

# THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE

Vol. X.  
No. 2

MONTREAL, JANUARY 15, 1895.

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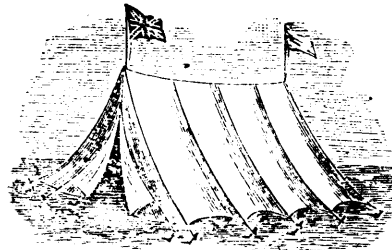
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*THE CANADIAN*

# Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

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MONTREAL, JAN. 15, 1895.

## Notes and Comments

All who were at Halifax, including laymen, were much impressed by the magnificent demonstration of discipline afforded by officers and men of the Royal Navy and Imperial land forces, at the simple yet effective ceremony of the landing of the body of the late Sir John Thompson from H.M.S. Blenheim. There was not much to be done; no fuss and feathers, and no straining after effect. There was no bawling of words of command, no screaming of tug whistles afloat, and no mad racing about of orderlies ashore. Everything was done neatly and quietly, sailorly and soldierly. More than one newspaper correspondent remarked that

as far the Blenheim was concerned it was, all through, a splendid exhibition of the unquestionable response to command which has made the Royal navy the ruling power of the seas; and the Halifax garrison fairly divided the honors with the navy's representatives.

One incident in connection with this sad but impressive function deserves to stand on record. On leaving Portsmouth Captain Poe's orders were to reach Halifax at twelve on New Year's day. The good ship was delayed nearly twenty-four hours in leaving, and had head storms to contend with on the Atlantic. She arrived during the prevalence of bad weather, but so imbued is the Royal navy with the spirit of implicit obedience that her arrival corresponded to her orders to the very second, her anchor chains rattling through her hawse-hole as the ship's bell was sounding eight bells. A good practical lesson to those who command as well as to those who obey. Had the good ship not been allowed a round margin of time her captain, with the best intentions in the world, could not have carried out his orders so exactly as he did.

While members of the Canadian militia note with satisfaction the high appreciation of the discipline and personnel of the Imperial forces which the representative Canadians who attended the Halifax obsequies have taken back to their homes throughout the different parts of this broad Dominion, they feel an especial pride in hearing that the local representatives of the force worthily maintained the reputation

of the Canadian militia upon this occasion. The 66th Fusiliers were frequently in evidence during the ceremonies, and always with great credit to themselves and to the force to which they belong. The 66th is a corps typical of the best elements of the national force, well officered, and with an intelligent, well set up lot of men in the ranks. The 63rd Rifles were not seen so much, but what they had to do they did well. They are evidently a good serviceable lot. The Halifax Garrison Artillery was not seen much; but they were heard from, participating with the Royal Artillery in the firing of the salutes, and every one knows what their work at the big guns is like.

The influence of close and constant association with the Imperial troops is clearly apparent in the discipline of the Halifax battalions and the carriage both of officers and men. Probably we have not yet fully appreciated the effect left upon our upper province battalions by their contact with the regular army in those past years when Montreal was the army headquarters for North America, and when Quebec, Kingston, Toronto, and all the other chief militia centres were garrison towns. The best traditions of our historical battalions were derived from the Imperial corps which garrisoned our cities when the militia was being organized. We hang on to traditions, however, with the tenacity of our race, a tenacity which is not always as discriminating as it might be, and as a result we retain many old fogyish ideas which have long since been banished from the Imperial army.

A contemplation of the success which attends the association of the Halifax militia corps with Imperial troops, and this success, mind you, spite of the official discouragement from Ottawa, leads one to wish more than ever that we had garrisons of Imperial troops again in our chief centres of population. If the Canadian militia is to be any good at all, if it is to be worth the money spent upon it and the sacrifices its officers and men made for it, it must be as a component part of a thoroughly adjusted fighting machine, in which the regular army and navy, as well as the other colonial defensive forces, must work together in perfect harmony to attain one end—the successful defense of every part of the Empire from external attack. As far as possible the different divisions of the Empire's defensive force should have a common system, common instincts, common traditions, as well as a common purpose, which last is about all we have in common now.

The benefit which would accrue to the militia from the presence of a force of regular troops in each of the chief centres of population in Canada would be so great that the question of ascertaining on what grounds British garrisons could be procured for our leading cities is one well worthy the attention of Canadian statesmen. It is true, of course, that the regular army has its hands pretty full now in supplying men for the present garrisons throughout the Empire; but it is a question whether the regular army is at present anything like large enough. Now that a great Imperial highway to the far east lies through Canada, there are the very best strategical reasons why the army should be increased so as to be able to furnish Canadian garrisons, if with its present strength it is unable to do so.

There is another reason, too, why Great Britain should desire to have an effective armed force in Canada. Canadian trade has developed to such an extent, our cities have grown so large, our great financial institutions are so important, and British capitalists are so intimately connected with the Dominion that the home government must be

directly interested in the maintenance of the civil authority in Canada. Were Montreal or Toronto one of these fine days in the hands of a really vicious mob for an hour such a financial panic would be precipitated on the London market as would take years for it to recover. And yet what does the maintenance of the civil authority—in Montreal for instance—depend upon? A police force of three hundred and fifty men. Mobs have had possession of the streets of Montreal for hours at a time before this and have done no very great damage; but mobs cannot always be depended upon to be harmless any more than they can be depended upon to wait until the militia are mustered for service before proceeding to serious business.

It is Canada itself, however, that should be the first to recognize the necessity of an armed force in the country as a protection against internal disturbance. Canada spends millions in maintaining permanently embodied corps trained to fight fires. She has no adequate force available in the event of a sudden outburst of rioting. The Active Militia has proved equal to every emergency so far; but although the members of the force whenever called upon have responded with an alacrity which has become proverbial, and have done the very best that could possibly have been expected of them, it has been due rather to the comparatively mild disposition of Canadian rioters than to any promptness in opposing force to them that Montreal has not been sacked several times over.

Who can say then that there is not very good reason why both the Mother Country and the Dominion should desire to see regular garrisons in the leading Canadian cities? And if we are to have garrisons by all means let us have regiments of the British Army, bodies of men that like the Halifax garrison to-day, and like the Montreal, Toronto and Quebec garrisons in days gone by, will help to keep the militia in touch with the bulk of the defensive forces of the empire, and endow the Canadian forces with the soldierly qualities which make the British Army what it is to-day—the model military force of the

world. The idea of establishing a small regular army of our own in Canada is too absurd to discuss, and people must not make the mistake of considering the half dozen or so military school corps as the beginning of a standing army for they are nothing of the kind. It would be better for the militia, better for the empire and better for Canada in every way that the permanently embodied armed force, which sooner or later must be put at the disposal of the civil power, should be composed of units of the British Army.

And of course Canada should pay for the maintenance of these garrisons. Apart altogether from the vast direct value of such a force of Imperial troops to the Dominion, the support of five or six thousand men of the regular army in Ontario and Quebec, available of course for service abroad in case of necessity, would be a modest and altogether too tardy contribution on the part of the Dominion towards the general scheme of Imperial defence. Here is a practical scheme for some of the Imperial federationists in the Dominion Parliament to work upon.

Still an ominous silence about the new rifle. Of course, we are told that we must wait for the blue book, but there was no such oyster-like attitude when the powers that be were quite agreed in their own minds that the Martini-Metford was the greatest rifle on earth. The rifle might be all right yet, but why not settle this suspense by referring the whole matter at once to a competent small arms committee, composed of experts? This is the course which most undoubtedly should have been taken in the first place.

Are any of the officials of the militia department aware that the Imperial government many months ago made an offer to supply long service decorations to the members of the Canadian militia qualified to receive it, and that every month sees the names of some of the veterans entitled to the honor and who have looked forward proudly to wearing it, added to the list and roll of the grim reaper? If the veteran militiamen are not entitled to the decoration why keep them in suspense? If they are entitled to it, it is simply scandalous that it

should have been withheld from them so long.

The supplement which appears with this issue, will interest all the well-wishers of the Canadian Militia.

The value of the training which boys receive in cadet corps cannot be overestimated. Taken at a time when both mind and body are easily influenced, the lads never forget the early training thus received and as a matter of fact, the best officers and non-commissioned officers in very many battalions are ex-cadets, and if asked would state that the first training thus received, was the most lasting in its effects.

Of its thoroughness—all who have seen the work of such corps as the subject of our illustration or perchance of the Montreal cadets corps—cannot fail to bear witness that the drill of most of these companies may be surpassed by regular troops, but certainly as seldom equalled by any volunteer or militia organisation.

In view of the valuable recruiting ground they afford to the militia, we quite agree with the views of our St. Thomas correspondent and sincerely hope that the Department of Militia may see its way clear to help the different authorized cadet corps, both by the issuing of modern rifles and ammunition for ball practice, and by the purchase of suitable uniforms and accoutrements.

We hear that the Province of Quebec Rifle Association will once again get a grant from the Provincial Government. We trust that the Provincial legislators will waken up to a sense of their previous shortcomings, and while they are about it give some substantial aid to this association as it needs it.

While on the subject, we may state that the protests made in some of the matches last summer have been settled and the prizes paid over to the rightful winners.

Ottawa, we are told, is to be the scene of the next military sensation. It is rumored that several important changes will take place in the staff of one of the capital's crack corps.

The visit of General Herbert to inspect, so we are told, the fortifications at Esquimaux, reminds us of the fact that all the English service papers anticipate the possibility of England and Russia getting mixed up in the settlement of the Japan-Chinese embroglio.

In this case it would not be surprising if Canada were called upon to supply a garrison for these forts. In fact, in case of war, it is all but a certainty that this would be the case. In such an event we feel sure that volunteers will not be lacking to man the guns both at Victoria and Halifax.

In the report in our last issue of the lecture given by Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., before the Montreal Military Institute, our printers omitted the title of the lecture. We trust our readers will have excused the printer's devil, and may rest assured that we were as much displeased as they were.

Much comment has been excited in military circles in India from the fact that the intention to manufacture cordite in that country has been abandoned. It is not very clear what the reasons are that prompted this at so much sacrifice of the original plan, but the supposition is that there are scientific difficulties in the way. Whatever the cause, a very expensive blunder appears to have been committed, and probably something will be heard of it when the English Parliament meets. The above information we take from the English press, but we believe that it has been known in certain circles for some time. Nitro-glycerine, which is so prominent an ingredient in cordite, appears to be fated to stand in the way of this powder becoming a successful satisfactory service powder, and it behoves our own military authorities not to be carried away with the supposition that because it fails to satisfy the heats of India it will succeed at the other extreme in Canada.

### The Canadian Military Institute.

The 5th annual report of the proceedings of the Canadian Military Institute has reached us. It shows the institution to be in a flourishing state, as it well deserves to be. The lectures printed in the book are extremely interesting and well worth perusal by any interested in military affairs. We commend the request for donations of military works to our readers.

### OUR SERVICE CONTEMPORARIES

The trial of Captain Dreyfus, on a charge of having procured for a foreign Power documents connected with the national defence, ended in Paris on Saturday last. The court-martial unanimously found the accused guilty, and condemned him to transportation and perpetual imprisonment, and to military degradation. Persons sentenced to transportation in a fortress are not treated like the ordinary criminals. They are confined in the peninsula of Ducos, and have full freedom of movement within a certain zone. They do not wear convict dress and are permitted to engage in the ordinary occupations of a colonist. It was to this punishment that General Boulanger, Henri Rochefort, and Dillon were sentenced four years ago, as were also the Communists condemned in 1871. Military degradation is equivalent to expulsion with ignominy. The soldier is led forth before his regiment under arms. His uniform, epaulettes, and decorations are torn off, if he is an officer his sword is broken, and he is then solemnly expelled, being accompanied off the parade ground by four soldiers with fixed bayonets. In Paris this ceremony takes place as a rule in the central courtyard of the Ecole Militaire. Owing to the trial of Captain Dreyfus having taken place with closed doors very few details of the evidence have become known to the general public; but we hear from a very well-informed source that the circumstances under which Dreyfus was detected as a spy were peculiarly dramatic. A paper had fallen into the hands of the Minister of War, by what means it is unnecessary to state, which was in the handwriting of Dreyfus, and contained important military information which he had communicated to a foreign Power. When no further doubt existed at the Ministry of War as to who was the author of this document, Commandant Henry, who occupies the important post of surveillance at headquarters, entered Captain Dreyfus's bureau, and handing him a copy of the communication, said simply, "Captain, General Boisdesfre desires you to make a copy of this letter at once, for he requires it immediately." Unsuspectingly the captain took the paper and began to copy, but when he had got to the fourth word he started, turned pale, and then buried his face in his hands. He had recognised his own communication. He had been suspected for several weeks, but it was the trap set for him by Commandant Henry which brought out the first evidences of his guilt.—Army and Navy Gazette.

Much satisfaction is said to have been expressed in Russian diplomatic circles at the rapprochement between Great Britain and Russia, not only on account of the excellent results which the understanding between the two countries may produce in respect to Armenia, but still more because an equally favourable effect may be expected when the time comes for settling the conflict between China and Japan, in regard to which Russia has

from the first desired to act in accord with the British Government.

An officer in the Swiss army named Hebler has invented a new bullet, the effects of which at a long range are said to be even more deadly than those of the shots fired from the Lebel or Manser rifles. The new projectile is shaped something after the fashion of a goose quill, and with a small charge of powder of slightly over two and a half grammes it will travel about 1,400 yards and penetrate a block of wood to the extent of nine feet. At longer range the penetrating power is still enormous, and at a distance of 6,000 yards the ball has still sufficient force left to enter a block of wood.

### The Position of Germany in Europe.

The change of front attributed to England on international question—a rapprochement with Russia and France, and an entanglement from the Triple Alliance—is attracting more attention in Vienna than most people are ready to admit. In the course of a conversation the Standard correspondent has had on this subject with a politician whose views are entitled to respect, the latter said:—

“We in Austria have had ample proof of England’s friendship on every occasion of importance. At one time the British Representative in Sofia received instructions to follow the lead of his Austrian colleague; and in Belgrade, Bucharest, and Constantinople as well, we heard the voice of a friend, while the English Press, without distinction, spoke without distinction, spoke throughout of Austria and Austrian policy in terms which we could sometimes have wished to hear echoed by the Press of a nearer ally. We returned the service in Egypt, as did Germany, but it must be conceded that the Triple Alliance acted in that quarter in its own interests, since it would have suited neither Germany, Austria, nor Italy to see British influence replaced there by French ascendancy. With reference to Italy, the fact must not be overlooked that England, under her three last Foreign Secretaries, Lords Salisbury, Rosebery, and Kimberley, has rendered invaluable services to the maintenance and strengthening of the Triple Alliance by exercising the great influence it has over Italy, where not only the King, but the people and the Press as well, must be taken into consideration. Supposing the change of front in English policy to be real and lasting, the extent of the influence that England can bring to bear upon Italy will only be apparent when the time comes for the renewal of the Triple Alliance treaties. Should the policy of England be at that time opposed to Germany and Austria, it is quite conceivable that the renewal of the treaties with Italy will present greater difficulties than is generally supposed. I will not enter into the question of whether the colonial policy of Germany has not profited in the past—say, at the time of

the conclusion of the treaty with the late Sultan of Zanzibar, and on other occasions—by the friendly attitude of England. German colonists deny it, and the argument need not be insisted on; but it is a notorious fact that with the fall of Prince Bismarck and the inauguration of the ‘new course’ in Germany policy, an unwritten alliance was virtually formed between the Triple League and England, and afforded one of the principal reasons for Alexander the Third’s leaning towards France. What do we now see? English policy received a check on the Congo from Germany and France, who united to humiliate the English Cabinet, and, if my memory does not fail me, the outcry against England was even louder in Germany than across the Channel. This had been half forgotten when the Chinese question arose, and, if report speaks correctly, it was Germany alone which baffled the efforts of England. Yet, if Germany is ever to support England as England supported for many years the Balkan policy, say, of Austria—that is to say, of the interested member of the Triple Alliance—it should be on a question like this one, in which she has no interests of her own that are opposed to the interests of Great Britain. We in this country can only regret that the attitude of Germany at the present moment is practically forcing England to abandon former friendships and to seek new ones.”—Army and Navy Gazette.

### Japanese Heroism.

In the “Japan Weekly Mail” are two instances of heroism during the war that illustrate the pluck of the Jap. The first is the story of a brave seaman on board the Itsukushima Kan who was shot to death while endeavouring to save the powder magazine. The man was a marine who had been told as sentry or guard at the entrance of the powder magazine. During the hottest part of the naval engagement, that of Hai-yang, the Itsukushima was so steered that the shots of the enemy’s small arms seemed to concentrate in the vicinity of this vital point, and noticing this, the sentry fearlessly endeavoured to cover the whole doorway with his body. In his attempt he was wholly successful, not a bullet reaching the interior of the magazine. When the affair was over, relief was sent to the faithful guardian, who was still seen standing at his post, with a somewhat troubled expression on his face. He was discovered to be stone dead and literally honeycombed with bullets, of which no less than thirty-six had struck him. Of course, death had ensued long before his wounds reached that terrible total, but even in death his body had continued to guard the post kept so fearlessly and so well in life.

The “Fuzoku Guho” gives an account of a very daring feat performed by an infantry soldier just before the Phoyongyang battle. Boats were imperatively necessary, but every available craft in the neighbourhood had either been requisitioned by the Chinese or else moored on

their side of the Tai-dong River. One of the Japanese volunteered to go across alone and fetch at least one of these boats, and on receiving permission to make the trial he swam across, mostly under water, and in the face of a storm of bullets, unmoored one of the smaller junks, and towed her back again to his starting-place. He escaped without a wound, much to the satisfaction of his regiment. The bold fellow is said to be the stoutest and most intrepid swimmer in the army.—Naval and Military Record.

### Defences of New South Wales

An Extraordinary Report.

There has just been made public the report drawn up by Major-General Hutton, Commandant of the military forces of New South Wales, upon the defences of the colony. It opens by detailing the disjointed and disorganised condition and faulty equipment of the forces when Major-General Hutton assumed command. The Commandant recommends strongly the need for camp training, and maintains that the efficiency of the forces will deteriorate if such training is denied. With reference to the permanent artillery, General Hutton declares that it is in an unsatisfactory condition, and that he sees no chance of the requisite standard of efficiency being reached without a change among the officers now at the head of the force. He regrets, after seven months’ trial, to find that not only are the senior officers deficient in the necessary technical knowledge, but that they lack the requisite administrative capacity and power to command. He advises that they should be replaced by an able artillery officer from England, appointed for a term of years. The following are among the suggestions made by General Hutton:—1. The appointment of a consulting military officer for Australia; 2, the arming of the Australian forces with the magazine rifle; 3, the conversion of the partially-paid troops into militia, to be available for service in any part of Australia; and 4, the establishment of a volunteer force with a capitation grant. The presentation of this document to Sir George Dibbs, then Premier, resulted in a rupture between that gentleman and the Commandant. The Premier refused to receive it, and much scandal was occasioned in the colony by allegations in Parliament that the Government was seeking to suppress the truth as stated by their own officer.

Lord Ralph Kerr suggested that it would be a distinct advantage to the service to acknowledge a certain number of trained cyclists in each battalion, and to give these men a certain allowance on condition that the machines, their own property, were in serviceable condition.—Report on Curragh Manœuvres.

## News of the Service.

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

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

### Kingston.

JANUARY 9.—The children of the non-coms, and men of "A" Field Battery, R.C.A., were treated to a Christmas tree, etc., in the Sergeants' mess on the 4th inst. Mesdames Drury, Neilson, Massie, Ogilvie, Hudon, Stroud and Harris, Misses Drury and Massie, and Major Drury and the officers of the battery were present, among others, and contributed much towards the youngsters' enjoyment.

The sergeants of the battery will invite their friends to a quadrille party some evening next week.

The Kingston Field Battery has very few qualified non-coms. The corps has much better opportunities of attaining a high degree of efficiency than any other volunteer artillery corps in Ontario, and it is safe to say that no other artillery corps in the province sends so few of its members to the school of its instruction at Tête-du-Pont barracks, as does the one under consideration. At present and since some time previous to last summer's camp, the battery has been without a sergeant-major. During the camp in June last, Sergeant-Major Stroud of "A" Field Battery filled the vacant position, a great deal better than any newly-appointed man could have done, it is admitted. When the corps went into camp, it had no Quarter-Master Sergeant, and several sergeants were also wanting. These vacant ranks were filled before a great while, but not one of the non-coms. then appointed has taken enough interest in his sub-division to assemble it for drill on a single occasion since the camp closed. Neither has one of the non-coms. referred to attempted to qualify since his (provisional) appointment.

Under these circumstances, what should be one of the best, if not the best, volunteer batteries in Ontario, does not take a very creditable position. It is a pity that such should be the case, but so it is.

The officers should stir up their non-coms, and should insist upon each one of them qualifying or resigning his rank, in favor of a man who would be willing to fit himself for the position. And the annual or bi-annual camp should not be depended upon to afford sufficient drill. The different sub-divisions should drill weekly at least. Then we might depend upon the corps to do credit to the city.

Senior Major Shannon and Junior Major Galloway, of the 14th Battalion, were

elected to the city council on Monday 7th inst. There are now three of the officers of the 14th who are members of the council, viz.: Shannon, Skinner and Galloway.

Sergeant Koothame and several men of the 14th, left for Toronto last week, to attend the short course at the School of Instruction at Stanley Barracks.

Trumpeter J. Burns of the 4th Hussars has returned to Toronto, where he is taking a long (cavalry) course

Lt.-Col. Duff, commanding the 4th Hussars, has served in the Canadian Militia for a longer period than any other officer in Kingston.

VEDETTE.

### HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, N.S.,

January 10th, 1895.

To the Editor *Canadian Military Gazette*:

SIR,—I will attempt to give you an account as seen by me of the military operations in connection with the arrival, landing, lying-in-state, and burial of the late Sir John Thompson. The operation commenced on Monday, December the 31st, at 7 a.m., when detachments from the Royal Artillery went to York Redoubt and Fort MacNabs, the Halifax Garrison Artillery going to George's Island to be prepared to fire a salute of 15 guns at 1 minute intervals. It is needless to say that the Blenheim did not arrive on Monday, so at sunset they made themselves comfortable for the night, and at daylight on Tuesday morning they were on the "qui vive" again. At 11 a.m. the Blenheim was sighted, and at 11.15 the first gun was fired from York Redoubt and was continued from there until five rounds had been fired; the MacNab's took it up and as soon as they fired their five rounds the H. G. A., who were manning three 10 inch guns (18 tons) took up the firing and completed the 15 rounds with which the remains and warship were received. As the noon gun fired from the citadel, the captain of the Blenheim, carrying out his orders to the second of time, gave the order "cast anchor" when almost directly opposite Queen's Gun Wharf, to which place civilians were admitted to the number of 250 by tickets, which were largely sought for. Well, a more miserable day would be hard to describe—the ground covered by about six inches of snow and the rain coming down in torrents since noon, made the waiting-round anything but pleasant for Lord and Lady Aberdeen and all the military and civil dignitaries. I will not try to particularize, but will say that almost every body was there, including a good sprinkling of militia officers in winter uniform. At 9 p.m. R. M. L. gun on which was placed a coffin support with limber drawn by four powerful black horses, with the harness covered with white and black crepe, the two near horses were ridden by two master gunners R.A., whilst on the limber

seat was the chief master gunner, and the Regt. Sergt. Major, R. A., awaiting at the landing place to convey the remains to the Provincial Building. A guard of honour of 100 rank and file, with officers, colours, band and drums from the King's Regiment were there to receive the remains, whilst outside the gates were about 400 of the King's Regiment, and 200 of the 63rd Halifax Rifles lining the street in extended order from the gate to the Provincial Building. At 2.15 p.m. the government steamer Lily, the bulworks lined with Royal Marines, brought the remains from the Blenheim to the wharf amidst the booming of minute guns and the strains of the Dead March by the ship's band. It was received with the usual salute and ruffle of drums of honor, and the cortege headed by the guard of honour and band and drums marched off to the solemn strains of the Dead March, followed, a person would think, by all Nova Scotia, and half of Canada. It was indeed a spectacle to look at, Canada's late Premier, passing through two lines of soldiers "resting on their arms reversed," and presenting arms independently as the coffin came within six paces of them. A guard of one officer, one sergeant and fifteen men of the 66th P. I. F. kept guard over the Provincial Building all the time the body was there, two sentries being posted over the coffin, one at its head and one at the foot, and I assure you though the chamber itself and the floral tributes beggars description, the effect lent to the scene by those two sentries was in my opinion, and I think in everybody else's, the most impressive of all, and I am sure that the part the regulars and militia took in this sad event will never be forgotten by civilians who were enabled to witness it. Thursday, the day appointed for the funeral, was indeed a favourable one for the grand military display in connection therewith. At 9 a.m. sharp the three city corps of militia paraded in the drill yard (the new shed is waiting for an election) in winter uniform, and in passing let me say, that the government at last became aware of the fact that fur caps and mitts were a necessity here in winter and issued them accordingly. I wonder if they, "the powers that be" have asked themselves how we got along without them before? The H. G. A. had 250, the 63rd rather less, and the 66th about 350 present, making in all 800 active militia exclusive of the three bands, each of which had a full muster. The H. G. A. lined the street from the foot of Spring Garden road on Pleasant street to Morris street, a distance of about 600 paces, the 63rd commenced from the left of the H. G. A. and extended south towards Inglis street, the 66th on their left, from the left of the 66th the Regulars took up their position and continued on to the cemetery gate, a distance of about 3,000 yards from St. Mary's Cathedral. A guard of honour from the 66th were halted facing the Cathedral and received the corpse as it came out of the chapel with the usual salute. As the guard "presented arms," the H. G. A. who were manning four 10 inch guns at George's Island fired the 1st

round of the twenty-one, and with the precision and regularity continued the firing at intervals of one minute; the procession was well on its way when they fired the twenty-first round, which number constituted a "Royal Salute." General Montgomery Moore and staff, Major-General Herbert and Aides, officers of the Imperial Army, navy and marines, H. G. A., 63rd and 66th, also several staff and other officers from various parts of the Dominion, cadets from the R. M. C., Kingston, and 200 sailors and marines from H. M. S. Blenheim marched in the procession. From a military point of view it was a thorough success, and General Moore, commanding troops, British North America has sent a letter to the D. A. G. expressing his satisfaction with the manner in which the militia performed their duties, which were two-fold, acting as a guard of honour, and at the same time keeping the roads of the route clear of spectators of which there was an immense number. Major Sherwood, Dominion Police, said he never seen such a number of people handled so easily, he meant of course the way the troops kept the street clear. Our D. A. G. was on General Moore's staff, Lieuts. Lea and Bauld 66th acted as gallopers. Lieut.-Col. Curren, H. G. A., was in command of the militia brigade and with his usual celerity had the three corps marched off and in their assigned positions in good time. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton commanded the King's Regiment, was brigadier. I was almost forgetting to say that we all gave our trappings an extra "rub up," expecting General Herbert would inspect us, but he didn't. We saw him in the procession and he is my beau ideal of a soldier in appearance. The H. G. A. band came in for some very complementary remarks for their rendition of three Dead Marches they played. Thus ended the most imposing military or civil scene witnessed here for a long time, as it was seen by a soldier who is more accustomed to wield the sword than the "mighty pen."

Bombardier Faulkner, No. 2 Company H. G. A., was buried on Sunday with military honours. Although pedestrianism was difficult owing to the heavy fall of snow, on Saturday, 130 non commissioned officers and men turned out to pay the last tribute of respect to their late comrade in arms. The band excelled itself by the sweet and touching music rendered. Several officers were present in uniform.

I am, sir, yours very truly,  
GRAVELCRUISIER.

### Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Dec. 26.—The funeral of the late Lieut.-Col. Skinner took place from the 13th armory this afternoon and was witnessed by thousands of spectators, notwithstanding the prevalence of a blinding snowstorm. The body was given a military funeral. The pall-bearers were: Lieut. Col. Gibson and Lieut.-Col. Moore, of the 13th; Lieut.-Col. Gwyn, of the 77th; Lieut.-Col. Van Wagner and Major Hendrie, of the Hamilton Field Battery; Major McLaren,

of the 13th, and Capt. Hendrie, of the 48th Highlanders. A firing party of 100 men, under the command of Major Stoneman, preceded the body, which was borne on a gun carriage and draped with the Union Jack. The detachment of the Hamilton Field Battery was under the command of Lieut. Duncan. The regiment paraded in great strength notwithstanding the blizzard that prevailed, and there were also strong delegations of the 13th Veterans' Association and Army and Navy Veterans. Floral tributes were sent by the officers of the 13th, the Veteran's Association and the Ontario Rifle Association. The services at the grave were conducted by Chaplain Forneret and Rev. E. M. Bland.—The Empire.

### Toronto.

The last act for the season of '94 closes with the reception of the annual pay, which is dispersed by the various companies in various manners with more or less hilarity. Its reception is as a rule closely followed by a series of company dinners, at which nothing but pleasant things are said and elaborate plans are formulated for the capture or detention of the Gzowski cup.

Owing to the recent fire the complete and comfortable supper rooms of mine host Webb will be greatly missed by the many volunteers who were wont to spend such merry evenings there, and all join in wishing that ere long they will be able to partake of a dinner served as he alone knows how.

A very successful entertainment was given by the 48th Highlanders Band on the evening of the 28th Dec. in Massey Hall. The stereopticon views of Scotland were described by the Rev. Alexander MacGillivray.

The second annual banquet of the Army and Navy Veterans Band was held at Denning's cafe on Thursday, the 3rd January. A pleasing feature of the evening was the presentation to Bandmaster Richardson of a life-size portrait and an address.

The Veterans of '66 held a smoking concert in the Q. G. R. Sergeants' mess rooms on Thursday evening, the 27th Dec., which despite the stormy weather was very successful. Lt.-Col. Dunn, President of the Veterans Association, presided, being ably supported by Major Farewell, Capt. M. Murich and Capt. Fahey. The consensus of opinion of those present was in favor of more of these social gatherings, and as the sergeants of the Q. O. R. have generously promised them the use of their spacious apartments for future gatherings, it is altogether likely that the offer will be accepted.

It has been suggested that accommodation for the Veterans' Association of '66 might be obtained in the new drill hall. They contend that their clause should be dealt with prior to that of the Army and Navy Veterans Association, and possibly they are right.

An agreeable Christmas box, and a complete surprise from the 48th Highlanders, fell to the lot of Color Sergt. A. Rose, Orderly Room Clerk of the Regiment. The gift consisted of a massive gold chain and locket, the locket being suitably inscribed and both accompanied by a letter alluding in complimentary terms to the very satisfactory manner in which all the duties devolving or which had devolved on Cr.-Sergt. Rose since the formation of the regiment had been carried out. The gift was exceedingly well timed and was also a recognition of the extra work entailed on him in the capacity of secretary of the recent regimental sports.

New Year's eve at the Garrison Sergeants' Mess of Stanley Barracks was a very jolly night both for the members themselves and those who were fortunate enough to receive invitations. The chair was filled by Sergt.-Maj. Dingley of the R.C.D., and a thoroughly enjoyable programme occupied the greater portion of the evening. Refreshments, which followed filled in the time until two minutes to midnight, when the chairman in a happy speech wished the assemblage a Happy New Year. Lieut.-Col. Otter and the officers of the Barracks were present, as were representatives from outside regiments. Rule Britannia, The Maple Leaf and God Save the Queen brought the very pleasant evening to a close, for the pleasure and success by which all present were indebted to a great extent to the happy manner in which the committee of Sergt.-Instr. Page and Cr.-Sergt. Galloway had carried out the duties devolving on them.

The Sergeants' Mess of the 48th Highlanders started in the New Year in style and initiated what promises to be a very popular step. The Sergt.-Major, President, and a party of a dozen accompanied with a fair proportion of bugles and bagpipes, procured a four-in-hand, and commencing at half-past ten on New Year's day paid a series of calls, which, as they have a great many friends, kept them comfortably occupied. Amongst others visited were Lt.-Col. Davidson, Majors Macdonald and Cosby, Surgeons Dame and Stewart, Major Orchard, ex-President W. Simpson, Caledonian Society, and the Sergeants' Mess of Stanley Barracks, Queen's Own Rifles and Royal Grenadiers.

The old Upper Canada College grounds are at least being utilized by skaters, but unfortunately not for the military, as they are, I believe, in private parties' hands. In 1893 the water-pipe rising to the surface of the bay defeated the attempts of the Q. O. R., and the weather in 1894 baffled the efforts of the 48th Highlanders to make much use of these grounds. There is no reason why the military should not be encouraged in their attempt to form a rink, and possibly arrangements might be made to flood a portion of the grounds of the new Drill Hall next winter.



SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.



1ST LIEUT. A. T. JONES,  
St. Thomas Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps



CAPTAIN PERCY A. HONSINGER,  
St. Thos. Coll. Inst. Cadet Corps.



2ND LIEUT. WALTER H. FLYNN,  
St. Thomas Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps.



BAYONET EXERCISE.



CAPTAIN THOS. H. JONES, R.L.  
Instructor St. Thomas Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps.



HALF RIGHT TURN AT THE DOUBLE.



The 48th Highlanders are out with a desire to meet other regimental teams at hockey, and have already arranged a match with the 13th of Hamilton. They are desirous of meeting teams from the city regiments and promise them a good game.

A match at English billiards was played Thursday, the 3rd Jan., at the 48th Sergeants' Mess between Cr.-Sergt. Atkinson and Sergt.-Maj. Huggins of the 13th, and Staff-Sergt. Harp and Cr.-Sgt. McKinnon of the 48th. Honors were even until the last string, when the 48th jumped to the front and won by 30 points. The Hamilton men retrieved their honor by outplaying Sergt.-Maj. Robertson and Cr.-Sergt. McKinnon at a subsequent game.

The new winter coats issued at the beginning of the year to the Dragoons are very swagger and a great improvement on the ungainly great coat. They are now by long odds the dudes of the force here.

Cadets from the Royal Military College were here in force during the holiday season, and a fine looking and likely lot they appear. Their appearance was very creditable, although their regard for the custom re smoking in daylight, whilst in uniform, was honored—in the breach.

There are no less than 99 attached officers, non-coms. and men attending the present course at Stanley Barracks, which taxes that place to its utmost.

Dr. Fotheringham, an ex-member of the Q. O. R. Sergeants' Mess, recently presented that mess with a handsome inkstand mounted in silver on a portion of the backbone of a horse found on Cut Knife battle ground. The relic, which was picked up by the donor on a recent trip over that ground, makes a very handsome present, and occupying as it does a very prominent place in the mess ante-room, is thoroughly appreciated by the members, who appreciate in no small degree the pleasing recognition from one of their old members.

## Ottawa.

### Headquarters' Notes.

The very air is full of rumours as to friction in the Department of Militia and Defence. It is exceedingly hard to get any reliable information as the officials are very secretive. However, the general impression is that the trouble has risen over the purchase of the new rifle. Some of the Toronto papers published an article stating that Major General Herbert had resigned. This was promptly contradicted by the *Empire*. One thing is, in our humble opinion, certain and that is, if from any cause Major General Herbert should resign before the completion of his term of office, the force at large would receive a set-back from which it would take some time to recover.

The long looked for militia list will soon

be out. The proofs have been returned from the printers' hands and very shortly we will have a list which will reflect credit on its compiler.

The hockey team from the department of Militia and Defence were beaten by the Public Works on Wednesday evening—five to nothing.

### Military Display.

The Military Display Committee of the Carnival, which was dissolved on the retirement of General Herbert from the chair, has been re-organized with nearly all the members of the old committee. Major Bliss is acting as chairman, and Captain G. Shepherd Bowie, sec. This will form one of the principal features of the Carnival as the militia are to form the defence in the attack on the Ice Castle; they have also charge of all military features in the "drive" and each corps in the city proposes to have a car in the procession representing their respective arms. There will also be a series of hockey matches between the military men, and as the officers are to attend the ball in uniform, we can safely promise that any of our comrades who visit Ottawa during Carnival week will receive a royal welcome, though unfortunately we cannot promise them a vice-regal one.

### Sergeants Dine.

Tuesday last the Sergeants of the 43rd Batt. held their annual mess dinner at the Grand Union. The dining-room was prettily decorated for the occasion and an elaborate menu had been prepared by mine hosts Daniels and Alexander. The chair was filled by Sergt. Major Mahoney and the vice chair by Sergt. Grant. After the good things had been discussed the gathering was called to order by the president and the customary toasts were drunk: The Queen; Our Officers, responded to by Lt.-Col. Wright, Major Sherwood and Captain McKay; Our Sister Corps, responded to by Sergt.-Majors Powell, P.L.D.G., Ingram, O.F.B. and Davis, G.G.F.G. Songs were sung, speeches were made and in fact a jolly good time was held, which only can take place in that most enjoyable of all social clubs, a military mess.

Lieut. Watters of "A" Company 43rd, delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture to the men of his company, this week, on Canadian law and its application to the militia men. If more officers would explain to their men the exact position in which they stand as soldiers, there would be less friction between officers and men.

### No Colonel Yet.

Still the Governor General's Foot Guards are without a Colonel. The present senior officer, Major W. D. Hodgins, is an official of the Justice Department, the department whose head is Sir C. H. Tupper. This minister has never shown himself to be a strong friend of the militia force as evidenced by the forced retirement of Lt.-Cols. Tilton and Anderson, both of his former department, Marine and Fisheries, and whether the minister will see fit to allow an official of his new

department to take command of the Guards remains to be seen. It is to be hoped that he will do so, as Major Hodgins is just the man who is needed to bring the Guards back to the position they once held—one of the foremost in the infantry corps of Canada.

## Quebec.

QUEBEC, 8th January, 1895.

Captain George H. Ogilvie, R. C. A., Kingston, spent a few days in town during the holiday season, and has again returned to duty.

Major Prevost, the superintendent of the Government Cartridge Factory, was the recipient of an address of congratulation from the employees, on the new year, to which he made a feeling and fitting reply.

Gunner McCarthy, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, was buried with the usual military honors on the 3rd inst. The coffin was covered with several beautiful wreaths. The band of the regiment was in attendance. Among others present were Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, Lt.-Col. Wilson, Captains Inlah and Fages and Mr. J. Ogilvie.

Some of the members of the R. C. A. had an enjoyable time on New Year's day. They turned out in a four-in-hand, gaily decorated, and drove through the streets of the city for the greater part, if not for the whole of the afternoon.

A number of ladies and gentlemen had the pleasure of visiting the quarters of the "B" Battery and the Citadel on Christmas Day, accompanied by Lieut.-Cols. Irwin, Montizambert and Wilson. The decorations were very pretty, and needless to state the arms, equipment, etc., in such order as to reflect most creditably upon the officers and men.

A local morning paper has taken to designating the Royal Canadian Artillery as the "Royal Artillery," when referring to that corps. This is misleading and should be discontinued. The first name is the correct one and should not be overlooked. We have no reason to desire to lose the national part of the name, and it would be in order when such errors are made that they be pointed out. Perhaps it was not noticed by those to whom it directly refers, as otherwise one is inclined to believe they would have the necessary correction made, as they doubtless do not desire to be known or rather erroneously known by the name which belongs to the Imperial service only.

The following Canadians serving in the Imperial service received promotion to the rank of captain in the course of the past year: In the Corps of Royal Engineers, Lieuts., P. H. du P. Casgrain, D. H. Ridout, N. G. Von Hugel, T. C. Skinner, H. Slogett, G. S. Cartwright, G. M. Kirkpatrick, H. C. Nanton, Lieut. E.

V. O. Hewitt of the Royal West Kent Regiment also received his promotion.

Lieut.-Col. Montizambert and the officers of the Royal Canadian Artillery at Quebec have issued invitations for a ball to take place on the 16th inst.

Your last issue contained a reference to the proposed erection of a monument to General Montgomery, in which was outlined the views the committee appointed by the city council to look into the question, wherein permission was granted subject to certain specified conditions. This matter of a monument presents a question of greater importance than appears on the surface, and one which should be carefully considered before arriving at the decision expressed by the committee. In a way it appears as if the desire to please our neighbors across the border was the main question at issue, due to the fact that so many visit our city annually, or in other words in a monetary sense, in lieu of that of a national one.

Public monuments, and the proposed one surely, must come under such a heading, should only be permitted when erected by the people of the country in which it is placed, to be at liberty to remove the same if found desirable without fear of offending any other power or nation.

The suggestion made to the council and deliberated upon by them is one which should not be left to the hands of a local body, as it is a question which affects the whole country and should at least be referred to the Federal Government if not to the Imperial one.

We have no reason to erect or wish to see erected by others in our country, a monument to do honor to a man who met his death whilst endeavoring to invade our soil.

The council will doubtless find it a matter for greater thought than they at first anticipated, when the question of the inscription is taken up. To place such a one as will meet both views of the case will be difficult. One that will in the eyes of the neighboring republic serve to do honor to the man who was killed when invading our country and who but met with such a reception as he deserves, and at the same time one to convey to the Canadian people the fact that he died as an invader and as such entitled to no consideration nor any mark of honor at our hands.

It will be interesting to see the solution of this question, as it is not to be easily arrived at.

Let it be granted that the monument assumes a reality and further that some dissatisfied citizens take exception to its erection and take upon themselves its removal, what would then be the result? Probably the city council would find it a much more complicated question to frame a proper and reasonable excuse than to have to refuse the request made when first presented. Doubtless our neighbors

would take offence and express themselves to that effect.

It is to be hoped that before final steps are taken that this question will receive proper attention in a national point of view, and that if necessary it be submitted to a higher authority than that of a local body.

#### PATROL.

### Montreal.

On New Year's Day the usual "At Homes" of the officers of the different regiments were held in their respective armories, and many a hearty hand shake was exchanged between privates and colonels. This custom is growing in popularity year by year, and it cannot be too much commended, the more so as the cup that cheers is not in so frequent demand now as it used to be on this festive occasion.

Lieut.-Col. Hood is out with a challenge on the part of the Prince of Wales Rifles to shoot a match against teams of ten men from any of the other city battalions, in their Morris Tube Gallery. Col. Hood has offered a valuable prize for competition, and as a consequence answers have already been received from both the Vics. and the Royal Scots, and it is likely others will also be heard from. These matches should create a renewal of interest in Morris tube shooting, which last year was rather relegated into oblivion. The match will be fired on a neutral range. Each team will use their own rifles. The shooting will take place on the following nights, namely, Saturday, 19th; Tuesday, 22nd; Thursday, 24th; ten men will fire each night. The men to compete will be named next Friday.

The revision of the winners of aggregate prizes in the P. Q. R. A. is, it is understood, at last completed, the following being the final result, and the prizes being now ready for distribution:

#### AGGREGATE 4TH. SERIES.

Governor-General's medals:

	Pts.
1. Silver medal, Sergt. J. Broadhurst, Royal Scots.....	98
2. Bronze medal, Gunner T. Sharpe, M. G. A.....	96

#### 5TH SERIES.

Lieut.-Governor's silver medal:

1. Sergt. R. Binmore, Vics.....	108
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#### WINNERS OF TICKETS TO OTTAWA

If present at D. R. A. matches there.

	Pts.
3. Sergt. R. Binmore, Vics.....	291
6. Corp'l S. D. McNab, Royal Scots.....	286
9. Color-Sergt. W. Marks, 6th Fusiliers.....	280
11. Major L. Thomas, R. L.....	277
14. Capt. Pope, Vics.....	276
15. Bomb. T. Pugh, R. C. A.....	274
17. Pie. J. Kambery, Royal Scots.....	272
18. Gunner G. W. Sharpe, M. G. A.....	272
21. Gunner T. Sharpe, M. G. A.....	271
20. S. S. D. McCrea, Vics.....	270

A team picked from the officers of the Quebec Garrison played a hockey match against the officers of the Royal Scots in the Vics' rink on Saturday, the 12th. After a well fought contest the Quebecers were successful in beating their opponents, the score standing 8 to 1. Mr.

T. L. Paton acted as referee and Mr. Davidson and Major Ibbottson as umpires. The teams were:

ROYAL SCOTS.	POSITION.	QUEBEC.
Major Gault.....	Goal.....	Dr. Ives
Capt. Cantie.....	Point.....	Capt. Dunn
Lieut. Meighan.....	C. Point.....	Lieut. Panet
Capt. Brown.....	Forwards.....	Lieut. Davidson
Lieut. Miller.....	".....	Lieut. Champion
Capt. Ibbottson.....	".....	Lieut. Lanibe
Lieut. Armstrong.....	".....	Lieut. Ogilvy

On the bowling alleys the Victoria's team has been advancing backwards of late. It has fallen from first place to second, and is not now very far ahead of the M. A. A. A. team, which holds third place in the series, the first half of which has just been completed. The aggregate scores are as follows: Ottawa A. A. A., 12697; Vics, 12333; M. A. A. A., 12263.

The Vics. Veterans are about to start a whist tournament, which will be conducted by Capt. Alex. Anderson and Mr. C. P. O'Connor.

A report which was published in the city press to the effect that General Herbert had handed in his resignation, is not credited among our local officers. As his term of office expires in November, '95, it is hardly likely that he would resign now. It will be hard to find as energetic and capable officer to replace him.

### The St. Thomas Collegiate Institute.

#### CADET CORPS.

The cuts in the present number of the CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE are reproductions of the Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps of St. Thomas, Ont., taken by Mr. James Hopkins of that city. Under the headmastership of N. Quance, Esq., B.A., the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute may be said to have adopted as its motto the old Latin proverb: *Mens sana in corpore sano*, and is coming to be widely and favorably known in this as well as in its own province as a school where adequate provision is made for the physical and moral as well as for the intellectual culture of its pupils. At the the midsummer examinations of the Ontario Education Department its pupils are remarkably successful and its percentage of failures insignificantly low, while it is coming to have an enviable reputation for the efficiency of the students it sends up to the universities. There is at present taking the Donalda course at McGill University in this city a young lady student prepared at the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute who made the exceptionally clever record of two matriculation scholarships at entrance, and has maintained with apparent ease her matriculation standing so far throughout her course. But intellectual culture is not all that is aimed at in the management of the school. Conduct, the physical development of the pupils and the cultivation of their love for the beautiful are sides of education considered quite as important as mere intellectual culture. A greenhouse is maintained in connection

with the school and from April to October the school grounds are as beautiful as green sward, beauty of blossom and leaf, and tasteful arrangement can make them. A well-equipped gymnasium supplemented by a cadet corps uniformed and drilled according to the Queen's regulations, the whole in charge of Capt. Jones, instructor in calisthenics, physical exercise and drill, provides the means for the regular and systematic physical training of both boys and girls.

The Cadet Corps, organized, uniformed, officered, drilled and armed strictly in accordance with the regulations and officially recognized by the Militia Department at Ottawa, is the feature of the school most interesting to our military readers. Although a corps was organized in connection with the school as far back as 1879, it is only since Mr. Quance's accession to the headmastership and his steady insistence on the importance of that side of school life that the corps has really amounted to much. It is now fifty strong, but so eager are the pupils for enrollment that with a more generous policy on the part of the government regarding the arming and uniforming of such corps it would not be difficult to raise half a battalion in the school. The uniforms, which were made by Sanford & Co, of Hamilton, and paid for partly by the proceeds of entertainments given by the corps and partly by money advanced by the headmaster, are neat navy blue trousers with white stripes, navy blue tunic with white piping and blue forage caps with white crown, and present a very neat appearance on parade or on the streets as the boys go to and from school on drill days. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the company are as follows: Capt., Percy A. Honsinger; 1st Lieutenant, A. T. Jones; 2nd Lieutenant, Walter Flynn; Quartermaster-Sergt., Jno. Oill; Color-Sergt., A. Turner; Sergts., Leslie, May, Horton and Jones. The corps drills in uniform with rifles, bayonets, etc., twice a week during the year, and this and the preceding summer went into camp for twelve days' drill and instruction. The camps were conducted strictly in accordance with the regulations, sentries being posted, tents inspected, and reports made daily to Capt. Jones, who had charge of the whole and was responsible for the good behavior of the boys. The conduct of every member of the company was most exemplary, and the efficiency acquired by all was something of which even regulars need not have been ashamed; certainly an efficiency which the rural militia rarely acquires. The guard reports, daily parade states, etc., were models of neatness, when one considers that no blank forms requiring only to be filled in were used, but every report had to be ruled, headed and filled in by the boys themselves with no assistance other than their knowledge of the use and form of every report. It is this knowledge of internal economy and discipline as well as their knowledge of drill

that makes the boys so eagerly sought after as instructors by the commanders of the city militia battalions.

The advantages of such a course of physical exercise and drill are too obvious almost to require specification: to the school greater order and regularity; to the young men themselves a dignity of bearing and behavior that distinguishes them anywhere from the gauche and bashful youth who does not know how to carry himself or how or where to dispose of his apparently supernumerary and superfluous hands and feet; to the country the turning out annually of a number of young men accurately trained during the most plastic period of life in regularity, sobriety and obedience. It is admitted that our militia camps do not give a training in drill, internal economy, and the other duties of a soldier's life at all commensurate with the annual cost of the camps. How to remedy the existing state of things military has long been the puzzle of the authorities. In the encouragement of such corps as the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute Cadets would seem to be a partial solution at least of the problem. A very little encouragement would make every collegiate institute and high school in this Dominion the nucleus of a well trained militia battalion. Let the government furnish all such corps with uniforms, a better rifle than the antiquated Peabody, and a supply of ammunition for target practice, let an annual grant for the care of arms and an allowance for drill be made as is done in the case of the active militia, and let the training given in such a school corps as that at St. Thomas, Ont., be officially recognized in a certificate entitling the holder to a certain standing in the active militia without further examination, and a wave of military enthusiasm would fill every high school from Halifax to Vancouver that could not but tell on the future efficiency both in numbers and in training of the regular militia

### Military Small Arms of the World.

#### REARMAMENT OF THE INFANTRY.

All doubt as to the superiority of small-bore rifle fire over that of arms of greater calibre can be set at rest, inasmuch as it has been ascertained, from a report just published by the Royal United Service Institution, that the rearmament of the Infantry of almost the whole of the Military Powers of the world is now rapidly approaching completion. That the results have been found satisfactory, despite the greater erosion of the barrel which in most places takes place, and in others the shorter life of the weapon, is amply proved, inasmuch as the Great Powers only finally adopted small-bore rifles after most protracted trials. France was the first, in 1886, to adopt a rifle of small calibre and flat trajectory, and her example has been very closely followed. The bulk of her troops are now arme

with the Lebel 8mm. rifle. The model issued in 1886 was modified in 1893. The initial velocity of this is 630m., and the weight of the bullet 15 grains. Before the end of the current year Russia will complete the arming of her troops of the first line with the Mossine rifle, model 1891. The calibre is 7.62mm., initial velocity 610m. to 620m., weight of bullet 13.86 grains. The Berdan rifle, which is still in the hands of the remaining troops of this Power, is shortly to be altered to fire a bullet of small calibre. In Italy 170,000 rifles of the 1891 model (Parravicino-Carcano) have been used. The Minister of War has had a vote placed to his credit which will enable him to provide the material necessary for the several thousands more, the manufacture of which is about the rate of 11,000 a month. The weapon has a calibre of 6.5mm., initial velocity 710m, weight of bullet 10.5 grains. The Belgians have adopted the Mauser rifle, which has a calibre of 7.65mm., initial velocity 600m., weight of bullet 14.1 grains. The rearmament of the troops now proceeds steadily as the rifles now in use become unfit for further use, and the completion is uncertain. The Mannlicher, 1890 pattern, holds favor in Austria-Hungary, although experiments have lately been carried out with a new rifle of 5mm calibre. Excellent results are said to have been obtained, but no result has been issued. The 1890 Mannlicher has a calibre of 8mm; initial velocity, 620m.; weight of bullet 15.8 grains. The Turks are still practically armed with the old Martini-Henry, but 250,000 of the 9.5mm. Mauser were delivered in 1892, and more than 500,000 of the 9.5mm. and 5.65 mm. rifles of the same type were delivered in April last, but up to the present not a single one of these has been issued to the troops. In Spain the 7mm. rifle which was first adopted as the small-bore calibre in that country had been modified, and is now known as the "Spanish modified Mauser, type 1893." The calibre is 7mm., initial velocity 725m., weight of bullet 11.6 grains. Of these rifles 100,000 have been purchased recently in Germany, and the manufacture is also being carried on at the factory at Oviedo; in addition trials have been made at Oberndorf with a view of substituting a smokeless powder cartridge for the Remington rifle, of which a large number are still in use. Both Sweden and Norway have adopted a 6.5mm. calibre weapon. Sweden has chosen the Mannlicher of the latest type, and Norway has chosen the Krag-Jorgensen, whose mechanism is very similar to the Remington. The provision of the new rifle has, in the case of these countries, been spread over a great number of years. The non-commissioned officers of infantry will be armed with sword and revolver instead of with rifles. The rearmament of the Roumanian troops with the modified 1893 Mannlicher, the calibre of which is 6.5mm., has been completed, and in Bulgaria the troops are actually in possession of 140 Mannlicher rifles of the

1888 model. Like the Norwegians, the Americans have adopted the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, with a calibre of 7.62mm., initial velocity 932m., weight of bullet 14.2 grains. By the end of the year it is expected that the supply necessary for the armament of the whole of the National troops will be completed. Although using a small-bore rifle at present, the Germans are now experimenting with a new one which has a calibre of 7.2mm., initial velocity 620m., weight of bullet 14.5-14.7 grains. The English Lee-Metford rifle has a 7.7mm. calibre, with initial velocity 670m. (cordite cartridge), and a bullet weighing 14 grains.

### The Bombardment of Alexandria.

In September, 1881, political troubles developed in Lower Egypt, culminating, a year later, in civil war, and in the active intervention of Great Britain.

The chief agitators were some officers of the Egyptian army, who claimed the title of "Nationalists," and their professed aims were the liberation of their country from "the thralldom of the foreigner," and to maintain the supremacy of the Mahomedan religion. They were credited, however, by their opponents with purely selfish intentions, some alleging that their sole object was to resist a scheme of army reform which would affect their special privileges; others ascribing to them the more ambitious project of overthrowing the Egyptian Government, and, while nominally acknowledging the supremacy of the Turkish Sultan, to become the virtual rulers of Egypt.

The leader of the "Nationalists" was Ahmed Arabi Pasha, a peasant's son, who had risen from the ranks to a colonelcy, and, through the supremacy of his party, the Khedive was forced (September, 1881) to appoint him Minister of War.

By some he has been lauded as a hero and a patriot; others have denounced him as an unprincipled scoundrel; while many have excused him as the tool of intriguing men, too cowardly to run the risks of leadership.

By flattering promises of pay and promotion, the party obtained the support of the Egyptian army, and they eventually assumed a military dictatorship which the Khedive was powerless to resist.

He appealed to his superior, the Sultan of Turkey, and to the two European Powers, Britain and France, who had the financial control of the country, and through whose influence he was placed on the throne, but the former procrastinated; the French, through a change of Ministry, resiled from their promises and obligations; and the British Cabinet adopted a policy of "watching the development of events."

This strengthened the power of the Nationalists, and, to overawe them into subjection by the display of superior force, the three Powers agreed to send warships to Alexandria, where the Nationalists were concentrating a large body of troops.

But the Turkish ships never sailed, and the presence of the Anglo-French squadron at Alexandria created alarm.

The trade of the country became paralysed; the Europeans swarmed to Alexandria and were shipped off in crowded steamers; the *fellahin* fled from the villages, and the larger towns were filled with a starving populace.

Declaring that the absence of the Turkish ships was a proof of the favour

with which the Sultan regarded him, Arabi became more defiant.

He insisted on the withdrawal of the foreign fleets, affirming that their presence exasperated the populace, and he disclaimed responsibility in the event of an outbreak.

By conscription and compulsion he trebled the strength of his army. He levied taxes, he strengthened his defences and constructed entrenchments at various strategic points, and he threw up earthworks round the fortresses of Alexandria, and levelled his guns at the British ships.

The British Admiral, indignant at the repeated insults and the audacity of Arabi, cleared his ships for action, but he was prohibited from firing a shot till permission was given by his own or the Turkish Government.

He refused to withdraw his ships so long as British interests were endangered and Arabi refused to stop his soldiers from working at the fortifications so long as the British fleet remained.

The Admiral (Seymour) telegraphed to Constantinople, and Arabi was reprimanded by the Sultan. He made a show of submission, but kept his soldiers working during the night.

Matters were in this strained condition, when, on the afternoon of Sunday, 11th June, a serious riot broke out in Alexandria, and about 120 Europeans were killed and 50 to 100 were wounded.

Arabi disclaimed responsibility or complicity, but it was clearly proved that the riot had been deliberately planned, and systematically carried out.

The soldiers and the police did not actively support the rioters, but they were passive onlookers.

The riot lasted four hours and suddenly ceased when an infantry regiment took possession of the streets.

The massacres led to complication between the Egyptian and Turkish Governments and the European Powers whose subjects had been killed or outraged; but the Khedive without his army was powerless, and the Sultan had religious scruples about interfering in what most of his people regarded as "a religious movement against Christian aggression."

Arabi was the only man who could hold the rebels in check; he was master of the situation. Backed by the Egyptian army, he had control of the country.

The railway system and the water supply of the eastern district were in his possession, and he was preparing to destroy the Suez Canal.

The British Government urged the Sultan to assert his authority by sending troops to Egypt, but the French opposed the "retrograde movement," and they refused to join Britain in a "joint military occupation."

Other European Powers made suggestions, and the French proposed a "conference." The situation became daily more critical; the Egyptian middle and peasant classes, who, as a whole, were opposed to the military despotism of Arabi, were in terror, and the soldiery became insolent and defiant.

Arabi, however, flushed with success, or rendered desperate, quarrelled with the Sultan's emissary, he defied the Sultan and the Khedive, and, refusing to submit he was proclaimed a rebel.

The Sultan, warning them of the consequences of a refusal, offered a free pardon to Arabi's supporters, and many of them laid down their arms. The others were declared rebels.

Two days later [July 7] Admiral Seymour received the permission he had long craved for, and he warned Arabi that he would open fire on the fortresses of Alexandria unless the extension of the earthworks was discontinued. Arabi disregarded the warning, and on the 10th

the British fleet cleared for action.

All merchant ships were ordered out of the harbours, the foreign war vessels put out to sea, and Arabi was informed that, unless the British Admiral was allowed to dismantle the forts which commanded the British ships, he would open fire at sunrise next morning.

Before that hour Arabi sent a message to the Admiral that "he would dismount three guns," but negotiations being impossible, the Admiral gave the envoys time to get ashore before he gave the signal to fire.

At seven o'clock on the morning of the 11th the signal was run up and the Alexandria sent a heavy shot into one of the rebel batteries.

It was generally believed that when Arabi found the Admiral meant to carry out his threat he would capitulate; but, to the surprise of all the Alexandria's fire was immediately answered, showing that the rebels meant to make a stand.

The signal was then given to the other ironclads, and immediately the eight ponderous ships were pouring missiles from their heavy guns into every fort and battery in Alexandria. Soon the rebels displayed a flag of truce, and the firing was suspended.

But it was only a *ruse* to gain time, and the firing was resumed.

The British fire was somewhat intermittent, for the Admiral's object was *to compel submission*, not to destroy life and property, and every opportunity was given to the rebels to capitulate, but, with unlooked for pertinacity, they continued to serve their artillery.

Gun after gun was silenced; battery after battery was demolished by the accuracy of the British fire; parties were landed and guns were spiked; the gunboats, which at first were out of range, engaged the forts at close quarters, but still the rebels refused to yield.

For ten hours they answered the British fire, and then, about half-past five, they suddenly ceased. But it was not courage but *necessity* which made the Egyptian artillerymen serve their guns so persistently, for when they realised the hopelessness of resistance to the overpowering fire of the British, they evinced a disposition to retire; but Arabi marched up his infantry in their rear, giving their orders that should the gunners attempt to retreat *they were to be shot down*.

But when the infantry saw the gunners fall dead and wounded, magazines exploded, fortresses and towers levelled, buildings in flames, batteries destroyed and guns disabled, their courage failed, and, breaking their ranks, most of them made for the Cairo Railway to escape to some place of safety, while large numbers took advantage of the confusion and deserted.

Some of the better disciplined troops remained for a time at their posts waiting Arabi's orders, but he gave them none, and he refused to lead them out of Alexandria.

They mutinied, and Arabi, finding himself in a dilemma, was forced to yield, and he then gave orders for the Alexandrian garrison to concentrate at Kafrodwar, an important station on the Cairo Railway, fourteen miles from Alexandria, where he was constructing strong entrenchments.

The police followed the example of the soldiers, and the rabble, finding that the British had ceased firing, and that they had made no attempt to take possession of the city, gave full vent to their lawlessness, and plundered and set fire to the better-class houses and public buildings.

All through that night, and all next day, the city was in flames, and two days later Alexandria was a heap of ruins.

The British Admiral did not land his men as his doing so without the authority of the Sultan would have been a violation of international law, and the commanders of the foreign war ships which had lain off Alexandria during the bombardment declined to interfere.

The American commander, however, landed a party of marines, and, late on the evening of the 14th, the requisite authority having been obtained, about 800 British marines and bluejackets seized the gates of the city and made short work with the marauders, making prisoners of some, and shooting others whom they caught red-handed.

But complications now arose. Arabi, instead of capitulating, became more defiant, and his followers were exasperated at the action of the British.

The Sultan evinced a desire to let the British deal with the rebels, and the Cabinet accepted the alternative.—C. M. ARCHIBALD, in the *Naval and Military Record*.

### The Magazine Rifle and its Tactical Use.

Much has been written, and considerable discussion has taken place, with reference to the tactical use of the magazine rifle, but there has been no sufficient experience to decide the important question of how the weapon can be turned to the best advantage on the battle-field. Codes of rules have, as we know, been formulated, prescribing with a more or less degree of certainty the exact moments—"critical moments," as they are termed—at which the magazine should be brought into play, and a shower of lead poured in upon the enemy. A plea, however, for greater liberty of individual action, though not in accordance with our own or Continental text-books, is worthy of being carefully considered. Such a plea is advanced by Second Lieut. W. A. Campbell, of the 9th Infantry, United States Army, in the current number of the *United Service* of Philadelphia. The all-important point in actual warfare for soldiers armed with the magazine rifle will, in this writer's opinion, be to escape observation and sneak upon the enemy in a series of small bodies, the only command being the signal of the sword and hand.

Though this view cannot in its entirety be accepted without certain reservations, it cannot for a moment be doubted that the advance "with all the pomp and circumstance of war, with drums beating and colours flying," so often described in the history of past battles, will be seen no more on the field of death; yet, as Lieut. Campbell pertinently puts it, the unseen thousands will advance to do and to die. He admits that a steady advance of a line of men marching shoulder to shoulder would beyond question be a very imposing sight, and have its effect upon the *morale* of the enemy; but, he very rightly adds, such an advance is simply impossible. The men, he argues, must advance individually, and individually means responsibility; and each soldier is responsible to himself, to his officers, and to his country for the manner of his advance,

the way he uses his rifle, and the effectiveness of his fire.

There is, in our opinion, a danger that in the present day the soldier is led to think overmuch of the advantage of seeking cover, and that consequently he may be found to hang to it to an undesirable extent; but we agree that his chief idea should be to kill as many of the enemy as without "unduly" (in the right interpretation of this word lies the crux) exposing himself or wasting his ammunition without the possibility of hitting something or somebody within the lines of the enemy. It is not quite clear how to reconcile the avoidance of this waste with the advocated continual "popping away." The fire, however, of men advancing singly yet in a sense collectively, Lieut. Campbell reasonably argues, though it may not at first be so very efficacious, especially at long range, enlivens their spirits, makes them forget their danger; and it must, besides, have a very great effect upon the *morale* of the enemy, who can only see a continuous line of flashes steadily, and with no perceptible diminution, advancing towards them.

That there should be no control of the fire, Lieut. Campbell expressly guards himself from being understood to counsel, for he perceives that soldiers should be taught that strength lies in unity of action and that fire discipline is what makes this unity of action possible. Very fully do we agree with the dictum that the battle-field is not the place to teach the soldier how to shoot. He must, in time of peace, be taught how to use his rifle, and in time of war when and where to use it. Seeing that we have not in our Army the advantage of having, as they have in the American, a large proportion of men who are sportsmen and marksmen by birth, we think it would be hardly wise for our soldiers to be taught to rely more upon their own knowledge for the adjustment of their sights. Whatever might be the effect of such a course in the American Army, we fear that it would in ours lead to very wild shooting.

To us it seems that the Americans are inclined to leave somewhat too much to the discretion of the individual; but, on the other hand, there is certainly good ground for the assertion that the European idea seems to be that the officer should know everything and do everything, and that the soldier should know nothing, never think for himself, and only do what he is told. M. E. Simond in his work, "De la Tactique des Feux et des Armes à répétition" (1884), writes: "It is useless for the soldier to learn anything else than to fire quickly with the elevation ordered. The rest belongs to the leaders, especially the officers." This, Lieut. Campbell very sensibly replies, depends entirely upon the manner in which the soldier is taught. Book-knowledge and practical education are, as he observes, two different things. The first may be attained by study and is easily forgotten; the second requires actual experience and demonstration, which leaves

a lasting impression upon the mind. It might, we think, be well if we acted more fully upon the principle that the soldier should in time of peace be taught to habituate himself to what he will have to do in war, to depend less upon an officer to think in all cases for him, and to act according to his own judgment when occasion demands.

Distinctly do we differ from the opinion expressed by Lieutenant Campbell, that were it not for their fire-action Cavalry would play but an insignificant part in the great drama of modern warfare, that the shock-action of Cavalry can seldom be employed with success, and that the *arme blanche* is practically a thing of the past. It may be that statistics tell us that during the Franco-German war only one per cent. of the wounds inflicted were due to cold steel; that though in the battle of Sedan the French Cavalry was used with a good deal of boldness and vigour, and the charges were pushed home for all they were worth; they achieved no particular success, the German Infantry sustaining them principally in extended order; and, lastly, that in all the cases the Cavalry suffered heavily. Yet surely during that war there were not wanting occasions upon which the Cavalry, by magnificent self-sacrifice, afforded most welcome relief or assistance to the other arms. Cavalry it must be remembered, always has suffered heavily. The American Civil War, it is true, teems with instances of the fire-action of Cavalry; but it should be remembered that the American Cavalry partook somewhat of the character of Mounted Infantry, and that we, at any rate, now strive to keep the two duties as distinct as possible.

Curious is it to find how, as we become better acquainted with the effect of modern inventions, we have to change our original views concerning their effect. When, for instance, breech-loading rifles were first introduced it was contended, Lieut. Campbell reminds us, that the soldier did not require so much training as had formerly been the custom in the close-order drills with the muzzle-loaders, and that the rapidity of fire would make partially trained Militia and Volunteers much more effective; but this was far from being the case, and actual experience has demonstrated that troops armed with the magazine rifle require more practical battle instruction than ever before. When shall this instruction be given? Very fully do we agree that it cannot be left until war has been declared, but must be done by training in time of peace. Our tactical formations may truly be changed by the nature of the enemy and the kind of weapons employed against us; but the training known as fire discipline must most certainly never be relaxed if we wish to secure the full power of the magazine rifle.—*United Service Gazette*.

The contract for armor plate which the Bethlehem, Pa., Iron Company is to make for Russia's two new battleships calls for 1,500 tons of unhardened armor plates. The work will begin at once.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

### Foreign Opinion.

A retired officer of the French Army, living at Yokohama, has transmitted to the *France Militaire* some facts which he has gathered from a Japanese officer who was wounded at Ping-Yang. The opinion of the Mikado's officer serves to confirm the opinion as to the deplorable conduct and demoralisation of the Chinese which was given in the long letter of an educated and travelled Chinaman, published in our columns last week. The successive defeats of the Chinese, we are told, are due to their defective armament and the rudimentary state of their military organisation: "Imagine an extraordinary crowd of badly-clothed men carrying strange arms, fit for a pantomime or a museum of curiosities. At Ping-Yang, most of the Chinese could not use their rifles, and in despair threw themselves upon us with spears. But these acts of bravery were the exception. In the earlier combats I witnessed the wildest panics, the Chinese throwing down their useless weapons and flying, in spite of their chiefs, who endeavoured to keep them to their duties. In truth, the Chinese Army has long formed but an assemblage of badly-fed, never-paid, utterly demoralised troops, veritable hordes of brigands, who pillage and burn everything upon their passage. Thus it was that the natives received us everywhere as deliverers. You can have no idea of the acts of barbarism and atrocities we have seen. How many times upon entering poor villages have we seen ears and noses nailed upon doors by these bandits, who have thus avenged themselves upon their compatriots who have denied something to their creed!" The Japanese officer avers that when the rain fell heavily at Ping-Yang, the Chinese put up their umbrellas: "Gen. Yeh carried the pleasantries so far that he sent a white flag to us demanding a cessation of hostilities because of the bad weather." The Japanese officer, however, bestows high praise upon the Chinese cavalry: "At Ping-Yang the Manchu cavalry gave proof of extraordinary bravery. In order to cover the retreat they attacked the brigade of Gen. Noduz, to which I belonged, and were driven back by a murderous fire, but returning to the charge without success, 750 horsemen were slain before our eyes. It is certain that if the infantry had shown as much courage, we should not now have been upon the road to Peking."

### The Advance on Peking.

Capt. Younghusband, who has crossed Manchuria in mid-winter, has given the following expression of his views regarding a Japanese advance against Peking this winter.

He said: "If the reported arrival of a Japanese army at Newchwang be true, the troops there will probably proceed by the coast road direct to Peking by way of Shan-Hai-Kwan, which is the only point where resistance could be offered. The road is good, and when I visited the forts there some eight years ago they were all directed against the landing of a force from the sea, not taking a land party into account. There are strong lines of earthworks built under European supervision, of modern types and armed with large Krupp guns in charge of a German non-commissioned officer, who is still there. Once the Japanese have captured these forts, they will have command of the railway to Tientsin. There is every probability of the Japanese pushing on to Peking, it being very unlikely that they will allow themselves to be stopped by the winter, when the roads are in the best possible condition, and although the weather is cold, the days are crisp, dry, and usually bright. The Mikado's troops will either have to take or 'hold' Moukden in order to secure their communications before they can advance on the capital, but with Peking itself threatened it is doubtful whether the Chinese would keep any strong force in Manchuria, and the Japanese could therefore send the bulk of their army to the capital. The Great Wall is a formidable obstacle, being composed of solid blocks of granite, and being from 30ft. to 40ft. high, but a modern army like the Japanese would probably soon overcome this. The Japanese, having passed the Shan-Hai-Kwan forts, and having crossed the Great Wall would have outflanked the whole of the defences of Peking, which lie among the sea-coast, and are designed for an attack from the sea, and would meet with no natural obstacles until they reach the high strong wall of masonry surrounding the capital itself, but which is not defended by modern fortifications. After Port Arthur I can hardly imagine this would prove a serious difficulty."

### The Present Position.

It cannot be said that the intelligence that Admiral Ting was to be punished for the failure of the Chinese Fleet was received in England with surprise. China was in need of a scapegoat. It is well known that the admiral's hands have been tied throughout, and it is to the credit of the foreign officers of the Chinese Fleet that they have sent in an unanimous protest to Prince Kung against his degradation, declaring that they would resign if it were carried out. Many Chinese officers joined in this protest. The Foochow clique, which was intriguing against Admiral Ting, has thus been defeated, for an edict has been issued continuing him in command.

Much interest is now centered in China's overtures for peace, concerning which there is much doubt. She is said to have solicited President Cleveland's aid, and that Mr. John Foster, Secretary of state in a former administration, has been charged with a mission to Tokio.

Meanwhile the Japanese are making distinct progress. The division of the Second Army, under Lieut.-Gen. Baron Yamagi, entered Kai-Chou (Kai-Phing) on the 18th inst. without resistance. On the 17th and 18th inst. the scouts of Gen. Katsura's division brought word to him at Liao-Yang of the flight of Gen. Sung's army northwards after being defeated at Hai-Tcheng. On the night of the 18th the Chinese Army was ascertained to be passing within a few miles of the Japanese camp. The enemy's numbers were estimated at 10,000 men of all arms. Gen. Katsura, therefore, moved towards them with his full strength. The Chinese were overtaken on the morning of the 19th. Major-Gen. Osako's brigade was the first to be engaged. The enemy made a stand at the village of Kungwasai, about eight miles from Hai-Tcheng, and severe fighting ensued. While this was proceeding, Major-Gen. Oshima's brigade, coming from Hai-Tcheng, entered the field and joined hands with Osako. The combined force consisted of four complete regiments and five batteries of artillery, besides troops of other arms. The Japanese artillery, which was well placed, played havoc with the Chinese, who stubbornly stood their ground. The Japanese infantry charged splendidly and cut their way through the Chinese army, but the enemy rallied and fired steadily. Thrice the Japanese repeated this movement, dashing right through the enemy's lines. Desperate hand-to-hand fighting took place. After five hours' fighting the Chinese began to falter, and soon they were in full and disorderly flight, some westward, others northward in the direction of Yingkow. The Japanese occupied the village of Kungwasai. The Chinese lost probably 500 killed and wounded. The Japanese suffered severely, but the actual figures have not yet been received. As a result of this defeat Gen. Sung's army fell back upon Newchwang, and afterwards retreated to Denshodai, together with the mass of the troops stationed at Newchwang. Gen. Katsura now reports that there are no Chinese troops at the latter place. The Chinese forces at Naisanbarsi have been occupied since the 18th inst. in extending the front of the Chinese lines. They are also increasing the number of their banner cavalry. Japanese scouts sent in the direction of Po-Chi report that about 8,000 Chinese are advancing from Cilco along the sea-shore.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*