



THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

(SUCCESSOR TO THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE.)

VOL. IX
No. 2

MONTREAL, 15th JANUARY, 1894

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THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

(Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.)

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VOL. IX MONTREAL, 15th JAN. 1894 No. 2

Note and Comment.

Periodically we find the English service papers devoting attention to the vital question of Imperial defence. These very important and influential organs of military opinion have so much of their time taken up with matters affecting merely the special interests of the regular army and navy and of the Home militia and volunteer forces that it is only on odd occasions that they find opportunity to refer to the various colonial forces such as our own Canadian Militia, which really is worthy the closest attention by all those in any way interested in the preparation of a practical scheme of Imperial defence.

Under the circumstances it is astonishing that in all the space devoted to the question of Imperial defence in the British papers, service as well as lay journals, we so seldom see any reference to the Canad-

ian militia, and such references as we do find are generally of the most superficial description. It is not vanity which leads us to regret that such is the case, but an appreciation of the fact that were the master minds of the British services directed towards the deficiencies of our service occasionally said deficiencies would grow beautifully less.

* * * *

All Canadians are proud of the Active Militia force, and have good cause to be, but they should not allow their admiration for the past grand record of the militia and for the devotion and patriotism of the men who keep the force up to its present standard, to close their eyes to the glaring defects in the present system. The average Canadian tax-payer flatters himself with the comforting thought that the militia is in as efficient a state as it can be or needs to be. It put five thousand men into the field at a few days' notice and put Mr. Riel's little rebellion down in good shape; and the same year, at two hours' notice, nearly three thousand good men and true paraded at Montreal to aid in maintaining the civil authority.

* * * *

If the militia can be depended upon to do as much in the future, that is all the Dominion needs in the way of military protection, argues the average Canadian.

"Why," he asks, "go to the expense of saddling the country with a more elaborate military system? Uncle Sam is a peaceful neighbor, and if England goes to war with any continental power the only result Canada will experience will be an improved demand for her natural products."

* * * *

Whether Uncle Sam, with such advisers as the Spread Eagle, Washington statesmen, who now and again amuse themselves by trying to twist the lion's tail, is such a guileless, harmless neighbor as we would like to regard him, is an open question as yet. There can be no doubt though

that England's participation in a big European war would result in at least a large portion of the Active Militia being placed on service, for Canada would have to be defended, and there is enough patriotism in Canada to insist upon the defence of the Dominion in a time of emergency, entailing as slight a drain as possible upon the military resources of the Imperial Government.

* * * *

It is very comforting for us to go down to Halifax and look at the big guns on the "Blake" and her smart consorts; but will Britain, with her colonies scattered all over the world, and the necessity of protecting the shores of her own "tight little island" be able in the event of a great war, to spare sufficient naval force to protect unassisted the Canadian seabords? It has lately been pretty clearly shown that the naval strength of the countries most likely to combine against Britain is superior to that of the Mistress of the Seas; so that Canada can appreciate the folly of depending wholly on the navy for the defence of the Dominion in the event of a European war.

* * * *

Our people must somehow or another be made to look upon the militia more seriously than they have been accustomed to, as something more than an organization of special constables available when required to aid the civil power in exerting its authority over riotous subjects. As soon as the loyal people of the country realize that the militia is Canada's contribution towards the great scheme of Imperial defence they will insist on its being put on a more sound footing, and the public mind once made up, the Government will soon produce the dollars. A little attention to the position of the militia by the British service papers would soon bring Canadians to an appreciation of the importance of the force in so far as the defence of the whole

Empire is concerned. And consequently it is with considerable satisfaction that we find that the recent scare in connection with the Royal Navy has caused numerous references to be made to the militia as a feature in the defences of the Empire.

* * * *

By the way here is a chance for our service contemporaries to do the Canadian militia a good turn. The British editors are not even yet up to the wily ways of the great American newspaper liar and when that evil genius cabled to Europe that the three wild young fanatics who had explosive designs on the historic old Nelson's monument in Montreal were officers of the militia the publishers of the English papers at once took the fib in as Gospel and printed it with all the embellishments known to the journalistic profession. It made the account of the escapade all the more spicy and gave even the most staid and steady going of the the English papers a theme for some well meant advice to the Canadian militia authorities. This advice was doubtless well meant and might have been apropos had the facts been as cabled across the Atlantic, but they were not; none of three young donkeys concerned having been in the militia at the time of their silly prank or at any other time. Cranks of this description find the Canadian militia a very good institution to keep well clear of. We look to our service contemporaries to see that the Times and the other English papers which printed this libel on the Canadian militia make the amende honorable.

* * * *

Sir George Chesney has always been looked on as a warrior more imaginative than practical. His novels, "The Private Secretary," and "Dilemma," and the brochure, "The Battle of Dorking" showed a mighty and humorous power of working out conclusions upon an assumed premise, a gift which, however harmless in literature, in military practice would have led to very fearful results. Besides that, General Chesney has always been a pessimist and whenever there is a "true scare" in England, and this happens on an average once in two years, the columns of the Times are full of the most blood curdling cassettes from his pen. And now it appears that General Chesney has so far recovered spirit and hope to enable him to arrive at the conclusion that the Empire is safe with the exception of Canada. In the event of war with the United States, he says, nothing could prevent Canada from, according to the telegrams, "being annexed to the United States." General

Chesney is at the "Battle of Dorking" again. Fleets are destroyed, vast armies are moved with the speed and ease of a chessman and all is as the romantic author would wish it not to be. But, however flattering General Chesney may be to the United States he forgets to count on a new thing. In the event of such a calamity, and more than calamity, of a war with the United States—and that is of course a war between Great Britain and the United States. There are more elements to be counted with in the struggle than an invasion of Canada. And, granting for argument that the invasion of Canada was successful which does not follow, that does not necessarily mean the annexation of Canada. Except by their force—and what good would an unwillingly annexed people five millions strong bring to the United States of America. A new Poland, with more than one Warsaw in its borders, would prove the destruction of a republic which even now has the elements of mischief within its borders. And it may safely be asserted that the shells that would threaten the great cities on the Atlantic, the lakes and the Pacific, to say nothing of internal strife which would be fomented among the various mischievous and seditious elements in the various States, would have a very strong and powerful effect in checking the northern march of any forces the United States could put in the field. Apart from all this there is another point Conquest does not move northward.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

A certain belligerent colonel,
Received a machine called infolonel;
He procured him an axe,
Dealt the box a few waxe
And departed for regions etolonel.

W.P.P.

Their Good Point.—At a ball.—The Countess of X— (to a captain of hussars)—
"Undoubtedly soldiers make the best husbands."

"How is that, Senora?"

"Because they are accustomed to subordination."—El Noticiero.

* * * *

Captain, to Inspector-General (inspecting company headquarters)—"How do you like my room?" I.G.—"I like your room better than your company."—Army and Navy Journal.

SOLDIER STORIES.

One day opposing pickets on the Rappahannock agreed not to fire. A brisk conversation arose between a Texan and an Irishman on the Federal side. "What are you doing in the Yankee army?" said the Texan. "What are you fightin' for anyhow?" "I'm fightin' for thirteen dollars a month. I believe ye're fitin' for eleven."

News of the Service.

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

Address,
EDITOR, CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE,
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TORONTO.

The annual meeting of the sergeants' mess, 48th Highlanders, was held in their rooms on Tuesday evening, 9th inst., Sergeant-Major Robertson in the chair. These officers were elected by acclamation: William Harp, president; A. Rose, vice-president; Neil MacKinnon, secretary; John Graham, treasurer. The Board of Management for 1894 will consist of the above and these committee men who were elected by ballot: Color-Sergt. Stewart, Color-Sergt. Lawrence and Sergt. Davidson.

* * * *

The annual supper of "B" Company, Royal Grenadiers, was held the night of Jan. 9th at the Grosvenor House, corner of Alexander and Yonge streets. There was a good attendance of the officers of the regiment, among them the commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Mason. Capt. Cameron occupied the chair. A very pleasant evening was spent, the customary loyal and patriotic toasts being given and responded to.

* * * *

The members of the different volunteer corps did their part to celebrate the advent of the new year. The pipers buglers, and drummers of the 48th got on the roof of their building to watch the phenomenon of the changing of the years, and when the watchers announced that 1894 had come, it was greeted with music and songs. The pipers also serenaded Lieut.-Col. Davidson, Major Crosby, and Major Macdonald with the music dear to the Scotchman's heart. The Queen's Own buglers welcomed the year in a similar fashion. New Year's day Staff-Sergeant Hart, president of the sergeants' mess of the Kilties, and others, called on the officers of the regiment, and on Mr. William Simpson, the president of the Caledonian Society, and during the afternoon Lieut.-Col. Davidson and several of the other officers of the corps visited the sergeants' mess-room.

* * * *

A very pleasing event took place at the residence of Lieut.-Col. Dawson, College street, yesterday afternoon, when a number of the officers of the Royal Grenadiers and other comrades and friends of the colonel met and presented him with a beautiful silver service, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Lieut.-Col. George Dudley Dawson by a few of his old comrades on the occasion of his retiring from the command of the Royal Grenadiers. Dated, Toronto, Jan. 1, 1894."

Lieut.-Col. Garsett, who formerly commanded the regiment, made the presentation and referred to the long and valuable services rendered to the regiment by Col. Dawson from the time he first accepted his commission as major under him, down to the present time, pointing out how Col.

Dawson had served under him with distinction in the North-west rebellion in 1885 and had in due course succeeded to the command, and by his ability as an officer, his untiring devotion to his duties, and his genial manner and courtesy, had brought the regiment to the degree of perfection to which it has now attained. The friends of the regiment have watched with pride the progress it has made under his command, and regret that the corps must lose the services of so able and efficient an officer.

Col. Dawson expressed his deep appreciation of the kind remarks that had been made and the beautiful present, and assured the donors that he would in the future, as in the past, always have at heart the best interests of the regiment. After the presentation the colonel and Mrs. Dawson entertained their guests and a most pleasant hour was spent.

This was not the first agreeable surprise the colonel received yesterday, as he was awakened from his slumbers at 2 o'clock in the morning by the sweet strains of music under his window, when he discovered he was being serenaded by the band of the regiment.—*Empire*, Jan. 2nd.

* * *

In the adjutant's report of drills attended by members of the Queen's Own Rifles, F Company stands first with an average attendance of 55.1 men each parade, which makes the percentage of drills attended as 96.2. It is doubtful whether there is another company in Canada with as good a record.

* * *

The military writer of *The Empire* has this to say about the late order affecting staff-sergeants:—

I have not quite made up my mind yet whether or not it was a good move on the part of Major-General Herbert to do away with the rank of staff-sergeant.

I daresay the General has been waiting with considerable trepidation for my decision, but he may be reassured, as I do not intend to find any serious fault with this order. I am very well aware that the rank of "staff-sergeant" has been greatly abused by nearly every corps in the Dominion. This is seen in its most glaring form on the rifle range at any of the large matches, when it frequently happens that a team for the skirmishing match will parade composed of nothing but staff-sergeants. They are, as a rule, very useful beasts of burden, but when a regiment is found to have an assistant armorer-sergeant, assistant sergeant cook, assistant this and assistant that, it is carrying the thing a little too far and tends to bring ridicule especially when all these assistants wear slung swords, peak caps and four-bar chevrons. There are some appointments in which there is real necessity for an assistant. Take for instance the quartermaster-sergeant of a city corps. If he does his work thoroughly and has his own business to attend to as well he certainly requires assistance of some sort. To be sure he is supposed to have the pioneers to give him help, but how often can he get one of them to give him a hand without a lot of grumbling, unless

the man happens to be a personal friend.

There has for some time been great need of some regulations governing staff-sergeants, their clothing and equipment. I have frequently seen one of these aristocratic non-coms. with more gold lace on his tunic than the colonel would be allowed; and on one occasion I heard a man ask, when the regiment had passed and the little party of staff-sergeants, resplendent in all the glory of Solomon, appeared: "Who are these officers? They must be the general and his staff." I am just as fond of gold lace as anyone, yet I think the matter is overdone by some in the absence of any directions as to the trimming of their tunics.

As I take it, the order does not interfere with the appointment of as many men as are required for regimental duty, but they will not be enlisted to the slung sword and four-bar chevrons.

The following positions held by non-commissioned officers and men of the permanent force or active militia are ranks: Master gunner, regimental sergeant-major, regimental quartermaster-sergeant, squadron troop, battery or company quartermaster-sergeant, color-sergeant, sergeant, corporal, bombardier, second corporal, gunner, driver, sapper private. All other positions are appointments.

A non-commissioned officer or man on receiving an appointment will thereupon be invested with the rank attached to that appointment, and this rank will be his permanent grade. The rank attached to any appointment is that indicated in the title of that appointment; for example, the permanent grade of a drill sergeant, sergeant instructor, sergeant bugler, sergeant farrier, etc., is sergeant.

There is no recognized rank of staff-sergeant.

The order of precedence of non-commissioned officers is regulated by Queen's Regulations of 1893, section II., paragraph 26, so far as it is applicable to ranks authorized in the Canadian militia.

* * *

The following jottings from the *Empire's* military column should interest the readers of the *Military Gazette*: The *Canadian Military Gazette* says, "Isn't it vandalism, or worse, snobbishness, to change the name of the 'Old Fort,' Toronto, to 'Fort Stanley.'" The *Gazette* seems to have got on the wrong track, as it was not the "Old Fort" that had its name changed, but the "New Fort Barracks." Further, the name was not changed to "Fort Stanley," but instead to "Stanley Barracks," as will be seen by a recent general order. As there was no historical interest attached to the name by which the barracks has been known, I think the change was a most desirable one in every way. For the information of the *Gazette* it may be well to state that the site of old "Fort Rouil" is now marked by a monument which stands in the Exhibition grounds, between the main building and the lake shore. Neither of the existing barracks was ever named "Rouille."

The New Year number of the *Canadian Military Gazette* was a very creditable one indeed, containing as it did a supplement giving a number of illustrations of interest to shooting men. Among the other illustrations are excellent likenesses of Lt. Cols. Hon. J. M. Gibson, 13th Batt.; W. P. Anderson, R. L.; J. Macpherson, treasurer D. R. A., and Thomas Bacon, secretary D.R.A.; Major Hodgins, G.G.F.G.; Capt. E. D. Sutherland, 43rd Batt.; Staff Sgt. Simpson, 12th Batt., and last, but not least, that irrepressible promoter of the Canadian Military Rifle League, Lt. W. R. Pringle, Grenadiers. The reading matter of the number is also of especial interest.

* * *

At the Queen's Own sergeants' mess on the evening of the 12th was given the first smoking concert of the season. Sgt. Major George occupied the chair, and the audience was large and appreciative. Lt. Col. Hamilton and the officers of the Queen's Own were present, and also a number of guests amongst whom were Capt. Howard, N.W.M.P., Regina, and Mr. Alexander Muir. The programme was a varied and enjoyable one, consisting of songs and recitations and instrumental selections. Amongst those who took part were Messrs. J. Winters, C. H. Fielding, Snowden, Semple, Verner, Warner, F. Wright, A. Sturrock, Blaikie, H. Simpson, Davies, Rubbra, Anderson, H. Barker, B. Kennedy and Ed. Lye, and Master B. Plant. Bailey's orchestra rendered a number of selections. The Entertainment Committee consists of Col. Sgt. Cooper, Sgt. World, Sgt. Hire, Sgt. Alum and Sgt. Major H. M. George.

MONTREAL.

After 25 years' service for Her Majesty, both in Great Britain and Canada, Major Thomas Atkinson, one of the best known officers in the Canadian forces, has found it incumbent on him to resign, owing to the duties devolving upon him as instructor in a number of scholastic institutions, among which may be mentioned Mount St. Louis College, cadets of which to-day would not have attained their present high standing but for his efforts. In Major Atkinson the Sixth Fusiliers have lost a good officer, whose career is one that many might envy, and was a credit to them and to himself. He if any volunteer in Canada deserves Her Majesty's long service medal it is he. Major Atkinson came to Canada with the 60th Rifles, and soon after his arrival became a member of the Grand Trunk brigade, on the disbandment of which, and the organization of the Hochelaga Light Infantry, he was commissioned captain of one of the two companies from the old brigade. Since then he has seen service in the old Royals, the Victoria Rifles, and joined the Sixth in 1890 as their adjutant in which capacity he has served ever since. His successor will likely be Capt. E. J. Chambers, the present acting adjutant of the corps, and, judging from his past record, he will make a good one. Although a professional man, he has always found time for his military duties. In his

school days, when 13 years of age, he joined the High School Cadets, and, after serving in the ranks, he rose through every position to captain commandant of one of the companies, and was in command of No. 1 company when it went to Quebec to take part in the big review before Prince Leopold and Princess Louise. At that time the Deputy Adjutant General of the Quebec district, Lt. Col. Duchesnay, said it was the best company in the district so far as drill was concerned. After leaving the High School he joined No. 3 company, Victoria Rifles, in which corps he remained until 1885, when he received a commission as second lieutenant in the Sixth Fusiliers, being attached to No. 1 company, of which he was gazetted captain in 1890. This is still Captain Chambers' company, and at the last inspection Lt. Col. Houghton, the D.A.G., gave it full marks for drill. It can, therefore, be seen that in Captain Chambers there is a good successor to Major Atkinson. Capt. Chambers has also seen some service, for in the Northwest campaign he was always to the front in his newspaper capacity, and more than once was pressed into service by General Middleton as aide-de-camp.—Cartridge Box in Gazette.

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During the holiday season Lt. Col. Burland sent greetings to the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. Princess Louise, on behalf of the officers of the Sixth. In reply he has received the following autograph letter:

Osborne, Jan. 5, 1894.

Dear Colonel Burland,—The Princess and I beg you to accept our warmest thanks for the greetings so kindly sent on behalf of yourself and officers of the Sixth Fusiliers. Pray express our gratitude to the officers of the regiment, and believe me, with best wishes, Yours truly,

LORNE.

• • • • •

There were usual jollifications about the armories of the various city regiments New Year's day. The officers and non-commissioned officers gave receptions to the men of their several corps. Retired militia men seized the opportunity to renew their acquaintance with the men who had succeeded them, and the members of the regiments exchanged friendly visits. In three of the regiments—the Garrison Artillery, the Royal Scots and the Sixth Fusiliers—the refreshments were on strictly temperance principles. At the Montreal Field Battery Major Hall being on leave, though he attended the reception, Capt. Geo. Hooper did the honors of the officers' mess, assisted by Lieut. Costigan. The callers, of course, included Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, the ex-Commanding Officer of the battery, besides the officers of the district staff, and the sister corps. The whole staff of sergeants were on hand to dispense hospitality in the sergeants' mess. At the Garrison Artillery quarters Lieut.-Col. Cole did the honors, assisted by Major Bisset, Captains McEwan and Reid, Lieuts. Anderson Baldon, Wynne and Wilson. At the Prince of Wales' armory there were present, besides Lieut.-Col. Bond, the former Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. Butler,

Major Cooke, Captains Howell, Bartlett, Bond, Finlayson, Dobbin; Lieuts. Wilson, Bourae, Howell, Armstrong.

The officers of the Scots receiving were Lieut.-Col. Strathy, Majors Ibbotson and Gault, Captains Lyon, Cameron, Rankin, Cantile and Ibbotson, Lieuts. Aird, Carson, Brown, Meighan, Forbes and Mackie. The officers, on proceeding to make their tour of fraternal calls, were played out of their regimental quarters by the pipers. In the 6th Fusiliers quarters there was something out of the ordinary in the shape of a splendid musical programme. The men contributed their part to keep up the regiment's reputation as a musical one by a number of choruses, and interspersed among them were songs by such well-known singers as Messrs. Sobeski and W. H. Jackson, Captain Chambers and Staff-Sergt. A. G. Cunningham. It was the opening of the regiment's quarters since the extensive improvements which have made them the most convenient in the Drill Hall. Among the officers of the regiment present were Lieut.-Cols. Burland, Gardner, Lyman, Massey and Sinton; Major Seath, Captains Chambers, Newman and Findlay; Lieuts. Brayley, Danson, Heriot, Wilson, Henderson, and Capt. Robertson.

There was a particularly jolly crowd in the Sixty-Fifth armory, which is always one of the most popular armories in the Drill Hall. On New Year's day, a number of the members of the English regiments always attending. Among the officers of the regiment receiving were Lt.-Col. Prevost, Major Labelle, Captains Desnoyers, Mackay, Manseau, Labelle, Gravel, Thibaudau; Lieuts. Tarte, Duvarger, Charbonneau, Parant, Pelletier. Lieut.-Col. Dugas called on his old regiment during the day.

At the Victoria Rifle's armory up-town it goes without saying, there was a particularly large number of visitors. The sergeants' mess, usually the scene of such lavish hospitality, was closed out of respect for the late Staff-Sergeant Baillie. In the officers' mess Lieut.-Col. Starke received, assisted by the following officers: Majors Sims and Busted, Captains Meakings, Guy, Ogilvie, Rodden, and Pope, Lieuts. Wilson, McKeand, MacAdam, Brown and Hubbard, while among the retired officers were Lieut.-Cols. Henshaw and Whitehead, Major Radiger and many others. Amongst the visitors who made the rounds of the different armories were Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, R.I., Lieut.-Col. Mattee, Major Roy, B.M.; Lieut.-Col. Henshaw, Lieut.-Col. Dixon, 86th Rifles, Three Rivers; Judge Dugas, N. Moffat, Frank Brush, C. N. Armstrong and many others.

OTTAWA.

On the evening of the 20th December the Grand Opera House was filled with a large audience composed of the elite of society, to witness "An Assault at arms" presented by the Sergeants of the Governor-General's Foot Guards. The programme opened with selections very well played by the band of the regiment, who at stated periods during the entertainment enlivened the proceedings by a contribution of sweet music.

Next followed feats of swordmanship by Sergt.-Major Morgans of R. M. C., Kingston, such as cutting sheets of writing-paper, splitting a potato covered by a linen handkerchief, without injuring the linen, cutting the carcas of a sheep through with one cut of the sword, besides many other wonderfully clever and neatly executed tours de force, of swordmanship, which were done with a neatness and dexterity wonderful in the extreme.

Next a squad of men from the regiment performed the bayonet exercise, very creditably indeed, although a good deal of nervousness was apparent. This could have been avoided by utilizing the services of a fugleman (sic.) However, all the men's part of the performance reflected most highly upon their steadiness and alertness under arms.

Those exercises which caused the most enthusiasm in the audience and merited the highest encomium were the physical drill, the marching, foil fencing, the club swinging of Mr. Morse, and the tableau of the United States.

The Sergeants of the Guards are to be very much congratulated upon having presented a really excellent evening's amusement, which, while it evidenced the superior drill their corps has attained also showed that the regiment was composed of a smart, soldierly lot of young fellows animated by a splendid esprit du corps, and presenting an appearance under arms that any regiment might be proud of.

Amongst those present were noticed General and Mrs. Herbert, Col. and Mrs. Lake, Col. Irwin, Lt.-Col. Toller and officers of the Guards, besides a good sprinkling of those gallant comrades of the 43rd.—Citizen.

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The officers and men of No. 1 Co. 43rd Rifles executed a neat tactic on the evening of the 4th inst., and came off completely victorious. They all met in their quarters in the drill hall, where after a vigorous and continued use of ammunition for several hours they raised a cloud of smoke (it was a smoking concert) of such dimensions that they were enabled to advance under its shadow to the bandsmen's quarters upstairs, and completely slaughter the big oyster supper there prepared.

The men put in a splendid time. Besides an amplitude of ammunition in the shape of tobacco, there were games, songs and stories. The presentation of prizes was an interesting event. The following were the winners:

1st class—Pte. C. S. Scott, Col. Sgt. J. R. Taylor, Pte. R. Moodie, Pte. J. G. Lyon, Capt. Sutherland, Pte. McJunet, and Pte. C. Routh.

Second Class.—Pte. H. A. Quinney, Pte. Geo. Lamb, Pte. C. J. Mills, Pte. W. A. Baugs, Sgt. E. A. Grant, Corp. A. E. Shore.

Third Class—Pte. William Smith, Pte. D. J. Fraser, Pte. W. H. Kent, Pte. M. Esdale, Pte. H. Oliver, and Pte. E. Cottee.

A vote of thanks to Sergt. J. M. Hurcomb, secretary treasurer of the Rifle association, was moved by Capt. Sutherland and carried. Sergt. Hurcomb was also presented with a silver mounted cane by Lt. Bovilla.—Journal.

BRANTFORD.

The Dufferin rifles, of Brantford, last week held their annual dinner, which, from the speeches made, especially that of the Minister of Militia, Hon. J. C. Patterson, made it an affair of more than ordinary interest. Last week I asked a question about the new rifles, and now the head of the forces in Canada, in the Government, gives the reply, which will be greeted with joy by volunteers all over the Dominion. Not only this, but all can see plainly, as was predicted in this column when the present Minister assumed the portfolio, that at last there is a head who can be depended upon to do his best to make the Canadian militia the best in the world. The Brantford Expositor devotes three columns to the account of the proceedings. The chairman was Lt. Col. Jones, the Dufferin's C. O., while the principal guests were Hon. J. C. Patterson, Hon. Lt. Col. J. M. Gibson, president of the Dominion Rifle Association; Hon. A. S. Hardy and W. Patterson, M. P. The Expositor says: "Mr. Patterson promises, if he carries out his pledges, as there is every reason to believe he will, so far as it is in his power, to give the Militia Department what it has been lacking for many years past—a capable head. Disregarding all red-tapeism, he is acquainting himself with the requirements of the force, and inviting those interested in its improvement to send their suggestions direct to him, and thus avoid pigeon-holding in the musty shelves of the department." To the toast of "Our Guest," the Minister responded, and after referring to the opening of the new drill hall at Brantford and to the history of the corps, told what had been done to secure the new Martini-Metford rifles. He said that 1,000 stand of arms had been purchased from the makers and paid for, but since then they had arranged for 8,000 more from the Imperial Government at more reasonable rates. In addition arrangements were being made with the Imperial Government for the conversion of the Martini-Henry rifles, which they had in store in Canada. When this had been done they would have 15,000 stand of arms with which to equip the riflemen of Canada. These arms would be paid for on long time, so that the burden would not be too much felt by the people of Canada.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

In the Imperial House of Commons, Mr. Woodall stated, in answer to Mr. Brodrick, that it was proposed to arm the Militia, probably early next year, with the Lee-Metford rifle.—Replying to Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Woodall said it was intended to arm the Volunteers also with this rifle, but he could not say in what time, although he thought it could be a reasonable time.

Major-General G. J. Smart, R.A., commanding the Artillery at Gibraltar, has been appointed to the command of the Woolwick District, vice Major-General O. H. A. Nicolls, R.A., resigned. General Smart joined the army June 18th, 1851, and became major-general November 1st,

1890. He served in India in 1857-58, and was present at the actions of Chanda and Sultanpore, siege and capture of Lucknow, actions of Barree, Sirsee, and Nawabgunge (twice mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp.)

The failure in India of the black pellet powder cartridges with the Lee-Metford rifle has attracted the notice of the military authorities. Inquiries show that they all belong apparently to one particular consignment from England, manufactured by a private contractor. Their distribution in India is known, and they will be used up in practice at short ranges, as they are effective up to 500 yards.

We learn from India that "the Lee-Metford rifle has stood the test in India of ten thousand rounds of black powder ball ammunition most satisfactorily, but the rifling was worn away after less than three thousand rounds of cordite."

By the departure of the 1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry from Malta, effect is given to the decision recently arrived at by the military authorities to reduce the garrison of that fortress by one battalion

The new cruiser Powerful, if she fulfils the promise of her design, should be a magnificent vessel. As yet, however, we have been told very little about the manner in which her armament is to be disposed. It is somewhat remarkable that it should have been necessary to go to France for suitable boilers for the new ship, especially when there are so many types of tubulous boilers patented by English firms. It is to be noted, also, that the Belleville boilers have not yet been tried in a British man-of-war, although a set have been supplied for the Sharpshooter, whose trials will probably have taken place before the Powerful is ready. It is anticipated that the new cruiser will have a continuous sea speed of 20 knots, while on an eight hours' natural draught contractor's trial the speed will be 22 knots, and on a few hours' forced draught 24 knots is expected. She will thus be the fastest cruiser in the world, although the Minneapolis may be expected to run her very close in this respect.

It has been announced that the War Office authorities have declined the Duke of Westminster's offer of a site for military barracks at Chester, and this, it is believed, means that Chester will sooner or later lose its position as headquarters of the North-Western Military District.

Recent returns show that the whole number of horses and mules possessed by the British army is within a few of 27,000, of whom rather more than 12,000 are with the European troops in India, and the remainder at home, in Egypt and Natal. The cavalry regiments have 12,000 horses (exclusive of officers' horses, these, as in other branches of the army, being private property); the Royal Artillery, 12,

500 horses and mules for riding and gun teams; the Royal Engineers, only about 400; the infantry, 700; for transport and mounted infantry training and the Army Service Corps, 1,200. The cavalry regiments have only enough horses to mount about two-thirds of their men, the three Household regiments, which number 1,300 non-commissioned officers and men, having 800 horses. Several of the regiments in India can mount more than 500 men, but even these have nearly 600 men to use them; while in some of the home regiments the disproportion between men and horses is as great, or greater, than in the Life and Horse Guards.

The Earl of Denbigh, Lieut. Col. of the Hon. Artillery Company of London, has intimated to the regiment that there has been a decided improvement during the past year in comparison with previous years. This is especially noticeable in the Infantry Battalion, whose percentage of efficient shows an increase from 89.29 to 91.23, and an advance of musketry efficient from 91.15 to 96.01. The Horse Artillery shows an advance from 80.00 to 81.82, but the Field Battery shows a slight decrease in percentage of efficient, which is now 84.50.

In a circular issued to the Fleet the Admiralty directs that Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, and men who object on religious grounds to joining the services of the Church of England are to have full liberty to absent themselves from such services.

The Royal Marines have reason to be gratified at the recognition of the corps by His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. The following memorandum has been received at the several Divisions: "His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, being anxious to mark, upon his accession to the Duchies, his long connection with the corps of Royal Marines, has been pleased to confer upon Lieutenant-General H. B. Tison, C. B., Deputy-Adjutant-General of the corps, with the permission of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, the decoration of the Saxe-Ernestine Order, first class." For many years as an Admiral in the British Navy the Duke of Edinburgh was honorary Colonel of the Royal Marines, and His Royal Highness has lost no time, when the opportunity has fallen to his power, of thus showing his appreciation of that branch of the Naval Service.

The British Medical Journal says that Surgeon-Major Lloyd has been recommended for the Victoria Cross for his gallant conduct in the operations carried out by the Burmah Military Police in the Kachin Hills during 1892-93.

The Royal Warrant now being prepared for the issue of the Queen's decorations to non-commissioned officers and men of twenty years' and upwards efficient service in the British Volunteer Force will short-

ly be promulgated. It is expected that the number of recipients will reach, with present and past members, fully 10,000. At the date of the last returns there were over 7,000 non-commissioned officers and men with twenty years' service, and nearly the same number with twenty years' service and upwards. The thirty-three years' men who wear the "six stars" for efficiency number about 2,500.

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The Army and Navy Gazette inquires whether the time honored words, mentioned in despatches, have the same value now that they had when Sir Archdale Wilson was besieging Delhi, or Sir Colin Campbell was fighting his way through Lucknow? It is generally felt that the indiscriminate praise which is lavished on everybody has robbed that honor of a great deal of its value. "Everybody is thanked for what he has done. The general in command particularly brings to notice the able and dashing conduct of the brigadier, who remained in his saddle nearly an hour and a half. All the commanding officers are then thanked for the support they gave the brigadier, and the seconds in command are brought to notice for the unflinching way in which they stood by their commandant. The general can only express his grateful thanks to Providence that none of our soldiers were killed, and only one was wounded, and that was done accidentally by a comrade."

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The strength of the First-class Army Reserve continues to show steady progress upward, and the latest returns exhibit an increase of nearly 5,000 men since this time last year. The total of trained men of good soldiering age liable to be called up for service with the colors is at the present time close upon 79,000; while the second class, which is a gradually disappearing force, to be entirely supplanted by the first class, has now dwindled to less than 200, of whom the majority are enrolled pensioners. The cavalry regiments have a reserve of 6,600, the Artillery of 8,700, the engineers of 2,000, the Foot Guards of 4,800, the Infantry of the line of 52,500, the Army Service Corps of 2,500, and the Medical Staff Corps of 1,200. Several of the cavalry regiments could each call up over 300 men, and few less than 200; while of the line regiments the Royal Fusiliers, the Cheshire, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and the Yorkshire could each call up over 1,000 men, and the two rifle corps 3,000 between them, equal to an addition of three battalions to the eight which are their ordinary establishment. The Cameron Highlanders—the only single battalion regiment in the service—has over 500 reserve men.

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The *Raccoon* has recently made rather a smart capture of slaves near Zanzibar, incidentally illustrating thereby the usefulness of the steam cutter which forms part of her equipment. On the 14th of last month news was received on board the ship that some slaves were being run on the south end of the island, where-

upon the junior lieutenant, Mr. R. Hill, started off in the steam cutter to Kasin Kasi, and landing at daylight found 32 slaves which had been put on shore from a dhow. As the boat returned a deserted vessel was sighted, overhauled, and boarded, sufficient evidence being found on board to demonstrate the use to which she had been put. She was towed into Zanzibar.

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The sum of money presented to the Duchess of York on her marriage by officers of all branches of the Army, amounting to nearly £1,600, has now been handed over by Her Royal Highness to the Cambridge Asylum as a separate fund, to be known as "The presentation from the Duchess of York of her wedding gift from officers of the Army." The honorary secretary of the Officers' Wedding Gift Committee has received the following letter:—"It is with very sincere gratitude that I offer through you to the officers of the Army past and present my best and warmest thanks for the munificent gift you and they have enabled me to present to the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, instituted in memory of my grandfather, the late Duke of Cambridge. Be assured that I am deeply touched by the kind manner in which so many have responded to your appeal, and that no present could have given me greater pleasure.—Victoria Mary."

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The *Lancet* pays a high and well-deserved tribute to the zeal and devotion of Veterinary-Colonel Drummond-Lambert and the officers of the Army Veterinary Staff. It is well known what a scourge glanders is, and how at one time it proved most disastrous to military efficiency. The Army Veterinary Staff set themselves to work to combat the disease, and they have done it so effectually that it is now five years since a case of glanders has proved fatal in any military stable. When it is considered how prevalent the disease has been at times among the horses employed in civil life, and what risks are run by troon horses, in billets, it will be recognised what an immunity from infections like this represents in the way of careful management and skilful treatment. As the *Lancet* says, there are times when the mounted troons have to march over the country and put their horses up in any sort of stables that are available, as during the recent colliery strikes.

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Mr. Long asked the Secretary of State for War whether the medal for non-commissioned officers of the Volunteers was to be made of bronze; and if so, was he prepared to reconsider the decision in order that all the Volunteer decorations should be of the same metal. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.—As I have already said in answer to questions on this subject the nature and condition of this decoration are still under consideration.

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The *Revenge* has been selected to replace the *Rodney* in the Channel Squadron. She is nearly complete for service,

and will be commissioned as soon as possible, as the *Rodney* is required to replace the *Dreadnought* in the Mediterranean. The *Revenge* is the exact counterpart of the *Royal Sovereign*, the flag-ship of the Channel Squadron, and when the alteration is carried into effect the battleships attached to the squadron will be all of the same type—viz., the *Royal Sovereign*, the *Empress of India*, the *Resolution*, and the *Revenge*. The squadron, as reconstituted, will be the most powerful ever maintained in times of peace, each of the four ironclads carrying an armament of four 13.5-inch breech-loading guns, ten 6-inch quick-firing guns, and twenty-eight 3-pounders and 6-pounder quick firing guns. Instructions have been given that when commissioned the *Revenge* is to be attached to the *Sherness* command for manning and refitting purposes.

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Although still very weak, Lord Charles Beresford has sufficiently recovered from his recent attack of influenza as to be able to embark some days ago in the steamer *City of Rome*, for passage to Egypt on leave. Lady Beresford is with Lord Charles.

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The ships of the German navy are to be painted cinnamon yellow, that color being decided to be upon the whole the least visible by night as well as by day. In France the color for war service is the grey known as *toile mouillée*, from its resemblance to the hue of wet sail cloth.

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The Council of the National Rifle Association have decided (in reference to their concession that veteran Volunteers may at the next Bisley meeting enter all Volunteer competitions on equal terms with efficient) that there shall be no limit to the number of such veterans entering from any corps provided that they are actually honorary members of or subscribers to some regiment, are not less than forty-five years of age, and have served twenty years as efficient. The efficient competitors will continue to be selected as heretofore, three from each company in the Service and two nominated by the commanding officer of each battalion. The veterans will be eligible to take the silver medal and all other ordinary Volunteer prizes, with the exception of the Queen's Prize of £250 and the Gold Medal. It has also been decided that medals given by the National Rifle Association for local competition by the Volunteers of each county at the prize meetings of their county associations shall be likewise thrown open to the veterans.

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A correspondent at Portsmouth, writing to the *Times*, informs that journal that the naval scare has produced anxieties beyond those connected with the Fleet. According to rumors current at the Dockyard ports, unscrupulous emissaries have been despatched by the French and Russian Governments for the purpose of ascertaining what is going on in the Yards, and special precautions have had to be taken in consequence. Properly accredited

representatives of foreign Powers provided with Admiralty permissions are granted facilities for inspecting the Dockyards, and on their calling upon the commanders-in-chief it is the custom for them to be escorted round the establishment by naval officers. A prudent discretion, however, is invariably observed on such occasions. It is now stated that attempts are being made to obtain information of a detailed and confidential character. Several drawings have mysteriously disappeared at Portsmouth, and it is believed that they have been feloniously abstracted. In every case it is alleged that the sketches refer to the interior fittings of ships, the presumption being that no further information is required concerning the dimensions and structure of the hulls. That important drawings have been lost at Portsmouth is certain, but the naval authorities trust that they have only been mislaid, and that they will be found.

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General Orphis Leon Lallemand, who died a few months ago in France, was one of the batch of officers invested by Lord Gough with the Order of the Bath by Royal Commission on the heights above Sebastopol on June 6, 1856. Of those who received the insignia of our military order on that occasion, when "le Vainqueur du Punjab," as the French designated the famous Irish Fusilier who had fought his way up from Talavera and Barrosa to the Viscounty he gained for saving grace of Goojerat, but few now survive. General Lallemand, who received his C.B. as lieutenant-colonel in the Staff Corps, had been a favorite aid-de-camp of Marshal Bosquet, and had won the officer's cross of the Legion of Honor before Sebastopol. In 1870 he succeeded Lefebvre at the head of the 1st Army Corps at Lille, and was one of the few senior officers of the French Army who at the time of the war with Germany possessed a thorough knowledge of the German language.

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Adjutant Coughtry of the Veterans says that our notice of The Maple Leaf, published by the First Leinster Regiment, British Army, reminds him that to an officer of the First Leinster, Lieut-Col. L. J. Collum, we owe many of our present customs in the Seventh. The officer named was in America in 1876, and made many warm personal friends in our Regiment, which he greatly admired. On one occasion, on seeing the colors go by a number of members out of uniform who failed to salute, he asked in astonishment, "Why! Don't you salute your colors?" It was explained to him that we always did when in uniform, but not when in civilian dress. This remark, however, sunk deeply into the minds of the bystanders, and then and there the custom of uncovering to the colors, when not in uniform, was inaugurated. Lieutenant-Colonel Collum also suggested other innovations subsequently adopted.

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Gatling guns are now attached to electric motors, which operate the gun without the intervention of gunners. A battery of guns can be placed in the open

and the gunners retire to breast-works, where they can "press the button" and the gun "will do the rest."

IMPROVISED vs. ORGANIZED [ARMIES.

A lecture on the above subject was delivered, under the auspices of the Military Society of Ireland, at the Royal University Buildings, Dublin, on the 20th ult. by Lieut. T.M. Maguire, M.A., L.L.D. Major Gen. Moncrieff presided, and there was a large attendance. The subject of the lecture was "Gambetta's efforts to save France with Improvised against Organized Armies."

The lecturer having dealt with and explained the manner in which the Germans entered France in 1870, and explained and illustrated the lines of march by means of a series of elaborate maps, said the preliminary movements and the engagements of the war were miraculous, for in 17 days all the regular troops of a great military nation, long accustomed to hold a position of pre-eminence in the art of war, had been scattered to the winds. One of its distinguished marshals, with five corps and the Imperial Guard, was shut up in a fortress and laid under siege. When Metz was invested the Germans reorganised their formation, and by the middle of August in that year Strasbourg was also invested. The Germans passed on to Paris, and it was besieged on the 19th. In this crisis it was to the everlasting credit of the French people that they did not despair. The populace of France, which was supposed to be the most frivolous in the world, would become the most enthusiastic. Men, women and children were ready to sacrifice all to the honour of France. The incidents of the siege of Paris by 150,000 Germans, ultimately increased to 250,000, were simply of a most marvellous character. The new Government of France saw that a mistake had been made by the old Government in confining the defence of France to only a small section of the country. One of the chiefs of the new Government—a great orator, and a man of heroic sacrifice, great courage and energy, and capable of transferring to others his patriotic enthusiasm—arose. Gambetta was that great man. He left Paris in a balloon, the only means available at the time, but instead of being wafted to Lorle where he wanted to go, the wind brought him over Metz, where the Germans, who were in strong force, opened a vigorous fusillade upon him. He was wounded, but he continued in the air until at last a favourable wind brought him to Tours. Then Gambetta began the most famous irregular proceedings in the history of the world. He raised a new army between the end of October and the end of November, and tapping the fighting capacities of the nation, bore down on Paris. It was just possible that the Government would have to raise the siege, but the

reserves from Metz and the new army were crushed not because they lacked courage, but because they were untrained, and unable to cope with the splendid German organization, for a carman or a shopman could and sent to battle against disciplined men. Hastily organised irregular troops were in modern times, however, enthusiastic and courageous, but were practically useless against regular trained soldiers. In the Franco-German War they saw a celebrated army, fighting under celebrated chiefs, overwhelmed and destroyed; they saw heroic and desperate efforts, unlimited expenditure, terrible waste of life, undertaken with the object of retrieving the destinies of the country, all defeated. What lesson did they draw from that? From the fall of France in 1870 each European nation could see its fate, and should not neglect to build up a good military organisation, despite the speeches of philanthropists and the theories of humanitarians. No nation ever grew powerful and retained its power except by carefully preserving and cultivating and encouraging the study of arms.

Major-Gen. Moncrieff hoped they would learn a lesson from his story of the Franco-Prussian War. How the English could make naval and army questions matters of politics he could not possibly understand. He hoped that those military lectures might in some way tend to form public opinion and show to the Government that they were going on false lines altogether, and that the Empire would never be safe unless the Army and Navy were cut clean off from politics. He tendered his warmest thanks to Lieut. Maguire for his eloquent lecture.

FIRE DISCIPLINE.

Lieut. Stewart Murray, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, has addressed to us such interesting letters upon the "Pell-mell Firing Line" that our readers are fully acquainted with the well-considered views he propounds. They will be glad to find these further developed in a little volume which Messrs. Gale & Polden have just added to their "Military Series." Lt. Murray does not contend for a system antagonistic to that hitherto followed in our army of keeping fire-units distinct as long as possible; but he argues forcibly that somewhere about the "first parallel" this maintaining distinct of fire-units will become impossible. Here, then, he says, the "pell-mell firing line" will be formed, composed of such mingled swarms as captured the Niederwald, Froschwiller, the Bois Saint Arnaud and other positions in 1870. His "Fire Discipline" is wholly apart from discipline in the field when men are under their own officers. It begins where the field discipline ends, and its work is to reduce the pell-mell to order—into ordered commands again, so that there may be no confusion, or as little as possible, and no wild, high, inefficient firing, but that the whole shall fight steadily on and be ready for eventualities. To secure this,

his formula is; "Order in the pell-mell firing-line engrained into the soldiers' blood."

We will take a few passages from Lt. Murray's well-thought-out work:—

"It is impossible to study any subject thoroughly, or to arrive at true conclusions thereon, without a knowledge of its causes and ground principles; the causes and ground principle of fire discipline must therefore be sought for—and sought for outside the infantry drill. The first thing to do in order to get to the beginning and bottom of the matter as much as possible, is to read the detailed official account of the battles of 1870, not merely so as to grasp the leading features of these battles, but from an infantry point of view, following the fortunes of regiments, of battalions, and, where possible, of companies. If time cannot be spared to read all the battles, thus, some of them at least should be read, such as the battles of Worth, Spicheren, Colombey Nouilly, Vionville Mars la Tour, and Gravelotte. Thus an idea can be gained, which cannot be gained in any other way, of the condition of a modern battle. We there see that the usual course of most of the German attacks seems to have been much as follows:—The first advance usually failed to get within assaulting distance of the main position, but was brought to a standstill at a distance of several hundred paces. It then had to resist a counter attack, and perhaps had to give ground at first, but, instead of retreating far, we find the various companies firmly establishing themselves wherever a good fire position presented itself, and from thence stopping the advance of the counter attack. When reinforcements of another battalion or regiment arrived, the advance would be resumed. After advancing some distance it would again be brought to a standstill by the arrival of strong reinforcements for the enemy, and the consequent greatly increased strength of his fire. The company leaders, however, not giving way, would occupy the best fire positions they could find, and thence repelling the counter attacks of the enemy, maintain the ground they had gained. A long, almost stationary, fire fight might now follow, lasting sometimes for hours, marked by alternate attacks and counter attacks, and fluctuating backwards and forwards as reinforcements came up on either side; during which the company leaders frequently had to take the most prompt and important action on their own judgments. Eventually the arrival of fresh reinforcements would enable the advance to be carried nearer to the enemy, and, after a hot struggle, the whole mass of skirmishers, consisting often of companies of various battalions, regiments, and even brigades mingled together, would be picked up and led forward to the assault by such of the senior officers as remained. We thus get a clear idea that the attack on a modern battlefield against breech-loaders is a widely different thing from the attack as practised on a parade ground, and shall thus be safe from one fruitful source of error. Any attempt within the limited space of the infantry drill,

to describe the causes of fire discipline, or the confusion manifest in 1870, which it is hoped thereby to overcome, would of course be impossible. Many, however, not realising that the infantry drill must expect the requisite data for the study of fire discipline to be sought elsewhere and statements of expected results, and, being without sufficient data, are naturally led to false conclusions."

And again:—

"The general principles, the foundation, the preparatory training, and the building up of fire discipline now stand out clearly, underneath the definitions and expected results which are given in the infantry drill. We see that it is necessary first to study the infantry fighting of 1870, in order to get a clear idea of the pell-mell swarms of skirmishes which were, and must be, such a characteristic feature of the fight between breech-loaders. We then clearly see that to reduce these pell-mell swarms of skirmishes to order, is the task to be achieved: that order in the pell-mell firing line engrained into the soldiers' blood, is fire discipline. If this then is fire discipline, it is manifest that, with what happens before the pell-mell, fire discipline has nothing to do. Nor does it pretend to have. So long as the soldier is under his old accustomed leaders, his old accustomed discipline should carry him through the fire, however hot. When he becomes mixed up with other troops in the inevitable pell-mell, and comes under unaccustomed leaders, or, perhaps, no leaders at all then, and not till then, fire discipline comes into play. Much confusion and error have been caused by the mixing up of discipline and fire discipline, to the prejudice of both; to the prejudice of discipline, because the looser notions inseparable from fire discipline have got mixed up with it: to the prejudice of fire discipline, because its legitimate province, the pell-mell, has been ignored as being incompatible with discipline. It is desirable in the interest of both, that this confusion should cease, and a strong line be drawn between them. Fire discipline has nothing to do with the soldier so long as he is under his own accustomed leader. So long as the fire-units can be kept distinct, discipline (the instant instinctive obedience of all the soldiers' muscles to the word of command), and good fire tactics, are all that is required. It is an insult to our discipline to suppose that it is not capable of carrying the soldier forward under the fire, so long as he is under his own leaders. Our discipline ought to be able to give the order 'shoulder arms' when the troops are struck by heavy fire, with the certainty that it will be obeyed smartly (i. e., instinctively) by every man. If anybody objects that the Prussian discipline broke up before the Chassepot bullets in 1870, the answer is that it did not break up until the units got mixed in the pell-mell; that it did not break up when the Fusilier Batn. of the 74th Regiment marched across 1,500 paces of open ground from the Ehrenthal to the Rotherberg, made a heavy fire, without returning a shot, or breaking their ranks. But only

strict discipline can accomplish feats like this. What we want now is to have our discipline in the field separated entirely from fire discipline, and tightened up, so that it may be able to stand alone. We want again the strict old fashioned discipline, the instinctive mechanical obedience to the word of command, either on the barrack square or on the field. The 'voluntary soldier to be treated kindly' idea is noxious, if it is to lead to a relaxation of discipline. Nor is it kindness, for a relaxation of discipline means disaster and death on a European battlefield, as the French found in 1870."

Lt. Murray's work is one which could be read with advantage by all ranks of the army, for there is great force in all he says, and as he has lately had exceptional opportunities of studying the German fire tactics "on the spot" he does not write without that authority which gives strength to arguments.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

So much for the naval aspect of the Imperial defence problem. But there has been progress elsewhere, and in no way has this been marked more clearly than by the endeavours which have been made to adjust responsibility for such local defence as is necessary for protection against raids. Twenty-three years ago a step was taken, the wisdom of which many questioned, when the Imperial garrisons were withdrawn from Australia and Canada. Since that time there have been other withdrawals from the West Indies, the latter having been decided upon as a result of the report issued by the Royal Commission of 1879. In fact, it is now recognised that Imperial garrisons are maintained only at strategic points, or coaling stations held for the navy and the assistance of mercantile vessels. In other cases, local defence, where advisable and possible, rests with the colonies concerned; but it is the avowed policy of Her Majesty's Government to aid such communities as evince a determination to undertake measures for self-protection. At the same time it is recognised that local interests are guaranteed by the presence of the ships of the Imperial navy; and the colonies of Singapore, Hong Kong, Ceylon, and Mauritius pay fixed annual contributions in aid of defence expenditure. From time to time there appear in the press articles and letters having reference to these contributions. The colonies by which they are paid seem to imagine that they are unduly taxed, and that the possession of a military garrison is not altogether in all the circumstances of the case an unmixed blessing. Perhaps it is not; but the fact remains that the colonies derive benefit in many ways, not the least being the expenditure locally of the pay, &c., drawn by officers and men. The aid-paying colonies seem to forget that Canada and all the Australian colonies have provided for their local land defence, some of them on a very large scale, whilst the Australian group further provides an annual sum for the maintenance in their waters of a special contingent to the Australian squadron, under a ten year's agreement made

with the Admiralty in 1887. The Imperial garrisons are reinforced by local militia or volunteers at the Cape of Good Hope, Singapore, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Malta, Bermuda, Jamaica, and St. Helena. Such forces, except at Malta and St. Helena, and where employed as auxiliary submarine miners are, generally speaking, supported by local funds. In addition a force of native Indian artillery has been created for the service of the eastern coaling stations, and an Indian infantry battalion has been raised for employment at Hong Kong. Canada provides a strong active militia, capable of being converted into a most useful and valuable force, whilst colonies, such as Trinidad and British Guiana, maintain military organizations as well as armed police forces. With the exception of the Canadian militia all these local military developments might be said to have been the outcome of the decision come to in 1870, by which the Imperial forces were withdrawn for concentration. The editors of the "Army Book" lay down the general conditions of the problem of Imperial defence in brief terms when they say that "the first postulate is the command of the sea." This does not necessarily imply, in a broad sense, as they explain that local superiority can be continually maintained in all waters of the world. It implies rather that an enemy's battleships are either defeated or decline fleet action, "that no hostile expeditions could be undertaken without the certainty of being intercepted, overtaken, or simply menaced by a superior force."—Army and Navy Gazette.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDELS.

Headquarters, Ottawa, 29th December, 1893. G. O. (84.) Permanent Corps.

Ranks of non-commissioned officers. With reference to Queen's Regulations, 1893, Section VII, paragraph 110— 1. The following positions held by non-commissioned officers and men of the Permanent Force or Active Militia are ranks:—

Master Gunner, Regimental Sergeant Major, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, Squadron, Troop, Battery or Company Sergeant Major, Squadron, Troop, Battery or Company Quartermaster Sergeant, Colour Sergeant, Sergeant, Corporal, Bombardier, 2nd Corporal, Gunner, Driver, Sapper, Private. All other positions are appointments.

2. A non-commissioned officer or man on receiving an appointment will thereupon be invested with the rank attached to that appointment, and this rank will be his permanent grade. The rank attached to any appointment is that indicated in the title of that appointment, for example the permanent grade of a drill sergeant, sergeant instructor, sergeant bugler, sergeant farrier, etc, is sergeant.

3. There is no recognised rank of Staff Sergeant.

4. The order of precedence of non-commissioned officers is regulated by

Queen's Regulations of 1893, Section II paragraph 16, so far as it is applicable to ranks authorized in the Canadian Militia.

5. General Order 21, No. 2 of the 24th December, 1891, is cancelled.

G.O.(85.) Re-engagement of Soldiers of Permanent Corps. Non-commissioned officers and men re-engaging for a further period of continuous service will serve on their original attestation, to which a declaration signed by the soldier will be attached (Militia Form B.No. 64.)

They will further be required to sign the service roll of their corps and to take the oath as prescribed by the Militia Act and by the regulations made in pursuance of that Act. R. and O., 1887, par. 23.)

G. O. (86.) Issue of Clothing, &c., to non-commissioned officers of the permanent corps serving with the Active Militia. Non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Corps, while serving on the staff of Active Militia Units, will be provided with clothing, arms and equipment, as follows:—

Uniform clothing, equipment, etc., in wear at date of transfer will be replaced by a new issue at the expiration of the regulation period of wear as above.

G. O. (87.) Regulations and orders for the Militia. Amendment. Inspection of stores. With reference to paragraph 815, Regulations and Orders, 1887, the inspections of stores and munitions of war in military store charge ordered to be made, in all the Provinces during the month of January each year, will be made at any time between the 1st of January and 1st of May, at the discretion of the Deputy Adjutant General commanding the several districts.

G. O. (88.) Artillery Inspections. All artillery stores, equipment, etc., in possession of Field Batteries or Battalions and Companies of Garrison Artillery (Districts 9, 10 and 11 excepted), will be inspected annually by the Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Artillery—and the number, state and condition of the stores, etc.—on charge is to be verified by comparison with the entries in the store ledger.

General Order (3), No. 3, 21st March, 1890, is cancelled.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL,

Colonel,
Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

MILITARY DRILL IN SCHOOLS.

An interesting letter from an ex-president of the neighboring Republic.

Resolutions were adopted on August 4, 1893, by Lafayette Post (New York) of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which ground was taken in favor of military instruction in public and private schools. A committee consisting of Messrs. E. L. Zalinski, Floyd Clarkson, and Joseph J. Little suggested that resolutions be submitted to the Twenty-seventh Annual Encampment

of the Grand Army in behalf of the Post. This was done, and these resolutions were adopted by the Grand Army as follows:

Whereas, The policy of the United States in maintaining a small standing army leaves the defense of the country in time of war to rest upon hasty levies of volunteers; and

Whereas, The rapidity with which wars progress in modern times has reduced the time available for the instruction of such levies to a very brief period; and

Whereas, The Grand Army of the Republic recognizes the importance of making adequate provision for the formation of an effective force which will, after its members have passed away, fill the places which they once occupied in the ranks of the defenders of our country; and

Whereas, This force, under the peculiar institutions of this country, can best be obtained by giving to the youth at school a preliminary military training which they will carry through life, and which will be of substantial benefit to them, physically and mentally, in the pursuits of peace; and it is therefore desirable that all American youths should receive military instruction at the earliest practicable age; and

Whereas, The Grand Army of the Republic has been foremost in the patriotic work of inculcating a spirit of loyalty and devotion to our flag and country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Grand Army of the Republic cordially indorse the language of Comrade Benjamin Harrison, addressed to the National Association of Teachers, that "the strength and defense of our institution, not only in peace but in war, is to be found in the young of the land who have received from the lips of patriotic teachers the story of the sacrifice which our fathers made to establish our civil institutions, and which their sons have repeated on hundreds of battle-fields. The organized army of the United States, even if we include the militia of the States, is of insignificant proportions when put in contrast with the armies of the other great powers of the world. Our strength is not in these: it is in the great reserve to be found in the instructed young of our land, who come to its defense in time of peril."

Resolved, That this Twenty-seventh Annual National Encampment is of the opinion that the Grand Army of the Republic takes a deep interest in all efforts to provide for the future defense of the country, and that it recommends an organized effort to impress upon the various Municipal, State, and National authorities the advisability of the adoption of a system by which scholars attending the public and private schools, as well as high schools and colleges, shall receive instruction in military matters, and to impress upon the rising generation of the country the fact that, as American citizens, it

is their duty to bring to the defense of their country, in its need, the education which they may have received in this particular in their youthful days.

Resolved, That it is the recommendation of this National Encampment that the Department Commanders give especial attention to the accomplishment of this object through a staff officer, and that the Posts in the various cities, towns, and villages, by committees, public meetings, and other means, give their earnest cooperation and support in securing necessary legislative, municipal, and school-board action, as well as to obtain, where required, national aid by provision of arms, equipments, and instructors.

On account of the above reference to ex-President Harrison, the Editor of The Century communicated with Mr. Harrison, and asked him whether he had anything to say further, publicly, as to the expediency of the proposed plan; and in reply the following communication has been received for publication:

You ask my opinion of the suggestion of Lafayette Post, G.A.R., of New York city, that military instruction and drill be used in all schools for boys. It is good in every aspect of it—good for the boys, good for the schools, and good for the country. A free, erect, graceful carriage of the body is an acquisition and a delight. It has a value in commerce, as well as in war. Arms and legs are distressing appendages to a boy under observation, until he has been taught the use of them in repose. The chin is too neighborly with the chest, and the eyes find the floor too soon; they need to have the fifteen paces marked off. The sluggish need to be quickened, and the quick taught to stand, the wilful to have no will, and all to observe fast. The disputations need to learn that there are conditions where debate is inadmissible; the power and beauty there is in a company—moved by one man and as one man. Athletic sports have their due, perhaps undue, attention in most of the colleges and high schools; but in the graded schools, within my observation, exercises or sports is, however, a substitute for military drill; and some of them create a new need for it. A good oarsman need not be erect or graceful; a good arm and plenty of wind meet his needs. The champion "eyelist" is not apt to have square shoulders. The football captain is so padded that a safe judgment can hardly be formed as to his natural "lines"; but a good leg and momentum seem to me—a non-expert—to be his distinctive marks. In baseball the pitcher seems, to an occasional observer, to have parted with all his natural grace to endow the curved ball.

A military drill develops the whole man, head, chest, arms, and legs, proportionately; and so promotes symmetry, and corrects the excesses of other forms of exercise. It teaches quickness of eye and ear, hand and foot;

qualifies men to step and act in unison; teaches subordination; and, best of all, qualifies a man to serve his country. The flag now generally floats above the school-house; and what more appropriate than that the boys should be instructed in the defense of it? It will not lower their grade-marks in their book recitations, I am sure. If rightly used, it will wake them up, make them more healthy, develop their pride, and promote school order. In the Centennial parades in New York, in April, 1889, the best marching I saw was that of some of your school children. The alignment of the company front was better than that of the regulars or of the Seventh Regiment.

If all the school-boys of the North had, from 1830 on, been instructed in the schools of the soldier and of the company, and in the manual of arms, how much precious time would have been saved in organizing the Union army in 1861. We were in a very low state, as a people, in military knowledge and training when the great civil war broke out. Volunteers in plenty, but few soldiers. I very well remember how hard it was for me to learn which was the right of the company, and to understand why it continued to be the right when the right about had made it the left; and how we had, in 1862, to send to a distant city to find a drill-master competent to instruct the company officers, not one of whom could go through the manual of arms; and how the regiment, after a few half-learned lessons in the company drill, was sent to the seat of war with guns which they had never loaded or fired. Fortunately, the men had the American adaptability and quickness, and our adversary only a little better preparation. It will not be safe to allow war to come upon us again in that state, for war's pace has greatly quickened, and the arms of precision now in use call for a trained soldier. Under our system we will never have a large standing army, and our strength and safety are in a general dissemination of military knowledge and training among the people. What the man and citizen ought to know in order to the full discharge of his duty to his country should be imparted to the boy. Nothing will so much aid to enlarge our State militia, and to give it efficiency and character, as the plan proposed. The military taste and training acquired in the school will carry our best young men into the militia organizations, and make those organizations reliable conservators of public order, and ready and competent defenders of the national honor.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

November 3, 1893.

MAJOR GEN. HERBERT'S ABLE SPEECH AT TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE DINNER.

Major General Herbert was one of the guests of the Toronto Board of Trade on the occasion of its annual banquet on Thursday, January 4th. In replying to the toast of "The Army and Navy and the Active Militia," the General made a most interesting and appropriate speech. As only meagre, and in some cases inaccurate, abstracts of this speech have been published, the "Military Gazette" has procured a verbatim report of the deliverance, and no doubt it will be pursued with much interest by our readers. General Herbert said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This is the first occasion on which I have ever been called upon to respond to a toast in which Her Majesty's Imperial forces, to which I belong, have been coupled (and coupled in the most happy and poetical terms) with the Local forces in which I have at present the honor of serving. I therefore rise with a sense of pleasure, which I confess I do not usually experience when called upon to address so large and distinguished an audience, since I regard it as a circumstance of happy omen, that a body representing a large proportion of the trade interests of this country should recognize that in the combination of Local with Imperial armaments is to be found the defensive power which can alone adequately safeguard the interests of the British Empire as a whole, or those of its individual parts.

The distinguished Canadian statesman who now occupies the responsible and important post of High Commissioner in England has demonstrated in one of his masterly utterances that the solidarity of the British Empire depends mainly on the adjustment of the requirements of its parts, in matters concerning commerce and armed defence.

How far those skilled in such matters have proceeded towards the adjustment of commercial questions, I leave others to say. As regards the question of the defence of the Empire, and in this expression I include also the defence of those commercial interests which constitute the wealth of the British Empire, I can safely assert, that since they have to deal with facts, unfettered by the theories of political economists, military experts have been able to form a very definite idea of the problem which is submitted to them, to form a concrete notion of the manner in which that problem is to be solved, and to take very practical steps towards its solution. So clear and so precise has military opinion become on this subject that I can give you in one word the key of this great question. That word is "organization."

You will ask me perhaps what I understand by organization. If I were called upon to define it, I should say, that organization is the correct application of given means for the attainment of a definite object. For example, if you will look at the organization of, let us say, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The object of that company is the conveyance of pas-

engers and freight safely and expeditiously, and the securing to the shareholders a return for their capital expenditure. This object is attained by a judicious division of labor and responsibility. There is the President, who directs the policy of the Company, who conducts its financial operations, who is responsible to the shareholders that the object of the corporation is attained in the fullest and most perfect manner. Then we have the vice-president, who is above all the head of the executive. There are the general traffic manager, general passenger agent, general baggage agent, manager of telegraphs, superintendents of locomotives and rolling stock, comptroller, treasurer, auditor.

Below these again are the district superintendents and so on, but everywhere is the same principle, each department, each group or section within the department, has its work clearly laid out for it, each has to work towards the same end, every man at the allotted task for which he is specially fitted. There is no crossing of responsibility. We do not find the president called upon to make up the beds in the sleeping cars, nor have I yet heard of a baggage-smasher who has endeavored to teach my friend Mr. Shaughnessy the duties of vice-president. I say that each man has the task allotted to him for which he is specially fitted. How is the selection made? Are the engineers appointed because they have red hair, and is it a necessary qualification for a telegraphist that he should have blue eyes, or must they have been born in some particular township, and never have had any experience on any other railway? I think not. Technical knowledge and training, experience, and a level head, these are the qualifications, and it matters not whence they come.

Let us see how my description fits the question of defence. The three elements for defence, the navy, the army, and the local forces all have their distinct functions in the great scheme of the defence of the Empire. The navy has its duties, but extensive and complex as they are, they have been thought out with a thoroughness unequalled in any of the military systems of Europe, by officers whose practical and intellectual qualities command the respect and admiration of all nations. Contingencies, of which the layman can know nothing, are calculated and provided for to the utmost extent that means will allow. Whether those means are sufficient it is not my province to discuss. There is proof sufficient in the agitation which has lately taken place on this subject, to show that the British people is as firmly resolved now as it has ever been, that the British flag shall be supreme upon the seas, and that nothing shall be wanting to maintain it in that position.

In like manner the Imperial military forces. The army of the past was not regarded as a national institution. It was impatiently endured. That is no longer the case. The old jealousy of the army is disappearing, and as a consequence it is being prepared steadily and consistently by officers who, from practical ability, and sound business-like common sense, are second to none in the world, with a view to

the practical solution of those problems which may arise involving vital Imperial interests.

Now what am I to say as to the local forces, which also have a distinct sphere of action in the scheme of general defence? Other parts of the Empire may answer for themselves, but it is for every Canadian to realize and to say, how far the Canadian local force is organized and prepared to play the noble part which is offered to it, and for which alone it has the right to exist. Let us recall my definition and example of organization. Have we in Canada a definite object in view? Are we going to defend our birthright against all comers, or are we not? If so, what scheme has been laid down for the purpose? In other words, what is the Department of Defence, and what is its policy? It has often occurred to me that the militia of this country is in the unenviable position of being divorced from its better half. We fear of the militia, but poor Defence has been turned out in the cold. How are the sections of the Defence Department laid out so as to attain the object in view? What are our president, vice-president, traffic manager, manager of telegraphs, superintendents and all the rest of them about? Are all their functions allotted to them, is the responsibility of each defined, and are they all working towards one common definite end? Then again, are they selected only from those who have had a thorough technical and professional training, who have had experience in other countries, and who can make themselves respected by their knowledge, and by the practical sense that they bring to their duty, or must they all be either fair-haired cherubs or pretty blue-eyed darlings, with the prospective possibility that hereafter the green-eyed ones, who live in the outer darkness, may be given a chance?

I will not detain you by attempting to answer these questions. I would rather that everyone here present answered them for himself. You represent the trade and wealth of this country. Remember, that the possession of wealth brings to a nation as to an individual the trouble and care for its safety. I should like every Canadian and every true British subject to look this question of national defence squarely in the face, and I am confident that everyone who does so can only come to one conclusion, namely, that military expenditure is permissible only, when it is directed wholly and entirely to the preparation for the defence of national interests.

I do not wish to pose as an alarmist. There is nothing that would be so foreign to my character; but standing apart from the turmoil of politics and party strife, with eye and thought ever turned to one object, I cannot but discern with extreme distinctness the points on which the interests of Canada may at any time become involved to the degree at which the voice of Diplomacy sounds like the blast of the trumpet and is echoed by the clash of arms. I am conscious, moreover, that there are others on this continent who study the question of Canadian defence from the opposite point of view to that from which I regard it.

A distinguished author whose writings, under a pseudonym, on National Defence have recently attracted great attention, says:—

"Anything that tends to diminish the popular estimate of the seriousness of war is immoral, and anything that tends to obscure the probable results of war is dangerous."

I will not be a party to that immorality, nor will I lend a hand to produce a dangerous obscurity. I, you cannot, each of you, make a satisfactory answer to those questions which I have put, then rest assured that the certain result of war to Canada would be disaster. It would be disaster because the third of those forces which you have united in this toast tonight has not been prepared for combination with the other two in the duty of defence.

Do not think I am a pessimist any more than an alarmist. The past year has been a fruitful one in more respects than one. There has been established for the first time by the co-operation of the two parties in the State a distinct combination of Imperial and local resources for the defence of certain important interests and positions in this country. There are other indications, I trust they are not the hallucinations of an over-sanguine temperament, which lead me to believe that this combination will extend yet further. You have this evening united in one toast all those forces which should exist but for one object while retaining each its own individuality and its own allotted task in the one great and common work.

I thank you on behalf of Her Majesty's army and navy. I thank you on behalf of the local forces with which you are more intimately acquainted and to which I am sincerely attached, since I know their worth and am in true sympathy with them. Let it too much for them and for them and for me to hope that hereafter it may be said of Canada that it was she who

"from the glittering staff unfurled
The Imperial ensign, which full high advanced.

Shore like a meteor streaming to the wind."

IN AID OF THE CIVIL POWER.

An Important Judgment in the Case of a Company Which Fired Upon a Mob in England.

Every militiaman of any experience has a sort of dread of service in aid of the civil power, and it is not to be wondered at considering the fact that the officers' duties and responsibilities and very badly defined. Officers called out to assist the civil power of course want to do their duty, but it is mighty hard to say just what that is. They hardly know whether to look forward to commendation or the felon's dock. The last issue of the Broad Arrow received here contained an article on the subject which every militia officer should cut out and paste in his red book for reference. It was with reference to a court of enquiry held in England with relation to an incident of the late labor riots. The subject is of so much importance that I reproduce it in full. It reads as follows:

"Last week we were unable to do more than offer a word of hearty congratulation to Captain Barker and his detachments of South Staffordshire men, on the report of the Featherstone Committee of Inquiry. We will now deal more fully with the report itself, and especially with the portions of it which are likely to affect soldiers in their dealings with riotous mobs in the future. There is no winning the matter, for, as the public must now fully appreciate, the military forces are, as the law stands at present, placed in most difficult position when called to support law and order. They are between the devil and the deep sea. They act as good citizens who happen to be armed, and they perhaps in consequence infringe the Queen's regulations. On the other hand, if they conform strictly to the letter of the regulations, it may be decided by the legal authorities that they have failed to carry out their obligations as good citizens. Now this is obviously wrong. It is most unfair to place any body of men in such a difficult and trying position. Above all on the officer in immediate command of troops does the difficulty rest. In our issue of 25th July we discussed this matter from the soldier's standpoint, in the event of the Home Rule bill becoming law.

"The Featherstone Committee—which by the way cannot be accused of any political bias against the 'masses'—are strongly of opinion that the troops were being severely stoned when they received the orders to fire. This fact was clearly both by oral testimony and by the circumstantial evidence of the injuries inflicted upon their arms and accoutrements. It was further established that the riotous crowd was one which threatened serious outrages, amounting to felony, to property and persons, and it consequently became the duty of all peaceable subjects to do their utmost to prevent such outrage. Therefore the soldiers would have been legally justified in using their weapons even without the order from the magistrate, or the immediate order from their own officer. But we go further and state that legally, as armed citizens, they were bound to fire without any such orders, and would have been responsible had they failed to do so, for further outrage would undoubtedly have occurred. And here is where the conflict with the military regulations comes in, for in Q. R. viii. 54 it is laid down:—

"All commands to the troops are to be given by the officer. The troops are not, on any account, to fire excepting by word of command of their officer, who is to exercise a human discretion respecting the extent of the line of fire, and is not to give the word of command to fire unless distinctly required to do so by the magistrate." And yet in the face of the regulation, the law holds not only each officer, but also each individual soldier, directly responsible for obeying such order, or for not refusing to obey such order, or for not firing, if necessary, without such order. It will perhaps be considered that we, as a service journal, are prejudiced, but it does seem to us that the regulations as laid down are but fair

and just. In any case let us be consistent and get the matter made clear once and for all. Soldiers cannot be expected to appreciate the legal subtleties which underlie this question. The report itself sums up the difficulty thus:

"An order from the magistrate who is present is required by military regulations, and wisdom and discretion are entirely in favor of the observance of such a practice. But the order of the magistrate has, at law, no legal effect. Its presence does not justify the firing if the firing is wrong. Its absence does not excuse the officer from declining to fire when the necessity exists." The somewhat common error, that an hour must necessarily elapse after the reading of the riot act, happily receives a clear exposition from the committee, for, owing to the unfortunate delay in the arrival of the magistrate, an hour did not elapse on this occasion before the firing was found to be necessary. This only served to make Captain Barker's position more trying. The injury to some innocent spectators cannot be too deeply deplored, and by none more deeply, we feel assured, than the equally innocent immediate inflictors of those injuries. It must therefore be a matter of genuine relief and gratification to all of us, their fellow-soldiers, that the committee has placed on record the following words: "Capt. Barker and his troops had no alternative but to fire, and it seems to us that Mr. Hartley was bound to require them to do so. And further that . . . we feel it right to express our sense of the steadiness and discipline of the soldiers in the circumstance."

"We ourselves, under the unhappy circumstances, are honestly proud of the South Staffordshire detachment. And with soldiers who from a high sense of duty can thus act when called upon against their own flesh and blood, the nation need have but little fear how they are likely to conduct themselves when called upon for Queen and country. As to the considerations of the committee regarding additional warnings to the rioters, and a different weapon or ammunition, we cordially endorse Sir Redvers Buller's opinion that such changes are not desirable. But we most strongly urge the importance of the committee's suggestion that "it would be proper and useful to consolidate and modify the law as to suppression of riot, with the object of making its provisions more generally and definitely known, and of removing some misconceptions which are a source of public danger." The soldier does not ask to be employed in this way, indeed he would rather have any other duty in the world; but if alas, he must at times be so employed, it is truly hard that he should not have his unpleasant duty clearly laid down for him."

THE CHESAPEAKE'S FIGURE-HEAD.

A Relic of the Gallant Shannon's Prize Unearthed at Halifax.

The New York Press of last Sunday has an article, of which the following is the main point:

"We came very near losing a most valuable historical relic not long ago. The figurehead of the frigate Chesapeake, of which the immortal Lawrence was commander, was lying neglected in the British navy yard at Halifax, N. S., and would probably have soon been destroyed. But unless all efforts fail, it will in a short time be a cherished acquisition to the government museum at Washington, D.C.

While wandering in the summer of 1892 along the shores of Chebucto Bay, or, as it is more familiarly known at this time, Halifax harbor, the Rev. William H. Shermer, a Baptist clergyman residing at Elizabethport, N. J., came upon the figurehead. Impressed with its value as a historical relic, he has set on foot a movement that will lead to its preservation.

Every student of historical events is familiar with the great naval battle fought off the coast of Massachusetts in the vicinity of Marblehead on the 1st day of June, 1813, between the United States frigate Chesapeake and the British ship Shannon. It was a brief but immortal combat.

It was in this engagement that Capt. James Lawrence, commander of the Chesapeake, and his first lieutenant, Augustus C. Ludlow, laid down their lives. Captain Lawrence had just been promoted to the command of the Chesapeake, but badly manned and ill supplied as he found her to be, he accepted the challenge from the British commander. The engagement lasted but fifteen minutes, and resulted in the defeat of the Chesapeake and the death four days later of her brave commander, who even as he was being carried below deck cried out: "Don't give up the ship!"

Immediately after the battle the wounded Lawrence and about 200 of his wounded men and 270 prisoners, together with the battered vessel, was brought into Halifax.

On the 8th of June Captain Lawrence was buried in the old English cemetery. Every honor was paid his remains. His surviving comrades, all the British and military officers in the town and a vast concourse of people followed his body to the grave, his coffin being borne by six captains of the royal navy. The services at the tomb were of a military character. Her Majesty's Sixty-Fourth regiment firing three volleys over the grave. Dr. Summer says:

"The old cemetery is now a somewhat neglected spot: woods and high grass abound, and some of the graves have fallen in. We trod the paths through the old burying ground with a feeling of patriotic pride and love for our patriotic countryman. The frigate has disappeared, but we found the figurehead of the vessel in the ancient dock yard built in 1758, and used during the two wars with this country.

"The British officers were very kind to us, and afforded every facility to visit behind the grim knolls of the yard. The figurehead is in excellent condition, but seems to have had little care, standing, as it does, behind a pile of lumber. It is a representation of a young woman looking out (with eyes as serene as though

they had never seen the horrid tragedy of battle) over the acres protected by the British flag and the ships of war.

"The figure, recalling, as it does, the tragic fate of young Lawrence and 70 of his brave crew, is eminently historic."

Rev. Dr. Shermer is hoping to bring the matter to the attention also of the citizens of the United States, now residing in Halifax and Dartmouth, in the belief that it may serve to increase the growth of international friendship between the mother country and her afore-time colonies.

MY FIRST UNIFORM.

By Alg. B. Durham.

I can well remember the momentous occasion when I first became a Volunteer. With what fear and trembling I, alongside of several bosom chums, stood and listened awe-struck to the officers slowly reading the oath of allegiance. How carefully it was repeated, and with what fervour I kissed the rusty and time-worn Testament. Such a kiss a maiden would envy.

How I began immediately to almost worry the tailor to death in my burning anxiety to get the uniform home. When at last it was unfolded to the admiring gaze of my brothers and sisters, how happy I felt to be the proud possessor, and immediately retired to the privacy of my room to bedeck myself in Her Majesty's uniform.

Ah! It was a happy moment for me to see myself reflected in the looking-glass wearing real soldier's clothes. Yes, real soldier's clothes! I can see myself now, strutting up and down the room, trying to affect a strictly martial air, and thinking how lovely the buttons shone and with what beautiful symmetry the curves of the braiding were sewn. How fierce, too, I looked under the helmet, with its bright glittering ornaments and chain strap; and didn't I nearly brush all my hair off in the fruitless endeavour to raise a "quiff" for the better setting of the forage-cap. Nor shall I ever forget the frantic efforts I made to put the equipment on properly. Oh, that equipment! How I sweated, and swore and struggled to roll the overcoat as it should be rolled, but without avail, nor could I manage to ferret out the mysteries of the various straps and buckles, so puzzling to "Johnny Raw." I only succeeded in wrenching two buttons off my brand new tunic, and thought it was then time to desist and postpone further investigations until I could get the aid of some kind friend. "In the know."

I recollect my "manoeuvres" that evening were brought to an abrupt close by a totally unlooked-for incident. I had often watched my comrades going through their annual exercise, and fondly imagined I had obtained some idea as to how it was done. Of course, what must I do but try and perform with my own rifle and bayonet

(only issued that evening), with the glorious result that in a very short space of time the looking-glass before which I was watching the effect of my endeavours somehow or other got in the line of fire of the rifle, and was smashed to a thousand atoms. To make matters worse, in the excitement of the moment I managed to cut my finger rather badly with the bayonet. The fearful row brought the whole family rushing upstairs, and you can just imagine their faces on beholding the delightful spectacle I presented, standing fully rigged in a heap of broken glass, looking very frightened, and vainly trying to stop the flow of blood from my cut finger. But I was a youngster and a recruit then.—Volunteer Record.

SOLDIERS AND THE PRESS

The speech of the Duke of Cambridge to the Sandhurst cadets last Saturday, in which he once more alluded to his favorite topic of writing to the Press, is being very freely discussed. Quite dramatic is considered the passage in which the Duke declared "he had been told—but he declined to credit it—that certain letters had been so written by Sandhurst cadets;" but he is thought to have been a little too emphatic in adding that, if so, it was "a disgusting act." The question is being asked whether it is not somewhat anomalous that the writing for and to the Press so sternly interdicted, in the case of small military fry, is allowed to the Wolseleys and Brackenburys of creation.

It is of course freely admitted that to permit the promiscuous airing of grievances in the Press would be subversive of all discipline, and that any disposition evinced in this direction must be sternly repressed, or insubordination would be certain to become far too prevalent. Many consider, however, that the iron rule might be generally relaxed where the only desire is to temperately discuss any desired changes. Indeed, it is argued, it would be difficult to maintain that there is much harm in "writing to the papers" under such conditions when some of the highest officers in the Service have adopted this means of advocating what they consider desirable reforms. An amendment of the Queen's Regulations on the subject, followed by an equitable enforcement of them, would be welcomed.—United Service Gazette.

Sir Fred. Middleton's Suppression of Rebellion in the North-West Territories of Canada, 1885.

(Continued.)

The question for my consideration was whether I should allow the troops to have a certain ration of liquor, in which case of course the Government would allow of its being admitted for their use. It was pointed out to me that most of the men in the militia, though not by

any means drunkards, were in the habit of having a certain amount of stimulants daily, some few a good deal, and that, with the cold weather and hardships they would have to undergo the sudden withdrawal of stimulants might have a deleterious effect, &c. After due consideration, bearing in mind that Lord Wolseley allowed no liquor in the Red River Expedition of 1870, I resolved that I would allow none to be issued to the troops on the Expedition, or to be carried with them either by officers or men, except a certain amount as medical comforts. It was a bold step to take under the circumstances of the case, but I was fully borne out by the result.

At first a few men suffered from pains in their limbs from sleeping on wet or damp ground, and there were a few cases of frost-bites, and cold and coughs, also a few cases of snow-blindness, to meet which the Government had supplied goggles, but in a short time this was got over, and there was little or no sickness, severe as was the weather, and men who had believed that they would surely succumb to this deprivation of their accustomed stimulants found themselves at the end of the campaign in better health than they had been for years before. I do not mean to say that there was a perfect absence of drink in my camp, as in spite of all my care I fear that some was occasionally surreptitiously obtained, but the amount thus introduced was so small that I may say my orders were virtually carried out. As for myself, I can say that I honestly carried out my own orders, and that from the day I left Qu'Appelle to the day I arrived at Winnipeg on my return home, not a drop of any stimulant passed my lips, in which I believe I was imitated by the great majority of my officers. Hot tea was generally available for everyone at all times, and was found a much better preventative for colds and coughs than any amount of spirits could have been. I also attribute in part our freedom from ill effects consequent on exposure to rain and cold to the free use of tobacco, which was always plentiful, and was almost universally used.

I received here a message from Mr. Caron informing me that he had heard Battleford was to be attacked immediately by six hundred Indians, and asking me to make arrangements to meet this danger, which, though not believing in their necessity, I had already done by ordering Lt. Col. Herchmer, with fifty men and one mountain gun, to proceed at once from Regina to Battleford. I continued to receive such urgent appeals from Superintendent Morris at Battleford that I telegraphed to him that I would march on Battleford from Clarke's Crossing after disposing of Riel.

While here, with the assistance of Capt. Bedson and a man well acquainted with the prairies, I selected on the map certain spots for camping. The camp stations were named, some of them after officers with the force, and a few teams were generally sent on the day before to collect firewood, &c., under Mr. Sinclair, the foreman of teamsters, an excellent man, sometimes under Mr. Secretan him-

self, they and the teamsters being armed and old prairie hands.

My narrative ended in the last number at the point when my small Army was about to camp after the affair at Fish Creek. It was a terrible night, blowing and snowing hard, and we had great difficulty in pitching our camp. Posting the piquets was no very easy work, either, owing to the numerous creeks and bluffs scattered about.

However, with Melgund's assistance, I managed it satisfactorily. Besides the piquets—four in number—we had as usual a small party of scouts, mounted, patrolling round the camp ever hour. Melgund and I visited the outposts together after midnight, and found them all very alert. The morning of the 25th broke very fair. The wounded were all doing well, including the amputation cases, of which unfortunately, there were several. The dead were buried early in the day, I myself reading the service, no clergyman having joined us up to that time. I was much relieved by hearing, in the course of that day, of Otter's safe arrival at Battleford without fighting, and that he had found all its people safe. This good news, combined with the arrival in camp of a small herd of the enemy's cattle which had been "rounded up" by some of Bedson's men and the American war correspondent, greatly assisted the officers and myself in dispelling a slight gloom which had overcast the camp since our engagement, principally owing to the sudden loss of some of their comrades, a contingency of war which had been brought home somewhat unexpectedly to my untried citizen soldiers. I now determined to re-unite my force and attack Batoche on the eastern side of the river, and gave orders accordingly. Melgund had never liked my plan of dividing the force which though I believe it, as regards the enemy, to have been a good one—I now saw was more suitable for a force of regular troops than for a body of perfectly untried and almost untrained militia, however willing and plucky they might be. Once having decided on re-crossing the left column, Melgund set to work at it with a will, assisted by Capt Haig, and it was safely accomplished in two days. Melgund re-assumed his position as chief of the staff, and that night when visiting the outposts he was requested by an amiable sentry to "throw up his hands" and say who he was. On his doing the latter, he was told to advance and show himself. The sentry, with rifle at "the ready," looked him over, and turning his head said in a hoarse whisper, "All right, Bill, 's only a officer." It appeared "Bill" was lying down, close by, ready to fire if his comrade missed. Melgund mentioned that that was not the usual way to receive grand rounds, and passed on. About 2 o'clock in the morning the camp was aroused by three or four shots fired from the right piquet. I was soon out and mounted, and with Melgund and two or three scouts galloped off to the spot. The sentries declared that they had fired at two mounted men who would not answer their challenge. After patrolling all round and seeing nobody, we returned to camp and turned the force in. Next morning we found the

sentries were quite right. A man who was in charge of a train having lost his way, had halted his waggons and ridden off with one of his men to try and find the trail. When challenged, not feeling sure it was our camp, he did not answer, and when fired at they turned and bolted, spending the rest of the night most uncomfortably in a small coolee. This alarm roused one of Boulton's men who had been very badly wounded, and was in fact dying. The poor fellow rose and, calling for his horse and rifle, fell back dead. I visited the scene of our late fight, and after examining the locality I felt thankful that my scouts had been so advanced and extended as to have caused the enemy to disclose themselves prematurely, for had they allowed our main body to get well into the ravine before opening fire on us, I fear greatly that with my raw troops the consequences might have been most disastrous. And that this was their intention we afterwards learnt by a report from Gabriel Dumont, found among Riel's papers captured at Batoche.

The rifle-pits were cleverly constructed, and so situated that their defenders were quite covered from our fire, both rifle and cannon. We found our two dead untouched, and had them carried back to camp. We also found one Indian lying dead, half in and half out of one of the pits, and another lying a little in front, besides the one shot at the commencement of the affair; also fifty-five dead horses and ponies. The Rev. W. Gordon joined us here as chaplain on the 30th.

We remained encamped at Fish Creek waiting for the arrival of the steamer Northcote with supplies and a few men, which ought soon to arrive; I was the more anxious for the arrival of the steamer as I wanted it to convey the wounded to Saskatoon, a small settlement some 17 miles up the river, the inhabitants of which had kindly and thoughtfully offered their houses and services for them. I utilised this unwished for halt by practising the men at field drill, skirmishing, advancing and retiring &c., and reconnoitering daily towards Batoche. In these reconnaissances only once did we come across any of the enemy; a party of them were in a house near the river some five miles from our camp. Their outlying scout caught sight of us and gave the alarm. They rushed out and galloped off with such a start that it was useless our following. Their dinner, consisting of chunks of under-done beef, which they had evidently just begun, served to allay the appetites of some of our scouts who were hungry and not too particular. Though we did not see much of the enemy in our reconnaissances, we often saw their cattle, horses, ponies, and sometimes fowls, and always brought some of them back with us; and we must on these occasions, have looked like "moss-troopers" of old, returning from a raid. The cattle were converted into rations for the men, the horses and ponies handed over to the mounted corps, and the fowls sent to the hospitals for the wounded. The end of April drew near, and there were no signs of the steamer; so acting on the advice of Brigade Surgeon Orton,

I ordered some waggons to be made ready to carry the wounded to Saskatoon. This order was most admirably carried out by Captain Bedson, who had the hides of the captured cattle dressed and then fastened up hammock fashion, but stretched tight in each waggon. A light framework of willow wands was added, over which some strong canvas was fixed; the general result being a very fair substitute for an ambulance. On the 1st of May I received information that, owing to the lowness of the water, the steamer could not arrive for four or five days, so I sent off the wounded in the improvised ambulances, under the care of Drs. Orton, Rolston, Moore, and Willoughby—the latter being a resident of Saskatoon, who had come into camp, and had been of great service. Boulton and his scouts formed the escort. I may state here that this convoy arrived safely at Saskatoon, the waggon ambulances proving a perfect success. The wounded had borne their long journey of forty miles well, and were handed over to Surgeon Major Douglas, who had paddled alone in a canoe from the Landing, a distance of about 200 miles. Brigade Surgeon Orton and the other medical man returned at once to Fish Creek. The next day Deputy Surgeon General Roddick arrived there, and took over medical charge, having brought with him an admirable staff and medical outfit. Dr. Roddick, who had been in our regular Army, proved to be a most skilful, energetic officer. Under his care all the wounded recovered, except two who were mortally hurt. He was ably assisted by his staff, and an excellent nurse, who was as skilful as she was kind and pleasant. Nurse Miller, as she was called, was simply adored by all her patients. After sending off the wounded, I despatched Bedson up the river with fifty empty waggons to meet the steamer and lighten her of some of her cargo.

The following is a rough return of the troops at my disposal in the North-Western Territories, and where they were on or about the 2nd of May, in addition to Otter's and my own column, whose composition and numbers have already been given.

Major General Strange's command. At and about Calgary and Edmonton:—

	Strength.
Winnipeg Light Infantry Battalion,	
Lt. Col. Osborne Smith, C.M.G.	336
9th Battalion (French Canadian,	
raised for the occasion) Lt. Col.	
Amyot, M. P.	250
65th Battalion (French Canadian),	
Lt. Col. Quimet, M. P.	340
Stewart's Rangers (raised for the	
occasion). Major Stewart	50
Mounted Police. Major Steele	67
Swift Current—	
7th Battalion Fusiliers, Lt. Col. W.	
Williams	350
Halifax Provisional Battalion, Lt.	
Col. Bremner	350
Midland Provisional Battalion,	
Lt. Col. A. Williams, M. P.	340
Land Surveyor's Scouts (raised for	
the occasion) ap't. Dennis	50
Qu'Appelle (Troy).—	
91st Battalion (newly raised), Lt.	
Col. Scott, M. P.	252
Fort Qu'Appelle.—	
York and Simcoe Provisional Batt-	
alion. Lt. Col. O'Brien, M. P.	360
Touchwood.—	
Cavalry School Troop, Lt. Col. F.	
Turnbull	40

Winnipeg Cavalry, Captain Knight	40
Humboldt.—	
Governor General's Body Guard, Lt.	
Col. Denison	70
Total	2895

On the 5th of May the long expected steamer arrived after a tedious journey, most of which seemed to have been made on land. All the steamers on this river are stern-wheelers, and have four strong spars fastened, two on each side of the bow, by a sort of hinge. These spars are kept triced up until the vessel runs on a shoal or sand-bank—which are many and shifting—when they are lowered and the vessel is forced over the obstacle, made to walk over it as it were. The steamer, besides supplies, brought two companies, about 80 men, of the so-called Midlander Battalion, formed from several Midland battalions, under command of Lt. Col. A. Williams, M. P. A gatling gun in charge of a Captain Howard, late United States Army, an agent of the Gatling Company, and Lt. Col. Van Straubenzee, whom I was glad to see. He had served in the Crimea with the old Buffs, and having retired was then serving as Deputy Adjutant General in the Canadian militia, and had now come to join my force. Dr. Roddick had also come in the vessel from Saskatoon to report to me. Having discussed and settled with him the different medical arrangements, he left the same afternoon, taking with him in a waggon my aide-de-camp, Captain Doucet, whose wound he considered of a serious nature, the bone having been, in his opinion, shattered. This proved to be the case, and he practically lost the use of his right arm. On that day I also got the news of Lt. Col. Otter's engagement on the 2nd day of May with Poundmaker and his Indians at Cut-knife Creek, about 30 miles from Battleford. The movement which led to the engagement was made without my orders, though Lt. Col. Otter had the approval of Lt. Governor Dewdney, to whom however he should not have applied on such a purely military matter. Otter's force numbered about 325 men with two seven-pounders and one gatling, the enemy being estimated at about 200. About six hours' engagement the trails of both guns having been broken, finding his position not tenable at night, and considering the object of his reconnaissance accomplished, he concluded to return at once to Battleford in case a counter attack might be made on that place. His casualties amounted to eight killed and fourteen wounded, including one officer, Lt. O. Pelletier, 9th Battalion, doing duty with artillery. Though this affair could not be considered a success, it reflected great credit on the untried officers and men engaged in it. The retirement—a difficult operation, especially with raw troops—appeared to have been remarkably well carried out by Lt. Col. Otter, who in his despatch wrote very highly of the conduct of both men and officers, naming some specially, in addition to his personal staff, namely: Lt. Sears, 58th Staffordshire Regiment, doing duty with C Company School Corps, and Brigade Major and Capt. Mutton, 2nd Queen's Own Regiment, Brigade Quartermaster.

On the 6th of May all preparations were made for marching on the morrow. I formed the infantry into a brigade, giving the command of it to Lt. Col. Van Straubenzee, with Captain Young of the Winnipeg battery at Brigade Major, a most energetic and zealous officer. I directed Captain Haig to make the upper deck of the steamer Northcote bullet-proof, which was done as well as was possible with the means and time at his command, and I placed a small force on board with a view to the vessel taking part in the attack: Thirty-one rank and file, two officers C Company School Corps, Captain Bedson, my aide-de-camp, Captain Wise, who though better was, to my great loss, incapacitated from walking or riding, three sick officers, Doctor Moore and Mr. Pringle, medical staff, several men of supply and transport services, Mr. G. Ham, a newspaper correspondent, and some settlers returning to their homes, amounting with some of the crew to about fifty combatants, the whole under command of Major Smith, whose orders were to anchor the first night abreast of our camp, remain there the next day, and on the morning of the 9th drop down and meet the column at about 8, just above Batoche. On the 7th we marched and halted at Gabriel Dumont's Ferry, where the steamer also anchored. Just as we were leaving Fish Creek Camp we were joined by Surgeon Major J. Bell with Surgeon Gravelly, Assistant Surgeon Wright, and six dressers, a most welcome addition to our medical staff. My force was now nearly 700 strong and in excellent spirits. As I had learnt there were some nasty places to pass on the river trail, I rode out with some scouts to the east, accompanied by Mr. Reid, the paymaster of the Midlanders, a surveyor by profession, who had assisted in laying out allotments, &c., in this very neighbourhood. With his assistance I marked out a route for next day's march which would bring us on the Humboldt trail about five or six miles from Batoche. On the morrow we marched and halted close to the trail on some rising ground with a small lake on one flank and the open prairie on the other. Leaving Van Straubenzee to pitch camp I rode forward with Boulton and his scouts to within about a mile of Batoche, driving in some of the enemy's scouts, and I selected a site for a camp about three miles from our present one, in case I should want it next day. In the evening I assembled the commanding officers and told them what I proposed doing. Captain Freer of our Staffordshire Regiment, doing duty with B Infantry School, joined us here to act as my aide-de-camp. He, like his disabled predecessors, was a graduate of that excellent and valuable institution, the Royal Military College at Kingston, Canada, and proved most useful to me.

Next morning, the 9th of May, we started at about 6 a.m., leaving our camp standing with a small guard to assist the teamsters in case of an attack which, however, I did not think likely to occur. We advanced with our scouts well ahead, two of the guns and the gatling being

near the head of the column. As we got near the river, much to my annoyance we heard a rattling fire and the steamer's whistle, showing that the latter was already engaged. We fired a gun to let them know we were at hand, and pushed on. When we arrived where the trail turned to follow the river there was no sign of the steamer, but we could hear her whistle going and continuous firing, and trusted all was well with her.

On ahead we saw some houses, and some men running wildly about. A round or two from the gatling, and a few shells, set fire to one of the houses and scattered the men, who, after a few long shots at us, disappeared behind what was apparently a church with a large wooden house close beside it. From the side of the latter a few shots were fired at us as we advanced. This was soon stopped by the fire of the gatling, which then turned its fire on the house, luckily without effect, as we caught sight of a white flag being waved from a window. I stopped the fire and rode up to the house, which I found to be full of people; three or four Roman Catholic priests, some sisters of mercy, and a number of women and children, the latter being all half-breeds. They were naturally alarmed, and having reassured them we continued our advance. Our scouts, who had cautiously advanced beyond the church, were at once checked by a fire from a sort of low brush about 200 or 300 yards ahead, and in accordance with my orders they galloped back and formed up behind the church. The 10th Grenadiers were now brought up and two companies extended and pushed forward to the edge of a ravine in front, two more companies being extended near the church. The guns and gatling were now brought up and opened fire, the former on the houses in Batoche, the latter on a thick scrub on the opposite side of the river, from whence a galling fire was being kept up by a totally invisible enemy. Finding the gun detachments and horses were suffering, I directed them to retire, and as they were doing so a heavy fire was suddenly opened upon them from a bluff just below. This fire was momentarily stopped by the gatling, which was well and gallantly handled by Captain Howard under the direction of Lieutenant Rivers' Canadian Artillery. But the fire soon recommenced, killing a horse and wounding one of the gunners working the gatling, which I ordered also to retire. The wounded man was pluckily brought in by my aide-de-camp, Captain Freer, assisted by gunner Coyne of B Battery. Leaving Melgund on the left, I rode over to the church and found the extended line holding its ground under a heavy fire from a bluff in front. I brought the gatling round the church, and Captain Howard made a dashing attempt to flank the bluff, but could not succeed, as the enemy were safely ensconced in well-made rifle-pits. Returning to the left, I found Captain Peters had made a gallant and vigorous attempt, with a few of the garrison artillery, to drive the enemy out of the bluff below, but had failed and had retired, leaving a wounded man behind. I directed Lt. Col. Williams to advance

the Midlanders down a small gully which lay between the bluff held by the enemy and the cemetery, so as to distract the attention of the enemy. This was well and boldly done, and Peters, with some of his men, assisted by Dr. Codd of the 90th, gallantly went down with a stretcher and brought the man back without further loss; but the poor man was dead. Our wounded were placed temporarily in the church, where the priests and sisters all they could to help the doctors. It was getting late, and I saw that, though we were holding our own, it would not be advisable to risk an attempt to advance through the thick cover which surrounded the village, which was now swarming with the enemy, reinforced by the party who had been engaged attacking the steamer, and I had to decide as to where we would camp for the night.

To be Continued.

A GRAND OLD MARKSMAN

Sir Henry Hallford, of Wistow Hall, Leicestershire, is styled by Mr. Harry How, in a bright "illustrated interview" in the Strand, as "The Grand Old Man of Shooting." Among his 21 prizes are "those of the Albert at Wimbledon in 1862 and the same trophy at Bisley in 1893, a record lapse of thirty-years!" He was eight years old when he had his first gun, and last year, on his 65th birthday, "he adjourned to the field adjoining the house, with a capital range, and rattled off a dozen or two bull's-eyes." He is himself a practical gunmaker.

"Whilst he was handling the tobacco," says the interviewer, "I noticed the difference between the shape of the right hand as compared with the left.

"Ah!" said Sir Henry, in reply to my query, 'you can always tell the hand of a man who has shot much. Look at that second finger—it is quite disjointed; indeed, the whole hand is turned. Then many men bear the kiss of the rifle butt on the jawbone. The eyes, too, are a guide in singling out your rifle shot, I always think that blue or gray are the best shooting eyes; that's why the Scots are so successful at the target, far apart from their thoroughness in all they undertake, there are more blue eye amongst them. An eye with a very small pupil is a great advantage. Brown eyes seldom come in; the marked exception to this, however, is Lamb, who is as good a shot as any man, and his are chestnutty brown. . . . Then I learnt that amongst shooting men the larger proportion of them are non smokers. The veteran is a persistent smoker, and, practically, never shoots without a pipe in his mouth. 'Let me put in a plea for the pipe,' he said merrily. 'I was once shooting in one of the matches for the

Eleho Shield—and shooting very badly. "Why, where's your pipe?" somebody standing by asked. "Light up—you'll do better." And I did. I hadn't been smoking for some little time, but with the first few puffs my very next shot was a bull's-eye!" . . .

"The primary necessities to make a good shot are nerve, carefulness a calm temperament, eyesight and power of concentration. I don't think you will find any man who is not a steady liver last long at shooting. Let young volunteers remember that the student of habit and a good shot must run together."

PRIZES FOR RIFLE COMPETITION.

The Military Gazette is and always has been supported principally by shooting men whose organ it has always been, and whose interest it is always ready and eager to champion. Wishing to do something on its own account to help the riflemen, the new owners of this paper have decided to have a selfish object as well as the proffer a handsome piece for competition to any regiment or company in Canada. In doing this they are not trying to pose as philanthropists; they motion of rifle shooting in view. This object is to increase the usefulness of the paper and enlarge its field, by increasing its circulation. The more subscribers we have the better our paper will be.

The conditions then on which we will present these prizes are: 1st Eight names are to be sent us, of members of your regiment, who are not at present subscribers to our paper, and who want to receive it 2ndly. Sixteen dollars, the amount of the eight subscriptions for one year must accompany the names and these will receive the Gazette for one year.

The prize will then be forwarded all charges prepaid to any address in Canada, to be competed for by the Regiment thus qualified, all conditions of shooting, etc., to be settled by the committee of its rifle association, and the result and full details of the match to be forwarded for publication to this paper.

You will be astonished to find how many of your officers and shooting men who would be much interested by our paper and to whom it would be of much practical use, do not subscribe for it. The following is a list of the prizes from which you make a selection:

The Roll Call, by Mrs Butler, size of

frame 30 by 42 inches; Quatre Bras, by inches; Balaclava, by Mrs. Bulter, size of frame 30 by 42 inches; Pour La Patrie, by L. Royer, size of frame 27 by 36 inches, or the pair; Trompette de Dragon, Detaille, size of frame 22 by 32 inches; Chasseur a Cheval, de Neuville size of frame 22 by 28 inches. The pair are beautifully colored engravings, while the other pictures are in black and white, and all are the work of Messrs. Boussod, Valadon & Cie., Paris, successors to the world renowned house of Goupil.

For a Mess Room or Armory no picture could be more suitable. Do you not think that you officers and men would be glad to get for your regimental matches, a prize worth fully \$12 at practically no cost to themselves?

The following is Rudyard Kipling's latest poem. It occupies the place of honor in the December number of the Pall Mall Magazine, where it is beautifully illustrated. The hero of the verse is General Lord Roberts, of Candahar fame:

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It reaches and is read by the entire force, Volunteer and Regular.

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You surely cannot let it be known more quickly and cheaply to those who will buy them than by an advertisement in the Military Gazette.

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What class of men use them more than Military Men.

Do you sell Goods used by Men only.

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