generally placed in forts, the movable in selected positions. As nearly every fort has one or more land fronts, so nearly every fortress may be attacked by land, or by sea, or by both. There are many different kinds of forts, but it is not my intention to go into the question of fortifications, as that would be trespassing on the domain of the Royal Engineers, though their charge in forts and batteries marches so closely with the Royal Artillery that the line dividing them is a very narrow one. For instance, guns, ammunition, carriages and slides, (slides is the new name for platform,) are in charge of the Royal Artillery, but the pivots on which the slides turn, the racers on which they run, and the traversing arcs by which they are given their bearing, are Royal Engineer stores, and are fixed by the Royal Engineers. I will dismiss this subject with the remark that every artillery officer should have a knowledge of fortification.

WAR SHIPS.

Taking the case of an attack by sea first, the natural enemies of the Garrison Artillery are foreign war ships and torpedo boats, and in this respect the Garrison Artillery differs from every other branch of the service. In the field we find men fighting against men, horseman in combat with horseman, and mixed bodies of infantry, cavalry and artillery opposing similar bodies of the enemy; but in coast defence we have forts versus ships. To despise one's enemy often leads to disaster, but confidence begets success, and it is, therefore, as well that a Garrison Artilleryman should know that he has a four to one chance in his favour in engaging a ship of equal armament to his fort. A naval authority tells us that ships do not want to attack fortresses, and will not do so unless they are obliged to for some good object such as getting at other ships which are sheltered behind the fortifications. Ships fight with three weapons, guns, torpedos, and the ram, but they are constructed to fight against other ships and not against forts, and fortunately for us two out of three of these weapons are of no use against a fort. Some of the disadvantages under which the ships suffer when engaging forts are (1), their guns are fired from an unstable platform (2), being low down and the forts generally high up, they cannot always get the necessary elevation, while the forts can fire down on their most vulnerable part, *viz.*: the deck. (3) They cannot work the Depression Range-finder. (4) A modern war-ship being, so to speak, a floating "box of machinery," every shot striking her tells, whereas many shots may strike a fort and do it no harm unless they hit a gun. (5) It is not possible

to protect all a ship's guns with armour but only the principal ones. (6) A ship, as a rule, can only bring half her guns to bear on the same fort, *viz.*: those on the engaged side. (7) She can't carry so much ammunition. It is necessary that Garrison Artillery officers should have a considerable knowledge of foreign war-ships. There is not much use studying the ships of our own navy as, unlike our friends in Chili, we do not anticipate ever having to engage them; but the ships of other nations should be closely studied, and officers of the R. A. at home are instructed in all that can be taught about the navies of France, Italy and Russia, as affording distinct types. The United States Navy is not at present considered, but as soon as our American cousins have finished the fine vessels they are now laying down or constructing, such as the *Indiana*, *Massachusetts*, *Oregon*, *Puritan*, *Terror*, *Miantonomah*, etc., it will, I think, have earned for itself the right to be studied with those of European nations.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

I have said that Garrison Artillery material has been revolutionized of late years, and the same remark applies to the navies of the World. I don't suppose there is anyone in this room who is not aware of the changes which have taken place in naval architecture from the days of the old wooden three-deckers to the time of the present armoured first-class battle-ships. Now we have vessels carrying guns of 100 tons weight with 24 inches of armour. It seems to be a kind of competition between the gun-manufacturers and the naval architects; as soon as a gun has been made that can pierce the heaviest ironclad afloat another ship is laid down with thicker armour, and then another more powerful gun is made to pierce her, and so it goes on; but the advantage should lie with the gun-manufacturers in the end as there seems to be no limit to the size of a gun, whereas the ships can't be made quite solid!

TYPES OF SHIPS.

The following are the different types of ships to be met with:

Different types—Battleships, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class—Coast Defence Ships.

Cruisers 1st Class, armoured.

“ 1st “ protected.

“ 2nd “ “

“ 2nd “ partially protected.

“ 2nd “ unprotected.

“ 3rd “ protected.

“ 3rd “ partially protected.

“ 3rd “ unprotected.

Sloops, Gun vessels 1st and 2nd class, Gun boats, Despatch boats, Torpedo boats, and ships of special type.

The above is the classification of ships in the British Navy.

To have a complete description of a ship the following information should be known:

History of Construction—date and place commenced or laid down. Dates of proof trials. Date of completion.

General Appearance— including any points by which she may be recognized.

Hull—material; constructive details; peculiarities of construction; water-tight sub-divisions; double bottom; bulk heads, etc.; draught; dates of repairs; condition of ship, etc.

Armour—(a) Vertical—

Belt—material, width, thickness, position, height above and below L.W.L. backing.

Battery—ditto, except height.

Barbette—ditto, ammunition tubes, shields.

Conning Tower—ditto, communication, directors, electric firing, etc.

(b) Horizontal—armoured or protective decks, material height with reference to W.L. hatchway, coffer-dams, etc.

Armament (a) Guns—number, calibre, weight, model, where placed, loading and working of lateral range.

Magazines—number and nature of projectiles carried.

(b) Torpedoes—type, position of discharges, where stowed, etc.

(c) Mines—type, and where stowed.

Torpedo defence and electric lights—description of nets.

Boats—number, how carried and armed.

Engines (a) Main—detail of, revolutions at full speed, horsepower, speed trials, protection.

(b) Auxiliary—number and use, where placed.

Boilers—power number, where placed, drainage.

Coal—amount and how stowed, expenditure and endurance.

Coal is now stowed so as to afford protection to ships' vitals, and in such cases is known as 'coal armour.'

Propellers—number and details, diameter, pitch, etc.

Steering—nature of engines and rudders, protection, turning power, etc.

I am glad to say that we have in every Royal Artillery Head-Quarter office in the world such a description as I have read out of every ship of every nation, supplemented by drawings and photographs, as well.

Of course it would not be possible or desirable that any one should carry such a mass of details in his head regarding ships; but when there is an appearance of hostilities with any nation, attention would be turned towards the ships of that nation and especially to those known to be in neighbouring waters, and officers would set to work to master the chief points, such as their general appearance, speed, draught, length, breadth, armour, and armament so that the all important questions might be considered of, 1st. What is the nature of the target offered? 2nd, How far is it vulnerable to the fire of our forts? 3rd, What is the most advantageous portion of the ship to attack? The draft is of great consequence as it limits the positions in the water area which the ships can occupy, and so are the length and breadth as they define the size of the target.

ATTACK BY SEA.

ORGANIZATION OF DEFENCE.

We will now leave the ships and step ashore, so to speak, to see what must be done to employ the guns of a coast fortress so as to repel in the best way an attack by sea, and the question immediately arises, "What preliminary arrangements must be made in order that an effective fire may be opened at the right moment and maintained until its object is accomplished?" The answer to this can be given in one word—*Organization*. In order to attain this it is necessary in the first place that every man in the garrison should know his station and duties in action, and that a proper chain of responsibility should be established. In the next place, that the best methods for storing ammunition and supplying it rapidly to the guns, and of replacing, without delay, casualties to men and stores should be devised. Further, that the best means available are made use of for communicating orders, indicating objectives, finding and communicating ranges and deflection, and observing the results of fire, and that they are thoroughly understood by all concerned. Lastly, that the possible modes of attack by an enemy's fleet should be thought out beforehand and schemes of defence drawn out so that no waste of time and ammunition through firing at improper objects may take place. In the first place then, the fortress must be split up into tactical units, each under a commander who will have a definite task to perform, and next an economical but efficient scheme for manning the various guns and works of each unit must be drawn up.

The largest tactical unit is a section, the smallest a group. Under the group officers are the gun captains (sergeants) in charge of the detachment and stores of a single gun, for which they are responsible to the Group Officer. The single gun is the unit of organization, though the group is the smallest *tactical* unit. In some cases a single gun constitutes a group by itself, when the gun captain may be called upon to perform the duties of group officer as well as his own.

AMMUNITION.

His duties are to command the details of the men required for the supply of ammunition to the gun floors from the main cartridge and shell stores, to superintend the whole of the operations on the magazine floor, to see that every man knows his post and duty, the magazine regulations strictly obeyed, and keep an account of ammunition expended. To see that no delay occurs in supplying the gun stores, and give timely notice to the Fire Commander when the expense stores are becoming exhausted.

COMMUNICATING ORDERS.

Orders are communicated by word of mouth, by orderlies, speaking tubes, telephones, flag signals or bugle calls; but whatever means are adopted they should be clearly understood by all concerned, and should be so arranged that they cannot be taken one for another. The most important orders to be issued are with regard to the ammunition to be used,

the rate of firing and commencing and ceasing firing. Orders should be written when possible.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS, SEARCH AND FIGHTING.

They are used for two distinct purposes, and are controlled according to the purpose for which used. Search lights are used for finding out the position of an enemy's vessel, and are controlled by the Section C.R.A. Fighting lights are used for lighting up the vessels when found, and each Fire Commander should have one under his control. When a vessel is about to pass out of the fire area of a fort, the next Fire Commander is ordered to light up and engage her, and so on.

MODES OF ATTACK THOUGHT OUT BEFOREHAND AND SCHEMES OF DEFENCE DRAWN UP.

In every well-regulated fortress there should be a scheme of defence already drawn up, based on local requirements, and this should be kept up to date by being revised every year. In each fort there should be a Fort Book, an Admiralty Chart, Range Boards, Difference and Displacement Tables for Depression Range-finder, and a list of foreign ships, arranged by types, with directions how to employ the guns of the fort to the greatest advantage against each type. In the Royal Artillery every winter each officer below the rank of major is employed solving a tactical problem of an engagement between one or more foreign war ships (given by name), and a fort or group of forts in the fortress in which he is quartered.

What I have said so far gives you an idea of the preliminary arrangements (under the head of organization) which are necessary to be made beforehand to meet an attack by sea, and which could not be deferred until that attack is imminent.

ARTILLERY FIRE TACTICS.

The next question in meeting an attack by sea is "By which fort should each of the enemy's ships be attacked, at what part of the ship should the fire be directed, and with what projectiles?" The answer to this is considered under the heading of "Fire Tactics." This involves a knowledge of Naval tactics as we must have some idea what the ships are about. The choice of the objective must be in the hands of the Section C. R. A. and the ship should be selected first whose action, if successful, would most imperil the defence. To obtain the greatest advantage for the forts their fire should be utilized with a definite aim in view and if each Fire Commander were to select his own object, confusion and loss of power would ensue. Good effect can only be produced by concentration of effort.

As soon as the question at what ship we are to fire has been decided, the next consideration is what damage shall we attempt to inflict upon her or in other words what part of the ship shall we try to hit and with what projectiles and fuzes and at what ranges. This necessitates a knowledge of the construction of ships, the characteristics of the three different kinds of armour, wrought iron, steel, and compound, (*i.e.* steel faced iron), the penetration or fracture of armour struck normally or at angles, and (note this) the power of your own guns and the action of your own projectiles—Palliser, Common, Shrapnel, and Case—the shell fired with the different kinds of fuzes or fired plugged.

The choice of the part of the ship to attack lies between the armoured and unarmoured portion, and very heavy damage can be done by attacking the latter. The question of the selection of projectiles with which to attack armoured war vessels is a deep and complex one, full of scientific considerations, and one on which the best authorities are not perfectly agreed, and I will not allude to it further.

FIRE CONTROL AND FIRE DISCIPLINE.

There are two more very important elements in the successful Artillery defence of a fortress, viz.: "Fire Control" and "Fire Discipline" but as each itself would form the subject of a lecture, I will only allude to them very briefly. Fire Control has been described by a foreign writer as a system which enables the Commander to hold as it were, the mean trajectory of his guns in his hand and direct a stream of projectiles on to any spot he may wish, with the same facility with which a gardener holding a hose can direct a stream of water on to first one plant and then another." This control can be obtained in three ways, (1) Ranging a battery by means of trial shots; (2) The Depression Range-finder system; (3) The Position Finding system.

The object of "Fire Discipline" is to ensure uniformity in the shooting of the guns. Good Fire Discipline consists in

rapid and correct drill, correct loading with the ammunition ordered, accurate laying at the proper objective, the correct application of corrections which have to be made at the Group as regard range and bearing, and in firing the guns neither too soon nor too late.

To sum up then, in order that the attack of a coast fortress may be met with the greatest chance of success to the defenders and that their guns may be used in the best possible way four qualities are necessary, viz.: good "Organization," good "Fire Tactics," good "Fire Control," and good "Fire Discipline," and the further study of these subjects I would commend to all students of the science of Artillery.

SUB-MARINE MINES.

There is a very important factor in the defence of a coast fortress which is Sub-marine Mines. They are made of large charges of gun-cotton confined in iron cylinders and fired by electricity from the shore. Their object is to block channels against the enemy's ships, and their moral effect is very great. They are of two kinds, Contact and Observation, the former float just below the surface and are fired on the ship striking them. They are used in deep water. The Observation mines are used in shallower water on the bottom and are fired as their name implies by observation taken from the shore through a Position Finding instrument. The sea area protected by the Mines is known technically as the "Mine Field." The Mines are in charge of the Royal Engineers but the defence of the Mine Field is in the hands of the Royal Artillery. A clear space known as the "Friendly channel" is always left in the mine field through which friendly ships may be piloted. No enemy's war ships would attempt to enter a harbour that was mined until the obstruction had been removed. This would be done by their small craft. There are three ways of doing it, viz.: by counter-mining, creeping and sweeping. To prevent the mines being destroyed, quick-firing batteries, machine guns, and other movable armament are supplied and are manned by the Artillery of the defence, who must exercise the greatest vigilance in consequence of the rapidity of the movement of torpedo boats, and the fact that their attack on the mine fields would be made by night probably just before day break.

To render the defence of the sea area complete, the defenders must also have some small craft, such as torpedo boats, launches, etc., to provide the power of counter attack, and to perform the duties of guard boats, to watch the entrance of the river or harbour, and the approach to the mine-fields. It is rather a moot point under whose orders these craft should be. As things stand at present, three different branches of the service are concerned in the defence of the mine fields, viz., the Navy, the Artillery, and the Engineers.

ATTACK BY LAND.

I think what I have said will be sufficient to give you a general idea of the dispositions relating to an attack of a coast fortress by sea, but it is also liable to be attacked by land or by both simultaneously, and the most vulnerable part of a coast fortress is often its land-side. Its defence would fall to the lot of the infantry, cavalry, and the artillery told off to the moveable armament with which every fortress is provided, and which would consist of siege guns, field guns, howitzers, machine-guns, and quick firing guns on travelling carriages. These would be taken out and placed in carefully selected positions, commanding the different approaches by which your topographical knowledge of the country tells you the attackers must advance. If time admits this evening, I will say a few words later on on the subject of "*Batteries of Position.*"

REQUIREMENTS OF A MODERN GARRISON ARTILLERYMAN.

We have now taken a view of the recent improvements in artillery materiel, and the system of coast defence, and we have discussed the characteristics of our objectives, the war-ships; but who are the officers and men who are to man the defences, fight the war-ships, and handle the modern ordnance with its complicated mountings, numerous scientific adjuncts, various ammunition, and intricate stores?

Taking the officers first, Lord Wolsley has said—"I think that the most scientific men should belong to the Garrison Artillery. They should have a very good turn for mathematics and mechanics." So they should, and they should also be instructed in electricity, steam and hydro-pneumatics, ar-

mour and its penetration by projectiles. They should be thoroughly conversant with all service ordnance, ammunition and machines. They should be able to shift a gun of any size from anywhere to anywhere else, and I may mention that every British gun in the world, mounted on shore, from the 100-ton guns downwards, has been mounted by the men of the Royal Artillery working under their own officers. Drill, discipline, interior economy, military law, fortification and tactics I need hardly allude to, as with us they are compulsory subjects.

Now we come to the men. They should be of good physique, strong and capable of hard work such as lifting heavy weights, hauling on ropes, etc. The standard of height and chest measurement of the men of the Royal Garrison Artillery is higher than that of any other dismounted troops in the British Army excepting the Foot Guards. They should be educated and of sufficient general intelligence to be fit to learn their trade, viz.: the service of heavy artillery in all its branches. The duties of a modern Garrison Artilleryman are: first and foremost he must be a *gunner* which means that he must not only be proficient in gun drill but must have a knowledge of "elementary" drill in moving ordnance, the preparation of guns for action, their stores, nomenclature and use, the use of tangent scales, sights, the deflection leaf and clinometer, he must be able to lay a gun and be acquainted with the rules for giving deflection, he must know the various kinds of projectiles, their use construction and effect, also the use of gas checks and how to bore and fix fuzes. He must be able to head and unhead powder barrels, knot, reeve and unreeve tackle, and use and apply the same. He should understand gunnery terms and definitions, the cleaning and lubricating of machinery, the working and care of hydraulic jacks, the method of arrangement of contents of shell stores, and cartridge stores, and the rules for the ventilation of the latter. These by the R. A. Standing Orders are considered the ordinary duties of a gunner, but besides these, men have to be trained as signallers, clerks, boatmen, smiths, wheelers, laboratory men, lacquerers, painters, etc., and now a days we have trained layers, range finders, position finders, machinery gunners, telephonists, telegraphists, electricians, photographers, and printers.

EFFICIENCY HOW TO BE OBTAINED.

After hearing such a category of requirements as I have given you, you may well ask how is it possible to obtain such a degree of efficiency? The only way to do it is for both officers and men to devote themselves studiously and rigorously to a routine of drill, instruction, and study in purely Artillery subjects—in plain English to stick to their own job. Gun drill is 'par excellence' the drill of an Artilleryman, and much time and preference should be given to it. Some authorities think the Garrison Artilleryman's carbine (or rifle) should be taken away from him altogether. The annual gun practice is the most important exercise that Artillerymen perform, a liberal allowance of ammunition should be granted for it, and what is not required for elementary or service practice should be fired under service conditions. A successful practice is the proof that a commissioned officer has thoroughly instructed his Battery in gun drill and gunnery. The next most important event in the Garrison Artilleryman's year is the annual five weeks course of instruction and re-drill, which every officer, non-commissioned officer and man should attend. Pecuniary inducements towards individual improvement should be offered, and in the Royal Artillery men get extra pay for being Position Finders Range Finders and Gun Layers. "First-class gunners" also derive certain advantages as regards paid employment. Examinations for promotion should be compulsory for all ranks. Manning of forts by day and night should be frequently practised. There should be a sufficiency of instructional appliances of the most recent pattern. At every Artillery Head Quarters there should be a well equipped drill shed containing a specimen of every gun in the District, also a well stocked model room. Charts, maps, photograph books of foreign men-of-war; descriptive books of the same, and drawings and plates of all Artillery material should be supplied. There should be an Artillery College and a School of Gunnery for the better instruction of all ranks. Reverting once more to drill by the Queen's Regulations, Battalion movements for Garrison Artillery have been abolished except as much as is absolutely necessary for marching past, and it is to be hoped that the

day is not far distant when the G. O. C. will make his annual inspection of the Garrison Artillery when manning a Fort and fighting its guns under service conditions instead of seeing it paraded as a battalion of infantry on the barrack square. I will conclude my lecture by quoting what Lord Harris' Committee said on this subject two or three years ago in its report. It said: "The Garrison Artillery should be trained only at their own duties, be inspected only in the discharge of them, and be judged only by their efficiency in them."

Before sitting down I should like to say that if you find the standard I have depicted of modern Garrison Artillery too high a one, I trust you will not be disheartened by any feeling that it is an inaccessible one to you. Believe me, I did not mean to draw any comparisons, but merely to inform you of the scientific state the Garrison Artillery has been brought to by recent inventions, and I thought it might interest you to learn what we are about in the Royal Artillery. A good Artillery corps is one that makes itself thoroughly efficient with the appliances it has, and never loses an opportunity for improvement. In order that a man may show himself to be a great actor on the stage he must first be tried in a leading part. If the St. Lawrence were as well defended as the Thames, the Montreal Garrison Artillery would have as high a role to play in Canada as their comrades of the Royal Artillery in England, and I am sure they would acquit themselves creditably in that, as well as in any other duty they may be called upon to perform for their Queen and country.

By special request of General Herbert I will now make a few remarks on Batteries of Position, the manning of which is a *role* the Montreal Garrison Artillery would be more likely to be called upon to fill than that of defending a coast fortress from an attack by foreign war ships. The armament of a Battery of Position may consist of six 25 pr. R. M. L. guns, etc.

A FEW REMARKS ON BATTERIES OF POSITION. ORGANIZATION.

The armament of one of these Batteries may consist of six 25 pr. R. M. L's., or four 40 pr. R. M. L's., or of four 20 pr. R. B. L's., or of four 40 pr. R. B. L's. The 40 prs. would require 12 horses each, the 25 prs. and the 20 prs. 8 horses. As a specimen I may state that the war establishment of a 25 pr. Battery of Position with 6 guns is:

Officers including Surgeon and Veterinary Surgeon.....	7
N.C.O's. and men, including 10 artificers.....	182
Riding horses.....	30
Draught ".....	124
Saddlery (including officers) sets.....	28
Harness, double, sets.....	62
Guns.....	6
Gun carriages.....	7
Ammunition waggons.....	6
Forge and store waggons.....	3

The Battery might either be drawn by Field Artillery horses with service harness or by country horses with cart harness.

TACTICS.

Supposing the Battery of Position to be a unit of an Artillery command told off as part of a force to try to prevent the capture of some important though unfortified point—this city for instance—by a hostile army, the tactics of the Battery would be similar to those of Field Artillery, acting on the defensive and would be somewhat as follows:

The Batteries of Position would take up positions which command the roads by which the enemy must advance, as a rough rule they could be about 500 yards in rear of the foremost infantry.

THE ACTION (DIVIDED INTO FOUR PARTS.)

(1) On the commencement of an action in its initiatory stage they will open fire on any force of the enemy which may be seen, and will endeavor to prevent the infantry from deploying, thereby delaying the development of their attack, which with a large army, if delayed until afternoon, would probably not be delivered that day at all. They will make every effort to crush the attacker's Artillery should it come into action in small bodies. Break up all formed masses of

infantry, thus compel them to prepare for the attack at the greatest possible distance.

(2) Next comes the Artillery Duel; if not in numbers, the defenders should have the advantage of better cover and known ranges to all neighboring positions and conspicuous objects, and every use should be taken of this to hasten to inflict severe loss on the attacker's Artillery before they get the range. If the duel can be prolonged so that the attacking infantry must begin their attack while it (the duel) is still going on it will be to the infantry's disadvantage.

(3) In the main action which follows as soon as masses of the enemy's infantry or cavalry become visible, or as soon as that infantry advances to the attack, the defender's artillery fire must be directed exclusively on them without allowing itself to be drawn into replying to the guns of the attackers, and the defenders' artillery must hold its ground at all hazards, unless ordered to fall back by the officer commanding the troops.

(4) Should the final phase of the action take the form of a retreat, the conduct of the artillery will resemble that laid down for batteries in a rear guard, their first duty being to gain time for their own infantry to retreat, their second to withdraw without serious loss, but, should the enemy show an inclination to draw off, a counter attack should be made by the defender's artillery, resembling the conduct laid down for a pursuit (consistent with the mobility of seige guns) and characterised by extreme boldness—for example, there should be no hesitation to expose the guns to the fire of the enemy's infantry even at short ranges.

THE CHOICE OF A POSITION.

The choice of a position is a very important duty, especially with regard to a Battery of Position, as its name implies, and Artillery officers should be acquainted with the conditions governing it. The chief points to be considered are:—

(1) The position should be such as to give full effect to the fire of the battery and afford facility in the service of the guns, with a place close at hand for the observation of fire. (2) Its character should be such that it will not be easy for the enemy to observe his fire. (3) The guns should be covered from fire and view. (4) It should permit of fire being opened at long range. (5) It should be near a road. One or more alternate positions should be selected for the battery to fall back upon in case of retreat, or at night, when artillery fire on land being of no use, guns are withdrawn from the front to a retired position.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS OF 'PERSONNEL'.

To be efficient, therefore, in the service of Batteries of Position the foregoing principles and their application should be mastered and added to a thorough knowledge of drill, gunnery, transport, and disembarkation of seige ordnance, construction and arming of seige batteries, ammunition, shifts and Nolan's range-finder.

CONCLUSION.

A battery of Position is a rather difficult thing to deal with as it comes under the head of Field Artillery, while it is armed with Seige Artillery guns, but I hope these few remarks which I have put together about it may help to give you a better idea on the subject.

At the close of the lecture Major-General Herbert in expressing his high approval of the action of Col. Cole in organizing these lectures for the instruction of his officers and men, stated that the Artillery should not be discouraged that the modern appliances and "materiel" had been so vastly improved as compared with that with which they required to work here. He stated that all that was asked of the Militia by the Government and himself as Commander of the Canadian Militia, was that they should make themselves proficient with what they had. Then when the time came it would be comparatively but a small matter to learn the changes required by those modern improvements. Major-General Herbert went on to say that he was fully aware that the officers and men comprising the militia under his command were engaged in business—in many cases very important business—which required most of their time and attention, and that they gave time which might very reasonably be claimed for amusements and recreation, to the service of their country. In this connection the General referred to the recent newspaper

criticisms, which were, in some cases, not only unjust, but untrue. In making reports to Government of militia stores and contracts, he had not criticized the men composing the militia. "You I criticize on parade,—but this is a family matter between ourselves. It is what I am here for, and I have not only done so in the past, but I shall do so again, when occasion requires. This does not form the subject of my reports to Government."

Major-General Herbert then proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Lieut.-Col. Cole seconded the vote of thanks, and mentioned the great kindness of Capt. Boileau in showing the forts and guns to the M.G.A. detachments which visited Halifax last summer for the Dominion Artillery competitions. Col. Cole took the opportunity of expressing his thanks for the kind promptness with which Capt. Boileau had acceded to his request to deliver the lecture. Referring to the General's remarks, he said that the volunteers were busy men, with a very limited amount of time to give to military matters, and they could hardly, therefore, be expected to become as efficient as regulars. But Capt. Boileau had told them what the Royal Artillery were doing, and he hoped the information they had received would spur them on to become as efficient as possible with the appliances at hand.

Col. Cole thanked the General for having evinced such kindly interest in the work of his Brigade, and for having presided at the meeting.

Capt. Boileau replied to the vote of thanks, and stated that the Royal Artillery were always not only willing, but glad to give volunteers any assistance and instruction in their power.

REFORMS IN THE BRITISH YEOMANRY.

An entire re-organization is being effected in the Volunteer Cavalry—the Yeomanry—of Great Britain, and details of the change will be of interest to our own mounted troops.

As the British Yeomanry Cavalry now stands it consists of 39 regiments, each with a number of troops varying from four to eight. Thirty-eight of the former will on the 1st of April have been converted into 19 brigades, these units in their turn becoming divisions under the mobilization scheme. The only corps not included in the above arrangement is the Pembrokehire Yeomanry, it being found impossible to make it fit in with any other corps for brigade purposes, owing to the remoteness of its centre from that of any kindred organization. Regarding the troop system, this has also to be dealt with in a spirit of change, and to be superseded by the squadron arrangement. Heretofore, each of the 39 regiments, strong and weak alike, had its own adjutant, with a regimental Sergeant-Major, and an Instructor for each troop. The figures that were considered necessary to justify the existence of this lavish employment of staff power, under what may now be called the old system, are instructive. The average strength of the 39 regiments was 217 of all ranks, and the average efficient strength of a troop was 35.

On the 1st of April, then, the 39 regiments of Yeomanry will be transformed in 19 brigades, and the senior Adjutant of each of these organizations will become, in virtue of his seniority, Brigade Adjutant, and the senior commanding officer will command the brigade. The surplus Adjutants, of whom there will be 20, less those corps now without adjutants, will be absorbed as their terms of service in the appointments expire.

Another and very important change is ordered by the new regulations: regiments forming brigades will train together in brigade camp every three years. There will also be assemblies for permanent duty and exercise every year. When the number of Adjutants per brigade has been reduced to one, an officer of Yeomanry may be appointed as assistant Adjutant, if the duties of the regular officer, in connection with the brigade, fall unduly heavy on him. The assistant Adjutant will receive certain pay and allowances. One of the recommendations on which the committee laid stress was the want of incentive given by the War Office to shooting in the Yeomanry, and the fact that no real endeavor was made to train the men in the use of the carbine. The regulations laid down that the men should go through a certain musketry course annually, but that was all. No advantage was offered for performing that course, nor did any penalty attach

to its non-performance. The committee expressed an opinion that the shooting of the force should not be left entirely dependent on voluntary effort and voluntary contributions. The War Office people seem to have given special heed to this particular matter, as they have, with quite an unusual display of liberality, decreed that an extra grant of £1 shall be given during 1893 and 1894 to each N. C. O. and private who, in addition to making himself efficient under previous regulations, passes out of the third class in musketry. Generosity does not even stop here, for the sum of 3s. 6d. towards payment of expenses and loss of time in attending the ranges will be allowed annually to each man who fulfils the requirement by which he earns the contingent allowance. This welcome, though somewhat tardy, recognition of the fact that if yeomen are to be entrusted with carbines they should be offered inducements to acquire proficiency in their use, is one of the most encouraging signs of the times.

Under the dispensation so soon to come in force the establishment of the Yeomanry, exclusive of officers and permanent staff, will be 10,900. The last published efficiency return was 8,741, so that the force has a good deal to do ere it lives up to the full authorised strength. Instead of skeleton troops averaging 35 men, we shall now see squadrons with a maximum strength of 100 members; the minimum is 70. Any squadron, which after April, 1895, is found to have fallen below the latter figure in its efficiency strength, will incur the risk of being broken up. This will create a standard of efficiency never before dreamed of by the average Yeoman, but too indifferent generally to standards of any kind. The auxiliary cavalry should now be on its mettle; its place in the scheme of national defence is for the first time clearly defined; its organization, which entailed such a waste of power, compared with the results attained, has made way for a system at once more military, more workable, and at the same time cheaper by some £13,000.

* * *

In connection with the foregoing, the following item from the *Army and Navy Gazette* is of interest:

"The introduction of the squadron system was long and strenuously opposed by cavalry officers who were said to belong to 'the old school;' but the late Colonel Valentine Baker and other energetic reformers finally carried the day. For service and war purposes the squadron is the proper unit, but the change from troop to squadron has, we are told by some, led to results which were not foreseen by the Duke of Cambridge and other cavalry officers who opposed it. His Royal Highness was moved by the apprehension that advantage would be taken of the new system to agitate for reduction in the number of officers in cavalry regiments. The agitation has not as yet been apparent. Under the old system, say the 'old school,' the colonel and adjutant commanded the regiment, and discipline and administration were uniform. Now, it is argued by cavalry officers of great experience, the squadron system has taken the command out of the hands of the colonel and his adjutant, and transferred it to four commanding officers, each of whom may have, and probably has, his own ideas about discipline, one being smart, another lax, a third uncertain, a fourth fidgety, so that one squadron is smart, another slovenly, another discontented, the fourth worried one day and happy the next, and so forth. We do not condemn the squadron system, but we insist upon the necessity of the colonel, with the aid of the adjutant, controlling in all its details the discipline and the internal economy of the regiment.

HOW A MAN FEELS UNDER FIRE.

"How does a man feel under fire?" is a question of interest to men who have had the experience as well as to those who have not had it. We are all anxious to know what may be the mental impressions of any one of our fellows in circumstances generally supposed to be a test of bravery or courage, especially since most of us have had no such test. We Anglo-Saxons, as we call ourselves for want of a better term, attach extraordinary consequence to our

readiness to undergo exposure, in case of need, to danger and death. During the Civil War, as war correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, I learned to the full what it is to be in range of balls and bullets of every calibre and variety. During the first eight or nine months of the war, I heard, in divers reconnaissances and skirmishes in Missouri and Kentucky, and on the Mississippi, a great deal of martial music performed by musket, rifle and cannon, and even learned to distinguish the sound of different balls as they whizzed by. But I did not know what it was to be in a regular battle until we were at Fort Donelson (February 1862), where I received, I may say, my baptism of fire. The morning of the second day of the siege, I was wandering on foot through a wood, trying to see how the battle was going. There was continuous firing to the left, and the frequent whizzing of bullets over our heads. Abruptly the Confederates opened on us from an adjacent battery with grape and canister. The shot rattled all round us, cutting down the bare twigs and boughs above, and ploughing up the ground in our immediate vicinity. It was so abrupt, and the source was so invisible, that I was fairly startled at first, but I was exhilarated also. It seemed like real war. The sensation was genuine and not unpleasurable, because, perhaps, I saw nobody struck.

It makes a deal of difference with one's feelings, under fire, when one is an eye-witness of casualties in the immediate neighbourhood. The sense of danger is greatly increased as well as the likelihood of death, if men are falling around one—if somebody at one's side receives a ghastly or a mortal wound. Wounds and death in the concrete appear very different from what they do in the abstract. Time and experience are needed not to be deeply moved by the inevitable horrors of war. Usage makes us to a certain extent callous to our surroundings, however painful. In battle, every soldier is under obligation to be firm, to obey orders, to be faithful to his cause. If he falters or flies he is disgraced, punished, irrevocably ruined. On the other hand, if he does what he should do, he is esteemed, honoured, promoted. As a matter of policy, of self-interest, therefore, is it not strange that any soldier should shirk or flinch under any circumstances? A soldier in his first engagement is inclined to a presentiment of death, and is often surprised when it is over to find that he is still alive. In his twentieth or tenth engagement his presentiments have disappeared with his nervousness, and he is cool in the presence of peril.

What is known as courage is, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, a matter of discipline. A man is alarmed at danger in the beginning, not so much because he is timid as because danger is new to him. The trite proverb that familiarity breeds contempt is measurably true of war. The coward of to-day may be the hero of to-morrow. The nerves that tremble at the outset may be strong as steel at the termination. Everything comes by education, intrepidity included. Raw troops are always untrustworthy, simply because of their rawness. The same troops as veterans do not blanch in the face of death. It may be hard to count on a man's courage, but it would be madness to count on his cowardice. Almost any human being will be fearless with certain provocations, from certain motives. Much depends on the cause and his attachment to it. He may be craven in one thing and dauntless in another. Men feel very differently under fire at first, but much alike at last. They can all be made to endure it becomingly, creditably, after repeated trials. The incurable coward is almost as exceptional as the congenital idiot. In speaking of prowess we must distinguish between bravery and courage. Bravery is, in a strict sense, constitutional absence of fear: courage may fear greatly and still be capable, by strength of will and determination, of overcoming, or at least resisting, fear. Bravery if it sees the danger does not feel it; advances in its teeth without pause or tremor; it is superior to place or pressure. Courage is quite consistent with physical timidity, being mainly mental, and susceptible of improvement and expansion. It is strongest where morality is on its side, where conscience approves. Bravery may be material, brutal; courage belongs to the highest organizations. Bravery is inborn and necessarily rare. Courage is evolved, and may, with a given environment, reach the loftiest heroism.—*Junius Henri Browne, in "Worthington's Illustrated Magazine."*

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No. 4

Winter Work.

Capt. Boileau's lecture on *Modern Garrison Artillery* which we reproduce in full in this issue is the first of a series of lectures on military subjects to be delivered during the present winter to the members of the Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery. This corps is one of the very few in Canada which has undertaken this most useful branch of winter work. By reference to the "Regimental Notes" column of this and recent issues it will be seen that sport and amusement of almost every description is being indulged in by the members of the force; hockey, curling, dinners and suppers, *ad lib*, are all being enjoyed; but with the exception of a very moderate amount of company and half-battalion drill, no efforts whatever are being made by the senior regimental officers to instruct and interest the members of their battalions in military work, and to show them that there are in the service, other and higher features than the *minutiae* of squad and company drill. In Britain there are few volunteer corps of any standing who do not, during the winter months, include lectures on practical military subjects, or exercises on tactics, in the regular programme of work. In the United States this branch of training is carried out to a still greater degree. In comparatively small and unimportant army posts, some most interesting and valuable lectures are being delivered during the present winter. For instance, at Fort Macpherson, Georgia, the following papers will be read during the current season and it will be seen at a glance what a valuable series they will constitute: Bake House and Bakery Funds; Battle of Cedar Creek; Military Education of the Enlisted Artilleryman; Artillery—Origin and History; Training of State Guards; Field and Siege Artillery in the Wars of 1790, 1815; Various methods of Inculcating Patriotism in Foreign Armies; The Militia; A Study on the Law of Recruitment in France; Notes upon Foreign Military Service; Military Education in Colleges; Artillery in the Thirty Years' War; Derricagaix and the Art of War; Electricity in War; The Post Mess compared with the Company Mess; American Invention and Progress (industrial and mechanical) in the U.S., with their effects upon Military Science; Advantages to the Officer of studies other

than professional, with notes on a journey to South America; Civil Jurisdiction over Military reservations; Notes on Military Topography.

This is but one case cited; there are many other garrison towns there where an equally attractive and useful programme is offered. In Canada, the only instruction of this sort which is being given, so far as announced, is in the series of lectures before the Montreal Garrison Artillery, the Halifax Garrison Artillery, and the Canadian Military Institute in Toronto. We would strongly urge on commanding officers the advisability of arranging next summer for a similar course of lectures or essays to be given before their battalions during the winter of '93-4. There are plenty of officers, on both active and retired lists, who are thoroughly capable of giving most valuable instruction in this way, and who, we are confident, would willingly agree to thus aid their comrades. Especially, we presume, would those holding commissions on the Staff, or in the Permanent Corps, be willing to assist in this work, from the deep interest they naturally take in their profession and the ample facilities at their command for obtaining the necessary *data*.

FORTIFICATIONS AT PORT HOPE.

The following is a copy of a letter written by J. F. Williams, late commander R. N. and member for Durham, from Montreal, April 9, 1845, to Earl Cathcart:—My Lord. In the event of the British Government having it in anticipation to erect fortifications in positions best calculated to defend this colony from the assaults of an enemy, I crave permission to bring under your Lordship's consideration the position of Port Hope on Lake Ontario. Firstly the great capabilities that present themselves for constructing a safe and commodious harbour capable of sheltering the larger portion of the vessels navigating the lakes, of easy access and departure at periods when other harbours are frozen up; capacity for the construction of dry-docks, and an ample supply of the immediate requisite material for ship-building in the vicinity; and in corroboration of the statement I beg to refer to the petitions of the shipowners and mariners on Lake Ontario, and presented by me to the Executive Government in February, 1845, and also to the report of Captain Boxer, of the Royal Navy, to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Secondly, the commanding position of the surrounding country, flanked by eminences not easily accessible and well adapted for the erection of fortifications, and ranging the whole sweep of the harbour and country in the rear. On this subject I respectfully refer to the excavations made by Col. Hallman, of the Royal Engineers, and beg further to state that the contemplated military works at the north of the Genesee river, on the opposite side of the lake, would seem to render necessary precautionary measures on this side and afford a rendezvous for any naval or military armament. Thirdly, the town of Port Hope is the first to which leading roads of an extensive and flourishing country converge, affording at all times an ample supply of commissariat material and the means of storing them in perfect security.—*Mail*.

CANADIAN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

The Canadian Military Institute announce the following lectures to be delivered in the Institute, King street West, Toronto:

Monday, 20th Feb.—Lt.-Col. W. D. Otter, D.A.G. Subject: "The Administrative System of a British Regiment, and the Adaptation of the Principles of that system to the Active Militia of Canada."

Monday, 27th Feb.—Lt.-Col. A. H. Macdonald, 1st B.F.A. Subject: "Fire Discipline." Lt.-Col. T. C. Scoble, "The Strategic Value of Canadian Railways." (Paper on.)

Monday, 6th March.—Lt.-Col. H. Smith, D.A.G. Subject: "The best Mode of Enlisting and Training a City Corps of the Active Militia."

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

HALIFAX.

The non-commissioned officers of the Halifax Garrison Artillery were favored with Queen's weather for their annual sleigh drive to Bedford on the afternoon of Feb. 2nd. The atmosphere was almost as balmy as spring as they and their guests drove through the streets in two four-horse teams and a unicorn, and headed by the band of the brigade in another big sleigh. The light fall of snow in the morning had made the sleighing unsurpassed, and the heavily-laden teams were taken over the road at good speed. A portion of the band went to Bedford (the remainder returning to the city from Park street) in the sleighs, and with music and songs the time passed merrily until Wilson's was reached. The staff-officers arrived in the 7 o'clock train, and at 7:30 dinner was served, and about 50 members and guests were seated around the tables. The following unique bill of fare appeared on the menu cards :

SOUP.

Gascheck, Wedge Wad, Tin Cup,
Fields Grease, Pulford's Magnetic Oxide.

JOINTS.

Roast Common, Rolled Pallisser, Fricassed Shrapnel,
Percussion Sauce, Time Sauce, Direct Action Sauce, Case
Shot, Star Shell.

VEGETABLES.

Chain Shot, Cannister, Grape Shot, Friction Tubes, Lubricators, Primes.

(ARTILLERY) SWEETS.

Trench Carts, Transporting Barrows, Muzzle Derricks, Hydraulic Buffers, Lifting Jacks, Triangle Gyns,
Temporary Sleighs, Gibraltar Gyns,
Sling Waggon, Parbuckle Ropes,
Iron Crabs.

DESSERT.

Skids, Scotches, Rollers, Fulcrums, Prisms, Levers, 1st, 2nd
and 3rd Order,
Mauls, Planks, Pickets,
Seiragees, Splices, Knots, Hitches, Bends, Inside Clinches,
Sheepshanks.
Gunpowder Tea, Guncotton Coffee.

RELIEF.

Armour's Essence of Pepsin.

The menu, however, was not so "heavy" as the above would indicate, but was one of those dinners for which Wilson has secured such an excellent reputation. Sergt.-Major Gibbs presided, and B.S.M. Kiddy occupied the vice-chair.

After the dinner the usual toasts followed. Chairman Gibbs proposed "The Queen," which was duly honored, and Vice-Chairman Kiddy proposed "Our Colonel and Officers," which was responded to by Major Garrison, Major Maxwell, Capt. Oxley, and Lieut. Marshall. In the course of Capt. Oxley's remarks he announced that, commencing next Monday, during February and March, there would be a course of lectures given to the N. C. O.'s once a week, by the staff officers, on subjects pertaining to the Artillery. He suggested that the N.C.O.'s might form an association, and a fine be imposed on all who do not attend, the fines to form a nucleus for next year's sleigh drive. The first three Mondays of April there would be a drill for the N.C.O.'s alone, and the following Tuesday the annual drill would commence.

Chairman Gibbs proposed the "Army, Navy and Militia Corps," which was replied to by Qr-Master Saville, R.A., Sergt.-Major Bailey, R. A., Sergt.-Major Muldoon, R. A., Sergt. Horneman, 66th. "Our Guests," and "The Press," were duly honored. "Our next merry meeting" concluded the toasts, which had been interspersed with songs. "All's well," by Sergt. Jackson; "Denny Grady's Hack," Corporal Dimock; "The Fisher Boy," Sergt. Frawley.

After two hours spent at games, music, &c., the sleighs were ordered, and a few minutes after midnight were on the road, having a most enjoyable drive in the moonlight and keen frosty air.

The committee were Brigade Sergt.-Major Gibbs, chairman; B.S.M.'s Melvin, Kiddy and Doane, Sergts. Snow and H. Carroll, and they proved themselves the right men in the right place.

* * *

Lieut. Kent, R.E., who married Miss Tiffany of New York, is to take the place of an officer of the Royal Engineers on this station. Mrs. Kent has not enjoyed the best of health since taking up her residence in England, and wishes to reside in the garrison nearest her home, which is Halifax. The officer who goes to England does so by consent and with the sanction of the home office.

* * * *

"Private Greasley, of the Leicestershire regiment, was charged with singing on the street, 'Take me home Kathleen.' Instead of allowing his Kathleen to take him home, the officer took him to the police station. Ten soldiers testified that the accused did not act disorderly. The accused stated that he and some twenty soldiers had committed no other offence than singing. This occurred on Christmas Eve. The men sung outside the residences of Lieut.-Governor Daly, Major Reader, Sir John Ross and others. Sergt. Nickelson said that the men would not stop singing when requested. Greasley was the leader. The accused was sent to the city prison for 10 days without a fine."

The above is from the *Halifax Evening Mail* of 17th inst., and many think this is one of the most outrageous instances of injustice on record in the city. Drunks and rowdies have an option of a fine, but here is a soldier, for the simple offence of singing on the street on Christmas Eve, sentenced to prison for 10 days, without the option of a fine.

TORONTO.

With reference to the recent examinations of those desirous of qualifying as non-commissioned officers in the Queen's Own Rifles, it may be noted that these classes for Sergeants and Corporals Certificates have been parading bi-weekly since the close of last season's drill, and the results of the work are more satisfactory than any of the previous classes since their commencement. The following is an outline of the work taken up, and on which the awards were made.

Definitions, Squad, Company and Battalion Drill, and the duties of guides and markers connected therewith; Interior Economy, and Guard Mounting.

The examinations were both written and oral. The written examinations included descriptions and specimens of the various forms of Company books, forms and reports. The oral or practical work embraced the clear enunciation of words of command, mutual instruction, giving detail in squad and company drill, the manual and firing exercises, and the duties of guides and markers in company and battalion drill; mounting and dismounting guard, marching reliefs, and relieving sentries. The examination and preparation of the classes was conducted by Captains Thompson and Gunther, Capt. and Adjutant M. S. Mercer, and Lieut.-Col. Hamilton.

* * * *

The lecture, under the auspices of the Military Institute, by Mr. J. G. Duff Grant, F.I.S., and agent of the Smokeless Powder Co., of London, Eng., on Smokeless Powder and Magazine Rifles, was, despite the blizzard, which accounted for many absentees, a splendid success, and in every way worthy the splendid attention which was paid to the lecturer during the whole of his lecture. The chair was taken by Major Mason, R. G., and among others present were noticed Lt.-Col. Graveley, Majors Buchan, R.C.I., Manley, 10th R. G., Hughes, 45th, and Mead, T.F.B.; Captains Macdougall, R.C.I., Mutton, Q. O. R., McKay, 10th R. G., Hodgins, R. A.; Lieuts. Crean, Q. O. R., and Chadwick 10th R. G., Dr. Powell, Dr. A. Anderson, Mr. J. Ridout, and Mr. Homfray Irving.

* * * *

The first "At Home" of the season of the Buglers of the Q.O. R., was held in their Mess-Room on Tuesday evening, the 24th Jan. A very pleasant evening was spent by the many guests, and the success which has followed any entertainment this crack corps undertakes, was still noticeable by its presence.

* * * *

The Annual Meeting of "E" Company Q.O.R., was held in the Buglers' Mess Room, on Tuesday, 31st January, Capt. Mutton in the chair. There was a large number of members present. Reports from different committees were

read showing the Company's affairs to be in a most flourishing condition in every way. The civil officers for 1893 are as follows:—Secretary, Sergt. Blair (re-elected by acclamation); Treasurer, Lieut. McNeil; Rifle Committee, Corp. Beatty, Ptes. Nugent and Keys; Clothing and Recruiting Committees, Corp. Reaves, Ptes. Dickinson and Rutherford. The new constitution of the Company, nicely done up in book form, was distributed to the members. It is a model in every way and the boys of No. 5 claim it is the best in the militia. A committee, composed of Colour-sergt. Lennox, Sergt. Blair, Corps. Beatty and Heron, Ptes. Dawson and G. Keys, was appointed to arrange for the 31st annual dinner. A good volunteer company in every way is old No. 5, but to really appreciate them a person has to attend one of their annual dinners. May their 31st be even more successful than any of the others.

* * *

I understand that arrangements are finally completed whereby the Heintzman Band, who are at present without a leader, will amalgamate with the 48th Highlanders Band. The last objection, and in fact the all-powerful one, has been overcome, and it is rumoured that the new men will not have to wear the kilts, which in the case of some of the Heintzman players were regarded with as much aversion as Old Nick himself.

* * *

Despite the rough weather, the first concert of the Drum and Bugle Corps of the 48th Highlanders, which was held in the Pavilion on Thursday, the 2nd inst., was very successful. The performers were all first-class, and everything progressed without a hitch, resulting let us hope in a valuable addition to the mess funds of this enterprising and efficient corps.

* * *

Major Sam Hughes was in town on a short visit over Sunday. The query of the Major's as to whether the government would grant the Volunteers Snider ammunition at 5 cts. per package and Martini ammunition at 10 cts., has raised the greatest and biggest hopes that the bosoms of riflemen have contained for a long time, and if this concession could be granted, Major Hughes has certainly rendered himself a benefactor to the entire force. Undoubtedly Mr. Patterson's bank account, as Mr. Duff Grant terms it, would suffer thereby, but this would be more than made up by the increase in the shooting efficiency of the force. At the present prices of ammunition, combined with the expenses in travelling to and from a range, and a few incidentals in the way of shooting necessaries, it is absolutely impossible for a man, unless in receipt of a good salary, to improve at the rate he might improve were the cost of practice not so prohibitive. Take the men who need the greatest encouragement, the recruits for instance, who in 95 cases out of a hundred, are only earning, and some of them do not earn enough to board and clothe themselves. If they cannot be induced to take an interest in rifle shooting when they are young members of a regiment, the chances are pretty good that if they remain in the service until they are in a position to afford the outlay required the enthusiasm has departed, and the Annual Match is about their only appearance on the range. At present this is about the routine: A recruit goes up to the ranges and finds that he is given 10 rounds of free ammunition to be fired at the 200 and 400 yard ranges, no more and no less, he is given these every day until he puts in a certified number of scores of say 24 points. He then goes into the second class and is permitted to shoot at 200, 400, and 500 yards, but to do this he has to purchase 15 rounds at one cent per round, this rate being obtained by his regiment accounting for the difference. Now it does not take long, nor is it much practice to fire 15 rounds and only 5 shots at each range, so that if this ambitious marksman wishes to obtain more practice, relying on the old maxim that "practice makes perfect," he procures or thinks he would like to procure a little more ammunition, but when he finds that it will cost him about 1-7 10 cents or nearly 2 cents a round, he concludes that he will endeavour to win for himself as much fame, and, incidentally prize money, on practice gauged up to the 15 round notch; a little later on perhaps getting disgusted at his want of success, which could he have afforded the cost of practice, would have given a different result, throws up the sponge as far as rifle shooting is concerned. Through the kindness of Sir A. P. Caron, and his successor Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, free ammunition was given to the Military League competi-

tors for the past two seasons, and the result has been of the greatest benefit to every regiment in the service, because in every one of the regimental teams that competed, I believe that there were some young shots who would have had to drop out, did not the ammunition come to them free of charge. I have, in my own small field of observation witnessed many a promising young shot drop out, because of the pace in the way of expense getting too hot for him. Were but a few concessions like these granted we would have a greater number of men capable of doing good work in the field, even if they had to go there but indifferently equipped otherwise. This is even a more serious matter than arming the force with Martini's, (much as they hope and pray for them) because if you have a fairly good shooting force armed with Snider rifles, that shooting will not deteriorate because of the force being armed with Martini's. If the numerous military men (and I fancy there are lots of civilian members who are just as good and staunch adherents of the force) will give their attention, and bring a little pressure to bear, the shooting season of 1893 will long be remembered by as the liveliest and most successful season in the history of the force.

BREECH BLOCK.

KINGSTON.

The minstrel troupe in connection with the non-commissioned officers Social Club of "A" Battery gave their first entertainment on Feb. 4th, in the new amusement hall, which has been fitted with a stage, eight complete sets of scenery, footlights, and all the necessary adjuncts of a first-class miniature theatre. The performance was a first-class amateur one, and the performers deserve great credit for the smooth way in which it was put on the boards. The hall, which seats about 250, was crowded to its fullest capacity, and if these entertainments are to be held throughout the balance of the season, some larger place will have to be secured to hold the large number of people who will attend. When the curtain rose it disclosed the regular minstrel circle, all dressed in satin knickerbockers, slashed jackets, &c; and the usual quantity of starched linen was also displayed. The programme was an excellent and varied one, concluding with a screaming farce, entitled "Dr. Thumper's Thumping Process," or "Take down that Sign," by the members of the company. All the jokes were local and were much enjoyed. I reproduce a couple of them here, of course if the reader had heard them he would enjoy it better, but perhaps having it second-hand will matter but little. First joke: "Why is the hill at Fort Henry like the beef supplied at the barracks by the butcher?" Answer. "Because the hill is as hard to get up, as the beef is to get down." 2nd. "Why is the building in which the sergeant's mess is located like the wilds of Siberia?" "Because there is a 'Wolf' in it." Several good local hits were got off, which space will not permit of sending. Taken in all the affair was very enjoyable, although I heard (confidentially of course) that one of the members of the company who had an instrumental solo part to take, met with a slight accident just before his turn came which caused him much pain but he manfully played his solo and was loudly encored for it, although none of the audience knew that he was suffering at the time. It is very likely that these entertainments will be repeated every fortnight for the balance of the winter.

* * *

The R.M.C. senior hockey team met the Queen's College team on the Kingston rink, on Thursday, Feb. 2nd, and were defeated by a score of five to two; the game was protested on the grounds that one of the goal umpires had money bet on the game and gave decisions in favour of Queen's. The Cadets team for the struggle was composed of Cadet Rusel, goal; C.S.M. (C.) Armstrong, point; Sergt. Leckie, cover point; Sergt. Heneker, r. wing; Cadets Cory and Franklin, centres; and Corp. Lefevre, left wing. A great amount of money will change hands as the result of the game, no matter how the protest goes; the betting was about 3 to 1 on the Queen's. The Cadets team was very fast and played a fine combination. The features of Queen's game was their rough play, body-checking, tripping, shineying and continual offside play by their wings. At half time the score was even 2 goals each, and even money was freely offered and laid. The second half started and in ten minutes the Queen's team secured 3 more goals. The Cadets after a few minutes more play were

called off the ice by the captain of the team, C. S. M. (C.) Armstrong, because the referee refused to rule a Queen's man off the rink for repeated foul play, body-checking and shinney; this man had been playing shinney all through the game and the very best thing he could have done was to shinney on his own side at any rate. It seemed for a while as if the game would go to Queen's by default, but after a delay of 20 minutes or so the Cadets again appeared on the ice having been ordered by Gen. Cameron, the Commandant of the R.M.C., to finish the game. The match was finished in a few minutes more, neither side scoring again, giving the game to Queen's by a score of five to two. The team play of the Cadets was the feature of the game, special mention of any one player being unnecessary as all played their very best, but it seems that their usual hard luck overtook them once more. A decision in the matter of the protest has not yet come to hand, it is much needed as the stakeholders have a lot of money in their possession that they do not know how to pay. The Cadets team played the Trinity College team on Feb. 4th, on the Kingston Rink, and were again defeated, this time by a score of eight goals to seven. Their team was considerably weakened by the absence of Cadets Franklin and Cory, two of their best forwards, who were ill and unable to play. Their places were filled by Cadets Cosby and Hayter, two of the juniors; Sergt. Heneker probably played the finest game on the ice. Lieut. C. M. Strange of the 14th Batt. was referee. It never rains but it pours is an old saying, and the Junior Cadets were also again defeated by the "Limestones" by a score of four goals to one. The Senior Cadets played the second game of the second series with Queen's team on Wednesday, Feb. 8th, and were again badly defeated this time by the overwhelming score of twelve goals to two. Their team was the same as at the previous game with the exception that Cadet Hayter played instead of Cadet Franklin who was still laid up; the game was a fine scientific exhibition of hockey, neither checking or rough play being indulged in by either sides. Probably the presence of a referee from Toronto prevented this as his ruling on other points was very strict. Very little money changed hands on this game.

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The residents of this city were deeply shocked on Monday the 6th, when it became generally known that Major Henry James Spriggs, Quartermaster of the 14th P. W. O. Rifles had died at his home on Queen Street on Sunday night after arriving home from St. George's Cathedral where he had attended service performing his duty of Cathedral Verger. He left the church at the conclusion of the Brotherhood service about 10 o'clock and felt better than he had done for a long time before. When he got to his home he suddenly began to choke up, his family did everything that was possible, until a physician arrived, who pronounced the illness fatal, and shortly afterwards he expired. Deceased was born at Portsmouth, Eng., in 1830 and was consequently 63 years of age. He spent nine years in London and four in Edinburgh and came to Canada in 1860 and settled in Belleville, Ont., where he lived for two years. He attended the military school here and secured a first-class certificate, after which he made his home in this city, being engaged in the wholesale dry goods business until 1887 when he went to the Mechanics Institute as Librarian, which position he filled with great efficiency. He was an enthusiastic military man and was present as a private soldier of the 14th Batt. when they were at the Fenian scare at Cornwall in '66. He rose to the commissioned ranks in 1870, and a few years later was appointed Quartermaster of the Regiment, and in 1886 the rank of Major was conferred upon him. He was married 25 years ago and a family of eight children survive him. Deceased was a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

* * *

On Tuesday morning, the 7th February, Sergt E. Fillion, another member of the 14th Battalion passed away at seven o'clock in the morning. His demise had been momentarily expected and the news therefore did not cause the surprise it would otherwise have done. Deceased was 34 years of age and had been married twice; he leaves two sons. He was a member of B Battery for a term while they were stationed in this city. On leaving the Battery he secured employment in the grocery business remaining in it until he secured a position in the Division Court Office which he held at the time of his death. He joined the Rifles some few years ago

as a Sergt. in "B" Co., but was unable to do much active work the past season owing to his illness which was at that time commencing its attack upon him. Deceased was one of the chief promoters of the Sergts. Mess of the Battalion, doing everything in his power to make it a success. A fine clock that hangs in the mess rooms was presented by the deceased. He was a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. At the request of the widows of the Late Major Spriggs and Sergt E. M. Fillion both funerals were held under the auspices of the Foresters. Their military friends attended the funeral in mufti marching in a body.

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Below I have made out a roll of the deceased members of the 14th Battalion who have passed away during the last year. It is a startling one when you think of the small force it is taken from, viz. :—A six company Rifle battalion. The suggestion of the Editor of the GAZETTE to raise a tablet to the memory of the late Private Boulter of "A" Co., the brave young volunteer who lost his life in the sad drowning accident, mentioned in the last Kingston letter, should, I think, be enlarged, and a tablet to the memory of all active members of the P.W.O.R. who die while on the muster roll of the corps should be raised in one of the prominent churches of this city. A memorial tablet could easily be made with spaces for the names of those who might occasionally pass into the great unknown. Following are names which should be placed on such a tablet if erected :

Major Henry James Spriggs, Quartermaster, "Staff."
Surgeon-Major William Henry Henderson, "Staff."
Captain James Murray, "F" Co.
Bandmaster William Carey, "Staff."
Sergeant William N. Briggs, "F" Co.
Sergeant Edward M. Fillion, "B" Co.
Corporal Alfred Lake, "F" Co.
Corporal Charles Oliver, "D" Co.
Private Bruce White, "F" Co.
Private George Day, "F" Co.
Private William Boulter, "A" Co.

STEINSALES.

PETERBOROUGH.

The annual meeting of the officers of the 57th Battalion, Peterboro' Rangers was held in the orderly room at the drill shed a few nights ago. There was a large attendance, Lieut.-Col. J. Z. Rogers presiding. The financial report from the Regimental Committee was presented by Lieut. Schofield, Capt. Langford presented the report from the Band Committee, Major Bell the report of the Rifle Committee and Capt. Mason the report of the Mess Committee. All the reports were very favorable, and were adopted. The following committees were then elected: Regimental Committee, Major Bell, Major Edwards and Lieut. Schofield; Band Committee, Capts. Langford, Millar and Lech; Rifle Committee, Major Bell, Capt. Dennistoun, Capt. Mason, Lieut. Schofield, Capt. Hill, Lieut. Hayes, Capt. Millar and Capt. Brennan; Mess Committee, Surgeon Halliday, Capt. Mason, Lieut. Hayes. The senior officer of each committee to be chairman.

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Bugle Sergt. William Shorpe, of the Peterboro' Rangers, was presented with an illuminated address and handsome butter cooler by the members of the drum corps on the occasion of his recent marriage. Bugler Roome read the address and Bugler Browne made the presentation, after which a social time was spent during the rest of the evening.

VICTORIA, B.C.

At the opening of the Provincial Legislature on 26th ult., the guard of honour was furnished by the B.C.B.G.A., under command of Capt. P. A. E. Irving, and accompanied by C. Battery band. The Lieut.-Governor was accompanied by his A.D.C., Capt. Ogilvie, R.C.A., to the Legislative buildings, Speaker's entrance, where he was received by his staff—Captain May, C.B., of H.M.S. Hyacinth; Colonel Holmes, R.C.A.; Major Peters, R.C.A.; Captain Benson, R.C.A., and Captain A. W. Jones, District Staff.

PICTON.

Lieut.-Col. Bog and the officers of the 16th Battalion celebrated the battalion's thirtieth anniversary by a grand banquet on night of 7th inst. For some considerable time extensive and elaborate preparations for the interesting event had been going steadily forward, and steps were taken to ensure a banquet that would redound in a fitting and adequate manner to the credit of the battalion and totally eclipse all previous efforts as regards company, cuisine and eclat. The event was a very brilliant one. At nine o'clock the party sat down in the dining hall of the Hotel Tecumseth and there spent several hours of most pleasant, social and intellectual intercourse with a large number of invited guests, all of whom were of the leading men in the county and district. The dining hall was an entrancing scene and the beauty of the decorations and service called forth many expressions of surprise and admiration. The handsome apartment has been recently newly frescoed and painted.

Among the visiting officers were Lieut.-Col. Lazier and Major Biggar of the 16th Battalion, Belleville; Lieut. Floyd of the 40th Battalion, Cobourg; Lieut. Hough, of the Ganouque Battery.

The officers of the 16th Battalion present were: Lieut.-Col. Bog, Major McDonnell, Major Horrigan, Surgeon Platt, Major W. T. Ross, Major Donald Ross, Capt. Adj. Lighthall, Capts. McLean, Ostrander, Glenn, Wycott and McFaul; Lieuts. Adams, McCornock, Ackerman and Terwillegar. There were also a large number of private guests, including the members of the County Council.

After the dinner had been done full justice to, the following toasts were proposed:

"The Queen."

"The Governor-General" was responded to by W. H. R. Allison, Q. C., and A. H. Saylor.

"The Army, Navy and Volunteers" was responded to by Col. Bog, Col. Lazier, Major Biggar, and Capt. Ostrander.

Col. Bog referred to the fact that the deeds of the army and navy of Great Britain were grandly emblazoned on the pages of her history and of the history of the whole world. The record of the Canadian volunteers when called out in defence of their country was one which was well worthy of a place in history alongside of that of the regular army of Great Britain, and Canadian history would always show that the Canadian volunteers were well worthy of the race from which they sprang.

Col. Lazier, 15th Batt., Belleville, spoke fluently and at some length. He referred to the long time the 16th had been organized and to its honorable record. The commanding officer of a regiment had by no means a bed of roses. He referred to the fact that many men have some kind of hobby and he thought Col. Bog's and his own was in connection with military matters. He paid some high compliments to the 16th. He was not an annexationist and he believed the young men of Canada would rise and fight against it if need be. He had travelled around the world and it had been a great satisfaction to his patriotism to observe the extent of British power and possessions and to notice the chain of British red-coats that surrounded the world. He thanked the 16th for the very prompt and magnificent response they had made with supplies on the occasion of the departure of a company of the Midland battalion for the Northwest, and he spoke also of the proud record of this company in service. He referred to various great exploits of the army and navy. He spoke of the great difficulty now in keeping up a battalion in Canada and of the sacrifices that officers had to make to keep up the regiment, and he congratulated the 16th on being alive and active.

Major Biggar and Capt. Ostrander also responded.

"Our Legislatures" was replied to by Dr. Platt, E. T. Dorland, W. Boulter, J. C. Wilson.

"Our Guests," was responded to by Lieut. Floyd, in well-spoken terms.

S. P. Niles responded in his usual happy way.

Mr. Gourley made a fluent and humorous speech, which kept the company in continuous laughter.

"The Learned Professions" was replied to by Messrs. Alcorn, Wright, MacNee, Young, and Rev. Mr. McPhail. Mr. J. A. Wright referred to the recent loss by fire sustained by the 16th battalion band, and thought the county council would be doing their duty in making the band a grant.

Major McDonnell sang "The Boys of the Old Brigade," in fine style.

"Educational Institutions," responded to by Mr. Dobson.

"Municipal Institutions," Messrs. Caven, Glenn, and Dempsey.

"The Press," J. W. McLean.

"Industries," by Mr. J. B. McMullen, was an exceedingly humorous effort.

"The Ladies," E. W. Case and Major Horrigan.

Col. Bog's health was proposed as the last toast, and was happily responded to by Col. Bog.

The singing of "God Save the Queen" concluded the banquet.

Telegrams and letters of regret were read from Colonel Von Straubenzie, D.A.G., Lt.-Col. Graveley, Major Sam. Hughes, R. B. Crombie, F. A. Carrell, and J. W. Langmuir.

MONTREAL.

A very interesting and instructive lecture was delivered on the 7th inst., in the Victoria Rifles Armoury, by Mr. L. G. Duff Grant, F.S.I., of London, England, who represents the Smokeless Powder Company of that city. The attendance was disappointingly small, owing to numerous counter attractions, but those who were present were well repaid for coming. Mr. Grant gave a very thorough and able resumé of the experiments made in England and on the Continent, to improve on the black powder, and gave practical examples of what has resulted from these trials. Specimens of present approved smokeless powder were exhibited, and a variety of the new cartridges now supplied by the London Company to Her Majesty's troops in India were also shown. At the conclusion of the lecture, Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D. A. G., who presided, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was passed unanimously, and which was briefly acknowledged by Mr. Grant.

We regret that the pressure on our columns in present issue prevents our doing more justice to this lecture, but we must defer that pleasure until our next number.

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In the way of practical work there is comparatively little work being done in the city just now, although probably as much as in other places. Most of the corps are having half-battalion or company drills but the musters are small and little work is being put through. The parades of the Cavalry are more attractive than those of their dismounted comrades, as sword exercise and fencing are the chief events; these are always of interest.

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There is a considerable amount of sporting going on this winter in connection with the Montreal Force. In curling the officers of the Vics and the Royal Scots have two rinks each, and a match is arranged for next week; the Victoria Rifles Reserve Association will then play a picked four from the officers of the active list. The Victorias have no less than nine of their officers members of local curling clubs. In hockey the officers of the Prince of Wales Rifles played the officers of the Royal Scots last Saturday evening, the latter winning by a score of 2 to 0. The Scots team will, we believe, meet a team from the Governor General's Foot Guards on 4th March.

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Among the recent additions to the commissioned ranks here are those of Capt. Bell who has rejoined his old regiment, the Victorias, as Quartermaster, and Mr. W. H. Featherstone who will be gazetted next week to a 2nd Lieutenancy in the Garrison Artillery.

* * *

The adjourned meeting of officers of the Montreal brigade for the formation of a Service Club or Association, was held in the armoury of the Victorias on 4th inst. There was a large attendance from the various city corps, and the subject was fully discussed. A committee was appointed to ascertain what rooms in the city were available, with instructions to report at next meeting which will be held in the rooms of the Prince of Wales Rifles at the Drill Hall on Saturday evening, 18th inst.

THE DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association was held on 16th inst. in the railway committee room. It was, as usual, honored by the presence of His Excellency the Governor-General. There were present Major-General Herbert; Lieut.-Col. Cole, Montreal Garrison Artillery; Lt.-Col. Macdonald, Guelph; Major Stewart, Ottawa Field Battery; Lt.-Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery; Captain and Adjutant Reid, Montreal Garrison Artillery; Major Wicksteed, retired list; Lieut.-Col. Cotton, assistant inspector of artillery; Major King, Welland Field Battery; Lieut.-Col. Panet, deputy Minister of Militia; Lieut.-Col. John Macpherson, Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, Hon. John Ferguson, and several others. The Governor was attended by Major St. Aubyn, military secretary. Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, was also present.

The chair was taken by Lieut.-Col. Cole, of Montreal, who moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Capt. Reid, and agreed to.

The treasurer's report showed receipts of \$4,659, including \$2,000 from the federal government, and expenditure of \$4,089.

Lieut.-Col. Irwin, as chairman of the executive committee, reviewed the work done during the past year. The majority of our field batteries were as efficient as could be expected. He urged the necessity of securing a new range for Ontario artillery practice, on Wolfeisland, near Kingston, if possible. Thanks were tendered to Col. Gzowski for his gift of a cup for the drill and driving competition. The efficiency competitions showed a most gratifying condition of efficiency, all the 17 field and all but 8 of the garrison batteries having obtained more than 50 per cent of all possible credits. The report was supported by Lieut.-Col. Cotton, who spoke at some length upon last year's competitions at Kingston.

The usual vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor-General was adopted, upon motion of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, who expressed the sympathy of the association with His Excellency and Lady Stanley in the sorrow which overhangs them.

His Excellency returned thanks in his usual happy manner, and after stating his gratitude for the expression of sympathy, said that he was glad to be able to announce that the news from London was this morning so much more encouraging that he was able to attend their meeting. He hoped that the association would long flourish, for it filled a position which no official body could fill. While he could not say that he had during his five years of office seen any marked improvement in the ordnance, he was glad that there seemed to be a prospect of remedying this defect. After complimenting Hon. J. C. Patterson upon his appointment as minister of militia, he pointed out that there was not the same need for ordnance protection in Canada as in some other countries, for at Halifax the station was entirely under Imperial control, while that on the Pacific coast was partly under that control. He urged, however, that the ordnance of the service should be improved and brought up to date. The association should be careful to respect the rights of property in the matter of ranges, for shells and short horns would never thrive together. He was very glad to see that the House of Commons was this year asked to vote \$20,000 for field battery equipment. In conclusion he wished the association all success and assured them that should this be the last occasion on which he should address them, he would always watch with interest the doings of the association.

A vote of thanks to the Dominion government, proposed by Majors King and Stewart, were replied to by Hon. Mr. Patterson, who promised to help the Association as much as possible. The department would do everything possible to secure a range for artillery practice in Ontario.

The Hamilton Powder Company was given a vote of thanks for its usual donation.

Major-General Herbert made a short address upon the work of the Association, and urged more practical gunnery upon the artillerymen of the country. It was important that use should be made of range-finders in the re-organization of the field artillery which must take place without delay. The field battery should be the most practical military unit, but he could not say that the Canadian batteries came up to that

description. The Dominion would not be justified in going to the enormous expense required to purchase modern heavy ordnance, but the country should help along the desire of the artillerymen to do as efficient service as possible. Every member of the Canadian militia should recognize the fact that there was something to be learned every day, and that they could not afford to stand still. He dwelt at some length upon the value of the visit of artillerymen last year to Halifax, and of the information as to modern ordnance obtained by the inspection of the Halifax forts, which he urged should be repeated this year. They should look ahead and keep abreast of the times as much as possible.

Lieut.-Col. Cole thoroughly endorsed the proposal to make Halifax the scene of the annual garrison drills, which was eventually adopted by the Council.

His Excellency claimed the privilege of again addressing the meeting, and in a few complimentary words moved a vote of thanks to the chairman for the able manner in which he had conducted the meeting. The resolution was seconded by the Hon. the Minister of Militia. Lieut.-Col. in replying thanked his Excellency for his kind words, and while regretting that the present would probably be the last meeting at which they would have the honour of welcoming him, he assured his Excellency that the members of the Artillery Association would ever have a grateful and pleasant remembrance of the kindly interest he had always taken in their work and deliberations.

The Council meeting was held after the general meeting. There were present. Lieut.-Cols. Irwin, Cotton, Macdonald, Cole, Majors King and Stewart, Capt. Donaldson.

Lieut. Col. Cole, vice-president, in the chair.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President: Major Crawford Lindsay, Quebec.

Vice-Presidents: Lieut.-Col. Irving, Charlottetown; Lieut.-Col. Cole, Montreal; Major King, St. Catherines; Major Maxwell, Halifax.

Executive Committee: Lieut.-Cols Macdonald and Cole.

Secretary-Treasurer: Capt. Donaldson.

It was decided that in the event of His Excellency the Governor General leaving for England, during the year, that an address be prepared and presented to him from the Association. - Preparation left to the Executive Committee-- Carried.

It was decided that the Executive Committee be authorized to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain the sanction of the proper authorities to the continuation of the Garrison Artillery Meeting at Halifax, N.S.

It was agreed that all arrangements as to messing be left in the hands of the Association, and that the charges for messing from the arrival of detachments at the station until marched out of camp be deducted from the allowance.

The Council recommend for the consideration of the Department, the appointment of a board of officers to examine and report upon any locality found suitable for a land range in the Province of Ontario.

All arrangements for carrying out annual practice and preparation of prize-list were left to the Executive Committee, which consists of the two elected members, Lieut.-Cols. Macdonald and Cole, as well as Lieut.-Cols. Irwin, Montzambert and Cotton as *ex-officio*.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRIZE AT BISLEY.

Canadian Riflemen will be interested in knowing that at the meeting of the National Rifle Association on February 22nd, a proposal will be submitted for throwing open the Prince of Wales's Prize of £100 at Bisley to all holders of the Association's gold, silver, and bronze medals. Hitherto the competition has been restricted to holders of the silver and bronze medals, each of whom has been allowed to shoot once on account of each medal won; and the new proposal will admit winners for the Queen's Prize - with which the gold medal is given - and allow them and the other medal winners to compete for the prize at every meeting, abolishing the restriction of one shoot for one medal.



Royal Military College Club.

No. 9. --GENERAL NOTES.

The orders recently promulgated by the War Office, London, bearing date 3rd January, 1893, contain among other promotions that of the following :—

4th Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment. --Super-numerary Captain S. J. A. Denison, to be Major.

The officer above referred to will be easily recognized by his many friends in the person of the popular Adjutant of No. 1 Company, Canadian Regiment of Infantry, stationed at London, Ont.

Major Denison is in the distinguished position of being the first Ex-Cadet to obtain a majority, and at the same time it may be stated that he holds a similar position with regard to the various grades leading thereto.

A combination of circumstances places this officer in the unique position of holding at the present time, no less than four commissions, as follows :—Lieutenant in the Canadian Regiment of Infantry, Captain in the Canadian Militia, Captain in the Army Reserve, and Major in the 4th Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment.

The congratulations of the Club are hereby extended to Major Denison, on his promotion to the Majority of a British Regiment.

* * *

Captain J. Irvine Lang, Royal Engineer, has been ordered to the Gold Coast and purposed leaving England at the end of January. He will be occupied for some eighteen months in charge of a preliminary survey of railway routes.

* * *

In the latter part of January, the undermentioned Ex-Cadets had a pleasant re-union in the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto :—Mr. C. R. Hodgins, Royal Artillery, home on sick leave from India, Mr. George M. Kirkpatrick, Royal Engineers, on leave from India, Captain C. J. Mac-Dougall, Canadian Regiment of Infantry, Toronto, Mr. Arthur E. Hodgins, U. L., who is practicing as a civil engineer in charge of Government works, Nelson, B.C., Mr. J. H. Laurie, Royal Lancaster Regiment, New Fort, Toronto, Mr. W. G. Warner, civil engineer, Department of Public Works, Toronto, Capt. W. M. Davis, Adjutant, 22nd Batt., who is practicing as a civil engineer, Woodstock, Capt. W. F. VanBuskirk, R. L., who is practicing as a civil engineer, Stratford, Mr. W. A. H. Kerr, of the law firm of Blake, Lash and Cassells, Toronto, Mr. James Hesketh, of the London Field Battery, who has been employed in locating a railway at Port Arthur, Capt. J. D. Mackay, Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, Mr. R. A. Brock, of the firm of W. R. Brock & Co., Toronto, Mr. Randall Davidson, Supt. of the N. B. & M. Insurance Co., Montreal, Mr. W. C. Brough, Water Works Engineer, Toronto, Mr. A. T. K. Evans, U. L. Department of Public Works, Toronto, Mr. L. H. Irving, R. L., and Mr. Francis Joseph Dixon, U. L.

Capt. Davis kept the room in roars of laughter in his own inimitable way, whilst Mr. Irving told of the time when he was Sergt.-Major and his trials and difficulties, and Mr. Hodgins related his experience of India fever and gave an ocular demonstration of its terrible effect.

* * *

Some few days ago I incidently had occasion to be shewn a paragraph in a letter received by an officer in Quebec, from a gentleman holding a commission in the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, in which was stated, "I have met several members of your Military College in the Service and have always noted that they are popular fellows." This is very complimentary and shows the feeling towards the gentlemen who have accepted Commissions in the Imperial Service from the Royal Military College of Canada. This

can be better appreciated when it is known that the writer in question gave his opinion entirely unsolicited and merely in a general way when writing on a subject having no bearing or connection with the college or its graduates.

R. M. C., No. 47.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Hitherto pipers and bagpipes have been looked upon as the special property of Highland regiments, and few are aware that Irish regiments have a strong claim to be allowed a similar distinction. The Irish pipe is of very ancient origin, and an attempt is now being made for its revival in the national corps of the country. The 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment has now five fully trained pipers, who play when the regiment is out on the march, and also in the mess on guest nights. The pipers seem to be most popular in all ranks.

* * *

A contributor to a recent number of *The Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* in mentioning the trouble in the Household Cavalry says :—"Why should there be any privileged regiments at all? Every corps in the service should have its tour of foreign service. A regiment which remains in a metropolitan centre, or within easy access of such a centre, stagnates; nay, worse, it degenerates. Not only should the Foot Guards, but the Household Cavalry, be placed on the list for foreign service in their proper turn." In another article the *Gazette* argues that the condition of the British Army is not satisfactory. Speaking of former days it says : "A very small percentage of the officers of those days could have passed the stiff competitive examination of these 'latter times;' but they knew how to handle a sword and to lead a forlorn hope. If Tommy Atkins then 'fought under the cold shade of aristocracy,' and at intervals drank hard, he likewise fought hard, though with inferior weapons, not against ill-disciplined savages, but opposed to European soldiers, and foemen worthy of his steel. The fact is, we want a stouter class of recruit. A little less mind and a little more body would not be out of place with a considerable section of both officers and men of the present day. With the lower ranks, the abler-bodied of the young men now find more attractive markets for their vigor than the Army supplies, and this tendency is increasing. For the higher ranks the candidate with brains and a special course of preparation inevitably come out on top, while the physically perfect, but not exceptionally mentally brilliant candidate, becomes one of the great army of failures. We doubt whether the Duke of Wellington, as Arthur Wellesley, would have stood the slightest chance of passing the competitive examination of 1892, and the same remark might be applied to many laurelled names."

* * *

In 1879, when the present Duke of Portland was plain Mr. W. J. A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, he was serving as a sub-altern officer in the Guards at the age of 22. On one bright morning, the over night of which he was detailed for the duties of orderly officer of the day—it was the custom of his batman when calling him to bring his master a brandy-and-soda from the mess—he did so this morning, but on going to the mess-man for the "S" and "B," he was told that his master, Mr. Cavendish, was the Duke of Portland, through the death of some outside cousin.

He went to the bedside of his master and said, "It's time to get up, Your Grace; shall I put your soda-and-brandy on the chair?" Up raised the head of the young Duke, and with his mouth wide open, shouted to his servant, "What the devil do you mean by calling me 'Your Grace, by George I'll report you to the Adjutant.'" "You are Your Grace, really sir," said the man; "for some Duke's dead, as is your fourth cousin." "Is that so?" says the young officer of the Guards. "Yes sir, Your Grace," said the batman. "When then," said the Duke, "drink the soda and brandy yourself, and bring me a bottle of champagne."

PERSONAL REMISICENCES OF '37.

I

Mr. Archibald McKerroll of Medonte, Ont., was "warned out," early in December, 1837, by the late Capt. Steele, R.N., to go to the relief of Toronto, threatened by the outbreak of the rebels. At Barrie he joined the company of Capt Keating. At the Penetanguishene road arms and ammunition were served out to them. Crossing Kempenfeldt bay, the men being without overcoats, a luxury not then to be found in many a settler's dwelling, and the pensioners, who comprised part of the force, being unable to move rapidly, the volunteers suffered much from cold. The young men ran back and forth, to keep themselves from freezing, and at the same time to avoid a division of their force. At Davids-town, now Sharon, near Newmarket, they were searching for rebels, when the late Col. Carthew demanded admittance to the house of a well-to-do farmer, but the women in the house refused the soldiers entrance. The Colonel blew the lock to pieces with a musket shot, but no men were found on the premises. In another place they captured a rebel named Reid, a respectable man, whom the volunteers were sorry to see in such a predicament. Mr. McKerroll was detailed to take the prisoner in his own waggon, which was confiscated, to Newmarket. After a fortnight the force returned home and when the fillibusters from the United States renewed the disturbance, Mr. McKerroll was not required to leave his farm, which he had no one else to work. The musket, an old "Indian Chief," which was given him, is still in his possession, and he prizes it above anything else he owns. How he came to retain the gun was that, on the disbanding of the force, Capt. Steele, R.N., ordered him to take home the weapon, and keep it until required to return it by the Captain himself. Subsequently a man came and got the arms of several, but Mr. McKerroll declined to surrender his until ordered to do so by his Captain, and that order never came. Mr. McKerroll came from Islay in 1831; he is enjoying good health, and the only affliction which betokens his age—seventy-three—is that his hearing is much impaired.

Mr. Chas. Davis, aged 84 years, a resident of Lindsay, Ont., is another vigorous representative of the veterans who have received such shabby treatment from the Ontario and Dominion governments. He stands over six feet high, is as straight as a rush and weighs nearly two hundred pounds. He was out in 1837-8, serving for one year his Queen and country, during the McKenzie rebellion. He was stationed at Fort Erie, Chippewa, Waterloo, and Hamilton, leaving the latter place the very day the rebels robbed the mails. He saw Montgomery's tavern burned and witnessed the execution of Matthews and Lount. He was promised one hundred acres of land if he enlisted, but needless to say that promise was like pie crust—easily broken. He takes great interest in the present movement to get recompense for the present survivors of those stirring times and is yet hopeful. He served under Col. Kirby, Capt. Thompson and Major Webb. He has resided in Lindsay for twenty-nine years and is still hale and hearty.

On the subject of the '37-8 troubles the following interesting letter appeared in a recent issue of the *Empire* :—

To the Military Editor of the Empire

SIR,—Some time ago a paper, I forget where, in referring to the Mackenzie rebellion stated that the yeomen of the county of Simcoe did not turn out with the usual alacrity of Britishers when the call to arms resounded all over this province. That statement is incorrect, and was made either through ignorance of the facts, or else through a wilful desire to cast discredit on the people of Simcoe, which I think is unlikely. Through the kindness of Lieut.-Col. Gray, brigade-major of this district, I have been placed in possession of a muster roll of the men who did duty for the few days their services were required on that occasion, and which will be found below. It shows conclusively that the "annexationists" of '38 had as little sympathy from the people of Simcoe over half a century ago as they have from any part of the Dominion to-day.

Here is a list of those who were on duty in Simcoe from October 24 to 31, 1838, both days inclusive: Capt. Duncan Campbell; lieutenants, Hugh Ross, Duncan McPherson; ensign, Samuel Decow; sergeants, Thomas Wood, Robert Benjamin, William B. Loyd; corporals, Richard Dell, George Culver, Robert Lawrence, William Hunter; privates, William Jones, William Laurence, Turner Boyd, Samuel Hamilton, George W. Park, James Nobles, Lemon Sovereign, Stephen Newell, James Reid, Alfred Jarret, Talmon Rose, Roderick McIver, William Jackson, John Howey, Mark Alway, John Collings, Thomas Parsons, James Wood, Henry Dell, Geo. L. Coombs, Robert How, Joseph Walker, James Fisher, Nathaniel Dudley, John Walker, William Werret, Robert Brown, Joseph Cordy, Sampson Baker, Jacob Dell, William Powlden, William Powers, William Craik, James McMicken, Aaron Culver, George Kelly, Charles O'Connor, James Colver, George Hunter, John Buck, John Brown, James Bailey, William Weston, William Bannister, Joseph Dell, Jacob Smith, Darius Smith, Jonathan Pettit, Henry Milburn, Thomas Simms, jr., Edward Gallagher, Robert Cuthbert, Julius Litchfield, James Wilson, James Pritchard, James Griffiths, Abram Pettit, George Wilson, Wm Ranson, Wm. Richards, Jonathan Pursley, Jas. G. Wilson, Wm. P. Perkins, John Brooks, John Montgomery, Luke Kendall, Hiram Shaw, Wm McGill, Amos Morsell, Joseph Slaght, Aaron Parney, Cornelius Parney, George Slaght, John Hicks, John Lawrence, Hezekiah Purkis, Robert A. Wilson, Jacob Gilles, Silas Carpenter, Wesley Baughnes, John McCall, Alfred Howey, Bartholomew Hai, Thomas Simms, sen., John Polley, Alonson Baughnes, Artemus Purdy.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing was the strength of the company under my command for the above period.

(Signed) DUNCAN CAMPBELL,

Captain.

Captain Campbell, whose name appears, was the father of Major Campbell, mayor of Simcoe last year, while Pte. Geo. L. Coombs was father of the present Lieut.-Col. Coombs, of the 39th Battalion, Norfolk. Other well-known names will be found in the list of officers and men who turned out on that occasion to protest with their old flint locks if necessary against what they believed to be an annexation movement nursed and nurtured in the United States, but which instead of bursting into full bloom withered in the patriotic atmosphere of Canada when transplanted here. It may prove interesting to know the amount of pay these men received for their services. Here it is: Captain, £4. 12s. 8d.; lieutenant, £2. 12s.; ensign, £2 2s.; sergeants, 14s. 8d.; corporals, 10s. 8d.; privates, 8s.; and the citizen soldiers of to-day are just as ready and a great deal better able to turn out behind their Sniders to defend the old flag as they were when their fathers and grandfathers bade good-bye to their families and with old Brown Bess settled the annexation question for more than half a century.

Yours, etc.,

A.S.O.C.

Toronto, January, 1893.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

A good deal of our history is military. The French regime began and ended in struggle. The administration of the British period began by utilizing the militia organization that the French governors had left behind them. These years are known as the *Regne Militaire*. But it was not long till there was military rule in another sense, and the story of the British army, as connected with Canada alone, would make an important and entertaining chapter in the history of the last century or so—the Revolutionary period 1812-15, 1837, 1861-1871, and other times of unrest, having special prominence. But besides all this, there is the story of our soldiers, every battalion of whom is, in its rise and progress, associated with the social, educational, industrial, and patriotic life of a locality or district. This, a portion of our history that has been hitherto neglected, is now receiving careful attention from the CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE, whose "Historical Records of the Canadian Militia," written by officers of the respective corps, will constitute a really valuable addition to the sources from which the future historian can safely draw.—R. V. in *Montreal Gazette*.

MILITARY BALLADS.

X.

A SONG OF THE CAMP.

"Give us a song!" the soldiers cried,
The outer trenches guarding,
When the heated guns of the camps allied
Grew weary of bombarding.

The dark Redan, in silent scoff,
Lay, grim and threatening, under;
And the tawny mound of the Malakoff
No longer belched its thunder.

There was a pause. A Guardsman said,
"We storm the forts to-morrow;
Sing while we may, another day
Will bring enough of sorrow."

They lay along the battery's side,
Below the smoking cannon;
Brave hearts from Severn and from Clyde,
And from the banks of Shannon.

They sang of love, and not of fame;
Forgot was Britain's glory;
Each heart recalled a different name,
But all sang "Annie Laurie."

Voice after voice caught up the song,
Until the tender passion
Rose like an anthem, rich and strong—
Their battle-eve confession.

Dear girl, her name he dared not speak;
But as the song grew louder,
Something upon the soldier's cheek
Washed off the stains of powder.

Beyond the darkening ocean burned
The bloody sunset's embers,
While the Crimean valleys learned
How English love remembers.

And once again a fire of hell
Rained on the Russian quarters,
With scream of shot, and burst of shell,
And bellowing of the mortars!

And Irish Nora's eyes are dim
For a singer dumb and gory;
And English Mary mourns for him
Who sang of "Annie Laurie."

Sleep, soldiers! still in honored rest
Your truth and valour wearing;
The bravest are the tenderest—
The loving are the daring.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

The *Oban Times* says: "The true reason why the Highlands do not form a happy hunting ground for the recruiting sergeant is simply because nothing is known in the Highlands of what life is in the army. With the exception of one at Inverness, there is not a military depot in the North. The counties of Argyll, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness—which could furnish the very class of men required for our Highland regiments—possess nothing by which the people may be made familiar with military life.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

The *Canada Gazette*, of 4th inst., contains General Orders No. 10 and 11.

G.O. 10 is of interest, and reads as follows:—

MILITIA TRAINING, 1893-94.

The following corps of Active Militia will be held in readiness to assemble for training in camps of instruction at the places herein mentioned, on dates which will be notified hereafter.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 1,—LONDON, ONT.

1st Hussars; London Field Battery; 25th, 26th, 28th, 30th, and 33rd Battalions.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 2,—NIAGARA, ONT.

2nd Dragoons; 1st Brigade Field Artillery, Hamilton; Welland Canal and Toronto Field Batteries; 19th, 20th, 31st, 39th, and 44th Battalions.

MILITARY DISTRICTS NOS. 3 AND 4,—KINGSTON, ONT.

3rd Dragoons, 4th Hussars; Kingston, Gananoque and Ottawa Field Batteries; 16th, 41st, 42nd, 45th, 47th and 59th Battalions.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5,—LAPRAIRIE, QUE.

6th Hussars; Montreal and Shefford Field Batteries; 50th, 51st, 85th and 86th Battalions.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 6,—ST. JOHN'S, QUE.

5th Dragoons. Place to be notified hereafter. 55th and 84th Battalions.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 7,—LEVIS, QUE.

Quebec Field Battery; 17th, 81st, 87th, 88th and 92nd Battalions.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 8,—SUSSEX, N.B.

8th Hussars; Woodstock and Newcastle Field Batteries; 67th and 71st Battalions.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 9,—ALDERSHOT, N.S.

King's Hussars; 68th, 69th, 75th and 93rd Battalions.

G.O. 11 contains promotions and appointments, among which we notice the promotion of Major Henry G. S. Dixon, M.S., to the command of the 86th, "Three Rivers" Battalion of Infantry. Lieut.-Col. Dixon has risen from the ranks, having enlisted in No. 5 Company while attending school at Berthier. He subsequently went through the Military School, and in 1880 was appointed to a lieutenancy, from which position he has steadily risen to his present rank. He is the only English-speaking officer in his battalion. We regret to see that the 86th is not to drill at camp this year, but we presume that the new commanding officer will get his men together as often as possible by companies or half-battalions.

THE LATE COL. FANE.

We regret to announce the death of Colonel Francis Fane, who commanded H. M. 25th Regiment, "Kings Own Borderers," in Canada during the sixties. He retired from the command of the regiment and from the army service about the year 1868. At a recent period, some half dozen years ago, Col. Fane revisited Canada as a tenant farmers' delegate, the delegation having been arranged by Sir Chas. Tupper to report on the state of Canada for emigrating tenant farmers. On returning, the Colonel made a report extremely favorable to the Dominion. Col. Fane served in India during the mutiny. At that period of his service he raised and commanded the Pshawur Light Horse. He subsequently came to Canada in command of the 25th Regiment. His corps will be well remembered as one of the smartest and best drilled regiments in the Montreal garrison. Col. Fane took a great interest in music, and originated the series of military concerts which were held in the old Crystal Palace on St. Catharine street, in 1866, by the brigaded bands of the regiments then here; never before or since was such a musical treat in the way of military music afforded the citizens of Montreal.