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**ROYAL REGIMENT CANADIAN INFANTRY.**

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## PENSIONS.

Parliament in all probability will be in Session before our next number makes its appearance, and it will doubtless have something in store, which will be of interest to the Permanent force of Canada. For several sessions the question of granting pensions to the regular military force of the Dominion has been brought forward by its friends, and found many advocates. Its chief promoter has been Lieut.-Col. Prior, commanding the British Columbia Brigade of Garrison Artillery, to whom the Force owes a deep debt of gratitude. When last May this gentleman most eloquently pleaded our cause, the matter was not pressed, as the Minister of Militia promised that during the interim he would look seriously into the matter. We trust that he has done so, and that the result has shown him not only the fairness of the demand, but the absolute necessity which exists for Canada to establish a scale of pensions for her soldiers. If she expects to retain within the ranks of her permanent Militia the best class of men, this can only be done by granting them a pension—after they have had a long period of service. The pay of a soldier, officer or private, either in the British or Canadian service, is exceedingly small. In the former, his pay increases by length of service, and after 12 years he can retire on a pension which at all events will enable him to live. In the latter, after four years service an increase of 50 cents a day is given to an officer, none to a private, but there is no further increase, no matter how long he may continue in the service. It is well known to be a fact that at the present moment we have officers in the Permanent force of Canada who have served their country, and risked their lives in its defence, who, if compelled to retire now,

would almost be without the means of support. Again, we have in the force non-commissioned officers who have been in it since its formation, and who are most valuable men in their particular department. These men, we know, have more than once been about to give up the service, as there seemed to be no future in store for them, but have been induced to remain, because they were informed that there was every prospect of Parliament granting pensions to the Permanent force. We all know how difficult it is to retain men in all the branches of our Military service. There has so far been little opportunity of their seeing even the various parts of our own Dominion, for the Force since its formation has been almost constantly kept at the same stations. Some of these, at all events, have no enduring attraction to the man who is possessed of those instincts which are presumed to be inherent in a soldier. With the Imperial soldier it is different, for in addition to the knowledge of a pension being in store for him—if he remains long enough in the service—he likewise knows that before that period arrives, he will have seen a considerable part of the world.

The Major General Commanding has drawn attention to the short time which the Canadian soldier serves his country, and the reason we have already given. As a matter of fact, it is becoming a little difficult to keep the Permanent force up to its strength, which is only a little over one thousand men. When we think that nearly forty years ago, the two weak provinces, Canada East and Canada West, which then formed Canada, presented to the British Government the 100th Regiment, about 900 strong, this difficulty must seem strange. But the reason is obvious, and we have already mentioned it. Indeed, as a matter of fact, the writer believes that to-day it would be much easier to recruit for the Imperial Service than for our own. Moreover, granting a pension to our soldiers would be in reality an economical measure. The number of desertions which take place yearly is very large, and it is this fact which explains the short term of the Canadian soldier's service. The men who desert in the majority of instances take with them much of their kit and their uniform, the value of which often amounts to nearly \$30. While we do not think that the certainty of a pension would stop all desertions, we believe it would very materially lessen their number,—sufficiently, at all events, not only to save a considerable sum of money to the Government, but to keep the best men in the force. Those who should know say such has been the effect of the pensions to the Northwest Mounted Police, and we believe the same result would follow similar treatment of the Permanent Militia Force of Canada.

## FIELD ARTILLERY WORK.

BY LIEUT.-COL. J. F. WILSON, R.C.A.

(Read before the Montreal Military Institute, 3rd March, 1894.)

Before reading my paper to-night on "Field Artillery in the Field," I would wish to mention that it must of necessity be more or less of a compilation taken from different authors and authorities. A Canadian gunner, educated in this country, is hardly in a position to see the efficient handling of field artillery so as to be able to form opinions of his own, especially where the practical handling of this particular arm of the service is confined to a very small sphere. Therefore I hope I may be exonerated from any charge of plagiarism, if several of the theories and remarks laid down in this paper may appear familiar to some of my audience. Another point I would wish to mention is this: It will be seen in the course of the lecture that I have not alluded in any way to the ammunition column, which, of course, accompanies all artillery corps in the field. The reasons are obvious. The time for the reading of this paper is limited, and the subject itself of such large proportions, that I must, perforce, curtail it in order to keep within the bounds of what may be more or less interesting, without fear of diverting into boredom. But above all, Lieut.-Col. Montizambert last year read a most interesting paper "On the Supply of Ammunition in the Field," before the garrison at Quebec, and as I believe that paper is within the easy reach of anyone wishing to read it, there is no object in my repeating here the principles therein laid down.

One of the first principles of the employment of modern artillery in the field is that care should be taken to have a superior number of guns to those of the enemy, ready to bring into immediate action. To attain this object, care must be taken that guns are placed as near to the front of the column in marching as is possible. It is also very essential that artillery should be used in masses of the greatest strength possible, and brought up at the commencement of an engagement irrespective of the development of the other arms. Of course, should it be found necessary to advance artillery without escort, care must be taken that the front and flanks are clear of the enemy.

It is not advisable for small or detached bodies of artillery to push forward, in the early part of an action, into isolated positions as such movements might interfere with the general's plans of action. In order to produce the fullest effect possible, the fire of artillery must be concentrated, and in order that this concentration of fire may be best directed, the batteries must be sufficiently concentrated to be

worked by one commander. A brigade division of artillery in action should never be broken up, except by order of the general commanding the troops, and then only for some special and temporary reason. Batteries advancing in brigade should take great care to keep to their brigade formation, and open fire in brigade, as batteries opening fire in succession are likely to be overwhelmed in succession. Therefore, as a simultaneous advance is advisable, the opening of fire simultaneously is essential. It is also very important to observe the proper intervals when advancing in brigade, in line under fire, the full intervals between batteries being essential, in order to facilitate observation of fire. Field artillery is really only effective when in action; therefore, frequent changes of position when in action are deemed inadvisable, as they lead to loss of time and consequently effect. Artillery advancing under effective fire should do so at the most rapid pace the ground will admit of. On the other hand, in retiring under fire, they should not move faster than a walk. Artillery in action must never retire except by the order of the officer commanding the force to which they belong. The fire of artillery may become slow from losses, but that can never justify abandonment of a position. To such an extent is this considered essential that it is a recognized fact that although a battery may have been obliged to cease fire, having run out of ammunition, still it must remain in action, even though under fire, till more ammunition has been brought up to it; and the reason of this is obvious, for were such a large unit as a battery, or indeed even one gun, seen to be retiring, it would tend to have a demoralizing effect on our friends and the contrary effect on our foes.

Great care must be taken when firing over the heads of friendly troops. At any distance under 1,500 yards on level ground it would be dangerous; at longer ranges on level ground friendly troops would be safe at a distance of 600 yards from either the guns or from the objective, so far as the artillery fire is concerned. As artillery is seldom of use after dark, they should, as a rule, be withdrawn from the front line after dark.

Artillery has to commence and carry on the action at long ranges, doing its destructive work before the action of the other arms is possible. In the attack it covers the deployment of the advance guards, and aids them in pushing in the advanced posts of the enemy. If on the defensive, it checks the deployment of the enemy, thus compelling him to form up in order of battle at a distance, and, consequently, delays his advance. In addition to commencing the fight, it has also to maintain the fight—to keep down the fire of the

enemy's artillery and infantry. The artillery by its fire must search the enemy's position. The approaches and ravines, woods and cover of all kinds, whether real or artificial, have to be successively dealt with by the searching fire of the artillery. When a force awaits attack in position, its guns have to keep down the fire of the hostile artillery, and delay, as long as possible, the forward movement of infantry. Brackenbury says that artillery is the arm that deteriorates the least during the combat, and is the one that can most effectively be kept in hand by the general in command. Guns can with rapidity be transferred from one point to another, and by means of their manœuvring power can most effectively aid in the limited changes practicable on the field of battle. Again, it is the duty of the artillery to co-operate with the other arms in dealing the final blow at the enemy, following up his retreat, and also in the case of defeat covering the retirement of their own side. Prince Kraft lays down the following fundamental duties of artillery in the field: To commence the action; to lengthen out the fight; to prepare the decision; to draw off the enemy's artillery fire from the rest of the troops; to pursue the beaten enemy; and, finally, to form a rallying point for the other troops.

The proportion of guns to the other arms, as laid down in the latest Artillery Manual, for an army corps is five batteries of horse artillery and thirteen batteries of field artillery, or 108 guns all told. In view of the increased tactical efficiency of modern artillery, it would appear as if one could not have too many guns, but it must be borne in mind that artillery can of itself do little without the aid of the other arms. In considering the proportion of guns, care must be taken in considering the available space for the guns to occupy. It is a notable fact that during the Franco-German war, the Germans had great difficulty in finding sufficient room for their guns from the tendency they had to always push their artillery into the front line at the outset. At the battles of Spicheren and Woerth, the German artillery occupied a space equal to one-third of the whole line in the front attack, while towards the close of the battle of Gravelotte the guns occupied two-fifths of the line.

In the Franco-German war the Germans had a percentage of 3.7 guns per thousand men. Of course, they could not use this large percentage; but it must be borne in mind that during the war of 1870-71 the Germans acted entirely on the offensive. In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, the Russians, also acting on the offensive, had a percentage of 3.9 guns per thousand men, while the Turks only had a percentage of 2.2 per thousand. In proportioning the num-

ber of guns to an advance guard, it may be assumed that a division has one battery attached to the advance guard, while an army corps has generally two batteries, and sometimes as many as three batteries. The increased importance of artillery in the field will be shown when it is remembered that in Napoleon I's battles the advance guard, no matter of what strength, seldom had more than 2 guns with it, and their duties appear to have been simply to open fire when the enemy was found in force, so as to warn the army, although the percentage of guns to men in his army was considered by Napoleon to be about 4 guns per 1,000 men.

To give a slight idea of the number of guns employed in single engagements during the Franco-German war, it might be of interest to mention the battle of Weissenburg, fought on the 4th August, 1870, when 66 guns were in action. During the battle of Woerth, 6th August, 1870, 108 were in action at one time, and ready to be increased to 200. At the battle of Gravelotte, fought on the 18th August, 1870, by one o'clock in the afternoon 138 guns had been in action, although one battery had been completely annihilated. Still more batteries were sent forward, till 70 batteries, or 420 guns, had been in action, before the infantry were sent forward to decisive attack. At the battle of Koniggratz, in the Austro-Prussian campaign of 1866, the Prussians had only 32 guns in action. Their later war shows their thorough appreciation of artillery in the field.

The acknowledged percentage of guns per 1,000 men is from 3 to 4 in the British army, and the modern tendency seems to increase the numbers to the maximum. It has always been admitted that inferiority in other arms can be compensated for by an increase in the number of guns. Brackenbury says that in small forces there is scarcely a limit to the number of guns that can with advantage be brought into the field, as there will be plenty of room. During some of the minor engagements of the war of 1870, as many as 10 guns per 1,000 men were engaged at the same time with effect.

Before moving into position to advance for action, a short halt will be necessary in order to collect the batteries and for a general advance. The officer commanding the artillery should seize on this opportunity to gallop ahead and reconnoitre the position he proposes to take up. The formation that should be adopted by the assembled batteries, preparatory to advancing, should either be in brigade division, quarter column, full interval, if the country is open and ground favorable, or in line of battery columns if the country is intersected or ground bad. Wagons will conform to

the movements of their own batterie: at a distance of between 400 to 800 yards. If the nature of the ground is such, the advance may be continued in column formation, giving sufficient time to form into line at full interval, and become steadied in their new formation, before the final advance, preparatory to coming into action, which must be done at an increased pace. Should necessity arise to take up a position with cover on either side, care must be taken to have the cover searched before forming up and opening fire.

Before selecting his position, or if compelled to accept a certain position, the officer commanding the artillery should make sure of certain requirements, so far as is practicable. A good position should afford a clear, open range to the front and flank. The fire of guns should cover not only the country generally, but also every road and line of approach that the enemy might use. The experiments at Okehampton in 1875 proved that 4,000 yards was an effective range, even with the field guns then in use. Now it might be even longer. Of course, in the principles laid down in this paper, I am speaking of the field artillery as it exists to-day in the British army, which to all intents and purposes are applicable to the Canadian artillery, with the exception, it may be, of the extreme range of our field guns, which is estimated at about 3,500 yards. It must be borne in mind, though, that the effect of shell, even with a powerful telescope, can hardly be observed at a range exceeding 3,000 yards, and that to fire without knowing the effect of your fire, entails a useless expenditure of ammunition.

Many opinions have been expressed, by eminent artillerists, as to the best method of handling artillery in the field. Gen. Williams, D.A.G., R.A., says on this subject:

“ Let us improve our brigade drill. There is tactical advantage  
“ to be gained by the drill ; the men like it ; it is invaluable as a means  
“ to discipline. Let us throw away our patched idea of moving in-  
“ dependently and simultaneously. Let us rather make ability to  
“ manœuvre an indispensable qualification to command. Artillery is  
“ the most difficult arm to manœuvre, but a commanding officer  
“ should be able to clear his front, get into the proper place, and get  
“ the proper direction in quarter column at a trot, and then form  
“ line to the front and gallop his line into action.”

In choosing a position, the following points should be observed :

1. Take up the best position to give full effect to the fire of your batteries.
2. So draw up your position that it will be difficult for the enemy to range upon you.

3. And so arrange your guns that, while obtaining the full effect of their fire on the enemy, they are themselves as far as it is practicable, concealed from view of the enemy.

As to the first qualification—see that there is a clear view on the target over the sights. See that there is sufficient space for your whole line of guns, in other words, so as to be able to concentrate your fire. See that your ground is as level as possible to check excessive recoil, also that the line of front is unbroken by obstacles, and also that the ground in front is open and free from cover for the enemy.

As to the second qualification in selecting your position, to prevent the enemy ranging upon you, try and secure ground where the back ground is unfavorable to observation of fire by the enemy; also guard against the proximity of any prominent objects that the enemy could range on. Wet or broken ground in front of your line of fire is advantageous, as being likely to hold the enemy's shell; but it must also be borne in mind that wet or boggy ground will be disadvantageous if it impedes movement.

As to the third qualification—concealment of view from the enemy, use may be made of natural cover, or artificial cover may be thrown up. It may be well here to mention that in selecting positions for ammunition waggons, the service of ammunition is paramount.

The foregoing choice of positions is laid down for artillery of the offensive. For the defensive they vary somewhat. The requirements of a good position for defensive actions are that its length and depth should be suitable to the number available for holding it. Second, the flanks should be able to be easily defended. Third, there should be a commanding view, and fire, of the country over which the enemy has to pass. It should also afford good positions for guns, and cover for reserve, and, above all, the communications throughout should be easy, and ample facility afforded to advance or retreat.

Mistakes will constantly occur in bringing up all the guns of the artillery corps into position, or as many as may be required, and miscalculations as to the available space may happen. All such errors should, as far as practicable, be corrected while in the preliminary position. When changes have to be made in order to correct these errors, care must be taken to expose the units in motion, to as little of the enemy's fire as possible, and to do this the batteries ordered to change their position should limber up and move to the rear, utilizing all cover available before it advances to its correct position.



The rules as to fire discipline are practically the same for all armies, and can only be obtained by careful instruction, and the instruction should be concise in laying down choice of projectile, and should exclude all error and misconceptions in target, aim and range and order of fire. The officer commanding a brigade division of artillery will be responsible for its tactical conduct and concentration or distribution of its fire. If he is convinced that a battery is not obtaining full possible results, he will order the alteration of elevation or fuse. Owing to the difficulty of determining which particular battery, of a number firing, has made a particular shot, it is advisable generally to appoint one battery to find the range, and the other batteries in the brigade may in the meantime be ranging distant objects in the vicinity that it may possibly be of use to have. The rate of fire will generally be determined upon by the officer commanding the artillery. The ranging of individual batteries and the conduct of their fire will be left entirely in the hands of officers commanding batteries. The choice of projectile also will generally be left to battery commanders.

As a general rule, the fire in the preliminary combat, such as artillery would be engaged in, or during the artillery duel, will be slow fire. To fire rapidly during a whole action would be impossible, as the ammunition would not last; but a great moral effect can be produced by rapid fire or a salvo when it is timely. Rapid fire can best be employed when masses of the enemy are moving within effective range, when artillery is in movement or coming into action, when the decisive infantry attack is about to take place, when guns have to act in self-defence at short ranges, and when one echelon of guns has to move forward under cover of those still in action. It would appear a mistake to concentrate the fire of any group of guns on any special mark. In the first instance, the enemy should be cannonaded along his whole line of guns.

The following may be estimated as the comparative effect of fire for artillery and infantry, viz. : Distant to medium range for artillery is from 3,500 to 2,500 yards; medium artillery to long range infantry from 2,500 yards to 1,500 yards; and decisive artillery to decisive infantry from 1,500 to 500 yards.

Advantage should of course be taken of the utmost range of guns to annoy troops passing over a bridge or an obligatory point of passage as far as the eye can reach. At 1,100 yards, artillery can defend itself against infantry; but it would be dangerous to allow them to approach within 800 yards, as the guns run the chance of being

silenced. Artillery which has found its range should make it very difficult for hostile artillery to come into action up to 2,500 yards.

It is pretty generally acknowledged that the massing of guns, and the tremendous effects obtained thereby, was the result of the manner in which the general actions commenced, rather than any pre-conceived tactical ideas in the war of 1870. The concentration of fire of a large group of batteries, together with the effect of strict fire discipline, has never yet been seen, as fire discipline in field artillery, in its thorough acceptance of the word, is more or less of recent date. Moreover, the field guns of to-day are far more powerful than they were in 1870 (except the guns in the Canadian service,) and the destructive effects of the modern shrapnel have yet to be witnessed. Brackenbury says :

“ If it be considered that the present artillery material has never yet been fairly tried in warfare, and that every year increases in some manner its efficiency; that the modern theory of artillery tactics or the mode of using the perfected equipment is of comparatively recent growth, and that the other arms are, from the very nature of their constituents, incapable of much more progress, it may be fairly deduced that the power of the artillery arm will, in the future, be even greater than it has been in the past.”

When the general commanding considers that the enemy's guns are sufficiently subdued to admit of his infantry advancing, he makes known his views to the officers commanding the artillery, and points out the enemy's position, on which he proposes to concentrate his attack. The fire of all the batteries, *except one battery*, is now converged upon the point of attack, and some little time is generally allowed for this concentrated fire to take effect. The remaining battery which has not changed its original range of fire should now be directed to sweep the whole line of the enemy's guns, and thus prevent them from making a new formation to meet the forthcoming attack.

As soon as the general advance of the infantry is ordered, the whole of the guns will turn their fire on the enemy's infantry and neglect for the time the artillery. Support to the infantry in advance must be afforded by the guns. The guns should advance with the infantry if the ground will permit of it, up to the point where the enemy's fire becomes so deadly that it is impossible to bring them into action. The advance of the artillery always has a great moral effect. A bold advance of artillery dispirits the enemy. The noise of the discharge, and the violent explosion of the shells, combine to cause an effect on the nerves of the soldier, wholly incommensurate

with the actual destruction caused. In fact, the limit to which the guns may advance in an attack must depend a great deal on individual circumstance of the particular engagement in which they are in. No doubt, pushing forward the artillery subjects them to considerable loss, but it must be borne in mind that artillery is effective still, with a considerable loss in its personnel. The old idea of never pushing a battery forward and looking upon the loss of a gun as equivalent to the loss of a color should not be encouraged. So also must it be remembered that artillery, once having obtained a good position, and doing effective work, must be kept in that position, even if at the loss of a gun or two, for it is better to lose several guns than lose a battle.

Colonel Brackenbury says :—"Guns should never retire from their original position without the express order of the general in command, but should continue in their place to the last, sacrificing themselves if necessary for the good of the other troops."

In laying down the fundamental principle that artillery should never retire, reference is made to artillery as being a unit, either in an advance guard or an army corps. Should it ever be necessary for an army or advance guard to retreat, of course the artillery will have to retire with the rest of the army, maintaining its effectiveness, however, to the last moment.

A body of troops is forced, under certain circumstances, to retire, sometimes only for a short distance, as in the case of an unsuccessful counter-attack, sometimes altogether, as I said before, in the case of general retreat, when an army is defeated. A retreat, however, may be purely voluntary, as, for instance, that of an advance guard falling back to a main position, or that of an army striving to gain a better strategic position. In all these cases the artillery is able to play an important part. The effect of retiring on the ordinary soldier is more or less demoralizing, and artillery is the only arm which is insensible to mental influence. This insensibility to mental influences is derived, no doubt, from the peculiar nature of the service of the artillery arm.

It being more or less the scientific arm of the service, it follows as a natural consequence that the men cannot enter into all the "ways and means" and "pros and cons" that may be passing through the mind of their commanding officer, in drawing up or changing his line of offence or defence. An artilleryman, like every other good soldier, simply does as he is ordered, without being in a position to reason out in his own mind why such and such orders are given.

The result is all the gunner is responsible for—the tactical and strategical responsibility resting with higher authority. It can seldom or never be practicable for a fraction of a battery or a subdivision to act on their own responsibility, yet it frequently happens that as small a component part as a file of men in the infantry may be called upon and compelled to act on their own judgment and discretion, hence the above reference to insensibility on the part of the artilleryman, to mental influences.

It may be well here to say a few words as to the position and duties of artillery officers in action. The officer commanding the artillery should always be in close attendance on the general officer commanding the army, unless otherwise ordered. He must make sure that he thoroughly understands the plan of campaign; and any changes in the original scheme should be immediately communicated to him. He is more responsible for the tactical situation of the artillery corps than for the technical service of the guns, which latter will be best left to officers commanding batteries. The officer commanding the artillery of an army corps is always on the staff of the general commanding his particular army corps, and will, as a rule, remain with him throughout the action. The officer commanding the artillery of an army corps should make himself acquainted with all the artillery positions and ammunition columns. The ammunition park is directly under his orders.

The officer commanding a brigade division of artillery should, after first attending to the employment of any guns that may be immediately required, accompany the general in his reconnaissance, learning his intentions and receiving his orders. The officer commanding an individual battery should always station himself on a flank—windward, if possible—and be sufficiently close to his battery that he may observe the fire of each gun, and, if necessary, verify the range and fuze, and also be sure that his voice may be heard by each gun detachment.

The captain of a battery is responsible for the supply of ammunition and replacement of all casualties among men and horses.

When a general retreat is ordered, it is the essential duty of the artillery commander to so arrange his command as to gain time for the rest of the retreating army, and also to be able to withdraw himself without serious loss. With this object in view, it is essential that in selecting his position he should do so with the main object of being able to open fire on the enemy at long range, and thus compel the infantry of the enemy to draw up for attack formation at the greatest possible distance.

## NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A STAFF OFFICER.

## A TRIP TO VANCOUVER ISLAND, B.C.

In the Spring of 1878 I received an unexpected telegram from Headquarters, directing me to proceed without delay to Victoria, B.C., there to erect and arm Batteries for the protection of the harbors of Victoria and Esquimalt, and to instruct a Militia Battery of Garrison Artillery, which was about being raised and equipped for the purpose of manning the heavy guns it was intended to be mounted in these defences.

It may be remembered that about this time the public mind was considerably exercised as to the probability of a war with Russia, in which event the very unprotected state of our harbors and coal depots on the Pacific would naturally cause uneasiness, and, as my instructions admitted of no delay, preparations for departure were hurried through, and within eight days from the receipt of the order, my wife and I arrived at San Francisco.

The overland trip *via* the Union and Central Pacific Railways has been so often described and so thoroughly puffed in its numerous guide books, that it is needless to enlarge upon its commonplace incidents, the comparatively slow pace of the train and the comfort of the Pullman cars insures against the slightest fatigue or even discomfort; but after leaving Omaha, the dining car was taken off, and had we not taken the precaution to provide ourselves with a substantial luncheon basket, would have fared rather meagerly at the wayside stations where an occasional stop was made for refreshments.

With the exception of one afternoon when the road passes through the beautiful canyons of the Echo and Weber, with precipitous red cliffs overhanging on one side, and the sparkling Uintah river on the other, an early morning peep of the American River Canyon from the precipitous slope of Cape Horn, round the very verge of which the train creeps like a serpent, and an evening sunset effect over the desolate waters of the Great Salt Lake, there is little in the way of scenery to attract the traveller.

Possibly the most interesting features in the journey to travellers from the East are the great prairies themselves; the eye never

seems to tire of wandering over their apparently boundless expanse ; and when, towards the end of the journey, their sterile, alkali strewn and sandy waste, dotted only with scanty tufts of sage, has earned for them the most appropriate name of the Great American Desert, the scene in its weird desolation possesses a wonderful fascination.

It requires all the assurances of the guide books to make one believe that the Rocky Mountains have actually been surmounted, a few distant peaks seen from about the highest station on the line are the only reminders of that celebrated mountain chain. On our return journey, about the middle of September, at this place, we passed through a heavy snow storm. There were on the train a large party of juvenile Californians who had never seen snow before ; their astonishment and delight knew no bounds, but they were not long in discovering its adaptability for snowballing purposes, and the few minutes we spent at Summit Station were enlivened by a realistic attack on its inhabitants by these youthful desperadoes.

On our arrival at San Francisco it was found that the mail steamer for Victoria had just left ; so as the next direct steamer would not leave for ten days, arrangements had to be made for a more speedy departure. Two routes were open to us : one by land from Sacramento, past the celebrated Mount Shasta to Portland, Oregon, involving a long and fatiguing journey by stage ; the other by steamer direct to Portland, thence by river boat to Kalama, and by rail to Tacoma, on Puget Sound, from which a steamer runs twice a week to Victoria.

We were fortunate in finding a steamer about to leave for Portland, so were spared the fatigues of the overland route ; and after three days rolling on the very mis-named Pacific, arrived opposite the entrance to the Columbia River, whose far-famed Bar shewed itself in an unbroken line of surge across our path. Fortunately the tide was nearly full, and after about an hour's delay we were able to cross, and calling at the fishing settlement of Astoria, proceeded on our way up the river to Portland.

The Columbia is a most beautiful and picturesque river, from one-half to a mile wide, with a gentle current ; it winds through a succession of lovely landscapes, the mountains on either side are covered with luxuriant foliage, while in many places the magnificent growth of evergreen oaks is continued to the water's edge, the trees dipping their massive branches in the stream. The snow-clad peaks of Mounts Hood, Rainer and Adams are nearly always visible in the far distance ; and as we steamed slowly upwards on a

glorious summer evening, threading our way through a maze of fishing boats with their rows of salmon nets, the scene was one not readily to be forgotten.

We arrived at Portland just in time to catch the early morning river boat for Kalama ; so with the exception of what could be seen in a hurried drive over the roughest of pavements, caught but a fleeting glimpse of this young and prosperous city.

Leaving Kalama about noon we arrived at Tacoma in the evening ; this branch of the Northern Pacific Railway passes through dense pine forests,—clearings are few and far between, but when nearing Tacoma, an occasional view of the snow-clad Mount Tacoma, seen through a vista of prairie meadows, presents a picture of remarkable beauty.

Tacoma is a small village charmingly situated at the head of Puget Sound ; and its comfortable hotel seemed a very haven of rest on the quiet Sunday, during which we were obliged to submit to an unavoidable delay on our hitherto hurried journey.

Leaving Tacoma in the evening, we spent most of the night at the wharf at Seattle, and arriving at Victoria on the afternoon of the following day, found the little city in its normal condition of quiet security, with public feeling not in the very least excited about the possible danger of a Russian invasion.

Apropos of the latter, a somewhat amusing incident occurred shortly before our arrival, and when the probability of a declaration of hostilities really appeared somewhat imminent. The story may have appeared before, but it is worth repeating, and I give it as it was told to me.

An accident had happened to the telegraph line from San Francisco, and communication was temporarily suspended, the last message flashed across the wires being that the English fleet were just about to enter the Dardaneiles, and that a declaration of war with Russia was hourly expected.

At this crisis, very early one morning, a large steamer was seen approaching the harbor of Esquimalt, and soon the Russian flag disclosed the fact of her being a man-of-war of that nation.

H.M.S. frigate "Opal" and the gun-boat "Rocket" were then lying at anchor inside the harbor, and suspecting nothing, the "Russian" came quietly alongside and dropped her anchor. It appears that the "Opal" was at this time either receiving or discharging ammunition ; but however that may be, her captain sent a note to the captain of the Russian frigate, requesting him to defer the customary salute, and hastened to Government House to obtain

some information as to the proper course to be pursued, should, as was anticipated, the resumption of telegraphic communication bring with it the news that war had been declared.

The Lieut.-Governor lost no time in summoning his law officers and responsible advisers, and it was currently reported that the question in debate resolved itself into this: should the Russian be allowed a fair start, or should the "Opal" be cleared for action and prepared to sink the intruder should he refuse to haul down his flag?

Meanwhile the gallant Russian, who had just arrived from a long voyage across the Pacific, was naturally anxious for some fresh provisions, and accordingly despatched his first Lieutenant and a party of sailors to obtain the needed supplies in Victoria.

The party arrived, and the supplies were duly ordered, but the suspicions of the officer in command were aroused by the strange behavior of the citizens, who, standing aloof in groups, regarded him and his men with suspicious glances. He does not appear to have been long in discovering how matters stood, nor yet in bringing his party back to Esquimalt, where he found his chief quietly enjoying a cigar and the luxury of a stroll on *terra firma*. His enjoyment was not of long duration, for, coupling his Lieutenant's information with the English captain's request to defer his salute, he rapidly came to the conclusion that the sooner he increased the distance between them the better. His fires were not yet out, so hurrying on board, his anchor was soon weighed and his vessel slowly passed through the narrow exit from the harbor, followed by the maledictions of the unhappy green grocers of Victoria who on this occasion just arrived in time to be too late.

This hasty departure must doubtless have been a considerable relief to the Legislators at Government House, who had their difficulty solved for them; but how it would have eventuated should circumstances have turned out differently, must always be a matter of doubt, and this grave question of international law, custom, or courtesy still remains unsolved.

My own duties soon began, it so happening that the evening of my arrival had been selected for the first muster of the Victoria Garrison Artillery. About thirty very fine young fellows were sworn in, and I was most fortunate in finding amongst these a man who had previously obtained a gunnery school certificate under my command.

We soon arranged for a regular course of evening drills and lectures, and at the termination of my three months' stay at Victoria



I had the satisfaction of leaving a garrison battery very fairly advanced on the road to complete efficiency, and commanded by an officer who has since completed his artillery education with great credit to himself at the Citadel, Quebec.

My first step was naturally to ascertain how many guns were available for defensive purposes, and then to select the most suitable sites for the erection of coast batteries. Placing myself in communication with the District Staff and the Naval authorities, from whom I derived great assistance and much valuable co-operation, we were not long in deciding upon locations from whence at least six to seven of the heaviest guns available could concentrate their fire upon the approaches to the harbors of Victoria and Esquimalt.

The real difficulty of the work now presented itself. My instructions were to use the greatest expedition with the least possible expenditure—the ground had to be accurately surveyed, plans of the batteries decided upon, and working drawings prepared, together with estimates of the probable expenditure, not only for the actual labor for the erection of the batteries, but also for the transport of the guns, carriages, etc., purchase of timber required for construction, and in some cases for the purchase of the land itself. Wages are, or were at that time, very high in British Columbia. I had to pay \$2.00 per diem for ordinary labor, my foreman received \$4.00, and carpenters and blacksmiths were paid in proportion. The ordinary necessaries of life, though somewhat higher in price than in eastern Canada, were not at all in proportion to the above rates, and as a consequence, so far as I could learn, anything like abject poverty was unknown,—I never saw a beggar, nor yet heard a charity sermon preached that summer, and I almost believe that, except for Foreign Missions and Diocesan funds, they are practically unknown.

The first battery I erected was for two 64-pr. R.M.L. guns on the summit of a small promontory about 95 feet above sea level. Across the narrowest part of the neck of land separating it from the mainland were the remains of a large deep ditch, and I subsequently found other excavations in similar positions along the coast line. No tradition appears to exist as to their uses, or original constructors. The one in question must have been originally from ten to twelve feet deep and about sixty yards long; the earth was all thrown outwards, forming a steep high parapet. It appears very probable that they were originally constructed by coast Indians, who may have visited these shores for fishing purposes,

and wished to secure themselves in a sort of defensible work against the land tribes.

We had to make a wide cutting through this ditch and bank, and found some beds of burnt shells, a bone or two which may have been used as needles, and part of the vertebræ of a whale or other large fish, which had evidently been used as a mortar for grinding roots or grain.

Having no assistant, and indeed being unable to find anyone in Victoria who had ever seen a military earthwork, I was obliged to personally superintend every step in their construction.

For the benefit of those who may take an interest in such matters, I may state that the general type of the four batteries constructed approximated as nearly as possible to the most modern coast defences in England, viz., gun emplacements excavated below the surface of the ground, and separated from each other by high earthen traverses about 30 feet thick, so affording complete protection from all but the most direct frontal fire.

The guns, being all naval ones with naval carriages, had to be mounted upon platforms built in the same manner as the decks of a ship, and owing to the necessity for rapid work combined with economy, all the interior revetments of the works had also to be constructed of wood. Fortunately timber of the very best quality was abundant and cheap, and were it not for the dampness of the climate which is fatal to its durability in exposed situations, no better material could be found; as it is, I fear that in a very few years the whole of this work will have to be replaced.\*

What with eight to ten hours a day, with the laborers at the batteries, evening drills with the Volunteers, and plan drawing and estimating at night, the work was severe enough. So after the first battery was so nearly complete that I could estimate its expense very closely, I endeavored to arrange for the erection of the remainder by contract. Judging by straws as to how the wind blows, and as an instance of how fortunes may be acquired by contractors, I may mention the fact that the most respectable and highly recommended contractor whom I approached on this subject tendered for the construction of one battery, identically similar to the one then approaching completion, at a price closely approximating to the estimate which I had made, and which the Government eventually paid for the whole four.

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\*NOTE.—1894. These batteries are now in ruins, and being replaced by more extensive and durable works.

After this experience I preferred to continue the system of day labor under my own supervision.

I was, however, most fortunate in obtaining the services as foreman of laborers of a Mr. Walter Clark, a most intelligent and trustworthy man, and possessed of great fertility of resource. He very soon comprehended the principles of construction, and by his readiness and carefulness very much lightened my subsequent labors.

Some of the incidents connected with the transport and mounting of the heavy guns for some of the batteries were unusual enough to deserve some special mention. Three 7 in. guns of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  tons each had to be brought from the Admiralty wharf to a battery about two miles distant, the road to which passed over a hill with a steep descent and a sharp turn at its foot. A transporting carriage was extemporized from portions of a lumber wagon and trolley, and six good horses had no difficulty in bringing the gun to the top of the hill; here Mr. Clark put into practice a device which I had never before seen, leaving the wheel team in the wagon, the lead teams were taken out and hooked to the rear of the wagon by chains attached to the breeching of their harness. So soon as the gun began its descent they were reined back, and so keeping the carriage under perfect control, the foot of the slope was reached without the slightest difficulty.

The slides, carriages and guns for this work were placed in position in the battery by the simple plan of driving each in succession to the top of the parapet in front of the positions they were to occupy. Long skids were then placed to receive them, and they were slid into position without any further expenditure of labor than that required to work a couple of hydraulic jacks—the latter, indeed, with some handspikes and rope were the only appliances at our disposal, and we were fortunate in not having greater difficulties to encounter.

It was decided to mount the heaviest gun available, an 8 in. R. M. L. of 9 tons, on a small island commanding the entrance to Esquimalt, together with some lighter natures of ordnance to protect the flank approaches.

The island was at the time mainly covered by a dense growth of small sized trees. Forcing my way through these one day whilst engaged in the search for a suitable location for a gun emplacement, I stumbled over what I at first mistook for a hare or rabbit trap, but which on closer examination proved to be a number of small upright sticks enclosing a space of about 3 by 2 feet.

Mr. Clark informed me that it was an old Indian grave, and as it lay directly in the middle of the road which had to be cleared for the passage of the gun, etc., we decided on exhuming the remains and re-interring them in a more secluded position.

The ground was a very dark, friable mould, and within a few inches of the surface we came upon the remains. They were enclosed in what must evidently have been a rude wooden box, and consisted of the bones of a small sized skeleton—the head and knees had been doubled back on the chest, and the whole did not appear to occupy a space of more than 2 by 1 feet.

The skull was of abnormal length—shewing the owner to have been of the Flat Head Tribe—and, whilst the remainder of the bones were the color of dark mahogany, the frontal bone of the skull was a bright vermilion!

This extraordinary circumstance Mr. Clark accounted for by expressing his belief that the pigment used by the Indians for painting their faces on the warpath must have found its way through the skin, and so stained the skull. Possibly some of my scientific readers may hit upon a more plausible reason; meanwhile the fact remains otherwise unexplainable.

The shores of Brothers Island are steep and rocky, so in order to land the guns, etc., large baulks of timber were secured together, floated into position, and arranged at low tide, so as to receive the guns which, brought from the mainland in a barge, were raised from the latter by sheers and lowered on to the baulks. Timber ways were constructed from the baulks to the crest of the bank and the guns hauled up to the latter.

In order to insure against damage to the barge at low water, and also to prevent delay, it became necessary to ascertain exactly the time when it would be high water on a certain date. This apparently simple observation did not prove to be so easy as it seemed. No tide tables existed, and my inquiries amongst seafaring men only elicited the, to me, startling fact that during the summer it was generally high water in the afternoon! For several days I carefully noted the rise and fall, on a tide mark I erected; but its apparent and unaccountable variations set all my calculations at defiance, and I at last was forced to the conclusion that there was really no fixed law, as elsewhere, guiding the rise and fall of the tide, and that, as my Naval friends informed me, it generally was high water in the afternoon!

The sheers were kindly placed for me by the Navy, who also dis-

embarked the guns and stores, and the further operations were accomplished without difficulty.

Just two months after landing at Victoria I had the pleasure, on the occasion of the opening of the local Legislature, of firing a salute of thirteen guns from the most important battery erected, the guns being manned by the Victoria Artillery. One month afterwards we sailed for San Francisco—leaving all the batteries completed and fit for service—and a corps of about forty officers and men well able and willing to take their share in manning these temporary defences.

Our stay in Victoria, though short, was in a social point of view rendered extremely pleasant by the kind hospitality of its citizens, and we left with the hope of returning on some future occasion when we might have more leisure to enjoy the many attractions, social and otherwise, which the charming city of Victoria possesses in such abundance.

UBIQUE.

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#### “AN OLD CARIBOO.”

As an old sportsman, having experience with gun and rifle, at home and abroad, I now look back to the shooting of this old cariboo as “beating the record” of my experience. It came about as follows: An Irish landlord, who had no occasion to resort to Johnston’s Dictionary for the derivation of the word “boycott,” and a young soldier on the eve of departure for one of England’s “little wars,” had heard of my sport with cariboo (*Ranifer cariboo*) in Eastern Canada, and, with me, resolved to “try their hand” in the green woods and on the barrens of the country in mid-winter, with the “sure crops,” in these parts, of deep snow on the ground, and with the thermometer registering zero, or thereabouts, without the southern wind cloudy sky to give promise of a “hunting morning,” and with the heavy snow-shoes as a substitute for the well-trained hunter. Yet not without pleasure of an intense kind, in spite of drawbacks, is this Canadian mid-winter sport, whether the quarry be moose (*Alces Americanus*), cariboo, or Virginian red deer (*Cariacus Virginianus*). It is no small pleasure when, perhaps, arrived at that point of advantage, middle age, you are able to step with the brisk pace of boyhood’s days, for twelve consecutive hours, through country of ever varied picturesqueness, and with expanded chest, to drink in the pure air of heaven the while; or, on return to

camp, to feast on cariboo steak with the appetite of the red man of the forest ; or to sleep the sleep of the weary on the spruce-bough couch, dreaming dreams of happy hunting grounds and of abounding game ; or to rise betimes fresh for the chase, with fresh hope and fresh vigor.

The *modus operandi* of cariboo hunting is well known to lovers of the forest : the selection of hunting grounds, the choice of Indian guides, the quantity and quality of provisions *pro rata* for those proposing a trip in the wilds of Canada, as well as the construction of a wigwam.

The following points should be observed in red Virginian deer hunting, in their relative stages of importance, viz. : (1) knowledge of country, and how to work it ; (2) how to fire ; (3) when to fire. This knowledge will also stand the cariboo hunter in good stead.

Bearing in mind these simple rules, the party of three now in question, with two Indian guides and a cook, settled down in camp, on a mid-winter day, in central New Brunswick. The daily round of duty and pleasure (the duty and pleasure of the chase) was as follows : the landlord and his guide decided to hunt the eastern country, while the young soldier and the veteran of the party were to take that to the west. Alas for man's proposal! the landlord found that the barrens of eastern Canada, with their three feet of snow, differed materially from the snipe bogs of southern Ireland, and *mal de raquettes*, as a result of heavy shoeing set in so as to prevent his leaving camp for several days. We, meanwhile, were having varied sport, adding to our stock of knowledge of "how to do it," not only by experience of cariboo we hit, but by that of those we missed. At last we had a day's interesting shooting. Having, unfortunately, both selected the same cariboo, and having simultaneously hit, we (the young soldier and myself) left him lying dead ; and, after a long chase, we got other shots at the retreating herd, each of us succeeding in killing a cariboo. Night was approaching, and we failed to account for one cariboo ; we took back tracks, and on coming to the spot where we had first found the herd, discovered that our missing cariboo had branched off to the right, while the others had gone to the left. Too late for further action that evening, we returned to camp, and tantalizing indeed it must have been to our poor friend in camp, an ardent sportsman, now "tied by the leg" in an uncomfortable wigwam in the Canadian forest, on hearing our accounts (probably somewhat exaggerated) of sport, such as he would have given much of the arrears of

rent on his Irish estates to have participated in. Besides, there seemed to be no pleasant outlook in his misery.

Suddenly a brilliant idea occurs to a brilliant redskin; "inebby cariboo" (meaning the missing one) "not far off. We haul him (pointing to invalid) on toboggan, and he get a shot." All this came about, curious to state, except as to the hauling in toboggan. Our friend crawled, as fast as his poor feet would admit, to the spot where we left the tracks of the missing cariboo. We followed in solemn procession, anxious that our friend should have some sport, but doubtful whether the horns of this supposed stately stag would occupy a place in the ancestral hall. Not far from camp was the spot we were in search of. We quickly found the tracks, but so unlike the tracks of deer scared from their fresh bed of moss. *Those* are usually marked by a series of bounds, showing that the quarry is prepared for a lengthened chase. *These* showed signs of dragging the hind legs, as in the case of a wounded deer. But we are on fresh tracks. The landlord pulls himself together, thoughts of *mal de raquettes* have fled to the winds, he tightens his belt, sees to rifle and ammunition, as if he had a foeman worthy of his steel in prospect and a tortuous road to travel. Preparations for prolonged stalking are at length completed. The procession moves forward; we, spectators, keep at a respectful distance. We had moved but a few yards, when, on entering a spruce wood, the guide comes to a sudden halt. He rubs his eyes, the redman is evidently puzzled; you could "knock him down with a feather," so unusual is the sight. There, looking at him a few yards distant, is the cariboo standing, and "looking straight to his front," nor did it require skill or energy on the part of the lord of the soil—now equally surprised—to carry out the rule "how to fire" or "when to fire." The stationary quarry is bowled over by an express expanding bullet entering his expansive side.

We soon found, on examination, that the "oldest inhabitant" of these parts had been shot in the person of an antique cariboo, without a leg to stand on, with a sparse crop of hair as grey as that of any fashionable matron of the nineteenth century. Slowly and solemnly we return to camp, and by many a camp fire, on many a winter's evening, we tell the story of shooting the old cariboo.

"BEAVER."

Fredericton, October 12th, 1894.

## THE LAST REDOUBT.

(" WITH MEHEMET ALI.")

Kacelyevo's slope still felt  
 The cannon's bolts and the rifles pelt ;  
 For a last redoubt up the hill remained,  
 By the Russ yet held, by the Turk not gained.

Mehemet Ali stroked his beard ;  
 His lips were clinched and his look was weird ;  
 Round him were ranks of his ragged folk,  
 Their faces blacked with blood and smoke.

"Clear me the Muscovite out !" he cried.  
 Then the name of "Allah !" echoed wide,  
 And the fezzes were waved and the bayonets lowered,  
 And on to the last redoubt they poured.

One fell, and a second quickly stopped  
 The gap that he left when he reeled and dropped ;  
 The second—a third straight filled his place ;  
 The third—and a fourth kept up the race.

Many a fez in the mud was crushed,  
 Many a throat that cheered was hushed,  
 Many a heart that sought the crest  
 Found Allah's arms and a houri's breast.

Over their corpses the living sprang,  
 And the ridge with their musket-rattle rang,  
 Till the faces that lined the last redoubt  
 Could see their faces and hear their shout.

In the redoubt a fair form towered  
 That cheered up the brave and chid the coward ;  
 Brandishing blade with a gallant air,  
 His head erect and his bosom bare.

"Fly ! they are on us !" his men implored :  
 But he waved them on with his waving sword.  
 "It cannot be held ; 'tis no shame to go !"  
 But he stood with his face set hard to the foe.

Then clung they about him, and tugged, and knelt,  
 He drew a pistol from out his belt,



And fired it blank at the first that set  
Foot on the edge of the parapet.

Over that first one toppled ; but on  
Clambered the rest till their bayonets shone,  
As hurriedly fled his men dismayed,  
Not a bayonet's length from the length of his blade.

"Yield!" but aloft his steel he flashed,  
And down on their steel it ringing clashed ;  
Then back he reeled with a bladeless hilt,  
His honor full, but his life-blood spilt.

They lifted him up from the dabbled ground ;  
His limbs were shapely and soft and round  
No down on his lip, on his cheek no shade—  
"Bismillah !" they cried, "'tis an infidel maid !"

Mehemet Ali came and saw  
The riddled breast and the tender jaw.  
"Make her a bier of your arms," he said,  
"And daintily bury this dainty dead !"

"Make her a grave where she stood and fell,  
"Gainst the jackal's scratch and the vulture's smell.  
"Did the Muscovite men like their maidens fight,  
"In their lines we had scarcely supped to-night."

So a deeper trench 'mong the trenches there  
Was dug for the form as brave as fair ;  
And none, till the judgment-trump and shout,  
Shall drive her out of the Last Redoubt.

ALFRED AUSTIN.

### THE ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

1794-1802.

By J. L. HUBERT NEILSON, M.D., Surgeon Major R.C.A.

It is commonly believed that with the birth of "A" and "B" Batteries Royal Canadian Artillery in October, 1871, the Regular force of Canada originated. Such is not the case, however, and many will doubtless for the first time learn that as far back as 1794 a corps, known as the Regiment of Royal Canadian Volunteers, was recruited and officered by Canadians in the old provinces of Upper

and Lower Canada—chiefly in the latter and existed eight years.

The first Battalion (De Longueuil's) was largely officered by French Canadian gentlemen—most of the members of the best known, wealthy and respected families of old French Canada. The Privates were presumably of the same nationality as their officers. The 2nd Battalion appears to have been chiefly composed of men of British origin. The names of most of the officers recall those of the old Glengarry settlement. These strongly marked national characteristics became partly effaced as years wore on, for promotions were made regimentally, and officers were thus frequently transferred from one Battalion to the other.

The 1st Battalion was at first quartered at Quebec. During the summer of 1797, it was under canvas on the heights of Point Levi.

The 2nd Battalion (Macdonell's) spent the two first years of its existence at Montreal, while detachments or perhaps the whole Battalion was stationed for periods at Sorel, St. Johns and Laprairie. In the spring of 1798 the Battalions exchanged garrisons, De Longueuil's being moved to Montreal and Macdonell's to Quebec.

In those days a battalion was composed of ten companies of from thirty to forty files, and in war time fifty files; a Grenadier company was always at the right of the line, and the Light Infantry Company or Skirmishers on the left. The other companies were numbered from one to eight. The R.C.V. Battalion, although each provided with a Grenadier and a Light Company seem to have had but six other companies, the average strength of which was seventy men, giving a total strength, of rank and file, of about six hundred.

The Abbé Bois, in his biographical sketch of Captain Dambourgès \*, page 57, says that when the Regiment was disbanded, in 1802, it had still a strength of 600 men. We presume he refers to the 1st Battalion only. The same authority also states that the motto of the Regiment emblazoned on its colors was "Try us." It was, however, never given the opportunity of being *tried* under fire. Its uniform was scarlet, of the contemporary infantry cut, being "Royal," its facings were doubtless blue; the men wore grey cloth breeches; the officers, white, with long black gaiters buttoned to above the knee. The head dress was a three-cornered hat with black cockade—except the Grenadier Company, which wore the usual tall, conical, highly decorated grenadier cap. The officers

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\*Le colonel D

gès, *Étude historique canadienne*—Svo. pages 58, Qué.

wore a cocked hat crosswise, with the tassels over the shoulders. The Officers' swords were straight, 38 inches long, the blade decorated with blue and gold tracings, the hilt was of ivory and gilt metal; it was supported by a broad buff belt slung over the right shoulder; a crimson silk sash was worn round the waist and knotted to the left; the gorgeret was of gilt metal, it bore the monogram G.R. and royal arms, which also decorated an oval breast-plate on the sword sling. The men were armed with the old flint lock and bayonet.

It seems probable that the Regiment was raised on the suggestion of the Duke of Kent, father of our gracious sovereign, who had served in Canada as Colonel of the 7th Royal Fusiliers from 1791 to January, 1794. He left Canada for the West Indies, spent the year 1794 actively employed, and with great personal distinction, during Sir Charles Grey's brilliant expedition against Martinique and Guadaloupe. In the following summer he came to Halifax—as commander of the Troops in Nova Scotia—where he remained until 1800. His correspondence with the many friends he had made in Canada proves the deep and sustained interest he felt in the Royal Canadian Volunteers. Several of its officers had been his personal friends while in Quebec, and were undoubtedly his nominees for their commissions in the R.C.V., notably Major Louis de Salaberry, and his two sons, the Duchesnays, the De Lanaudières, Dambourges, Hale, \* etc. In this volume, which contains the Royal Duke's numerous private letters to the De Salaberry family, covering a period of about twenty-eight years, the nobleness of his character, his gentleness and manly generosity are admirably portrayed. They give an extremely interesting insight into his private life, his social and family relations with the other members of the royal family; they are at the same time of considerable importance to the historical and military student.

In 1799 strong pressure was brought to bear on the officers of the R.C.V. by the Home and Colonial Military authorities to cause them to consent to be placed on the same footing as other Fencible Corps. As Commander in Chief in North America, the Duke wrote to Major Louis DeSalaberry under date Halifax, N.S., Oct. 22, 1799:—

"His Majesty has thought proper to make it known that he would be pleased if all the Provincial regiments would offer to serve in ALL the American Colonies, in place of being confined to

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\* See The Life of H.R.H. Edward Duke of Kent—illustrated by his correspondence with the De Salaberry family, etc., by Dr. W. J. Anderson, 8vo Ottawa and Toronto, 1870.

“the one whose name they bear. In consequence of accepting this offer, they would be placed on the establishment as the Fencibles are in England and as is the Newfoundland Regiment,—that is to say, the officers would rank through all North America the same as they do at present in their respective provinces, and the Adjutants and Quartermasters would be sure of half pay in case of reduction, and the regiments would be commanded by officers taken from the line who would be proprietors. I believe it is the intention of forming a Brigade of Canadians after the manner of the 60th, of which the Commander in Chief of the Troops in North America would be Colonel, as the Duke of York is of the 60th.

“The proposition has already been made to the Nova Scotian and New Brunswick Regiments, and both have expressed in the most loyal manner their willingness to serve whatever His Majesty may think proper.”

So far we have found nothing to prove that the proposed change met with the approval of the R.C.V. or otherwise; but whether it was favorably viewed or not, the corps was doomed to extinction.

Mr. Douglas Brymner, Dominion archivist, fixes this event as occurring during the months of August and September of 1802. At that time the second Battalion had several detached companies on duty in both the Canadas. Those in Upper Canada were: Kingston, 1 Company; Fort George, 3 Companies; Fort Erie, a detachment of 18, rank and file; Chippewa, a detachment of 18, rank and file; York, 2 Companies. Captain Hector MacKean was in command at Kingston, when the arms and accoutrement were handed in to store on the 22nd of August, 1802. Captain Neil MacLean performed similar duties at York on the 1st of September. All these companies belonged to the 2nd Battalion. The 1st Battalion was then also morcelled in the various garrison towns of Lower Canada; it was disbanded during September, 1802. Three companies were then in Quebec under Captains de la Bruère-Piedmont, Sabrevois de Bleury, and Vassal de Monviel—the other five companies received their “*coup de grâce*” in Three Rivers, Sorel, Montreal and St. Johns.

An imperfect list of the officers of the R.C.V. is to be found in Neilson's Quebec Almanac for 1796.\* The same publication for 1797, contains a fairly complete list; it is as follows:—

\*These important little volumes were issued annually from 1780 to 1842. They contain civil, military, militia, ecclesiastical and professional lists as well as historical sketches, new ordinances and a mass of miscellaneous local information of the highest interest. They are unfortunately very rare.

## ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEER.

## 1ST BATTALION.

*Lieutenant Colonel.*—Baron Joseph de Longueuil.

*Major.*—Louis de Salaberry.

*Captains.*—(8) François Dambourgès, Desaulniers Beaubien, François de la Bruère-Piedmont, Louvigny de Montigny, Pierre Marcoux, C. Sabrevois de Bleury, François Vassal de Monveü, Chevalier J. B. D'Estimauville.

*Lieutenants.*—(10) David Dupré, Pierre Duchouquet, Ant. Juchereau Duchesnay, Joseph de Beaujeu, Charles G. de Lanaudière, Hypolite de Hertel, Pierre Bazin, Henry Hay, Joseph Bouchette, Benjamin Jobert.

*Ensigns.*—(10) J. B. Juchereau Duchesnay, Antoine Petrimouk. Louis de Montizambert, Honoré Baillie, Antoine de Lanaudière, Etienne de LeMorandière, Richard Hay, François Boucher, Robert Anderson, Francis Duval.

*Chaplain.*—Rev'd. Salter Mountain.

*Quarter Master.*—Louis Fromenteau.

*Adjutant.*—Robert Anderson.

*Surgeon.*—James Anderson.

*Surgeon's Mate.*—J. B. L. Menard.

## 2ND BATTALION R.C.V.

*Lieutenant Colonel.*—John McDonell.

*Major.*—Hazelton Spencer.

*Captains.*—(7) Peter Drummond, Hector MacLean, Hugh MacDonell, Neil MacLean, Miles MacDonell, Richard Wilkinson, Alexander McMillan.

*Lieutenants.*—(10) Richard Fargueson, William Fraser, William Crawford, Chichester McDonell, Thomas Frazer, Ronald MacDonell, William Johnson, Angus McDonell, — Taschereau, Pierre Ignace Mailhot.

*Ensigns.*—(7) Pierre de Boucherville, William Deace, Peter Grant, George Ermatinger, Charles Launière, Joseph Boardwine, Robert Woolsey.

*Chaplain.*— —. Duval.

*Adjutant.*—John Crampton.

*Quarter Master.*—Andrew Cameron.

*Surgeon.*—James Davidson.

*Surgeon's Mate.*—Cyrus Anderson.

Paymasters do not appear on the list until 1798, when Louis Genevay is detailed to the 1st Battalion and John Taylor to the 2nd Battalion. In December, 1798, Lieutenant Ferguson of the 2nd Battalion is promoted to his Captaincy in the 1st Battalion, vice Dambourges deceased. Considerable changes are noted this year in the list of ensigns. Through the influence of the Duke of Kent, J. B. Juchereau Duchesnay is transferred to an ensigncy in the 5th Battalion of the 60th Rifles, while the names of Pierre Petrimoulx and Etienne de la Morandière disappear from the list of the 1st Battalion the first on promotion to a lieutenantcy in the 2nd Battalion. They are replaced by Denis Alexander, Maurice Roe de Salaberry, second son of Major Louis de Salaberry, and J. B. Philippe d'Estimauville. James Walker is now Surgeon, vice James Davidson, and Henry Loedel, Surgeon's Mate, vice J. B. L. Ménard deceased. This for the 1st Battalion.

In the 2nd Battalion, Chaussegras de Levy figures on the list of Captains as junior of the rank. Pierre Petrimoulx is promoted to a lieutenantcy from an ensigncy in the 1st Battalion. Stephen McKay, Ferdinand Dame and Joseph Chinique (Chinic) receive their first commissions as ensigns.

If we examine the list of the R. C. V. officers three years later, in 1801, we shall find no changes in the field ranks and few changes among the other ranks. The name of Captain Des Rivières Beaubien is no more to be found; it is replaced by that of W. J. Banbury as junior captain,—he had probably been brought into the Regiment from some other Regular or Fencible corps. Antoine Juchereau has been appointed lieutenant, and François Louis de Salaberry, third son of Major Louis de Salaberry, is ensign. No further changes are made until both Battalions are finally disbanded in August and September, 1802. We find then that two officers are transferred to the civil list—Major Louis de Salaberry as district superintendent of Indians, and Paymaster Louis Genevay as deputy to the Post Master General at Quebec. The two young de Salaberry's, as we shall see, received appointments in the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and Capt. Vassal de Monveil is made Adjut. Gen. of Militia. Judging from the following extract of a letter of the then Prime Minister, the Duke of Portland, to Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Lieutenant Governor, the first Canadian Regulars could not have been favorably reported on to the Home authorities; he writes: "I cannot help expressing to you my surprise, that the establishment of the Canadian Battalion in Lower Canada, the principal object of which was to draw the Canadian gentlemen from their indolent

"and inactive habits, and attach them to the King's service, should have met with no greater success."

Several of the officers of the R. C. V. had either rendered distinguished services previous to their appointments, or rose to distinction after leaving the Corps. We have culled from authentic sources some information concerning the lives of the officers of the old R. C. V. whose deeds are worthy of being recorded.

De Longueuil—Colonel, Joseph Dominique—3rd Baron de Longueuil and Seigneur de Soulanges, was born in 1738. In 1755 he received his first commission from Louis XV, served his King faithfully, and was present at all the principal battles between the English and French in America from that date to 1760. Three years later he elected to remain in Canada, and swore allegiance to King George. He fought on the British side during the War of Independence, was appointed Legislative Councillor in the first Canadian Parliament; Colonel of the 1st Battalion R. C. V. He died in Montreal in 1807. One of his descendants, Mr. M. de Beaujeu, of Montreal, published an interesting sketch of his life in 1892. The biographer of Dambourgès asserts that the R. C. V. Regiment was frequently short of supplies, and that Colonel de Longueuil actually sustained it for a considerable time out of his private means.

Major Louis de Salaberry was the son of Michel de Salaberry, the first of the name who settled in Canada. His mother was of the Juchereau Duchesnay family. He was born in 1752. The father became a British subject after the Conquest, but sent his son to France to be educated. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion in 1775 we find him an officer of Militia at Fort St. John, where he was severely wounded by the explosion of a shell. He was subsequently twice wounded at different times during this war. Like most of his descendants, his physique was magnificent and his strength herculean. At the close of the War of Independence he was granted a pension. He married a Miss Hertel de Rouville. Dr. Anderson says of him in his *Life of the Duke of Kent*:—"He was living happy and respected in the bosom of his family when the Prince arrived in Canada. A warm attachment sprung up between them. The prince was a constant, almost a daily, visitor, showing a strong attachment for and delighting in the society of the children, of whom Mr. de Salaberry had several boys and girls."

The Prince obtained a commission in the 60th Rifles for his son Charles, later the hero of Chateauguay,—then only fifteen years of age. He doubtless nominated the father for his majority in the R. C. V. When the Regiment was disbanded in 1802, Major de

Salaberry's previous pension was continued to him, and he was appointed one of the superintendents for the Indians. In 1810 he was elevated to the Legislative Council. During the war of 1812 the old veteran commanded a Regiment of Militia on the frontier. He died in 1826. His four sons received commissions in the British service: Charles in the 60th Rifles, Maurice Roc and François Louis in the 7th Royal Fusiliers; they both died in India in 1808 and 1809, and the youngest, Edward, godson of the Duke of Kent, graduated from Woolwich into the Royal Engineers; he was soon sent to the Peninsular War, there he lost his life in a most heroic manner, when attempting to blow up one of the gates of Badajoz the 6th of April, 1812.

Captain Dambourgès was born in the south of France in 1741. He came to Canada shortly after the Conquest, and soon became a successful merchant at St. Thomas in Lower Canada. When Quebec was besieged by the Americans under Montgomery in November, 1775, Dambourgès was one of the 1500 regulars, sailors and militia men who successfully held this the only foot-hold which remained to Britain in Canada. Most contemporary writers and Canadian historians mention his heroic conduct on the memorable night of December 31st, when the besiegers under Arnold penetrated on the east side of the city to Sault au Matelot street. Dambourgès was one of the defenders of the barricade which blocked this approach to the Lower Town. A party of Americans occupied a stone building overlooking this barricade, and opened a galling fire on the defenders. Dambourgès seized a ladder, and, followed by three or four Canadians, climbed, unobserved by the enemy, to a gable window; thus taken by surprise from the rear, and believing that Dambourgès had many followers, the Americans threw down their arms, and gave themselves up prisoners to these few men. He behaved in an equally conspicuous manner until the end of the siege. For his gallantry, Sir Guy Carleton gave him a lieutenancy in the 1st Battalion of the 84th Regiment. With this corps he served until the end of the War of Independence in 1783. He was placed on half pay when this Battalion was disbanded the year following. Dambourgès then returned to his commercial pursuits, and became Colonel of a Militia Battalion. In 1791 he was elected to the 1st Parliament of Lower Canada. When the Royal Canadian Volunteers were raised, Lord Dorchester, remembering his past splendid services, offered Dambourgès the captaincy of the Grenadier Company. Although fifty-three years of age, this veteran was still gifted with a magnificent physique and extraordinary energy. He soon



enlisted one hundred and fifty recruits chiefly from St. Thomas and neighboring parishes. Prince Edward honored him with his intimate friendship,—he was one of his favorites; he used to call him "le capitaine balaféré," on account of a deep bayonet wound in the face which he had received during the siege of Quebec. No opportunities of gaining further distinction in the field were offered to him in his new corps. In October, 1798, while stationed in Montreal, he was attacked with pleurisy; he died from its after-effects in the December following. He was given a very imposing military funeral. His body still reposes in a vault under the parish church of Montreal. He deserved well of his king and country, and was an honor to his race. His deeds are to be found in a biographical sketch by the Abbé Bois, published in 1866, now long out of print, but his memory should be perpetuated by a suitable monument or tablet. The Historical Society of Montreal should consider this suggestion, for no loyal Canadian better deserved such a tribute to his memory. He left two daughters only, so that the name has now become extinct in Canada.

Captains Desaulniers, Beaubien, De la Bruère-Piedmont, C. Sabrevois de Bleury, Lauvigny de Montigny bore excellent family names, but we have failed to find anything worth noting after leaving the R. C. V.

Captain François Vassal de Monveil was born in 1758; he was a godson of the celebrated Bougainville; he served with distinction under Burgoyne and St. Leger during the War of Independence. Bibaud asserts that when the R.C.V. was disbanded, Vassal served in some military capacity under the Duke of York in Holland; a few years after he reappeared in Canada, but in rather straightened circumstances, for he navigated for some time a small coast trading vessel as a means of subsistence. Sir James Craig soon relieved him of further embarrassments by appointing him Deputy Adjutant General of Militia. He immediately devoted his energies to the reorganization of the Militia of Lower Canada. The writer of this sketch has in his collection of manuscripts a "Traité sur la Milice" of 85 pages, 4to, written by this energetic officer in Sept., 1810, dedicated to Sir James Craig the then Governor General and Commander in chief. It is replete with highly patriotic sentiments well expressed. At the request of Sir George Prevost, then Commander-in-Chief, he compiled and published a volume of 248 pages 2mo. "Règles et Reglements pour la formation l'exercice et le Mouvement de la Milice du Bas Canada," Quebec, 1812. On Vassal's hands fell the command of the embodied Militia

during the whole of the campaign 1812-1814. He served chiefly on the frontier south of Montreal and on Sir George Prevost's staff; he was present at the siege of Plattsburg. He remained Adjutant General of Militia 20 years longer. His death occurred in 1843, at the age of 85. Bibaud says he was a small dark man, very vivacious in habit, full of wit and repartee, he excelled at impromptu verse, and was a great social favorite.

*(To be continued.)*

V. R. I.

What is the badge you wear, boy,  
The V. R. I. and crown?  
Whose is the flag you swear, boy,  
No man shall e'er pull down?  
Regina Imperatrix!

For whose dear sake in the fight, boy,  
Would you give your last breath?  
Who sets an example bright, boy,  
To follow until death?  
Regina Imperatrix!

Let Victoria the Queen, boy,  
Be Empress of your heart,  
And no foe shall e'er be seen, boys,  
This her empire to part:  
Regina Imperatrix!

X.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN INFANTRY.

The following changes were promulgated at the close of the Levis Camp. All went from camp to their new stations:—

Capt. MacDougall, from No. 2 Coy., Toronto, to No. 3 Coy., St. Johns, Que.

Capt. Cartwright, from No. 1 Coy., London, to No. 2 Coy., Toronto.

Capt. Hemming, from No. 4 Coy., Fredericton, to No. 1 Coy., London.

Capt. Chinic, from No. 3 Coy., St. Johns, Que., to No. 4 Coy., Fredericton.

Lieut. Fiset, from No. 2 Coy., Toronto, to No. 3 Coy., St. Johns, Que.

Lieut. MacMahon, from No. 3 Coy., St. Johns, Que., to No. 2 Coy., Toronto.

Color-Sergt. Copeman, from No. 3 Coy., St. Johns, Que., to No. 1 Coy., London, vice Color-Sergt. Davis promoted,

Sergt. Long, from No. 4 Coy., Fredericton, to No. 3 Coy., St. Johns, Que., on promotion, vice Color-Sergt. Copeman transferred.

Sergt. Wilson, from No. 4 Coy., Fredericton, to No. 3 Coy., St. Johns, Que., vice Sergt. Nauffts transferred.

Sergt. Nauffts, from No. 3 Coy., St. Johns, Que., to No. 4 Coy., Fredericton, vice Sergt. Wilson transferred.

Corp. Magwood, on promotion, from No. 1 Coy., London, to No. 3 Coy., St. Johns, Que., vice Sergt. Moffat reverted.

Lance Corp. Clunie, from No. 2 Coy., Toronto, to No. 3 Coy., St. Johns, Que., vice Lance Corp. Awcock, time expired.

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### LONDON, ONT.

No. 1 Company R. R. C. I. returned from camp at Levis on the 4th October, arriving sharp on time by C. P. R. at 8 p.m. Owing to the band instruments of the 7th Battalion having been taken into store pending the re-organization of that Battalion, there was unfortunately no band to play them home.

Lieutenant Carpenter being about to join the noble army of martyrs, this station will soon be left without an unmarried officer.

Captain Hemming has returned, replacing Captain Cartwright transferred as Adjutant to No. 2 Station, Toronto.

Color Sergeant Copeman from No. 3 Company takes the place of Color Sergeant Davis appointed a drill sergeant. Great improvements have been made in the Barracks during the summer months. The Barrack accommodation has been greatly increased by the removal from the Barracks of the district stores, and the conversion of the space vacated into Barrack and recreation rooms.

A marked improvement in the bugling at this Station has been observed since the return of the Company from Levis.

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### TORONTO.

Sergeant Major A. J. Spackman, late Coldstream Guards, late Sergeant Instructor R.S.I., St. Johns, P.Q., and later Sergeant Major R.S.I., Toronto, who left the Canadian Service on completion of his time, at the latter station, and went home to England, and died, as was currently believed, has turned up in Australia, "worth a good many dead men yet." He has just been discharged, with the rank of Sergeant Major, from the Medical Staff



Surgeon Major Neilson has resumed duty at the Battery and R.M.C., after spending his period of leave at his country residence near Québec.

The Battery sports took place on the 18th and 19th of October; at the skating rink. The attendance was very large, and all took a deep interest in the proceedings. Many were the expressions of admiration of the magnificent horses, and their wonderful work. They had been in training for the event only two weeks, and the degree of perfection to which they were brought in that time is truly surprising. Riding Instructor Gimblett, under whose direction the "Musical Ride" was rehearsed, bent all his energies to the task, and how well he succeeded the performance showed. The work of the horses was really excellent. The "Musical Ride" being a cavalry movement, it was not to be expected that artillery horses, which are accustomed to being driven, should go through its intricate evolutions quite as well as cavalry horses which are used to being ridden. Notwithstanding this fact, the Battery horses showed a degree of perfection which would do credit to the chargers of any cavalry corps.

The other events in which the horses took part, with the exception of the "Victoria Cross race," were performed equally as well as the "musical ride," and it was plainly apparent that the horses took as great an interest in the performance as did their riders, and that they fully enjoyed the excitement. The mounted tug-of-war between sub-divisions of the Battery was well contested. To excel in this sport, a man must have perfect control of his horse and "muscles of iron," besides possessing a clear head, good judgment and an even temper. The contestants showed that they each possessed, to a greater or less extent, all of the requisite qualifications. The bareback wrestling was one of the most exciting events on the programme. The contestants displayed a considerable degree of skill, and kept their tempers exceedingly well.

As already stated, the "Victoria Cross" race was not as successful as could have been wished. The difficulty lay in the fact that the horses were not accustomed to the report from small arms, and the space was too confined.

The tug-of-war between teams of ten men each, representing "A" Battery and the 14th Battalion, was the feature of greatest interest to a large proportion of the spectators. It was expected, generally, that the riflemen would not have "the ghost of a show" against

the stalwart gunners. The former had not practised together previous to the tug, and it was thought that the battalion could not boast of ten men heavy enough to make stand against the artillery men. But the result surprised a great many. The first pull was won by the 14th in about two minutes. The riflemen gained the advantage the moment the word was given, and steadily, slowly, but surely, drew the artillerymen over. Ends were changed, and the word was again given. This time the "boys in blue" got the drop, and pulled their opponents over the line immediately. Then came the third pull, which would give the victory to the "boys in green" or to the "boys who play at long bowls." For a moment it looked as if the artillerymen were going to win. They gained an advantage of about six inches. They did not hold it for more than a few seconds, however. The riflemen put forth their strength, and the rope went to them about a foot. Then the gunners gained, and again the riflemen recovered ground. This time they were determined not to lose it. For a moment they held their opponents steady. Then the rope began to move. Once started, it did not stop until victory declared for the boys in green. "Loud and long-continued" applause greeted the victors. The captain of the Battery team called for three cheers for the 14th Battalion, and they were given with a will.

The sack race and the burlesque ride created a great deal of fun.

#### STARTERS AND WINNERS.

Following are the results of the different events, with the names of the winners in each :

Hurdle race—Starters : Bomb. McKinnon, Grs. Pateman, Ryder ; and Drivers Walker, Lawrence, Baird, Leclere, Bussiere. Winners : 1, Walker ; 2, Lawrence.

Tug-of-war (mounted) between 6 sub-divisions—No. 1 Sub-division : Bomb. Simons, and Drivers Baird, Marshall, Perie ; No. 2 : Br. Gray, Gr. Pateman, Drivers Ruttan, Leclere ; No. 3 : Corps. Bramah and Benson, Drivers Fowler and Glen ; No. 4 : Corp. Henderson, Bomb McCully, Grs. Fannon and Ferguson ; No. 5 : Drivers Burns, Grs. Miller, Broxam and Finch ; No. 6 : Bomb. Armstrong, Grs. Kel, Bramah and Skilleter. No. 3 won the event.

Sack race—Starters : Br. McKinnon, Drivers Burke, Baird, Pfol, Pateman, Leclere, Milton, Kampher, Walker, Esprey, Fowler, Corp. Henderson, Gr. Ferguson, Gr. Beckett, Drivers Marshall, Corp. Somers, Grs. Martin, Field, Stamp, Smith and Benbow.

The contestants in this race were divided into two sections, the winners in which were : First section, 1 Baird, 2 Lawrence ; second section, 1 Miller, 2 Somers. These four will race for first and second places at a future time, yet to be decided upon.

Bareback wrestling—Entries: Number 1 sub-division : Bomb Simons, Grs. Baird, Marshall, Perie. Number 2 sub-division : Grs Ruttan, Leclerc, Pateman, Bomb. Gray. Number 3 sub-division : Corp. Benson, Grs. Fowler, Glen, Smith. Number 4 sub-division : Sergt. Clifford, Br. McCully, Grs. Ferguson, Fannon. Number 5 sub-division : Corp. Somers, Drivers Burns, Broxam, Gr. Miller. Number 6 sub-division : Br. Armstrong, Grs. Bramah, Skelleter McBeth.

No. 1 sub-division won the first heat from No. 4. Nos. 2 and 4 contested in the second heat, and No. 2 won. In the third heat, Nos. 3 and 6 were pitted against each other, and No. 3 came out victorious. In the final heat between the previous winners, Nos. 2 and 3, the latter held the honors already gained, and carried off the palm of victory.

Tilting *à la* 16th century. In this event the tilters were mounted, each on the shoulders of a comrade, and the weapons used were staves headed with wool mops. Entries—the first named of each pair acted as “the horse”—Sergeant Kelly, Trumpeter Ruthven ; Gr. Ryder, Trumpeter Proctor ; Driver Leclerc, Gr. Ruttan ; Gr. Miller, Trumpeter Marshall ; Gr. Broxam, Gr. Burns ; Gr. Kelly, Gr. Stamp ; Gr. Skilleter, Gr. Beckett ; Gr. Ferguson, Gr. Bussiere ; Gr. Benbow, Gr. Baird. First heat—Trumpeter Marshall won. Second heat—Trumpeter Ruthven won. Final heat, between Trumpeters Ruthven and Marshall—Marshall won.

In the Victoria Cross race, Huxley succeeded in getting the “dummy” mounted in a very short time, but his horse bolted, and prevented his carrying out the performance. Gr. Pateman was a short time later than Huxley, but his horse also bolted.

Those who took part in the Musical Ride were Riding-Master Gimblett, Sergts. McIntyre, Kelly, D'Amour, Pierson, Warless, Clifford ; Corporals Henderson, Benson, Somers, Bombardiers Simons, Armstrong ; Drivers Burke, Burns, Huxley, Burham.

The Artillery Tug-of-war team was composed of Sergt. Kelly, captain ; Gr. Ryder, anchor ; Drivers Leclerc, Corp. Benson, Grs. Miller, Broxam, Ferguson, Drivers Finch, Fannon, Burke and Huxley.

The 14th team consisted of Lt. C. M. Strange, captain ; Col-Sergt. Kennedy, anchor ; Sergt.-Major Morgans, Corp. Newman,

Pte. Callaghan, Pte. Dempster, Pte. Butlin, Bandsmen Lawlor, Robinson, Grant and Shea.

The officials under whose supervision the programme was arranged and carried out were: Judges, Captain G. H. Ogilvie, R.C.A.; Lieut. H. E. Burstall, R.C.A.; Sergt.-Major Stroud. Starter, Vet. Surgeon J. Massie, R.C.A. Time-keeper, Lieut. W. E. Cooke, R.C.A. Sub-committee, Riding Inst. W. Gimblett, Sgt. W. McIntyre, Sgt. F. Kelly, Br. K. McKinnon, Gr. J. E. Bramah.

On the 19th October, the sports were continued in the Barrack Square:

After inspection the afternoon's programme was begun. Four events—heads and posts, tent pegging, putting the shot and the hop, step and jump—were contested.

#### HEADS AND POSTS.

The majority of the competitors yesterday afternoon proved themselves expert at the practice. There were 22 competitors in this event. Corporal Benson was an easy winner, and the second place was taken by Sergeant D'Amour.

#### TENT-PEGGING.

There were eight competitors. In the first try, Driver Burke and Corporal Benson tied, with a score of two points each. In the second try, Burke scored a "take," and won with eight points in all. Corporal Henderson won second place.

#### PUTTING THE SHOT.

In this contest there were three competitors—Gunnery Ryder, J. Bramah and Benbow, who threw the shot, weighing  $16\frac{1}{4}$  pounds, 33 feet, 31 feet and 26 feet 3 inches respectively. In the second try Bramah sent the projectile whirling to the distance of 33 feet  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Gunner Ryder's distance was 33 feet  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Bramah therefore won first place, with Ryder second.

#### HOP, STEP AND JUMP.

Four men entered for this event. They were Bombardier McKinnon and Gunnery Walker, Ryder and Miller. The struggle for first place was between McKinnon and Walker. The former cleared 33 feet 5 inches at his first jump, and the latter, at his second, cleared 33 feet 10 inches. McKinnon's second effort gave him the victory, his distance being 35 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Walker won second place with the distance recorded to his credit.



## ST. JOHNS, QUE.

Capt. Chinic, late Adjutant of No. 3 Co., R.R.C.I., at this station for several years, and lately transferred to No. 4 Co. at Fredericton, N.B., being here on a month's leave, was entertained to dinner at the Barracks on 1st November. There were present Col. d'Orsonnens, Commandant of No. 3 Regimental Station, as also Major Young, Surgeon Major F. W. Campbell, Capt. Fages, Lieut. Fiset, Major Trotter, Montreal Garrison Artillery, Lieut. Hughes, 85 Batt. (attached), E. R. Smith, J. B. Futvoye and Mr. Whalley. Capt. MacDougall, our new Adjutant, was absent in Toronto on leave. A very enjoyable evening was passed, and all wished Capt. Chinic a pleasant time at his new station.

Major-Genl. Herbert visited this station on 5th October, and inspected the Company's books, etc.

Surgeon-Major Campbell made his monthly inspection of Barracks and Quarters on the morning of November 2nd. On the whole, he pronounced the sanitary condition good, but he found the Barrack roof very leaky. This has been reported on before.

A *contre-temps* happened to our Surgeon-Major on the morning of his monthly inspection. On arising he found himself locked in his room—something having gone wrong with the lock. It took the united efforts of "Jessop," the Hospital Sergeant, and Guay, the carpenter, to release him.

The road from the town to the Barracks wants repairing very badly. In rainy weather it is all but impassable. It is said not to have been repaired for the last thirty years. The side-walk alongside the road is also in bad condition, also the side-walk in the Barrack square. If these are left much longer in their present bad condition, it will be more good luck than good guidance that will prevent a few broken limbs. We hear the Surgeon Major has repeatedly reported on them. We have electric light works in town. Why can't a couple be placed to light the dark road leading to the Barracks? One light in the centre of the Barrack square would be a great improvement. In fact, lighting the entire Barracks with electricity would be a good scheme. One would then be able to read with comfort in the ante-room, which has always been an impossibility.

Surgeon-Major Campbell has beached his steam launch, the "Lancet," on the shore near the officers' quarters.

Lieut. MacMahon, R.R.C.I., late of this station, but now of Toronto, was married in Ottawa on Oct. 31st, to Miss MacKay. The marriage was a brilliant affair. All his late brother officers were invited. The officers of this station sent him a handsome present.

The Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, visited St. Johns on the 5th November, and made an official examination of the Bar-

racks. He was accompanied by Mr. F. White, Architect of the Militia Department.

Capt. MacDougall, our new adjutant, after a month's leave of absence, returned to duty on November 12. His wife and family accompanied him, and will be a welcome addition to the officers' quarters. We hear that his numerous friends in Toronto parted from him with much regret. The Militia force of the Queen City gave him a smoking concert at which a presentation was made. He was also entertained to dinner at the Toronto Club.

No. 3 Coy. R.R.C.I. Cricket Club, St. Johns, Que., vs. No. 4 Coy. R.R.C.I., Fredericton, N.B., Cricket Club.

This match was played at Levis camp, Que., on Saturday, Sept. 15th, and resulted in a win for the No. 3 Company team by 28 runs, scores No. 3 Coy. 51, No. 4 Coy. 23.

### THE LAPRAIRIE CAMP.

On Monday, the 17th Sept., the Field Artillery Gun practice camp opened at Laprairie, P.Q. The staff consisted of the following:

*Commandant.*—Lt.-Col. J. F. Wilson, R.C.A

*Adjutant.*—Captain O. C. Pelletier, R.C.A.

*Umpire-in-Chief.*—Major C. W. Drury, Commg. A. Fd. By. R.C.A.

*Assistant Umpires.*—Captain G. H. Ogilvie, R.C.A., Lieut. H. Burstall, R.C.A.

*Statistical Officer.*—Capt. J. B. Donaldson, Sec. Dom. Arty. Assoc.

*Medical Officer.*—Surg. Major F. W. Campbell, R.R.C.I.

The guns and wagons used at camp were furnished by the Montreal Field Battery. The horses and working gun detachments were supplied by "A" Field Battery R.C.A.

During the camp which lasted from the 17th to the 25th Sept., thirteen detachments from Field Batteries throughout the country attended for gun practice. The following batteries sent detachments, viz:—

Montreal Field Battery, Major the Hon. J. S. Hall commanding.

Quebec	"	"	Major Boulanger	"
Shefford	"	"	Lt.-Col. Amyraud	"
London	"	"	Lt.-Col. Peters	"
Ottawa	"	"	Major Foster-Bliss	"
Durham	"	"	Lt.-Col. McLean	"
Welland Canal	"	"	Lt.-Col. King	"

1st Brigade, Field Artillery (2 batteries), Lt.-Col. Nicol commanding.  
 Toronto Field Battery. Major Mead “  
 Hamilton “ “ Lt.-Col. Van Wagner “  
 Gananoque “ “ Lt.-Col. McKenzie “  
 Kingston “ “ Major Drennan “

Although the official return of the gun practice has not yet been made public, we believe that the detachment from the Welland Canal Field Battery came out first, with a score of 151 points. We have not space, in this number, to give the whole detail of the work carried on at the camp, but we hope to be able to give our readers full report in our next issue. The camp was visited by the Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, who was much pleased with the work he saw being performed.

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### QUEBEC, QUE.

Captain and Mrs. Rutherford celebrated their “wooden wedding” on Oct. 9th.

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“B” Battery R.C.A. was inspected by Major General Herbert on Tuesday, Oct. 2nd, and Nos. 1 and 2 Co’s. R.C.A. on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 3rd and 4th. The General was accompanied by Lt.-Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery, and Captain Streatfield A.D.C.

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The Inspection Dinner was held at the Citadel, on Oct. 3rd, and all the officers of the R.C.A. at Quebec were present. The following were the guests: Major General Herbert, Lt.-Col. Irwin, Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, Lt.-Col. Otter, Captain Streatfield, Dr. Lawrence (Boston, Mass.), Mr. J. C. More, Mr. Duggan. After dinner the party adjourned to the ante-room, where a most enjoyable evening was spent. The General sang the “Kerry Recruit” and the “Men of Harlech,” with great success. Lt.-Col. Duchesnay rendered “Brigadier” in his usual form. Captain Streatfield sang several songs with great effect, and Lieut. Ogilvy gave some character songs. Captains Fages and Pelletier delighted their hearers with several Canadian boat songs, and were accompanied by Major Sheppard.

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The R.C.A. Minstrel Club is about to be re-organized for the season, under the management of Lt. Ogilvy and Serg. O’Hagan.

Major Farley, who has been ill for some time past, has been granted sick leave.

Lt.-Col. Otter, R.R.C.I., was present at the recent inspection of the R.C.A., unofficially.

The grant of books for the R.C.A. Military Institute has just arrived from England, and will shortly be ready for circulation.

The Franco-Canadian Dramatic Club of the R.C.A. is about to commence rehearsals.

L. E. Joncas, Esq., M.P. for Gaspé, recently presented the R.C.A. Institute with a very valuable relic. It is an old French cannon found by workmen on Mr. Joncas' property on the Cove Fields which form part of the historic Plains of Abraham. The interesting present is to be placed in the rooms of the Institute, together with a number of other curiosities which have been presented since the formation of the R.C.A. Institute.

The R.C.A. Rugby Football Club will shortly play a match with the Q.A.A.A., on the latter's grounds.

Lieut. Panet, R.C.A. was one of the judges at the Assault-at-Arms held lately in Montreal.

Major Buchan, R.R.C.I., Toronto, paid a flying visit to the Citadel, Quebec, on his way home from England.

#### MARRIAGE—OGILVIE—CLAPHAM.

A prettier ceremony could not have been witnessed than that of the marriage of Captain George Hunter Ogilvie, R.C.A., to Miss Mary Adelaide Clapham, daughter of the late J. G. Clapham, Esq., of Quebec, which took place in the English Cathedral at 10.30 a.m. on Sept. 29th.

The centre aisle of the Church was lined with a detachment of about fifty men of the R.C.A., and the Regimental Band was stationed outside the sacred edifice and played appropriate music as the happy pair left after the ceremony. The Church was beautifully decorated with flowers and palms,—the work of a number of the bride's friends. Shortly after the appointed hour the bride arrived, and was escorted up the aisle by her uncle, Mr. George

Patterson. She was given away by her mother. The very Rev'd. Dr. Norman, Dean of Quebec, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev'd. Mr. Petry. The bridesmaids were: Misses R. Clapham, B. Campbell, E. L. Frost-Gray, Dowsley, and the ushers were Messrs. H. Burstall, R.C.A., H. Thacker, R.C.A., G. Henderson, C. Wotherspoon, and S. Wotherspoon, Montreal. Mr. J. Ogilvy, R.C.A., was best man.

After the service the party drove to the Clapham residence, and about eighty guests sat down to breakfast. The R.C.A. Band played selections outside during the breakfast. Dr. Norman proposed the bride's health, which was responded to by Captain Ogilvie, who then proposed the health of the bridesmaids. Lieut. Ogilvy responded.

The happy pair left for an extended tour through Canada and the States by the afternoon train, amid the cheers and good wishes of a great number of friends who accompanied them to the station.

## ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY, QUEBEC.

### DOMINION ARTILLERY COMPETITION.

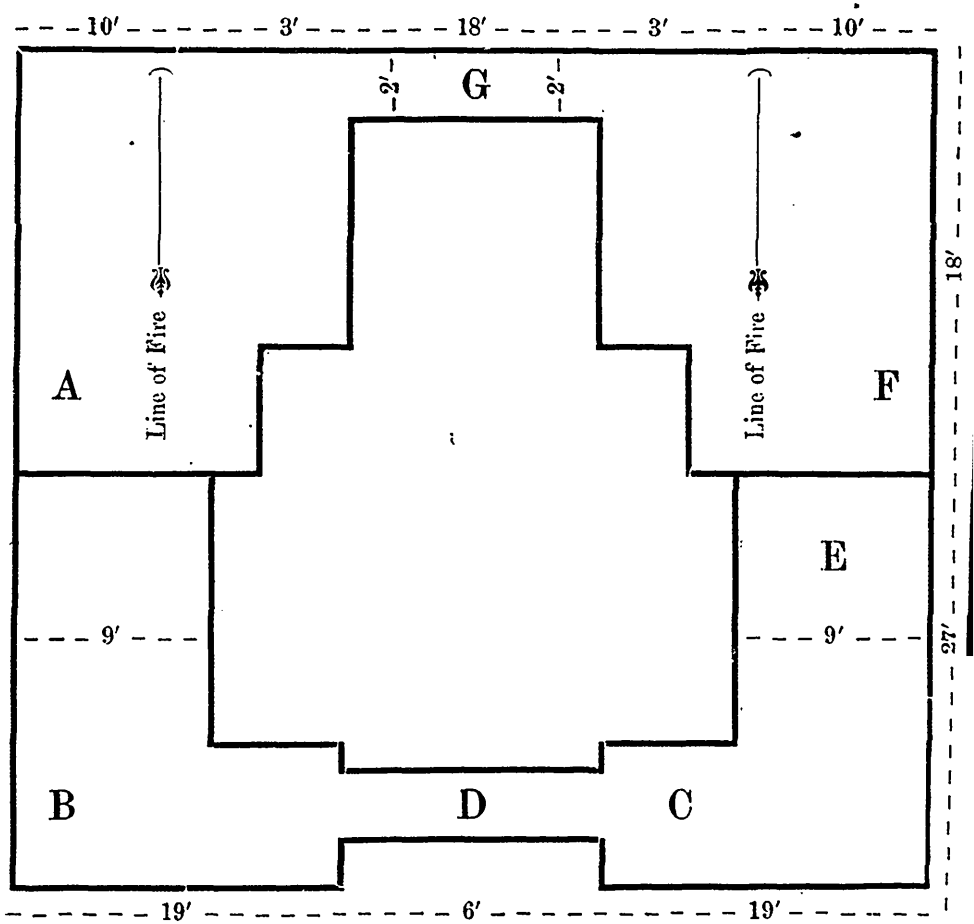
Nos. 1 and 2 Companies of the R.C.A., Quebec, had their annual Repository competition for prizes presented by the D.A.A. on Monday, 8th October, at 2.30 p.m. The Repository work performed was the "A" Shift, laid down by the National Artillery Association, 1894, and was carried out under the conditions of that Association. The diagram on the following page will give an idea of the Shift with 64 pr. R.M.L. gun.

### CONDITIONS.

1. Dismount gun from Garrison standing carriage on Platform "A" by parbuckling down the side.
2. Move gun from "A" to "B" and then to "C," by parbuckling, passing through passage "D"; dimensions of "D" 6' x 6' x 6' high.
3. Construct temporary sleigh at "C."
4. Move sleigh to "E," and dismantle.
5. Mount gun by long skids and rollers, on new carriage on platform "F," and leave gun run up in line of fire, close to the hunter.

Time allowed, 15 minutes.

Two points will be deducted for every minute, or part of a minute beyond time, for the first 5 minutes, and after that 5 points per minute, or part of a minute.



LIST OF STORES REQUIRED.

Handspikes, common	{ 7'.....	2
	{ 6'.....	8
Lashings $1\frac{1}{2}''$ 3 fms. each	.....	8
Levers 12' (point to fit in bore).....	.....	1
Mallets, wood, small.....	.....	2
Mauls.....	.....	2
Luff tackles complete.....	.....	2
Selvagees	.....	2
Planks { whole fir, 10' x 17'' x 3''.....	.....	4
{ half oak, 4' x 12'' x 3''.....	.....	2
Prisms, elm.....	.....	1

Rollers ground	{	Elms, 6' x 10".....	3
		" 3 x 6".....	1
		Sabicu, 24" x 5".....	2
		" 14" x 5".....	1
Ropes, drag, heavy.....		2	
" parbuckling 4½" 18 fms.....		2	
Scotches of sorts.....		20	
Skids, fir, 14' x 8" x 8".....		2	
" " 4' x 12" x 12".....		2	
" oak, 5' x 6" x 5".....		1	
" " 3' x 9" x 6".....		4	
" " 3' x 6" x 5".....		4	
" " 3' x 6" x 3".....		2	
" " 3' x 5" x 4".....		3	

Each Company's detachment consisted of two gun detachments (18), Sergt. Instructor Bridgeford in command of No. 1 Co., while Sergt. Instructor Williams had command of the detachment from No. 2 Co.

Sergt. Instructor Williams, having won the toss, sent Bridgeford's squad to perform the operation first, while Williams' squad was placed in a position, concealed from view.

Both detachments performed the operation very well, and to the entire satisfaction of the Umpire, Lt.-Col. C. E. Montizambert, Commandant. Although No. 2 Company had the heaviest built men (at one time they raised the gun clear of the ground, *from the base ring*, and placed a skid in rear of the trunnions), they were somewhat handicapped by having Sergt. Instructor Bridgeford against them, than whom a cleverer operator at Repository work does not exist in Canada to-day. This N.C. officer was recognized at Shoeburyness in 1882, as "the smart No. 1 of the Canadian gunners."

The time of the respective competing detachments was:—

No. 1 Company 13' 28"

No. 2 Company 15' 56 2-5"

No. 1 Company thus wins the 1st prize of the D.A.A. for 1894. The scene, which was lively enough, when the work once began, was enhanced by the presence of several of the officers' wives and a number of Quebec's fair ladies.

The gun practice of "B" Battery and Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will take place at the Island of Orleans this week, when ranging and verified practice, as laid down by the rules of the National Artillery Association of England, will be carried on with the 9 pr. R.M.L.

guns, the 64 pr. R.M.L. guns, and the 40 pr. R.B.L. guns. an account of which will be sent you in due course.  
 QUEBEC, Oct. 15, 1894.

GASCHECK.

### THE ARTILLERY EXHIBIT AT THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, QUEBEC.

Sept. 10-15.

*The Quebec Chronicle says* : Of all the exhibits in the Drill Hall, that which probably attracted the most attention and excited the warmest admiration and respect was the one most in keeping with the character of the building, and yet which could hardly be called an exhibit, as it was not altogether placed in position for show but for service. We refer to the collection of guns at the eastern end of the Drill Hall, which, while as neat, as clean and as ornamental as any other part of the show, was yet far more business-like looking in character. To those who have never before been privileged to behold such a sight,—and there will be tens of thousands of them present,—a glimpse at these death-dealing engines possesses an interest peculiar in itself. There are six pieces of ordnance present, and two at least of these, the nine-inch and six-inch guns, are splendid representatives of the best type of cannon manufactured to-day. Wonderful proofs of human ingenuity and of man's hatred of mankind they are, terrible in their power and marvellous in their accuracy. The remaining four pieces are a 40-pounder, a 9-pounder, and a Gatling gun, and the Bunker Hill gun. Their admirable arrangement and the happy idea of the varied nature of the exhibit is altogether due to the ingenuity and good taste of the gallant Commandant,—Lieut.-Col. Montizambert. A description of these guns from a competent authority will prove to be exceedingly interesting reading to those who care about such matters.

The largest and most imposing in appearance of the two new guns is the 9 inch R. M. L. gun. This monster, while not as saucy-looking and to the minds of most people neither as handsome nor as graceful-looking as its smaller sister, has such a stout and bull dog appearance, that from many it will receive the lion's share of attention. It is mounted on a huge carriage standing on a bed plate and pivot, and the whole machine is about twelve feet in height. Being what is technically known as a high angle firing gun, the piece has a full elevation of  $35^{\circ}$ , and is easily elevated or depressed by one man through a wheel at the rear, though weighing twelve tons without the rest of the gear. The weight of the whole is as follows:—Carriage 48 cwt., slide  $168\frac{1}{2}$  cwt., gun 240 cwt., bed plate 160 cwt., pivot 12 cwt., the whole weighing 628 cwt., or over 30 tons English weight. The gun is known as the mark IV, and uses the following shells:—Palliser chilled shell, weight  $257\frac{1}{2}$



lbs., Shrapnell shell, filled,  $255\frac{1}{4}$  lbs., common shell 263 lbs. The full charge of powder is 50 pounds pebble, done up in two cartridges, and the reduced is 33 lbs. pebble. Range 10,000 yards. The slide is fitted with thrust blocks, and the gun has a circular traverse of  $360^{\circ}$ , so that it can be turned completely round, and this by the strength of only two men by means of a wheel at the rear. The gun's crew consists of eight men, and the shells and powder are lifted to its mouth by two derricks, and are then driven home by a rammer handled by two men. This engine of destruction was manufactured at Woolwich, and would be of special service at a place like Quebec, where a shot might have to be thrown say over the heights at Levis and dropped on the other side of an approaching foe. May the time never come when its services will be required.

Right across the shed on the other side from our friend the 9-inch stands its sister, of an entirely different type and appearance. Although only a 6-inch, 5 ton B. L. mark VI gun, she is twice as long almost as the former, and her object is more to effect damage by direct impact. In the present position she has not at all the appearance she would present in actual warfare, for in that case, instead of standing some eight or ten feet above the level of the ground, as she does at present, she would be sunk to that distance in a pit to the level of the metal shield which covers and protects her. The wisdom of this arrangement will be seen at a glance, for the ugly monster is intended as a coast defence gun, and would never show her nose until she suddenly raises it above the ground to utter a menacing growl at the unsuspecting enemy. Then just as quickly she sinks back to her safe retreat five or six feet under ground, leaving never a sign of her exact whereabouts except a film of white, cloudy vapor, and soon even that may be done away with through the advent of smokeless powder. Terrible indeed would be the danger in approaching such a battery. The gun is mounted on a hydro-pneumatic carriage, and rises into firing position a foot or two above the ground by pneumatic pressure. This is effected by simply opening a valve. When fired, the piece is sent back into loading position by recoil. Should it be found necessary to lower her without firing, she can be pumped down by a pump connected with the cylinder for that purpose. The cylinder for elevating the gun contains 26 gallons of a special fluid, and is charged with an air pressure of 1,225 lbs. to the square inch. The pressure is pumped into the cylinder by a double action pump, so arranged as with a slight alteration to pump either air or liquid. The sighting stage lowers and closes automatically as follows:— As soon as the gun is raised into firing position, the gun number ascends out of the pit by means of one of the ladders on the side to lay and sight it. His weight on the ladder brings down the sighting stage, and from it he gives his instructions, according to which the men below lay the gun. When it is aligned on the object, to be hit, he descends, his weight coming off the ladder, the stage flies back out of the road of the gun, the latter is fired by

means of a line passing over a pulley at the back of the shield, and then drops back, as already described, into loading position by recoil. Thus only one man is exposed, and he only a few inches above the ground and for a few seconds. The projectiles are common shell, weight 99½ lbs., Shrapnell 99 lbs., Palliser 100 lbs., steel forged 100 lbs. The full charge is 48 lbs. E. X. E. powder done up in four cartridges, and the reduced is 38 lbs. E. X. E. powder in three cartridges. Range, 10,000 yards. The weight of the carriage is 263 cwt., or gun and carriage, 18 tons. Extreme depression, 50°; extreme elevation, 20°. The gun's crew is seven men, and one can, with one hand, easily move the whole machine round on its circular traverse of 360°.

The 40-pounder rifled breech-loading Armstrong gun is more familiar and needs less description. It is one of those recently used at the firing competition at the Island, and though not of very great power, is one of the most accurate arms in the service. Powder charge is five pounds. The piece weighs 35 cwt., is known as a gun of position, and is mounted on a gun carriage with limber. Horses are used to draw it when required, except in India, where elephants usually take their place. It has rendered splendid service in India and Egypt, and was first used in the Chinese war.

That small, innocent-looking brass cylinder, mounted between the 40-pounder and the 9 inch, is nothing more or less than one of those Gatling guns, the very name of which once inspired such fear; but to-day it has a much more formidable rival in the Maxim. This Gatling is the identical one used in the North-West campaign in 1885 by Captain Howard. It has 10 steel barrels peeping out at the end, and is loaded by placing on top of it one of those peculiar-looking copper cylinders which stand on it with a hole through the centre. Ten of these are carried loaded at a time, and each contains 200 bullets. About two of these magazines or 500 shots can be discharged in a single minute by simply turning the crank at the rear, when a perfect hail-storm of bullets is poured forth.

The 9-pounder field-gun is a handsome piece, and was used with considerable effect in our own North-West trouble already referred to. The gun weighs 18 cwt., and is mounted on a gun carriage with trail and limber. The gun and carriage weigh 27 cwt. Three shells—Common, Shrapnell and Case—are used, as well as a solid conical shot. All are of same weight, and a charge of one pound of powder is used. Some very good and steady shooting can be made with this weapon. It is of the same size as the largest of the field guns landed by the sailors for the grand review on the Plains held here about a couple of weeks ago.

There remains just one more piece to mention, but what a contrast it presents to its big sisters, the five and twelve ton guns—This is the small bronze cannon bearing the following inscription:—

CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH ARMY  
AT BUNKER'S HILL,  
JUNE 17th, 1774.

The gun is of a dirty blue color now, but this apparently only adds to its value. It might be lifted bodily by one man with a little effort. The carriage on which it is mounted is a wooden one with two small wheels in front so as to allow of its being moved. An exhibit of shot and shell for all the guns already mentioned is also made, as well as shells for mortars, etc. The end of the Hall in which the guns are situated is handsomely decorated with Royal Standards and Union Jacks, with stars of bayonets standing out in bright relief. We may add that the mounting of the big guns and the preparation of the whole exhibit was conducted under the personal superintendence of Armourer Sergeant-Major Barrington, R.C.A., who, in addition to being one of the best authorities in Canada on matters relating to military weapons, is also one of the best mechanics on the continent. We congratulate the Regiment of Royal Canadian Artillery upon having such a man in its ranks, and tender to that gentleman himself our warmest thanks for the many courtesies extended by him to our representative. Serg.-Major Barrington and a squad of men are always on hand to explain in a most entertaining manner the features of the military show.

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SPORTS.

The Royal Canadian Artillery Annual Sports were held on Sept. 27th, on the Quebec Amateur Athletic Grounds, under the distinguished patronage of Major General Herbert. The judges were: Lt.-Col. Montizambert, Major Young, Captain Benson.

All events were open to the Royal Regiment of Infantry in camp at St. Joseph, and many of the N. C. O's and men of the Regiment were successful competitors.

The weather was all that could be desired for a day's sport, and a good number of spectators filled the grand stand. In the afternoon the R.C.A. Band was in attendance. The following is a list of the events and prize winners:

*Putting Shot.*—Gr. Kennedy 1, \*Pte. Elsdon 2, Sergt. McCormick 3, Sergt. Instructor Bridgeford 4.

*Throwing Hammer.*—Gr. Anderson 1, Gr. McGillvray 2, Sergt. McCormick 3, \*Pte. Elsdon 4.

*Kicking Football.*—Lieut. Ogilvy 1, Lt. Panet 2, Gr. Lefebvre 3, Scrg. Ins. Bridgeford 4.

*Old Soldiers Race.*—Serg. Inst. Bridgeford 1, Gr. Cormody 2, Gr. Dupuis 3, Dr. Cameron 4.

*High Jump.*—Lt. Panet 1, Gr. McGillvray 2, Dr. Lamothe 3, Gr. W. Pugh 4.

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\*All names marked with a star are men of the R.R.C.I.

*Throwing Cricket Ball.*—\*Pte Dowdy 1, \*Pte. Elsdon 2, Gr. W. Pugh 3, Lt. Panet 4.

*Long Jump.*—\*Corpl. Utton 1, Corpl. Buteau 2, Tpr. Proctor 3, Gr. W. Pugh 4.

*Hop, Step and Jump.*—\*Corpl. Utton 1, Corpl. Buteau 2, Gr. Pugh 3, Lt. Panet 4.

*100 yds. dash.*—\*Corpl. Utton 1, Lt. Panet 2, Gr. Bennett 3, Gr. Pugh 4.

*Quarter mile.*—\*Pte. Dowdy 1, Br. Thomson 2, Lt. Panet 3, Dr. Lamothe 4.

*Hurdle Race.*—\*Corpl. Utton 1, Lt. Panet 2, \*Pte. Lavoie 3, Gr. Pugh 4.

*Obstacle Race.*—\*Pte. Lavoie 1, Gr. Pugh 2, Br. Pugh 3, \*Pte. Hendall 4.

*Three-legged Race.*—Br. Pugh and Gr. Pugh 1, \*Pte. Lavoie and \*Pte. Fournier 2, Gr. S. Pugh and Tpr. Proctor 3, \*Pte. Bateman and \*Pte. McEachran 4.

*Mile Race.*—Br. Thomson 1, Dr. Lamothe 2, Gr. Lamarche 3, Dr. Drew 4.

*Egg and Spoon Race.*—Gr. S. Pugh 1, Tpr. Robert 2, Gr. Lamarche 3, Gr. Hebert 4.

*Amateur mile (open).*—Gr. Thompson 1, \*Pte. Cleveland 2, Mr. Jordan 3, \*Pte. Etienne 4.

*Tent Race.*—Sgt. Major Raimbault's team 1st; Gr. Lyndon's team 2; \*Serg. Campbell's team 3; Serg. McCormick's team 4.

*Trumpeters' Race.*—\*Bugler Wakefield 1, Tpr. E. Robert 2, Tpr. Proctor 3, Bugler Lynch 4.

*Consolation Race.*—Gr. Adams 1, Gr. Lyndon 2, Gr. Allan 3, \*Pte. Drolet 4.

*Tug-of-War.*—Cor.-Serg. Major Lyndon's team 1, Serg. Major Fellow's team 2.

The tent race was, perhaps, the event most appreciated by the onlookers; a squad composed of trumpeters took second place out of six.

The winner of the greatest number of points in the sports was Lieut. H. A. Panet, R.C.A., and a handsome silver cup (a miniature of the challenge cup presented by Lord Dufferin, for competition some years ago) became his property, and his name is engraved upon the Dufferin Challenge Cup.

The Sports were a great success, and the number of entries for the events was most satisfactory. A blackboard is to be placed in the canteen, on which the names of the champions will be painted each year, together with the number of points they won.

Athletic sports seem to be taking a firm footing in the R.C.A. at Quebec, for last spring the R.C.A. team won the local Association Foot-ball championship, each member of the team being presented with a gold medal and clasp.

\*All names marked with a star are men of the R.R.C.I.

**BIG GUN PRACTICE AT QUEBEC.**

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies of the R.C.A., Quebec, held their big gun practice at the ranges, on the Island of Orleans, on the 26th October. The practice was carried out under the rules and conditions of the National Artillery Association, the 64 pr. R.M.L. guns only being used. The practice from the 40 pr. R.B.L. and 9 pr. R.M.L. guns will be carried on during the winter, on the ice. The following are the scores obtained by each Company:—

NO. 1 COMPANY.		NO. 2 COMPANY.	
Individual Drill.....	24	Individual Drill.....	25
Group Fire Discipline.....	27	Group Fire Discipline... ..	27
Battery " " .....	35	Battery " " .....	33
Effect.....	36	Effect.....	0
Add, per centage.....	109.80	Add, percentage .. .....	59.50

Total points ..... 231.80      Total points..... 144.50  
 No. 1 Company wins the D.A.A. prize.

“ GAS-CHECK.”

**CAMP ISLAND OF ORLEANS**

**GUN PRACTICE SEPT. 3RD TO 6TH.**

**STAFF.**

Lt.-Col. Montizambert, camp commandant and umpire ; Major Farley, asst. umpire ; Captains Benson and Fages, range officers ; Lieut. Ogilvy, time-keeper ; Surgeon Major Sewell, medical officer ; Lieut. Thacker, camp adj. and gr. master ; Captain Donaldson, store dept., and Master Gr. Lewis, register keepers, also a strong working party from the R.C.A. The following was the score :—

**BIG GUN COMPETITION.**

The following are the results of the gun competition which took place at the Island of Orleans between the different Garrison Artillery batteries on 4th September :

**OFFICERS MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.**

	64 Pr.
Capt. King.....	16
Capt. Hibbard.....	17
Capt. McEwen .....	10
Lt.-Col. Cole.....	12
Lieut. Winter.....	21
Capt. Featherstone .. .	1
Lieut. Barton.....	24
Major Vien, Levis.....	20
Lieut. Bergeron, Levis.....	12
Capt. Hudon, Quebec.....	10
Lieut. Marsan, Quebec.....	5
Capt. MacNachlan, Cobourg.....	13
Lieut. MacNachlan.....	21

Time, 08.00.

## MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

*No. 3 Company—Left Half.*

	64-Pr.	40. Pr.
Sergt. Winter.....	28	14
Gunner Scott.....	30	17
Corporal Tattersal.....	13	13
	—	—
	71	44

*No. 1 Company—Left Half.*

Sergt. Heisener .....	18	19
Corporal Richards.....	22	12
Corporal McLeave.....	16	6
	—	—
	56	37

*No. 2 Company—Right Half.*

Gunner Vaughan.....	20	18
Sergt. Wilson.....	25	16
Gunner Gilmore .....	20	13
	—	—
	65	47

*No. 2 Company—Left Half.*

Gunner Wittier.....	21	3
Bomb. Bickerstaff.....	0	3
Gunner Clarke.....	3	0
	—	—
	24	6

*No. 1 Company—Right Half.*

Sergt. Major Rogers.....	18	17
Gunner Carpenter.....	21	4
Gunner Beck.....	15	19
	—	—
	53	40

*No. 3 Company—Right Half.*

Sergt. Major Finlayson .....	21	8
Bomb. Hillier .....	11	16
Bomb. Alliston.....	23	14
	—	—
	55	38

## QUEBEC GARRISON ARTILLERY.

*No. 1 Company.*

	64-Pr.	40-Pr.
Sergt. Gregoire.....	8	15
Gunner Mathieu.....	10	16
Gunner Desjardins.....	20	17
	—	—
	38	48

*No. 2 Company.*

Sergt. Frenette.....	15	12
Sergt. Dubeau.....	21	13
Sergt.-Major McKeever.....	9	14
	—	—
	45	39

## LEVIS.

*No. 1 Company.*

Sergt. Lacroix.....	8	18
Sergt. Lemieux.....	24	..
Sergt. Bourassa.....	1	16
	—	—
	33	34

*No. 2 Company.*

Sergt. Barras.....	29	9
Sergt. Bergeron.....	25	17
Sergt. Morin.....	12	19
	—	—
	66	45
Lost for drill.....	2	
	—	
	64	

*Cobourg Company.*

Serg. Major Archer.....	25	12
Bomb. Clarke.....	24	19
Sergt. Linn.....	16	15
	—	—
	65	46

## FEDERICKTON, N.B.

*To the Editor of the V.R.I.*

FREDERICKTON, OCT. 31st, 1894.

SIR,—The Levis Camp is over, and No. 4 Co. has returned to the exhilarating breezes, bracing atmosphere and energetic civilization of Fredericton. Every officer, N.C. officer and man has come back, if not a sadder, certainly a wiser man, and *all* feel that the Regiment is now a Regiment and not a series of isolated detachments with the natural and inevitable tendency to maintain distinct Regimental ideas.

The journey down leaving St. Joseph de Levis at 2.30 p.m. Oct. 3rd was marked by no incident of importance, except that, owing to the defective coupling of the Colonist cars to the Canada Eastern train, three coupling links were broken at three different times, and consequently the train was considerably delayed. No. 4 Co. arrived at the Camp in a pouring rain, and left under similar circumstances; the last man to leave the Camp was our popular command-

