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THE CANADIAN

Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

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MONTREAL, JULY 15, 1894.

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All communications and remittances should be addressed to the editor, P. O. Box 1931, Montreal.

MONTREAL, JULY 15, 1894.

Note and Comment.

The story that Major-General Cameron, commandant of the Royal Military College, would very shortly resign on account of ill-health is denied. It was stated that the General's successor would be Col. Bramley Ridout, who was born in Toronto and who is a graduate of the Royal Military College. Col. Ridout is at present a member of the Cameronian Highlanders. He served with distinction in Egypt, taking part in the battles of Tel-el-Kebir and Abu-Klea and in India and Burmah. He has the Burmese and Egyptian war medals and the Khedive's medal for distinguished ser-

vice. Although the originals tory about General Cameron is denied the mention of Colonel Ridout's name is interesting.

While considering it the duty of a service paper to be outspoken and persistent in condemning what it considers to be the shortcomings of the administration and system of the militia, we do not think it the duty of the service press to meddle with decisions on matters of discipline and personal duty given by the General Officer Commanding the militia, whose authority, of course, in matters of mere discipline should be paramount. We consequently do not propose to discuss the much talked of incident at headquarters, further than to remark that the whole affair appears to show that a more thorough definition of the duties and powers of the General Officer Commanding is an immediate necessity. Meantime congratulations to the Adjutant General are in order for the spontaneous expressions of affectionate sympathy and professional admiration which his difficulty drew out from all quarters of the Dominion.

There is to be during the coming summer a reorganization of the mounted police. The rifles with which they are at present equipped are to be replaced by more modern weapons, and it is also intended to form three batteries of artillery, to be stationed at central points, each battery supplied with three guns. In this way it is believed the effectiveness of the force can be greatly increased, while at the same time the number of men can be reduced.

Appreciate the "Gazette."

We have received so many kind communications from our friends lately that we cannot refrain from publishing the few following:—

"I wish you every success in your splendid undertaking."—RETIRED MAJOR, Sault Ste Marie.

"Although living in the United States I am still a Canadian, having been for some years connected with the 20th Batt. Halton Rifles and held a commission for some eleven years. I still take much pleasure in Canadian military matters through reading the GAZETTE, and wish the paper the success it deserves."—Spokane Wash.

"THE GAZETTE has made wonderful improvement, and I wish it every success."—Lt.-Col. now of the N.W.M.P.

"Your very handsome edition to hand yesterday. Could you send us half a dozen."—Dundas Ont.

"Subscriptions enclosed with congratulations on the marked improvements in the CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE."—Lt.-Col. at Headquarters.

The Military College.

The militia does not cost the country much, goodness knows, but one political party continues to make the mistake of pretending to think so for the sake of preaching its gospel of economy. That this is so is no less a pity for the militia than for the party concerned. But, unfortunately, there are times when the objections to militia expenditure are apparently well grounded and it is hard to argue some of the objections made out of court. Of such

a nature are some of the arguments against the Royal Military College. What is the use of keeping up that institution if the Government will not avail itself of its product? As it is the college does not do much for the militia simply because it is not given the chance. Did the Government show itself at all alive to the value of the institution there would be point to the following editorial recently printed in the *Empire* :—

"The Grits are now crying down the military college at Kingston. The college costs money, and as there is not, from year to year, any visible return in cash for the cash outlay, the Grits insist that the college is useless and should be abolished. The most peaceable nation on earth must have militia. Fenians will raid; rioters will destroy life and property; and other things will happen to make militia useful in the enforcement of law, order and peace. Canada does not want to fight anybody. But some people have exhibited a desire to fight Canada. And when the Fenians were at the border the same Grits which now cry out against the college were not sure that Canada had military colleges enough to meet the emergency. When the second Riel rebellion broke out the Globe and its followers demanded that no expense be spared to put down the rebellion, and punish the rebels. There was no thought of the expense of the college then. So long as these things occur, so long will militia be necessary. Militia without trained officers is useless. To provide trained officers the college must exist. It is expensive, of course. But it would have been much more expensive had Canada been caught, on several occasions, without militia with trained officers. If, when there is need for the militia, our friends the Grits are glad that the expensive college has put Canada in a position to meet the danger, they ought to be so much the better pleased when there is no immediate danger, and the expense of the college is not supplemented by the expense of an invasion, a rebellion, or a riot. The time may come when it will be necessary to employ force to make the people behave themselves. That time has not yet arrived on this continent. When it does come the college may be dispensed with and the preservation of peace left to the police and the county constables. In the meantime it would be short-sighted policy to throw away the militia because they are not called upon to shoot enemies of the country every day. The man who cancels his fire insurance policy because his house seldom burns down is not wise."

### The Bisley Team.

The Kolapore cups once more have been won by the mother country team with 699 against our team's 677—22 points behind.

The scoring was not high and leads us to believe that a picked English eight would be apt to meet with good chances of defeat if the competition were held at Ottawa instead of Bisley.

The following are the scores

made by the Canadian team :

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	
Pte. Bertram.....	27	22	33—	82
" Hayhurst.....	32	30	29—	91
Lt. Sgt. Simpson.....	31	25	26—	82
" Davidson.....	29	25	32—	86
Pte. Rolston.....	29	30	30—	89
Lt. Sgt. Ogg.....	31	31	21—	83
Lieut. Mitchell.....	27	28	30—	85
Pte. Milligan.....	27	23	29—	79
Totals.....	233	214	230	677

The range totals of the mother country were 243 231 225—699

We reserve comment on these scores for our next issue when we will have full particulars from our special correspondent. In other matches our men seem to be doing well, though of course so far none of the aggregate matches have been shot.

Pte. Milligan has tied for first place in the Jeffery—7 shots at 500 yards—with 35 points and three bulls for his tie shot to his credit. In this same match Pte. Hayhurst wins 4th place with 35 also, and Pte. Kamberry, Lieut. Mitchell and Corp. McNaughton each take a prize of £1 10 with scores of 34.

In the Apsley-Pelatt match, the Canadian winners were placed as follows: Staff-Sergt. King, sixth; Lieut. Mitchell, seventh; Lieut. Ross, eight. Each of the above got a cash prize of £2 2s. Quartermaster-Sergeant Ogg came in thirteenth and won a cash prize of £1 10 s. In each case the scores made were 34. Staff-Sergt. Bertram with a score of 34 won the second prize of £5 cash in the Field Rifle Company match, and Private Milligan with the same score won the third prize of £3 cash. Canadians also came to the front in the Marsden match. Quartermaster-Sergt. Ogg with 34 tied for first place. The first prize in this contest is £10 cash. Staff-Sergt. King with a score of 33 won seventh place and a prize of £2 10s and Staff-Sergt. Bertram came in nineteenth with a score of 32 winning thereb's a prize of £1 10s.

It will thus be seen that though the Kolapore is not to visit our country this year, yet our men are doing very fairly well and we will look for a good showing in the coming week, when the Queen's and the other regular matches will be fired.

Major-General Sir W. Butler, K.C.B., will command the first field column organised at Aldershot for the summer manoeuvres. The column will march about July 16.

## 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.

### Quebec.

The match for prizes in kind, which was to be fired at the annual matches of the Eighth Royal Rifles, but was postponed until Saturday last, July 14th, resulted as follows Ranges, 500 and 600 yards, five shots at each range :

#### 500 YARDS.

	Pts.
Sgt. R. J. Davidson ..	25
Corpl. A. E. Swift.....	23
Pvte. J. Pugh.....	23
Sgt. R. Hartly.....	22
Pvte. F. McNaughton.....	22
Pvte. A. Hay.....	22
Lieut. W. S. Champion.....	21
Sgt. J. Goudie.....	21
Pvte. McLaughlin.....	21
Pvte. J. Stobo.....	21
Lieut. W. Davidson.....	20
Sgt. H. Hull.....	20

#### 600 YARDS.

Lieut. W. Davidson .....	24
Corpl. A. E. Swift.....	22
Sgt. R. Norton.....	21
Sgt. H. Hull.....	21
Sgt. R. J. Davidson.....	20
Ass.-Surg. G. Parke.....	20
Sgt. Hartley.....	19
Pvte. Campbell.....	19
Pvte. J. Pugh.....	18
Sgt. J. Goudie.....	18
Lieut. T. W. S. Dunn.....	18
Lieut. W. S. Champion.....	17

### Montreal.

Saturday July 17, as far as the weather was concerned, was a rifleman's paradise and the result was that during the annual matches of the Victoria Rifles at the Cote St. Luc ranges, Band Sergeant George Lavers, Sixth Fusiliers, not only broke the record with a score of 98 at Queen's ranges, and thus won first prize in the open match, but at the same time did a great deal towards bringing his regimental team to victory and so win first place in the Montreal Rifle association's June monthly. Throughout the day, however, the shooting was wonderful. The scores show this.

The shooting started in the early morning and when Lieut.-Col. Starke, who was the executive officer of the day, called the first match, the Maiden, he, saw that he had twenty-one competitors, rather a small number. The winners of the several matches were as follows :

Maiden match, Sergt. Warmington, 27; Association match, S. Sgt. Belcourt, 97; Queen's Own Challenge Cup, No. 2 Company, 523; Challenge match, Pte. Hawkins, 64; Team price, No. 2 Company 313; Open match, Sgt. G. Lavers,

6th Fusiliers, Sweepstakes match, Pte. Thompson, 25; Team aggregate, No. 1 Company 448; Consolation match, Pte. Mills, 21; Nursery aggregate, Pte. Strathy, 159.

### Ottawa.

#### Metropolitan Rifle Association Proceedings at the Annual Meeting.

Major W E Hodgins, of the G G F G, presided at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Rifle Association in the Drill Hall, Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 11th July, and there were also present Sec-Treas Robert Stewart, Harry Waters, Ed Sutherland, R J. Taylor, G I, Blatch, W A Bangs, C C Rogers, J H Ellis, R Moodie, J P Robinson, H A Quinney, Geo Lamb, H J Gray, A J Crawdon, C J Mills and Dawson.

Sec-Treasurer Stewart's annual report showed the financial condition of the association to be very satisfactory, the balance on hand of \$125.00 being larger than last year, when he assumed office.

#### NEW OFFICERS.

Officers were elected as follows: Hon patron, the governor general; patron, Hon J C Patterson, Minister of Militia; vice patrons, Maj-Gen Ivor C Herbert, Commanding Canadian Militia, the Mayor of Ottawa, Hon F Clemow, Sir James Grant, M P, Hon E H Bronson, M P P, Mr W A Allan, Lt-Col Hon Aylmer, Mr J W McRae; president, Mr G B Pattee; Vice President, Lt-Col Thos Bacon, Lt-Col F Toller; Managing Committee, Major W E Hodgins, Capt H H Gray, J P Robinson, Capt E D Sutherland, Mr H Watters; Secretary, Ald R Stewart; Asst Sec-Treas, Mr R J Taylor; Auditor, Mr J P Nutting.

On motion of Mr R J Taylor, Hon Mr Patterson and Mr G B Pattee were made life members in addition to Mr McLeod Stewart.

#### ANNUAL MATCHES.

It was decided to hold the annual matches on Friday and Saturday, the 10th and 11th of August, immediately before those of the P Q R A.

It was also agreed to change the name of the match last year called "The Alonzo Wright" to the "Patterson Match."

Another important decision was that in all matches either the Snider or Martini rifle could be used.

Before adjournment votes of thanks were passed to Mr G B Pattee and the Hon Mr Patterson for their liberal subscriptions last year. A hearty vote of thanks was also passed, amidst applause, to Sec-Treas Stewart for his able services. It was eloquently conveyed to the popular alderman by the chairman.

#### G. G. FOOT GUARDS.

Sergeants' challenge cup, presented to the Guards Rifle Association by the sergeants' mess of the regiment, to be competed for annually by company teams of 10 men, under the following conditions:

1. The cup to be held for about one year by the company making the highest aggregate score in (a) the annual company class fixing, and (b) the aggregate

matches at the Regimental Prize Meeting, and to be returned in good condition to the treasurer of the Guards Rifle Association at least one week previous to the next Regimental Prize Meeting.

2. Cup to be won twice in succession before becoming the property of the company so winning it.

3. Teams need not be named before commencing either of the competitions (a or b), but the ten highest series to be taken in each case, and added together to make the total.

4. Staff Sergeants (and bandmen and buglers who are members of the association) may shoot with the companies to which they are attached.

5. The conditions for class firing to be strictly in accordance with regulations, and uniform for each company, and for the regimental matches such regulations as may be imposed by the Executive Committee of the Guards Rifle Association.

6. The Sergeants' Mess would further suggest that a small entry fee per team be charged, the proceeds to be divided into a series of cash team prizes to be offered in the same competition as that for the cup.

### Kingston.

The 14th Battalion was inspected June 29th. by Lt.-Col. Cotton, D.A.G., on the common adjacent to Victoria school. The parade was not up to the usual strength, although a fair turn-out was made. Senior Major Shannon was in command.

As the D.A.G. rode up he was received with the general salute, after which the inspection was proceeded with.

The battalion was put through the manual and bayonet exercises, and physical drill by Major Shannon, and showed the rapid and gratifying progress made in these branches of the drill. In each exercise the men responded to the words of command with commendable precision, uniformity and quickness. The bayonet exercise was especially well executed.

The battalion was then marched across the street and extended in skirmishing order. The skirmishing was done first by companies, then by the battalion as a whole, and was also well done. The boys "went at it" with as much vim and vigor as though an enemy was opposed to them. One slight mistake was made, but this was owing to the fact that the command was imperfectly heard, as the wind was blowing in an opposite direction. When the regiment had been thoroughly tested in skirmishing it was marched back to the Armory to muster, after which the Adjutant read the orders for the parade to-morrow night.

The ball given by the Cadets at the Royal Military College, June 22nd, was a success in every way. The officers of the College as well as those of "A" Battery, R.C.A., 14th Battalion P. W. O. R. and the other local corps were present. The decorations were particularly elaborate and artistic. Prominent among them were a large College coat of arms in "Marguerites" and the same in brass buttons, chin-straps and helmet plates. In one of the sitting-rooms was a rookery over-grown with mosses and ferns, and

surmounted by two large blocks of ice, in the centre of each of which glittered an electric light. The music—which was excellent—was furnished by Corlett's orchestra of Toronto.

### St. John N. B.

The second competition in the series of spoon matches of the St. John County Rifle association was held on Drury range on Saturday afternoon July 14, 1894. The range were 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each. In series "A" Capt. J. Manning, 62nd Fusiliers, won the table spoon with 95 points; Capt. McRobbie, 8th Cavalry, 92; Capt. G. F. Thompson, retired, 90; Col. Sgt. Henderson, 62nd, 90; Capt. J. T. Hatt, retired, 89.

In series "B" J. McKay won the desert spoon with 93 points; Pte. W. Humphrey, Rifles, 90; Pte. Roderick, 62nd, 82; Sgt. Major Cenley, 81; Sgt. A. R. Lordly, 62nd, 80.

In series "C" Bandsman W. Maxwell, 62nd, won the tea spoon with 70 points.

Series "C" of the first competition, which was postponed from 30th June was finished, Sergt. C. Henderson, 62nd, winning the spoon with 80 points; Pte. C. Peters, 62nd, 79.

The final match in the series will be held on the 28th inst.

A good story and a truthful one is told of a certain noted general who served brilliantly during the late war, his pet hobby being, however, sentry duty. While making the rounds of the pickets one night in disguise, he came upon a new recruit who halted him with—

"Stop! Have you the countersign?"

"No," answered the general

"What? Another without it?" said the recruit. "Well, it's 'Victory.'"

The general gasped for breath, then, recovering himself, ejaculated in no mild manner, "What do you mean by giving anyone the countersign? I'm General Blank, and you'll be shot for this, you idiot."

"I'll be shot," interrupted the picket. "Why, if your General Blank, I have your order not to let any one pass me without the countersign, and let me tell you I'm getting tired of giving it. You'd be surprised if you knew the number of people that have come here without it."

### Riding on a Giraffe.

General Sir Evelyn Wood is likely to remember his ride on a giraffe back as long as he lives. Many years ago, while passing through Jowra, in India, with a party of friends, he was entertained by the nawab, who possessed a collection of the rarer animals, such as giraffes, cheetahs, etc. Brigade Major Wood, as he was then, offering to ride the giraffe, the animal was brought out barebacked, with no bridle save a rope around his neck. Wood vaulted from the balcony on to the back of the creature, which started off at a great pace, but when it settled down into a gallop the curious movement made the rider, although an old sailor, "seasick," if the term may be used of a land exercise.

Hitherto he had ridden well, the giraffe's queer movements and awkward bounds affording the onlookers much amusement. At last Wood fell off, receiving a blow on the head from the animal's knee and then in the face from its

foot. The fun threatened to end fatally, but although he was carried away insensible he recovered after a few hours—to ride a giraffe never more forever.—*Little Folks.*

### OUR SERVICE CONTEMPORARIES.

According to a report current at Chatham, the "Blake" will in a short time be relieved by a cruiser of the "Crescent" class, and will return to England to pay off. From a recent letter from the "Blake," however, it is evident that her officers were not generally aware of any such impending change, while the fact that a new armament was not long since sent out to Bermuda for her, rather argues against its probability. We do not expect to see her home until after February next, when her time will be up.—"Army and Navy Gazette."

The German Emperor is far ahead of his subjects in his understanding of Sea Power, and is an enthusiast in all that concerns the sea. His third son has just entered the Navy, and the address which the Emperor delivered at Kiel on the occasion deserves to be quoted in these columns, both as illustrating this and as embodying sentiments of comradeship with England:—

"By Imperial Rescript I have to-day enrolled my son, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, in the German Navy. His name shows that he was destined from his birth to the hardy life of a sailor. His entrance to-day into the Navy is a symbolical act with a threefold meaning. It teaches him that every Prussian Prince, as soon as he is ten years old, must understand that his whole energies have to be devoted to the service of the Fatherland; secondly, it is a proof of my own affection for the Navy; and, lastly, it is a sign of the confidence I place in the Navy. The history of the Navy is yet young. It has not yet been granted laurels of victory in battle, but whenever it has shown itself it has done credit to Germany. The month in which Prince Adalbert joins the Naval service is full of great memories for the history of the Fatherland. Stirring names recall splendid traditions. I need only remind you of Hohenfriedberg and Waterloo, where Prussian and British soldiers fought shoulder to shoulder against the enemy. And who will not, in this month of June more especially, remember the Emperor Frederick, to whom it was also granted to wield the German sword with such glorious results? Your task is to keep your steel whetted, so that if ever—which God forbid—the time should come for me to call upon you, you should acquit yourselves, not only honourably, but gloriously."

In connection with the defence of harbours against torpedo boat raids, it has always been recognised by the Naval Service that the electric light will play a large and important part. It matters not how fast they steam, or how well they may be handled, against expert handy gunners these flimsy craft can stand no chance when they come out of the darkness. It was therefore some time ago suggested in these columns, that for the protection by night of a fleet at anchor behind Plymouth or Portland breakwater, a continuous broad band of

electric light thrown across the entrance would probably prove of the greatest efficiency. A difficulty was, that with the increasing speed of the torpedo boats, this bend or zone of light must be very wide, otherwise the time they will be under fire will be insufficient to make certain of destroying them. We understand that some experiments have recently been made to use photography, or a development of that art, to lessen this chance of a boat crossing the band of light without being seen and hit. Electric lights were fixed on board gunboats moored at some little distance from and under the cover of batteries of quick firing-guns, in which were placed the cameras. Torpedo-boats being sent outside the harbour for the purpose of trying to effect an entrance unseen, were immediately they entered the lighted zone caught in the camera and instantaneously photographed, a replica of which being thrown on a white screen representing the plan of the harbour, the movements of the boats were continuously and distinctly traced during the whole of their course, thus enabling the gunners to keep them under fire the whole time. If these experiments were actually what they are said to have been, and as successful as we are assured, photography may become an important adjunct to the harbour defence.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Rear-Admiral A. H. Markham and Miss Dora Gervers, daughter of Mr. Francis T. Gervers, of Brighton, late of Kimberley, South Africa.

We have waited in vain says the United Service Gazette for an explanation of the remarkable treatment of Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Fox, R.A., which, we consider, left him, as a self-respecting officer, no possible alternative but to resign the position of Commandant of the Military Forces of New Zealand. The Premier of the colony, who is also Defence Minister, seems to have tried to thwart Colonel Fox in every way. In fact, the latter would appear to have been kept in a position of utter and complete uselessness—a mere dummy, powerless to prevent the gross improprieties committed on all sides under Ministerial approval in the force which he had been brought out from home to reorganise and render effective. Instead of that force being consolidated, improved, and rendered effective, he was compelled to look on every day at its growing less efficient and more disorganised as it dwindled away. We cannot wonder at a British officer refusing to continue to work under such anomalous conditions.

Mr. Fred. T. Jane has been exhibiting at his studio at 12A, Edith-terrace, Fulham-road, a series of extremely interesting studies and sketches made during his trips to sea in various types of war vessels during the naval manœuvres. Among the principal of these we may mention "The Children of Nelson," some torpedo-boats of the No. 80 class attack-

ing a battleship, while at a little distance the remaining vessels of the fleet are opening fire, and a beam from the electric search-light is just catching the stern of the boat. "Bagged" is another picture which recalls incidents of last year's manœuvres, for it represents a cruiser torpedoed in a fog. A third should certainly find a resting place at Whale Island, for it is entitled "A Hopeless Attempt"; it shows some torpedo-boats advancing in line, and more coming out from the shadow of the clouds, while the ships in the distance which they had intended to surprise are opening fire. Other pictures show the fleet at steam tactics, in gales, and under varying conditions familiar to seamen, besides a number of sketches in black and white founded on studies made at sea. Mr. Jane revels in a torpedo-boat, and there is probably no professional artist who has had a wider experience at sea of these ticklish craft, and their congeners the torpedo-gunboats of the "Rattlesnake" and "Seagull" class. This year we suppose he will seek glory and sketches in a "Hornet" and a "Daring."

The German Emperor presented Colonel Tomkinson, of the 1st Royal Dragoons, with a gold cigarette-case bearing the Imperial monogram, and Captain McMahon, 2nd Lieut. Prince Francis of Teck with similar souvenirs in silver and steel respectively. His Majesty also conferred upon Prince Francis the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle. The deputation of the 1st Royal Dragoon left Berlin on Thursday,

The command of the Grenadier Guards, which becomes vacant on the 17th prox., when Colonel Trotter completes the five years of his appointment, has been conferred upon Colonel L. J. Oliphant, half-pay, who formerly commanded the 3rd battalion of the regiment. The command of the Grenadier Guards carries with it also the command of the East London Volunteer Brigade of seven battalions, including the City and Town Hamlets corps.

A soldiers' friend has just passed from among us. The death of Miss Daniell will be felt as a personal bereavement by British soldiers of every rank and in every quarter of the globe. That noble lady devoted her life to the advancement of the best interests of the officers and men. Her Soldiers' Home at Aldershot was the first of its kind ever opened at that station, and the branch establishments which she founded in London and in other garrison towns have long been centres of light and usefulness. Miss Daniell was a tender-hearted Christian, whose influence on the soldiers was all of the highest and best. She has not lived in vain for, in spite of discouragement, she set a splendid example, and unnumbered blessings will be called down on her memory.

**MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS**

HEADQUARTERS,  
OTTAWA, 22nd June, 1894.

G. O. 51.

**Examinations in Military Law.**

The following officers have passed the examination in Military Law at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ontario, (52062):—

\*Lieut. and Capt. E. W. Gardiner, R. C. Dragoons; Lieut. and Capt. E. H. T. Heward, R. C. Dragoons.

\*Special mention.

G. O. 52.

**Store Branch.**

By an Order approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 10th April, 1894, the retirement notified in the *Gazette* of the 25th August, 1893, of Honorary Major George L. Doherty, from the position of District Paymaster and Superintendent of Stores in Prince Edward Island, is cancelled, (52012).

G. O. 53.

**Annual Gun Practice,  
Garrison Artillery.**

1. The annual gun practice of Garrison Artillery will be carried out as follows:—

Corps.	Place.	No. of Detachments.	Date.
Montreal Batt.	Isl'nd of Orleans, Quebec.....	6	Aug 28 to 30.
Cobourg Co'y...	do. ....	1	
Quebec and Lewis Companies	do. ....	4	
N. B. Battalion.	Fort Dufferin, St. John.....	5	Date to be notified by Inspector of Artillery.
P. E. I. Batt., Nos. 1 and 2 Companies....	Charlottetown...	2	

2. The strength of each Detachment will consist of 2 Officers and 8 N.C. Officers and Men, all of whom must be drawn from the same Company.

3. The following Units of Garrison Artillery, will carry out Gun Practice in connection with their annual training at York Redoubt, Halifax, under special instructions which will be issued by the Inspector of Artillery:—

Halifax Battalion—Yarmouth, Digby, Mahone Bay and Pictou Companies.

4. Return transport will be issued by the Deputy Adjutant General of Districts to Detachments proceeding to the Island of Orleans.

5. An allowance of 75 cents per diem, for each Officer, N.C. Officer and man attending the competitions at the Island of Orleans, Fort Dufferin and Charlottetown, will be made by the Dominion Artillery Association, to Companies affiliated thereto, for each day necessarily absent from Headquarters, or from work, provided that such days are not included amongst those for which drill pay is claimed.

6. The Assistant Inspector of Artillery, Quebec, will take command of the Camp at the Island of Orleans, and will be responsible for all arrangements in connection therewith for Corps attending this camp.

The Deputy Adjutant General of No. 8 District will make arrangements for the issue of all stores required for practice

at Charlottetown, P.E.I., and St. John, N.B.

6. The Rules for Practice, 1893—A.G.O. Form C. 61) will be adhered to.

7. The following competitions will be held at the Island of Orleans:—

*Firing Competition.*

Three layers selected from each Detachment fire each—

64-pr. R.M.L. Guns.

Common shell, plugged . . . 4

Shrapnell do time fuze . . . 1

40-pr. R.B.L. Guns.

Common shell or solid shot - 3

*Officers Firing Competition.*

64 pr. R.M.L. Guns, open to all combatant Officers present with Detachments, to fire each—

Common shell, plugged . . . 4

Officers to act as Gun Layers, and to fire immediately before their Detachments.

*Officers observing Competition—*

For Combatant Officers present with Detachments making the most accurate average observations of the common shell practice of their Detachments.

Competitions at Fort Dufferin and Charlottetown will be as above detailed— at the former 64-pr. R.M.L. guns only will be used, and at the latter 40 pr. R.B.L. guns. The number of rounds being as detailed for 64-pr. guns.

8. Prizes in connection with the above competitions are offered by the Dominion Artillery Association.

G. O. 54.

**Inspections.**

Having reference to the 57th Battalion specified in General Order 46 of the 8th June, 1894, the inspection by companies will take place on the 4th and 5th July, and of the Battalion on the 6th July proximo.

G. O. 55.

**ACTIVE MILITIA.**

**Promotions, Appointments and Retirements.**

**CAVALRY.**

5TH DRAGOONS, Cookshire, Q.—Surgeon F. A. Hopkins, M.D., has been permitted to resign his appointment.

No. 2 Troop, Sherbrooke.—To be Lieutenant: Rupert Falshaw Morkill, R.S.A. 2nd A, *vice* McNichol, promoted.

8TH "PRINCESS LOUISE'S NEW BRUNSWICK HUSSARS," Rothesay, N.B.—C Troop, Apohaqui.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): James Erven Fraser, gentleman, *vice* Kirk, resigned.

QUEEN'S OWN CANADIAN HUSSARS, Quebec.—To be Major Commanding: Captain and Brevet Major William David Brown, C.C. 1st, *vice* Lieut.-Col. J. Bell Forsyth who retires, retaining rank.

**ARTILLERY.**

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BRIGADE OF GARRISON ARTILLERY, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—No. 2 Company, Charlottetown.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Charles Clifton Richards, gentleman, *vice* Thomas Dover, resigned.

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY OF ARTILLERY, Ottawa, O.—The promotions of Major L. D. C. Bliss and of Captain

WELLAND CANAL FIELD BATTERY OF ARTILLERY, St. Catharines, O.—Capt. W. Wiley has been permitted to retire, retaining rank.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRIGADE GARRISON ARTILLERY, St. John, N.B.—No. 3 Company, St. John.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Robert H. Gordon, R.S.A., 1st A, *vice* Harrison.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Walter Edward Foster, R.S.A. 1st A, *vice* Gordon, promoted.

**INFANTRY.**

5TH BATTALION "ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA," Montreal, Q.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Dickson Cunningham Miller, R.S.I. 1st A.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): William Mountain Andrews, gentleman, *vice* Graham B. Macpherson, who has been permitted to resign his provisional appointment.

Captain James Luther Rankin, R.S.I. 2nd, whose resignation was accepted on 18th May, 1894, has been permitted to retain rank on retirement.

7TH BATTALION "FUSILIERS," London, O.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Payne, R.S.I. 1st, has been permitted to retire from the command of this Battalion.

12TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "YORK RANGERS," Aurora, O.—To be Quartermaster: Captain John Thorburn Symons, from No. 8 Company, *vice* Unitt, transferred to No. 7 Company.

16TH "PRINCE EDWARD BATTALION OF INFANTRY," Picton, O.—No. 4 Company, Picton.—2nd Lieutenant D. W. Yerex has been permitted to resign his provisional appointment.

No. 3 Company, Consec.—To be Captain: Lieutenant C. Robert Ferguson, R.M.I. 2nd A, *vice* Glen, resigned.

26TH HALTON BATTALION "LORNE RIFLES," Milton, O.—No. 5 Company, Burlington.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Alexander Galloway, R.S.I. 2nd A, *vice* Breckon, resigned.

21ST BATTALION "ESSEX FUSILIERS," Windsor, O.—No. 1 Company, Windsor.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Alexander Gow, gentleman, *vice* Green, resigned.

No. 3 Company, Essex.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Henry Eugene Williams, gentleman, *vice* Hugh M. Johnson, who retires.

23RD "BEAUCE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Lambton, Q.—To be Major: Lieutenant Thomas Jacques de Montarville Taschereau, R.S.I. 1st A, from No. 1 Company, 87th Battalion, *vice* Bignell, promoted.

26TH "MIDDLESEX" BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY, London, O.—No. 6 Company, Parkhill.—To be Lieutenant: Philip Lindsay Bishop, R.S.I. 2nd A, *vice* Morgan.

27TH "LAMETON" BATTALION OF INFANTRY "ST. CLAIR BORDERERS," Sarnia, O.—No. 3 Company, Widder.—Captain William Gattis, V.B. 2nd, has been permitted to retire, retaining rank.

No. 6 Company, Watford.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Robert Irwin Towers, gentleman, *vice* Bugar, retired.

30TH "WELLINGTON" BATTALION OF RIFLES, Guelph, O.—No. 8 Company, Palmerston: To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): John Boyd, R.S.I. 2nd B, gentleman, *vice* Johnson, whose resignation has been accepted.

No. 9 Company, Moorfield.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Con-

rad Louis Widerman, gentleman, *vice* Thompson.

G. S. Bowie notified in the General Order of 1st June, 1894, are to date from the 23rd May, 1894.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): H. A. Bliss, gentleman, from No. 4 Troop, 5th Dragoons, Compton, Q.

32ND "BRUCE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Walkerton, O.—No. 3 Company, Lucknow.—The resignation of Captain Benjamin Grant Jefferis, M.S. 2nd, has been accepted.

35TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY "SIMCOE FORESTERS," Barrie, O.—No. 4 Company, Vespra.—To be Captain: Frederick Sneath, R.S.I. 2nd A, *vice* Alison Leadley, who retires, retaining rank.

36TH "PEEL" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Brampton, O.—No. 6 Company, Allison.—To be Lieutenant: William Jno. Graham, Military Certificate No. 102, R.M.C., *vice* Hartley Graham, promoted.

37TH "HALDIMAND" BATTALION OF RIFLES, York, O.—No. 1 Company, York.—To be Lieutenant: William M. Weir, R.S.I. 2nd A, from 18th May, 1894.

No. 6 Company, Dunville.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): B. Miller Haney, gentleman, *vice* Simpson, retired.

No. 7 Company, Caledonia.—The name of the 2nd Lieutenant gazetted to this company in the General Order of the 18th May, is Ashton Cyril Langrill, not Langrice as therein stated.

40TH "NORTHUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Cobourg, O.—No. 6 Company, Grafton.—To be Lieutenant: Robert Percy Rodgers, Graduate R. M. C., *vice* Teney, resigned.

The portion of the General Order of 18th May, relating to No. 1 Company, is hereby cancelled.

43RD "OTTAWA AND CARLETON" BATTALION OF RIFLES, Ottawa, O.—No. 3 Company, Wakefield.—Referring to General Order 28 of 20th April, 1894, Sec.-Lieut. C. F. Fox has been permitted to revert to the retired list of Captains, and Lieutenant William Thewles Lawless to retire, retaining rank.

45TH "WEST DUNHAM" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Bowmanville, O.—No. 1 Company, Bowmanville.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): William D. King, gentleman.

48TH BATTALION HIGHLANDERS, Toronto, O.—2nd Lieutenant George M. Rose, Junior, has been permitted to resign his provisional appointment.

53RD "SHERBROOKE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Sherbrooke, Q.—The name of the Captain appointed on the 21st April, 1894, was Robert John Sperring, not Robert John Spinning as stated in General Order 36 of that date.

56TH "GRENVILLE" BATTALION "LISGAR RIFLES," Prestcott, O. No. 3 Company, Burritt's Rapids.—To be Lieutenant: Daniel Alexander Cameron, R.S.I. 2nd A.

61ST "MONTMAGNY AND L'ISLET" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Montmagny, Q.—To be Surgeon: Assistant Surgeon Joseph G. Paradis, *vice* Fortin, deceased.

To be Adjutant: Captain Joseph P. Landry, R.S.I. 1st A, *vice* Bélanger, left limits.

To be Quartermaster: Diogène Talbot, *vice* Homer Milot, left limits.

No. 2 Company, St. Pierre.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant J. N. Roy, R.S.I. 1st, *vice* Landry, promoted.

63RD "HALIFAX" BATTALION OF RIFLES, Halifax, N.S.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Walter John Forbes, gentleman.

66TH BATTALION "PRINCESS LOUISE'S FUSILIERS, Halifax, N.S.—To be Captain: Lieut. A. P. B. Nagle, R.S.I. 1st A, *vice* Captain C. H. Mackinlay, who has been permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenants John G. Bauld, R.S.I. 1st A, and William M. Doull, R.S.I. 2nd A, *vice* A. Wilmot, resigned, and Nagle, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant: Harry Edward Sawyer, R.S.I. 1st A, gentleman, *vice* Bauld, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Charles James Townshend Stewart, gentleman, *vice* Doull, promoted.

73RD "NORTHUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Chatham, Miramichi, N.B.—No. 3 Company, Doaktown.—To be 2nd Lieutenants (provisionally): Frank Duncan Swim and M. Alonzo Kelly, *vice* William McKnight and Daniel Loggie, who have been permitted to retire.

74TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Sussex, N.B.—No. 2 Company, Moncton.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Charles Thomas Nevins, gentleman.

No. 3 Company, Sussex.—To be Lieutenant: Fred. Morison, R.S.I. 1st B, *vice* Spooner, left limits.

To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): James Murray McIntyre, gentleman, *vice* Morison, promoted.

76TH BATTALION OF RIFLES "VOLTIGEURS DE CHATEAUGUAY," St. Martin, Q.—To be Quartermaster: Lieutenant Francis Paul Laberge, *vice* A. H. Gagnier, resigned.

No. 1 Company, Ste. Philoméne.—To be 2nd Lieutenants (provisionally): Joseph Parent and Francis P. Labrie, gentleman, *vice* Hilare Côté, who is permitted to retire, and F. P. Laberge, appointed Quartermaster.

77TH "WENTWORTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Dundas, O.—No. 5 Company, Stoney Creek.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Joseph Edwin Orr, gentleman, *vice* Lee, retired.

82ND "QUEEN'S COUNTY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Charlottetown, P.E.I.—To be Lieutenant: Ewan Ernest McMillan, R.S.I. 1st, *vice* J. R. Allan, promoted.

86TH "THREE RIVERS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Yamachiche, Q.—To be Major: Lieutenant John Houlston, Graduate R.M.C., gentleman, *vice* Dixon, promoted.

No. 3 Company, Three Rivers.—To be 2nd Lieutenants (provisionally): Jules T. Désilets and Jean-Baptiste M. Barthe, gentleman, *vice* Houlston, promoted, and Methot, resigned.

No. 6 Company, Three Rivers.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): François Marchand, gentleman.

#### BREVET.

Lieutenant Victor A. S. Williams, "Canadian Dragoons," to have the rank of Brevet Captain, from the 10th day of June, 1894.

Captain and Adjutant Edward George Kenny, 66th Battalion, to have the rank of Brevet Major, from the 30th May, 1894.

G. O. 56.

#### Certificates Granted.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
<b>CAVALRY.</b>						
Lieut. D. H. MacMahon, R. Reg. Can. Infantry.	1	S	A	88	73	77
<b>INFANTRY.</b>						
Major A. M. Cosby, 48th Battalion.	1	Sp	A	70	71	70½
Lieut. C. A. H. Maclean, 48th Battalion.	1	S	A	78	77	77½
2nd Lt. J. D. Chipman, 71st Battalion.	2	Sp	A	69	63	63
2nd Lt. J. Watson Vidits, 63rd Battalion.	2	Sp	A	66	65	65
Lieut. A. J. B. Mellish, 82nd Battalion.	2	Sp	A	67	62	64

G. O. 57.

#### RESERVE MILITIA.

##### Province of Quebec.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF VERCHÈRES.

To be Lieutenant Colonel: Major Gustave A. Drolet, *vice* Massue, deceased.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,  
Adjutant General of Militia,  
Canada.

#### A New Flyer.

A fortnight ago the torpedo-boat destroyer *Hornet*, built by Messrs. Yarrow, was proclaimed to be the fastest war-ship afloat. She has now to surrender this appellation to the *Daring*, another destroyer, but built by the rival firm of Messrs. Thornycroft. The *Daring* went out for her trial trip on Saturday on the Thames, and in the best of three spins over the Maplin measured mile she attained against the tide a speed of 29.268 knots. This is the highest rate of steaming that has ever been attained by any vessel, the *Hornet* having made over 28 knots. Both vessels are fitted with water-tube boilers, which contribute in a very important degree to their enormous speed. Considering the great pace at which she cut through the water there was very little vibration on the *Daring*, the absence of which is a material factor in the effective working of such a craft.

At the conclusion of the steam trials on the Maplin the manœuvring capacities of the *Daring* were afterwards displayed, especially the patent apparatus for rapid steering when the vessel is going astern. While this was being done the gun boat *Bullfrog* came near, the mean speed was chalked on the *Daring's* funnels, and the attention of the officers of the gunboat directed to the figures. They were easily perceived. The *Bullfrog* is an old boat, with a steaming capacity of somewhere about ten knots at the outside. The contrast between the two vessels was very marked, and the *Daring* circled round the other boat as the latter was proceeding towards Sheerness again and again. As the *Daring* steamed back to London a cock was chalked on her forward funnel by way of illustrating her success as "cock of the water."





**8th Royal Rifles.**

**Annual Matches.**

The annual matches of the Eighth Royal Rifles association were held at the Engineers' Camp, at St. Joseph, on Monday last, when a good number of competitors took part. The weather was all that riflemen could desire, although the heat was excessive. The matches for prizes in kind had to be postponed to a future date, owing to the storm which passed over Levis about 6 o'clock.

The principal match of the day was for the Walker cup, for which teams were entered from the Staff and Cos. C, D, E and F, and the greatest interest was manifested in this match, which was for a most valuable cup for teams of five competitors, and an individual prize valued at \$25, both presented to the 8th Royal Rifles by Messrs. Hiram Walker & Son (Limited), of Walkerville, Ont.

Following was the result of the day's shooting :

*Nursery Match—400 yards.*

1. Signaler H. Drum, "A" Co 20 points	.....\$4
2. Private J. Stobo, "D" Co 19 "	.....3
3. " C. Bishop, "C" Co. 19 "	.....2
4. " G. Campbell, "C" Co. 18 pts.	.....2

*Walker Match.*

Four teams of five officers and men from the Staff and Companies of the Regiment, and an individual prize valued at \$25 for the highest individual score, ranges 200, 400 and 500 yards, won by "D" Co. The winning team was composed as follows :

Lieut. W. H. Davidson	.....88 points
Sergt. R. J. Davidson	.....84 "
Pvt. McNaughton	.....76 "
Corpl. Swift	.....69 "
Pvt. McKeen	.....67 "

Total .....384 "

The score of "E" Co. in the match was 350 points. Lieut. Davidson won the individual prize with his score of 88 points.

*Regimental Match.*

	Points.	Giltour cup and \$6
1. Lieut. W. S. Champion, "C" Co.	86	5
2. Sergt. R. Norton, "C" Co.	85	4
3. " R. J. Davidson, "D" Co.	85	3
4. " R. Hartley, "E" Co.	84	3
5. " H. Hull, "F" Co.	84	3
6. Assist. Sergt. G. Parke	83	2
7. Pvt. P. McKeene, "D" Co.	83	2
8. Lt. W. Davidson, "D" Co.	82	2
9. Lt. T. W. S. Dunn, "E" Co.	79	1
10. Corpl. A. E. Swift, "D" Co.	77	1
11. Pvt. Fleming, "F" Co.	74	1

*Association Match.*

	Points.	Billingsley cup and \$7
1. Lieut. Davidson	63	6
2. " Champion	62	5
3. Sergt. Hull	60	5
4. Corpl. Swift	58	4
5. Assist. Surg. Parke	57	3
6. Pvt. Pugh	56	3
7. Sergt. Norton	55	2
8. Pte. McNaughton	44	2
9. Sergt. Davidson	44	1
10. " Dewfall	43	1

*Open Match.*

	Points.	\$10
1. Assist. Surgeon Parke	62	8
2. Sergt. J. Goudie	62	6
3. Lieut. Davidson	62	5
4. Lieut. Champion	62	4
5. Gunner W. Pugh, R.C.A.	58	3
6. Sergt. R. J. Davidson	56	3
7. " Hartley	54	2
8. Br. T. Pugh	54	2
9. Sergt. Pugh	54	1
10. " Bridgeford	54	1
11. Corpl. Swift	52	1
12. Cap. Routhier	52	1
13. Mr. A. Douglas	51	1

Grand aggregate of scores in Regimental, Association and open matches for following prizes presented to the regiment by Hon. Atty.-Gen. Casgrain :

	Points.	\$6
1. Lieut. Champion	210	4
2. Lieut. Davidson	207	3
3. Ass. Surg. Parke	202	3
4. Corpl. Swift	188	2

*Extra Series—5 Shots at 500 Yards.*

	Points.
1. Lieut. Davidson	24
2. Sergt. Hartley	24

Sergt. Hull of "F" Co. won a very handsome Webley rifle presented for competition to the members of that company by a gentleman of this city.

**Vancouver vs. Royal Marines**

A rifle match was fired on Saturday afternoon at the Moodyville range between teams from the Royal Marines and the local club. The day turned out a good one for shooting, though a tricky wind was found at 600 yards range. The Vancouver team won the match by 42 points. The following are the scores by order of merit :

ROYAL MARINES.			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds. Tl.
St. Gibson	31	28	28
C. St. Sparrow	26	30	30
C. St. Porter	29	28	29
Gun. Holton	28	32	24
Lt. Collard	30	21	27
Cor. Hodge	24	26	25
Col. Burrows	26	23	20
Bagler Rann	27	16	24
	221	215	195

VANCOUVER TEAM.			
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds. Tl.
J. Duff Stuart	28	34	31
St. Maj. Cornish	28	33	29
H. Brocklesby	27	30	30
R. D. Featherston	25	28	32
Dr. Bell-Irving	28	31	26
H. Forrest	28	33	24
W. F. Kennedy	27	25	24
H. Collins	24	26	22
	215	240	218

—Vancouver News-Advertiser, July 4.

**To be Shot August 21.**

**Ontario Riflemen Hold Their Annual Meeting and Decide on the Annual Match.**

The meeting of the council of the Ontario Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Canadian Military Institute, Lieut.-Col. Jones, one of the vice-presidents, in the chair. There were present : Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G. ; Major Delamere, Q.O.R. ; Major Macdonald, 48th Highlanders ; Lieut. Pringle, R.G. ; Staff-Sergt. Harp, 48th Highlanders ; Major Orchard, 48th Highlanders ; Staff-Sergt. McVittie, R.G. ; Inspector Johnston, Toronto Rifle Association ; Lieut. McNeil, Q.O.R. ; Lieut. Margetts, 13th Battalion ; Capt. Mercer, Q.O.R. ; Capt. Wallace, 36 Battalion ; Lieut.-Col. Graveley, treasurer ; Capt. Mutton, secretary.

Lieut.-Col. John I. Davidson, 48th Highlanders, was unanimously elected president of the association.

The Match Committee reported that arrangements had been made for holding the annual matches on August 21 and following days at the Long Branch rifle ranges. A good programme of prizes had been prepared and the rules and regulations for conducting the shooting had been carefully revised.

The special committee re the revision of the constitution brought in a report which was received and approved of by the council. It will be brought up for confirmation at the annual meeting of members of the association, which takes place

in August next. These are some of the changes : The president and four vice-presidents are to be elected by the annual meeting of members, and the treasurer and secretary are to be elected by the council. The application fee of associations is to be \$10. The council is to consist of the president, the vice-presidents and four elected members for each of the four military districts in Ontario. All presidents of affiliated associations and clubs are to be ex-officio members of the council. No member of the council is to be represented by proxy. The annual business meeting of the association is to be held each year on the first Tuesday in each month. There is also to be a general meeting of members of the association to be held during the matches on the second day of the prize meeting.

Major Orchard, Staff-Sergt. Harp and Staff-Sergt. McVittie were appointed a committee to obtain silver medals of suitable design to be presented to the successful eight competitors from Ontario in London & Merchants' match.

Lieut. Pringle gave notice of motion that he will move that three special medals be given as special aggregate prizes, viz., a bronze medal for the highest aggregate during the first day's shooting, a silver medal for the second day's shooting, and a gold medal for the highest aggregate during the three days' shooting, the long range shooting at 800 yards to be included in the aggregate.

After the meeting Lieut.-Col. Davidson, the newly elected president, entertained the members of the council at the Canadian Military Institute.—*Empire, July 17*

**Major Buchan.**

Reference was made in our last issue to the three officers of the Canadian permanent force now in England undergoing instruction with the Imperial forces, with a view to further qualification in their profession. It has been a wise move on the part of the Canadian authorities to arrange that Canadian officers should have this advantage, and so acquire knowledge and experience that can be obtained in no other way, and, by association, help to keep the Canadian force in touch with their Imperial brethren in arms. Major Buchan is preparing at Aldershot to pass the examinations laid down in Army Order 185 of 1893 for majors before promotion to lieutenant-colonel. He had the honor of riding on the staff of the Duke of Connaught on the divisional field day, when the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, and a distinguished party of officers went down to witness the manoeuvres ; and he also lunched at Government House with them afterwards. He will be presented to the Prince of Wales at the levee at St. James' on Friday next. On completion of his course at Aldershot, Major Buchan will take a course of musketry and machine-gun work at Hythe.—*Canadian Gazette, London.*

**The Bisley Team.**

The following detail of the practice scores made by the team at Cambridge will no doubt be of interest to those who have been watching with interest the meagre cable reports that have come to hand, of their success in the Bisley competitions:—The team arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, the 4th, and took the noon train for Cambridge, reaching there at 6.15 p.m., all in excellent health, and were soon enjoying dinner at the old "Lion" hotel. On Thursday morning practice commenced, firing over the ranges, the weather warm and sun shining bright, very much like our own Canadian weather, the addition of the songs of the larks overhead being much appreciated. An uncertain left rear wind, which varied from seven to nine, and blew in puffs once in a while, made it a matter of calculation, which was not always quite correct, to the disgust of the firer. Very fair shooting was made considering the conditions, and the fact that the men had just come off a sea voyage of a rough character. The targets on the university ranges are set facing east, so the sun during the forenoon shines full on them with dazzling brightness. The majority of riflemen prefer a soft, mild light, such as when a cloud obscures the sun. Firing began at 200 yards, the three ranges being concluded about noon, with the following results;—

Thursday, July 5th, forenoon, light bright, wind left rear, very warm. Ranges 200 yds., 500 yds., 600 yds. Kneeling at 200 yds., prone at 500 yds., any position at 600 yds.

	200.	500.	600.	T'l.
Sergt. Rolston.....	30	33	30	93
Lieut. Thos. Mitchell...	31	29	31	91
Sergt.-Major Cose.....	32	34	25	91
S. S. J. H. Simpson.....	29	34	27	90
Gunner Turnbull.....	29	32	28	89
Corpl. McNaughton....	31	30	28	89
S. S. H. Bertram.....	32	29	27	88
Pte. T. Hayhurst.....	32	24	50	86
Pte. Milligan.....	29	26	30	85
Sergt T. W. Bayle....	28	28	29	85
Lieut. Williamson.....	29	31	24	84
S. S. J. Ogg.....	30	27	26	83
Capt. Moore.....	27	26	28	81
S. Sergt. King.....	29	29	23	81
Pte. Kambery.....	27	26	27	80
S. S. Davidson.....	31	29	20	80
S. S. Mitchell.....	29	28	22	77
Lieut. Curran.....	24	26	27	77
S. S. Bell.....	32	26	19	77
Lieut. Rose.....	31	9	23	23

July 5th, afternoon. Ranges 800 yds. and 900 yds., ten shots at each, very bad haze, wind, left rear.

	800.	900.	T'l.
S. S. Simpson.....	36	44	80
S. S. Davidson.....	38	44	78
Pte. McNaughton.....	40	37	77
Capt. Moore.....	35	39	74
Lieut. T. Mitchell.....	37	34	71
S. S. J. Ogg.....	30	40	70
Lieut. Curran.....	35	34	69
Sergt. Bayles.....	35	30	65
Sergt. Rolston.....	43	19	62
S. M. Case.....	30	31	61
Gunner Turnbull.....	51	30	61
Pte. Milligan.....	32	29	61
Lt. Ross.....	29	31	60
S. S. Mitchell.....	23	35	58
Pte. Kambery.....	14	43	57

S. S. Bell.....	32	25	57
S. S. King.....	39	16	55
Lieut Williamson.....	30	22	32
S. S. Bertram.....	32	20	52
Pte. Hayhurst.....	23	25	48

July 6th, afternoon, bright sun, wind, left rear, warm. Ranges 200 kneeling, 200 standing, 600 any, 7 shots at each.

	Kneel- ing 200.	Stand- ing 200.	600.	T'l.
S. S. Simpson.....	30	28	29	87
S. S. Davidson.....	31	22	33	86
Sergt. Bayles.....	22	25	29	86
S. M. Case.....	28	24	33	85
Lt. T. Mitchell.....	30	27	28	85
Gunner Turnbull.....	28	27	29	84
S. S. Ogg.....	26	29	26	84
S. S. Bertram.....	29	24	30	84
S. S. Bell.....	32	25	24	81
Pte. Milligan.....	27	18	35	80
S. S. King.....	28	26	26	79
Lt. Curran.....	29	25	24	78
Pte. Hayhurst.....	28	23	26	77
Capt. Moore.....	29	23	24	76
Sergt. Rolston.....	32	21	23	76
Pte. McNaughton.....	30	28	18	76
Lt. Ross.....	32	23	19	74
S. S. D. Mitchell.....	30	22	19	71
Lt. Williamson.....	25	24	20	69
Pte. Kambery.....	25	16	17	68

July 6th, afternoon ranges, 800 yds., 900 yds., 10 shots at each, light good, wind left rear:

	800.	900.	T'l.
Pte. Milligan.....	45	45	90
Capt. Moore.....	43	41	84
S. S. Davidson.....	44	40	84
Lt. Curran.....	42	41	83
Lt. T. Mitchell.....	42	40	82
S. S. J. Ogg.....	40	41	81
Lt. Ross.....	41	37	78
Gunner Turnbull.....	40	37	77
Pte. McNaughton.....	37	39	76
S. S. Bertram.....	38	37	75
Sergt. Rolston.....	36	37	73
S. M. Case.....	30	37	69
Pte. Kamberg.....	30	37	67
Lt. Williamson.....	31	35	66
S. S. King.....	30	34	64
S. S. Simpson.....	35	28	63
Sergt. Bayles.....	24	33	57
Pte. Hayhurst.....	10	42	52
S. S. D. Mitchell.....	36	14	50
S. S. Bell.....	29	13	42

July 7th, Saturday forenoon, ranges 800 and 900 yds., ten shots at 800, seven shots at 900, wind very strong and gusty, from the left front, bright light.

	800.	900.	T'l.
S. S. Davidson.....	42	18	60
S. S. Ogg.....	38	20	58
Pte. Hayhurst.....	34	22	56
S. S. Bell.....	35	20	55
Sergt. Bayles.....	37	16	53
S. M. Case.....	28	24	52
Lt. Ross.....	28	24	52
Gunner Turnbull.....	38	13	51
Lt. Curran.....	33	16	49
Sergt Rolston.....	34	14	48
Capt. Moore.....	31	16	47
Lt. T. Mitchell.....	33	12	45
S. S. King.....	27	14	41
S. S. Bertram.....	34	7	41
Corpl. McNaughton.....	21	19	40
S. S. Simpson.....	23	16	39
Lt. Williamson.....	24	15	39
S. S. D. Mitchell.....	17	21	38
Pte. Kamberg.....	31	6	37
Pte. Milligan.....	13	16	29

Afternoon, ranges 200, 500 and 600, seven shots at each, wind left front, gusty, light good:

	200.	500.	600.	T'l.
Gunner Turnbull.....	30	31	34	95
Lt. T. Mitchell.....	31	30	33	95
Capt. Moore.....	27	33	33	93
Pte. Hayhurst.....	31	30	32	93
Sergt. Bayles.....	32	31	28	91

S. S. King.....	30	30	30	90
S. S. Ogg.....	31	29	29	89
S. S. Davidson.....	29	32	27	88
Lt. Ross.....	29	34	24	87
Corpt. McNaughton...	27	28	31	86
S. S. Bell.....	31	25	30	86
S. S. D. Mitchell.....	27	34	24	85
Lt. Curran.....	24	29	30	84
Pte. Rolston.....	30	30	23	83
S. S. Bertram.....	27	26	29	82
Pte. Kamberg.....	29	29	24	82
Lt. Williamson.....	30	29	23	82
S. M. Case.....	27	33	22	82
Pte. Milligan.....	29	30	23	81
S. S. Simpson.....	31	28	18	77

**To The Queen.**

Most Gracious Sovereign who dost rule  
The greatest empire upon earth.  
Whose arms and fleets, now control  
The ancient land of Porus' birth.

Round the world from end to end  
Is heard the martial strain and hum,  
The music of the fife doth blend  
With Scottish pipe and English drum.

The Irish harp takes up the strain,  
The Connaught Rangers uphold the  
throne

On many a field not in vain,  
Their music mingles into one.

The orb of day doth always shine  
On the lands which own thy sway,  
On every country, every clime,  
It goes not down from day to day.

But every turning of the day  
Doth reveal some new domain  
On which the British flag doth play  
With sportive breeze upon the fame.

The millions who acknowledge thee  
As sovereign of their people's weal,  
Although they cannot always see,  
Trusting thee they think no ill

From far-off Afric's burning sand  
To Parry's distant frozen cape,  
From every country, every land,  
Come tokens for thy virtue's sake.

From Egbert, first of English kings,  
To this thy latest reigning day,  
Thy reign has been with outstretched  
wings,  
In lengthened time much more than  
they.

Down through the yawning space of  
time,  
Through the houses of York and Lan-  
caster,

Of all the women of thy line  
Their total years scarce more than  
thine.

One was thy only best beloved,  
Surpassing fair and nobly good,  
Death took him ere he scarce emerged  
Into strong and vigorous manhood.

Accept this book of generous song  
The semi-century of thy reign contains,  
With it a loyalty, strong and long,  
And lasting while the earth remains.

May He keep thy kingdom free  
From civil strife and foreign foe,  
Protected by the inviolate sea,  
The God whom thou dost rightly  
know.

That when it pleaseth him to crown  
Thee with an everlasting wreath,  
The meed of virtues past and done,  
The teachings of thy latest breath.

No kingdom shall be so full of grief,  
No land so filled with mourning lay,  
When tolling bell proclaims thy death,  
Than thy grief-stricken Canada.  
—From Mr. J. Creighton's historical  
uoem "Alexandrina."

## Interesting Field Operation.

### Severe Criticism by the Duke of Cambridge.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, June 19th witnessed some exceedingly interesting and, in certain respects, novel field movements by the troops of the Aldershot division. As a matter of fact, the Duke acted as chief umpire, and he did not appear to be particularly well pleased with some of the things he saw.

The idea governing the fight was that a southern force was pursuing a northern one much inferior in strength. Major-Gen. Gregorie, who had command of the pursuers, had at his disposal two divisions of field artillery, two regiments of cavalry (4th Dragoon Guards and 4th Hussars), two regular brigades of infantry, a volunteer battalion, and the mounted engineers. General Butler commanded the northern or retreating force, which consisted of the Royal Scots, two brigades of Royal Horse and Field Artillery, Mounted Infantry, four battalions of Regular Infantry, and a strong cadet battalion from the Royal Military College. The Commander-in-Chief was accompanied by Sir Redvers Buller, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir R. Gipps, and many other officers of the head-quarter staff, and was met at the station by the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian of Denmark, and all the chief members of the Aldershot staff. The operations were deferred for about an hour, owing to the duke deciding to inspect the whole of the positions.

The battle began in the usual manner, cavalry scouts searching on both sides for the enemy, the Greys, on the northern side, making themselves rather too conspicuous, for which they dearly paid a little later on, when three squadrons were put out of action. The fighting line on Gregorie's side was composed of Utterson's second brigade being in reserve. The troops came into collision about 11.30. Butler's outpost's pluckily held their own for fully an hour, when they were compelled to fall back on the steeplechase course. The work of Gregorie's field artillery on the rough ground was remarkably smart, the dash with which they went earning the commendation of the Duke's staff.

A remarkably clever bit of work came off just under the eyes of the Duke, when the 4th Dragoon Guards, and the 4th Hussars crossed the Long Valley, and, by a brilliant uphill charge, and a clever flank movement on the right of Cocked hat Wood, completely surrounded the Royal Horse Artillery, a circumstance specially referred to by the Commander-in-Chief later on at the conference, when an umpire-in-chief, he received the reports. The Duke complained in no measured terms of the immobility of an arm which should have been the first to shew how quickly it could get out of danger, and in turn assume the offensive. "I like," he said, "to see a man caught in a trap, and I am better pleased when I see him get cleverly out of it; but I hate to see a man do

nothing. Better die fighting or give him the slip than be taken without an effort." The Duke went so far as to add that some of the work he had seen that day was 'quite idiotic.' On the other hand, he considered the generals on both sides skilfully conducted the operations.

Throughout the day, a bearer company and a field hospital was attached to each force, and the system of casualties being adopted, the operations were rendered very realistic, a prettier battlefield scene at Aldershot having been rarely witnessed.

## The Oldest Survivor of the Grande Armee.

Nowadays the claims of bona fide centenarians are so fully acknowledged that it is only occasionally that a special "record" is worth chronicling. Such a case is assuredly that of Lieut. Nikola Andrejevitch Sawin, now living at Saratoff in Russia, who is stated to have been born on April 17, 1768, and who is consequently in his 127th year. Lt. Sawin, or, more correctly, Savin, for he is a Frenchman, was born in Paris, his father, André Savin, being then colonel of the French Guards under Louis XV. When a youth, Nicholas was sent to the Jesuits' College at Tours, and after the execution of his father enlisted in Bonaparte's Army in 1798. In the same year he embarked with his regiment, the 2nd Hussars, at Toulon for Egypt, whence he returned to France in 1801. He subsequently fought at Austerlitz and Jena, and was nominated Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1809, after being severely wounded at Saragossa. Taken prisoner by the Spanish, he was sent to Seville, where he, with a dozen other compatriots, was imprisoned in a building which had formerly been used as a prison by the Inquisition. Here he and his companions luckily found some old instruments of torture, by the aid of which they were able to construct a mine and to make their escape, only, however, to become a prey to the most fearful hardships and hunger in a long month's wandering in the Sierra, where aight of his companions succumbed to their dreadful privations, and only three others with himself succeeded in eventually rejoining the French Army. In 1812 he served under Ney in the disastrous Russian campaign at the defeat of Krasnoi, he had several horses shot under him, and arrived some days later with a few hundred others almost without arms and nearly dead with cold and hunger before the Berenisa. The following is the graphic description he furnishes of the passage of the river: "Before crossing over, the Marshall—Ney—ordered me to look after the waggons containing the treasure, which consisted of some four million francs in gold. The Marshal ordered these waggons to cross by the bridge destined for the passage of the Artillery and baggage, and in spite of my objections on the danger of such a proceeding, he refused to cancel the order, and I was therefore forced to y. My turn for passing was among

the last, with rear guard under Marshal Victor. All the commanding officers and Marshals were already on the other side, so that when it came there was no longer any semblance of order, no one obeyed orders. The Artillery began to cross over at the same time as we did. Suddenly the Cossac lances were seen, and the tumultuous clamour became terrible.

"Scarcely had our waggons reached the middle of the bridge than the bridge, yielding to the weight of the guns and ammunition waggons, broke down. In a moment men, guns, waggons, and caissons were struggling in a confused mass in the river. Having been thrown from my horse, I made superhuman efforts to avoid being crushed to pieces. The crowd prevented my advancing, and I was forced backwards; a few moments afterwards we were surrounded by Cossacks, and should have been unable to defend ourselves for any time if it had not been for the intervention of a Russian general, who kept off the Cossacks and proposed that we should surrender. This general was Count Platoff, to whom many of us, including myself, are indebted for having escaped with our lives."

Lieut. Savin was at first sent a prisoner to Jaroslav, and later on to Saratof, where up to his hundredth year he gained a scanty subsistence by teaching French. At present he and his daughter, an octogenarian, are living in very straitened circumstances in a modest cottage in the suburbs of Saratof.

## General Wolfe's Sword.

A Precious Historical Relic—For Sale in England—Who Will Buy It?

Mr. Henry J. Morgan, of Ottawa, has been informed by Messrs. Southby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 13 Wellington street, Strand, London, England, that the sword carried by General Wolfe at the taking of Quebec is to be sold at auction. One of the owners of this interesting weapon was a citizen of Ottawa, the late Mr. Stewart Derbyshire, for many years Queen's Printer, and who had previously represented Bytown in the Legislative Assembly of Canada, Mr. Derbyshire gave it to Major Dunn, afterwards lieutenant-colonel, of the 100th Regiment, on his departure from Canada in 1858. Colonel Dunn who was a Canadian by birth was at Balaklava, and there won the Victoria Cross for being "the bravest of the brave" among the famous six hundred. From him it passed to his brother-in-law, the late Mr. Thurlow Dowling, of the War Office, whose son now offers, for private reasons, to dispose of it.

During the London Exhibition of 1862, we are informed in an article in Good Words, that the sword was displayed in the Canadian department, "where it was examined by thousands with that tender respect which everything connected with the young hero who fell on the Plains of Abraham ought ever to excite." It was surmounted by a scroll, with an imperial crown, having the inscription, "Sword of General Wolfe, who fell at Quebec, 13th September, 1759." In a letter written to Mr. Morgan, Colonel Dowling, the present possessor, relates that the hilt of the sword, which possesses a three cornered blade, is of silver.

## Discipline on the Parade-ground.

IN these days of loose formations there is a great tendency to consider that the stricter forms of discipline are no longer absolutely necessary, even rather that they are a superfluity. We are glad, therefore, to find an officer not only insisting upon their importance, but also giving a well-reasoned argument, treated from a somewhat novel point of view, to prove the uses and effects of discipline.

Every single individual soldier is (Lieut. Stewart Murray, 1st battalion Gordon Highlanders, observes in a recent *brochure*\*) an important item in the pell mell of a modern European battle-field, upon whose conduct at critical moments and the example he sets to his comrades around him, weighty results may depend.

In considering any question where human nature is concerned, it is necessary first to get a clear grasp of the ideal theory on which its reason is based; secondly, to make the necessary allowance for human nature; and thirdly, to lay down the limit beyond which any further deviation from theory becomes detrimental, and which, therefore, must not be over-stepped.

In considering the subject of discipline on the parade-ground we must accordingly begin by stating the ideal theory thereof, so as to get to the bottom of the matter as much as possible.

Discipline aims at producing in every single individual the habit by which his very muscles instinctively obey the word of command. Instinctive obedience may be defined as the habit by which the brain, on receiving a command through the sensory nerve of hearing, instantly, without any consideration or opposition, sends it along the motor nerves to the muscles.

The theoretical bases of instinctive obedience are as follows:—The act of obedience to an order is divided into three periods: (1) The time taken by the nerve impulse traveling along the sensory nerve of hearing to the brain. (2) The central period, or time taken by the brain considering the sensation and deciding what to do. (Thought). (3) The time taken by the nerve impulse traversing the motor nerves from the brain to the muscles.

Of these, (1) and (3) are measurable, while (2) is indefinite. The time taken by (1) and (3) is so small as to be practically of no account, yet to make the theory clear, it is as well to put it down. Nerve impulse travels along the sensory nerves at the rate of 140 feet a second, along the motor nerves at the rate of 110 feet a second. Now the nerve of hearing is about four inches long, so it takes an order, traveling at the rate of 140 feet a second, only  $\cdot 0024$  of a second to arrive at the brain. In a man 5 feet 10 inches high it takes an order, at the rate of 110 feet a second,  $\cdot 054$  of a second to travel from his brain to his feet. Therefore, the total time taken by an order travelling along the sens-

ory and motor nerves to the muscles is  $\cdot 0564$  of a second, or, roughly, one-twentieth of a second. To this, however, must be added the indefinite central period. And here comes in the personal equation. The central period is longer than the other two; even in the instantaneous process of blinking the eye, it takes  $\cdot 0555$  of a second. So the utmost possible rapidity with which an order to march can be carried out by a man 5 feet 10 inches high is:—

Reaction Period.	(1)	$\cdot 0024$ of a second.
	(2)	$\cdot 0555$ of a second.
	(3)	$\cdot 041$ of a second.
	Total	$\cdot 1119$ , or a little more than one-tenth of a second.

Foster, in his book on Physiology, states: "Roughly speaking, reaction periods for auditory nerves may be put at one-sixth of a second." Also: "Practice materially shortens the reaction period, and after long practice the process takes on more of the character of a reflex (involuntary) act, with a corresponding shortening of the interval." For purposes of this theory, however, it is sufficient to take the rough average for the three periods together as one sixth of a second; remembering that by constant practice the central period can be so shortened as to make the act almost instantaneous and involuntary.

When the soldier accordingly carries out an order to march or to turn one-sixth of a second after hearing the word of command, he is carrying it out with the utmost possible rapidity. Until he does so, he has not yet completely acquired the habit of instinctive obedience, as it is manifest that some delay or opposition must be taking place before his brain passes on the order to his muscles. Therefore, in order that the muscles may be perfectly trained in the habit of instinctive obedience, no time should be allowed between the word of command and its execution beyond the one-sixth of a second required for the order to pass from the soldier's ear through his brain to his muscles. Such is the ideal theory of instinctive automatic obedience.

As, however, our material consists of a mass of men differing widely in character and capabilities, we cannot, of course, expect to obtain this instantaneous complete theoretical obedience. Nevertheless, it has been shown by experience that, after making all necessary allowance for the imperfection of our material, we can go very near towards attaining the desired result if the regulations of discipline are thoroughly and consistently carried out. This is the reason that it is laid down in the Infantry Drill that "great precision is to be inculcated;" this is the reason that the greatest possible smartness in the execution of every command is insisted upon by strict discipline. It is insisted on, not because the motion will look better, some appear to think, but because the idea which underlies all smartness in the execution of orders is to train the soldier to that habit of instantaneous instinctive obedience which may prove his salvation in the pell-mell of

battle. Therefore, the greatest possible smartness and strictness at drill is most valuable as education in instinctive obedience, and is the best preparation for victory; on the other hand, slackness in discipline and drill does not educate the soldier's muscles to instinctive obedience, and can accordingly only be a preparation for defeat on a European battle-field.

If the subject be considered from this point of view, the necessity for the greatest possible smartness in the performance of every motion must be apparent to the intelligence of every non-commissioned officer and private soldier. Those who have thus grasped this necessity should explain it to their less intelligent comrades, so that every single individual soldier, without exception, may thoroughly understand it and try to carry it out on all occasions.

The chief muscles which can be thus trained are those of the legs, feet, and arms; or, in other words, the muscles of marching, turning, and handling the rifle. Therefore, in these three particulars, the greatest possible smartness should be insisted on as regards every single individual soldier without exception, always and everywhere. Those soldiers who at first are slow and awkward should be practiced again and again till, in these three muscular movements, they have attained the same level of excellence as the rest of their comrades.

As an example of how the exact and perfect performance of these motions is an exercise in the habit of instinctive muscular obedience, let us take one of them and consider it in its relation to such exercise. Let us take for example the muscular movement in marching. There is, as every soldier knows, a great difference between marching at "Attention" and marching "At Ease." The former is intended partly as an exercise in muscular obedience, partly to train the muscles of the soldier's legs to endure fatigue, and to teach him to take pace of a proper length; while the latter is used when it is desired to get over the ground without fatiguing the marching muscles. Two different muscular movements are therefore used, according as the soldier is marching at "Attention" or "At Ease." When the soldier is marching at "Attention" he is meant to carry out the muscular movement which he has been previously taught by the "Balance Step." On the word "Quick-March," "the left foot is to be carried smartly to the front, the knee being straightened as the foot is carried forward;" it is then to "be placed firmly on the ground, 30 inches distance from heel to heel." This is, undoubtedly, a constrained position; it is not the position in which a man naturally walks; but it is for this very reason that it is an exercise in constant muscular obedience of the legs, and in teaching the muscles to endure fatigue. This is one of the chief reasons that it is ordered in the Infantry Drill. When it is required to march in an easy, unconstrained position, the sol-

dier is allowed to march "At Ease" and to bend his knees.

Therefore, if the constrained attitude of marching at "Attention," keeping the knees straight, as ordered in the "Position in Marching" (Sec. 11), is properly carried but, the muscles of the soldier's leg, besides being developed, are constantly being exercised in instinctive obedience.

A similar analysis of the motions of the muscles of the feet and arms, or, in other words, of the motions of turning and of handling the rifle, will convince every non-commissioned officer and private soldier why it is absolutely necessary that the greatest possible exactness and smartness must be insisted on in the performance of these motions, regarded as exercises in instinctive instantaneous obedience of the muscles to an order received by the brain and thence passed on to the muscles.

Every soldier must further understand that the reason of this strict discipline on the parade-ground, this instruction in the habit of instantaneous instinctive obedience to the word of command, is, not merely that the close-order drill may present a smart appearance, but that its object is to carry him victoriously through the utmost stress of modern battle; and that by this means only can he hope to fight successfully in that most difficult position of all, as part of a new unit hastily formed under a strange leader out of that mixture of old units which constitutes the pell-mell of a modern battle-field. In such a pell-mell his salvation will depend upon his discipline, upon his habit of instinctive obedience. That he may emerge victorious from such a desperate struggle, this is the object of his close-order drill on the parade-ground.

### Failure of a Large Armor Plate.

An armor test of a Carnegie nickel-steel Harveyized plate, seventeen inches thick, took place at the Indian Head proving grounds on the Potomac near Washington, July 12, and like the eighteen inch Bethlehem plate tested May 19, ended in the failure of the plate. The same gun—the inch rifle—was used in both cases. The plate was secured to a 44 inch oak backing, heavily braced. The distance of the gun from the target represented a range of about 1,200 yards. The Carpenter projectile weighed 800 pounds and was propelled by 260 pounds of brown prismatic powder; the muzzle velocity was 1410 feet per second. The first projectile fired penetrated 13½ inches and then bounded back 50 feet. In the second Wheeler Sterling shot the velocity was increased to 1858 feet per second and the striking energy was advanced to 20,370 foot tons. The havoc wrought was terrible; the shot crashed through the plate and backing, deflected up, and landed 300 feet away. The head of the shot was somewhat injured, but the body of it was intact. The result was a great surprise to all concerned,

especially to the makers, who had used all possible care in its fabrication the plate being left in the Harvey furnace for twenty-eight days. Upon this test depended the acceptance of 287 tons of armor for the battleship Oregon, worth \$246,000. The loss to the company for the plate, even if the armor is finally accepted, will be \$20,000.

The Secretary of the Navy ordered another test the next day, using the same shells as were used in the June test of a Bethlehem plate. The Carpenter projectile penetrated the plate and struck fast in it; the plate was cracked. The Navy Department will conduct exhaustive tests on Harveyized armor before accepting more plates.—*Scientific American.*

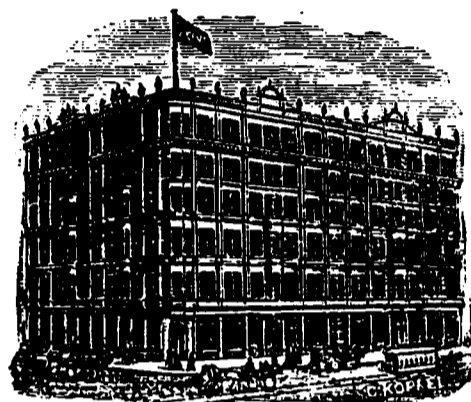
### Wonderful Speed of a New Torpedo Boat.

The Havock and the Hornet proved themselves able to do—one a little over 27 knots, the other a little over 28; but the Daring, built by Messrs. Thornycroft, of Chiswick, beat all records at her trial on the Maylin Sands measured mile, June 23, and attained the unexampled speed of more than 29¼ knots. The run was made against the tide, moreover, and the Daring all the time was blowing off steam hard as though she might, if it had been thought necessary to press her powers to the uttermost, have put on certainly another half knot to her top speed. Having, however, as it was, beaten all records so triumphantly, Mr. Thornycroft preferred for the occasion to let well alone and rest on his laurels. There was no possible doubt about the performance, for it was independently checked point by point by admiralty inspectors sent out in the Daring to report officially on the run, as well as by the special recording instruments set up on board, and by a number of experts, including Sir Frederick Bramwell, who watched the behavior of the Daring, chronograph in hand, with the closest interest. The exact figures for the record breaking run were—from sea mark to sea mark, constituting the Admiralty measured mile—time, 23 minutes; speed, 29.268 knots; revolutions of propellers, 395.

There were three high speed trial runs on the measured mile in all, after a series of progressive trials to time the mile at various revolutions of the propellers. The Daring, by the way, is a twin screw vessel. The records of the first two high speed trial runs were: No. 1. Against the tide—time, 27.6 minutes; speed, 28.214 knots; revolutions, 373. No. 2. With the tide—time, 26 minutes; speed, 28.571 knots; revolutions, 385. The final and record-breaking run 29¼ knots, or 33½ miles per hour, was made against the tide, with a slight sea, and against a strong breeze. In spite of the tremendous pace, the vibration of the little vessel, as she literally tore ahead through the water, was practically insignificant, and the Daring could have fought her guns

throughout without inconvenience to steadiness and accuracy of aim.

The Daring's trial trips were carried out under the personal supervision of Mr. John Thornycroft, Jr., and Mr. S. Barnaby, and among those present on board to witness the day's work were Sir Frederick Bramwell, Mr. H. O. Arnold Forster, M. P., Professor Crookes, F.R.S., Professor Vernon Boys, Mr. J. T. Thornycroft, Sr., who himself designed the Daring, and Mr. John Donaldson. The brilliant result of the day's performances proved, it was announced, more successful than even the builders of the ships had quite expected, and surprised them not much less than it astonished every one else who had the good fortune to be on board the Daring.



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