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THE CANADIAN

Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

VOL. IX. No. 9.

MONTREAL, MAY 1, 1894.

Subscription \$2.00 Yearly. Single Copies 10 cents.

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE, (Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.) ESTABLISHED 1885. PUBLISHED AT MONTREAL ON THE 1st and 15th of each Month. DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Canada and the United States, per annum, - \$2.00 Great Britain, Ireland and Postal Union Countries, - - - - - 10s 6d. stg. Single Copies, - - - - - 10 cents

Subscriptions are in every instance payable in advance, and the publishers request the favor of prompt remittance.

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The date when the subscription expires is on the address label of each paper, the change of which to a subsequent date becomes a receipt for remittance. No other receipt is sent unless requested.

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

MONTREAL, MAY 1, 1894.

Note and Comment.

The Deputy Minister of Militia in his report, dated Dec. 15th, prefacing the report on the state of militia, says that the militia report is up to the 30th June last, so that the whole report may be printed before the 1st of January. As a matter of fact it was not printed until four months after the 1st Jan'y, making the report 10 months old after the close of the year and 18 to 24 months after inspections of the corps referred to. This plan is a change for the worse. The old plan of closing the report on Jan. 1st should be reverted to. It is then up to date and not ancient history, as now, when published. In this connection the report of the General Officer Commanding does an injustice to a num-

ber of commanding officers who are reported as adversely. As some of these officers have since left the service, it is, to say the least of it, unkind to throw mud at men who have spent their time and money, with little consideration from Government, in at least maintaining some kind of a military organization. These adverse and severe strictures are made public only after officers have left the service and have had no opportunity to retrieve their laurels. We think, in the case of officers who have left the service, such criticisms should not be promulgated. They do no good, and as the officers effected are now out of the force, we may have a war of words in the newspapers from these officers against the officer making the report. Let all reports against existing C. O. be published, as they have the means to redeem themselves.

The dates for the brigade camps in the Province of Ontario is uncertain this year on account of the election of members to the Legislative Assembly coming off in June. This is very unfortunate, as June is, by long odds, the best month in the year for brigade camps in the Province of Ontario. We hope the writs will be issued as early as possible, so that there will not be much, if any, deviation in the date of this year's camps over those of other years.

It is simply disgraceful that the Militia Department have not yet issued the militia list corrected to Jan. 1st, 1894. We would like some M. P. to ask the Minister for an explanation as to the cause of delay. Surely with an Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, Assistant Adjutant General, Poets, Sculptors and Literary men galore in the Department, it

should not take four months to get the list out. And it is not in sight yet.

That reminds us that when a poet was a short time ago appointed to the Militia Dept., the Government press promised us all sorts of historical research into the early military history of Canada. None appears in the militia report, and we have heard nothing more about it.

By the number of errors in every general order, one should be led to believe that an artist or poet was editing them. If it is necessary for correctness to have them in rhyme or in pictures, for goodness sake let us have them that way—but let us have fewer corrections as the result of fewer errors.

There has been this year since Jan. 1, 1894, but three issues of general orders. At this season of the year it is not frequent enough. We know of would-be-officers who have had their names sent to Ottawa for commissions months ago. Their corps have been drilling for some time, indeed the spring drill is pretty well over before they are "Gazetted" and entitled to appear on parade. They thus lose a considerable part of the training and appear at the inspections at a great disadvantage. This is not right, and only requires the Militia Department to get a move on them.

The Dominion Rifle Association and the Dominion Artillery Association are not the only ones who suffer by the forgetfulness (!) of the Earl of Derby, late Governor-General of Canada, in forgetting (?) to provide what he promised. For the last three years the gold, silver and bronze medals, always given by other governors-gen-

eral, and promised by Lord Stanley, known as the "Stanley medals," to the three most successful cadets graduating from the Royal Military College, Kingston, have failed to materialize. The winners received slips of paper to the effect that they were the winners, and entitled to the medals. We are not sure who is at fault in the matter for allowing the same thing to go on year after year. It would be interesting to know if the commandant of the college ever communicated with the Earl of Derby on the subject, either before or since his departure from Canada. We think it unfortunate that young men just starting out in life should have cause to bring the name of one occupying the highest position in Canada into contempt, and we would like to see the government replace these medals, fairly won, by other medals or articles of similar value.

The French papers have been getting into a white heat over what they call the bigotry and fanaticism of permanent corps officers in Stanley Barracks, Toronto. They say that Capt. Lessard at mess was ordered to converse in English and discontinue French; that Capt. Lessard appealed to Col. Otter, who upheld his officer, and that Capt. Lessard then carried the case to General Herbert, who informed all concerned that French was a *legal* language in this country, and that Capt. Lessard had a perfectly *legal* right to use it. The account stops here. They do not say that it was a breach, not only of mess etiquette, but of good manners for any persons at dinner to converse in a language that all were not familiar with, when all could and had been conversing in English. And that it was like whispering, something that no gentleman would be guilty of. Please let these French papers tell *all* that Gen. Herbert said and not a biased part.

The programme for the Toronto military tournament, on the lines of the Royal military tournament, London, England, has been out some time. We notice in all the competitions that officers compete among themselves, and the N. C. O.'s and men likewise among themselves. Lord Wolseley in all his works makes a strong point of urging officers to compete with and take part in all games with the men. Put them on an equal footing, letting the best man win. They are not separated in this way in rifle shooting, neither is there any distinction between a V. C. decoration

or medal for an officer or a N. C. O. or man. The tournament, however, promises to be a great success. It is certainly the largest affair of the kind ever given in Canada. Detachments of gunners are coming from as far east as Quebec and as far west as Winnipeg.

News of the Service.

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

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

Guelph.

The annual meeting of the Guelph Rifle Association was held on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in Major Davidson's office. There were present Messrs. Geo. Sleeman, president in the chair, Gould, Col. White, C. E. Sleeman, John Ogg, John Goldie, C. Crowe, J. Davidson, J. Ryan, C. Armstrong, D. Schultz and J. Crowe, secretary.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Pres., Geo. Sleeman; vice-pres., B. R. McConkey; sec.-treas., John Crowe; committee, Col. Macdonald, Col. White, Maj. Davidson, Capt. Schultz, Lieut. Wideman and Messrs. J. Goldie, Ogg and C. Armstrong.

It was decided that the first practice begin the last Tuesday of April, and be held weekly, concluding with the 21st of August, Martini and Snider rifles to be used, four points to be added to Snider scores at three ranges, the O. R. A. medal to be given to the three highest scores made on regular practice days. It was also resolved that the committee arrange for a spoon competition, the association to be divided into two classes—1st and 2nd. The committee were also instructed to consider the advisability of a two days' match this year.

Mr. Crowe read the 27th annual report of the committee, which is as follows:

Your committee present this annual report of the G. R. A. with the feeling that the work which it has so long endeavored to do is yearly becoming of more importance. When the association was organized in 1887, the Snider muzzle was used—a rifle entirely un-serviceable at a distance, say, 400 yards, so that soldiers in action usually worked under a standing order, viz., reserve your fire until you can distinguish the eyes of your enemy. They then blazed away around, and in the endeavor to reload were either clubbed to death themselves, bayoneted or else clubbed or bayoneted the enemy, so that a soldier's shooting ability was of little importance. In fact many a man in

the ranks was afraid to fire a round of ball cartridge. The conditions are now changed. A rifle is now used deadly in its effect up to 2000 yards, farther than a soldier can see either the color of an enemy's eyes, or in fact see the enemy at all, so that advancing armies are exposed to deadly fire while covering over a mile on the march; the rifles being so effective no other small arm weapon is of much importance, or of any importance at all, in fact. As it is the special work of the association to educate riflemen in the use of the rifle with which our volunteers are armed, your committee feel more than ever obliged to prosecute the work so well done in the past. The weekly practices have been well attended, and the many team and individual prizes won by our members at various matches show as a result. The O. R. A. medal, given for the three best scores made at regular practices, has been won by Mr. John Ogg with scores of 91, 93, 97—281. Your committee are of the opinion that it would increase the attendance if spoon competitions were held in connection with the practices. The annual match was well attended in a satisfactory and a marked degree, so much so that the G. R. A. matches are becoming popular with visiting riflemen, and being classed with provincial and other important events. Your committee recommend that a more extensive match be held this year. We are glad to welcome so active a member and so enthusiastic a rifleman as Col. White, and express the hope as a result that a more active part will be taken by the members of the 30th Battalion. We also recommend that this association affiliate with the D. R. A., the O. R. A. and the C. M. Rifle League.—*Guelph Herald, April 9th.*

OUR SERVICE CONTEMPORARIES.

The Admiralty will pay in subsidies this year to the Cunard, P. and O., White Star Line, and Canadian Pacific Steamship Companies the sum of £33,847, for which sum the companies agree to hold at the disposition of the Admiralty the steamships *Campania, Lucania, Teutonic, Majestic, Etruria, Himalaya, Australia, Empress of India, Empress of China, Empress of Japan, Victoria* and *Arcadia*. In addition to these the companies engage to hold the following vessels at the disposition of the Admiralty without further subsidy:—Cunard Company—*Umbria, Aurania* and *Servia*, P. and O. Company—*Britannia, Oceania, Peninsula, Oriental, Valetta, Massilia, Rome, Carthage, Balarat*, and *Parramatta*. White Star Line—*Britannic, Germanic*, and *Adriatic*. Last year nine vessels only were held at the disposition of the Admiralty, and for five of these £21,972 was paid in subsidies.

The important question of the re-organisation of the Royal Artillery has produced a great diversity of opinion among military men. While some of the best

authorities favour the amalgamation of the Horse v. Field Artillery, others contend that the force should be divided into four distinct branches—Horse, Field, Mountain, and Garrison, and that these should consist of regiments of two battalions each. The present force of artillery, miscalled the Regiment of Artillery, is, in reality, a little army, and is the result of gradual growth and accidental circumstances. Among the accidental circumstances may be mentioned the incorporation of the Royal Irish Artillery, followed by the absorption of the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Artillery. At the present time this "regiment" consists of about 1,300 officers and 34,000 non-commissioned officers and men. This large force is divided into the three brigades of Horse, Field, and Garrison Artillery, the latter having attached to it the Militia Artillery. There are many objections to the existing organisation, which is not calculated to promote *esprit de corps*. Experience goes to prove that an artillery officer may, in the course of a year, find himself under the command of three different colonels, and be, in consequence, really well-known to neither of them. The present organisation also gives rise to conflicting commands between brigade and district officers. It is felt by the best military experts that the organisation of the artillery should be brought more into harmony with the requirements of the mobilisation into army corps, and to do this effectively, what is now an army of artillery should be broken up into smaller and more manageable bodies. Every Continental Power has its regiments of artillery as well as brigades.—*Naval and Military Record*.

Instructions have been received at Chatham to prepare the *Benbow* for the pennant at once, to replace the *Superb* as Coastguard ship at Greenock. The *Superb*, now at Devonport, has been ordered to proceed to Chatham when ready (probably about the 5th prox.) to pay off and turn over her crew to the *Benbow*.

It has been decided to keep Her Majesty's birthday on May 26, the day on which the Duchess of York was born. The Queen, it will be remembered, was born on May 24, 1819, and is therefore seventy-five years of age this month. The usual dinners and receptions will be given by Ministers, and a list of honours is already in preparation.

The Australian *Army, Navy and Defence Review* is deeply concerned at the want of a Naval Reserve in the Colonies, with head quarters in the chief maritime ports. Supposing, our contemporary observes, that a heavy naval action was fought off the coast, there is no provision made to replace those fatally or otherwise wounded. If any hostile ships were captured the Admiral would have some difficulty in providing crews to take charge of them

when turned into British ships of the Navy, as the Admiralty did in the great Dutch, Spanish, and French wars. In the event of war we intend to see a Russian or French cruiser brought into Sydney or Melbourne now and then.

It is said that if the new experiments with carrier pigeons are successful a larger number of birds will be trained for the purpose of carrying naval despatches. The first result of the experiments—which are being made both at Devonport and Porthsmouth—will be seen at the naval manoeuvres, when the birds will be largely employed to make communication with the shore and with the different sections of the Fleet. Experts in pigeon training have reported that there will be no difficulty in realising the purpose of Admiralty.

Major-General F. G. Ravenhill, R.A., who gave up the post of Inspector-General of Remounts the end of last year, has voluntarily retired from the Army. He entered the Service in 1852, and took part in the Crimean war from April 1855.

Lieut. General Sir Evelyn Wood has left London for a few days on a visit to Brussels and Waterloo.

The alterations in the marching kit of the German infantry have now been finally decided. They will reduce the weight to the extent of 31 lb. or 14 lb. The new kit is to be tried at the next autumn manoeuvres.

Lieut. Col. T. P. Shannon, Army Service Corps, who has served at Devonport for the past five years, has proceeded to Halifax, Nova Scotia, on appointment as D.A.A.G. at that station.

The "Saturday Review," in a recent article, says: "If you allow a cavalry soldier to forget the value of cold steel, and rely on fire-action, you destroy the dash and élan which make him formidable, and should be his characteristic." Napoleon has told us that "cavalry cannot reply to fire, and can only fight with the steel," and fully recognizing where lay the weakness of his horsemen, he gave them an auxiliary in the shape of horse artillery, which, so far from hampering their movements, added to their boldness and enterprise when acting independently ahead of his vast armies.

A supplement to the Queen's Regulations orders that at courts of inquiry, surveys, and other similar assemblages of officers, the officer, who, in virtue of his office, would under the regulations take the military command is in all cases to preside, irrespective of the relative rank of the other members, whose precedence on such occasions shall be determined by the existing articles. Subject to certain

exceptions provided, the relative rank of officers in the Navy with each other and with officers of the Army is definitely tabulated, and will in every case take effect according to the dates of the respective commissions or appointments, except when the relative rank is dependent on the attainment of seniority or completion of service, in which case it will take effect from such attainment of seniority, or completion of service in the particular rank, and except as regards retired officers holding honorary rank.

Captain Prince Louis of Battenberg has been selected to take command of the *Naiad*, which will be commissioned at Portsmouth for the summer manoeuvres, and afterwards proceed to the Mediterranean to relieve *Amphion*.

The Queen has fixed May 21 as the date for the formal opening of the Manchester Ship Canal. The *Enchantress*, *Research* and *Triton* have been selected to form the naval escort.

Captain Charles Johnstone, of the *Camperdown*, on the Mediterranean station, is in England on leave, and the ship is temporarily in command of Commander Daniel.

The Spanish Superior Council of War at Madrid has recommended its Government to refuse a request from the British authorities at Gibraltar for the concession of a supply of drinking water from Spanish territory, on the ground that such a concession would be contrary to the Treaty of Utrecht, and, in the event of war with Great Britain, would be of advantage to her.

Errors in the Army Books.

The Editor "CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE,"
Montreal, Q.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to call attention through your columns to some errors in the "Army book for the British Empire." Turning to page 418, I find the following: "After the abolition of the purchase system it was decided that Lieutenants should undergo a professional examination before being considered eligible for promotion to the rank of captain." This is incorrect, as for many years prior to the abolition of the purchase system there were two professional examinations; the 1st for promotion from Ensign to Lieutenant, the 2nd for promotion from Lieutenant to Captain. Turning to page 267 I read that "The Royal Waggon Train was organized in 1812." Another mistake, as this corps was organized in 1803, its first colonel being Digby Hamilton and the date of his *regimental commission* was 5th Nov. 1803.

Yours &c.,
FLINT LOCK.
London, Ont., 23rd April 1894.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS**HEADQUARTERS.**

OTTAWA, 20th April, 1894.

G. O. 23.**EXAMINATION OF MILITIA CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSION IN THE IMPERIAL ARMY.**

With reference to the last paragraph of the regulation issued with Army Orders dated the 1st July, 1892, and to Militia General Orders (3) of the 22nd January, 1892, militia candidates for commissions in the Imperial Army will in future be examined by a medical board at or about the time of their presenting themselves for examination in military subjects, and the medical report will accompany the papers containing the results of the military examination.

G. O. 24.**RATE OF PAY FOR HOSPITAL SERGEANTS.**

His Excellency the Governor General, in virtue of the provisions of the Militia Act, chap. 41 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, was pleased on the 23rd February, 1894, to order as follows, viz.:—That the following be added to the Schedule of daily pay, paragraph 33 of the Regulations for the permanent Corps:—

Hospital Sergeants. \$1.00.

G. O. 25.**DRESS REGULATIONS—PERMANENT FORCE.**

Adverting to Dress Regulations for Officers of the Militia, 1st May, 1886, the following alterations have been approved for the Medical and Veterinary Officers of the Permanent Force. Any new uniforms to be obtained are to be of the pattern as below described.

Medical Staff and Veterinary Department.

Uniform and accoutrements as for officers of similar rank in the Imperial service, with the following exceptions:

Shoulder-straps for tunic, mess-jacket, patrol-jacket and serge jacket of same color and material as facings of tunic. For the tunic and mess jacket the shoulder straps will be edged with gold lace of the same width as worn on top of collar—badge of rank embroidered in silver.

For patrol jacket, badges of rank embroidered in gold. For serge jacket, great coat and winter coat, badges of rank in gilt metal.

Sabretache, black leather with slings to match the sword belt—device on flap, Royal and Imperial cypher and crown, in gilt metal.

Pouch ornament, and badge on field service forage cap. Royal and Imperial cypher and crown in gilt metal.

G. O. 26.**FIELD ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.**

1. Special courses of instruction will be held at the Tête de Point Barracks, Kingston, from the 22nd to 25th May, and the 29th May to 1st June, inclusively, for the instruction of officers commanding the following field batteries, in fire discipline, field manœuvres, and range finding:—

Nos. 1 and 2, batteries, 1st brigade.
Durham. Gananoque.
Hamilton. Kingston.
London. Montreal.
Ottawa. Shefford.
Toronto. Welland Canal.

2. Officers attending these courses will receive the pay of their rank, transport, and allowance for subsistence at \$2.50 per diem.

3. Officers commanding the above field batteries will send in their applications to the Inspector of Artillery by the 5th May, stating which course they wish to attend.

4. Special arrangements will be made for the instruction of the field batteries at Winnipeg, Quebec, Sydney, Newcastle, and Woodstock, and details of such arrangements will be conveyed to these concerned.

G. O. 27.**MILITIA TRAINING, 1894-95.**

The following Corps of Active Militia will be held in readiness to assemble for training in Camps of Instruction at the places herein mentioned on dates which will be hereafter notified.

MILITARY DISTRICT.	Place.	Corps.
No. 1.	Wolseley Barracks, London.	1st Hussars, 1st Brigade Field Artillery, London Field Battery, 21st, 22nd, 27th, 29th and 32nd Battalions.
No. 2.	Niagara on the Lake.	Gov.-General's Body Guard and 2nd Dragoons, Hamilton, Welland Canal and Toronto Field Batteries, 35th, 37th and 77th Battalions.
	Long Branch, Ont.	12th, 34th and 36th Battalions.
Nos. 3 and 4	Kingston, Ont.	3rd The Prince of Wales Dragoons and 4th Hussars, Durham, Gananoque, Kingston and Ottawa Field Batteries, No. 3 District, 40th, 46th and 49th Battalions, No. 4 District, 56th Battalion.
No. 5.	Laprairie, Que.	6th Duke of Connaught's Canadian Hussars, 64th, 76th, 83rd and 86th Battalions.
No. 6.	Compton, Que.	5th Dragoons.
	Infantry Barracks, St. Johns, Que.	54th, 58th and 79th Battalions.
No. 7.	Point Levi, Que.	Quebec Field Battery, 23rd, 61st, 70th and 89th Battalions.
No. 8.	Sussex, N.B.	8th Princess Louise New Brunswick Hussars, Brighton Engineer Company, 73rd and 74th Battalions.
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Charlottetown Engineer Company, 82nd Battalion.
No. 9.	Aldershot, N.S.	King's Canadian Hussars, 72nd, 78th and 94th Battalions.
No. 10.	Winnipeg	Winnipeg Troop of Dragoons, Winnipeg Field Battery, 90th Battalion.
	To be specified hereafter.	Manitoba Dragoons.

G. O. 28.**ACTIVE MILITIA.****PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS AND RETIREMENTS.****ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.**

To be Major, from 17th April, 1894: Captain Alfred A. Farley, to complete establishment.

To be Captain, from 17th April, 1894: Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Jos. A. G. Hudon, *vice* A. A. Farley, promoted.

CAVALRY.

1ST HUSSARS, London, O.—To be Adjutant: 2nd Lieutenant James Frahm Merrison, R.S.C.L. *vice* Neville, retired.

8TH "PRINCE LOUISE'S NEW BRUNSWICK HUSSARS."—C Troop, Apohaqui N. B.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant James T. Kirk retires from the service.

ARTILLERY.

DURHAM FIELD BATTERY OF ARTILLERY, Port Hope, O.—Captain William Peter Milligan retires from the service.

LONDON FIELD BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant James Arthur Hesketh, M.Q., *vice* Fairbank, retired.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, (provisionally): Benjamin Shaw Wood, Gentleman, *vice* Hesketh promoted.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BATTALION OF GARRISON ARTILLERY, Victoria, B.C.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, (provisionally): William Alexander Jameson, Gentleman.

Major Paulus Æmilus Irving retires from the service.

With reference to G. O. 19 of 16th March, 1894, the following officers, Charles Arthur Worsnop, Lacey Robert Johnson, and Frank Washington Boulbee are appointed 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally), instead of as therein stated.

MONTREAL BATTALION OF GARRISON ARTILLERY.—To be Captains:

Lieutenants William Henry Featherstone, R.S.A., *vice* Howard resigned, and Douglas Thornton Taylor, R.S.A. *vice* Gregor resigned.

Captain Leigh R. Gregor retires from the service.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

2ND BATTALION "QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA," Toronto, O.—Lieutenant Baldwin retires from the service. Lieutenant Coleman retires, retaining rank.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Arthur Godfrey Peuchen, R.S.I., *vice* Knifton, transferred to 36th Battalion.

To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenants J. Bellamy Miller, R.S.I., *vice* Peuchen promoted; Sidney Anson Clifford Greene, R.S.I., *vice* Coleman, resigned; and John M. Davison, R.S.I., *vice* Baldwin, resigned.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, (provisionally): George Mona Higinbotham and Charles Wadsworth, Gentleman.

5TH BATTALION "ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA," Montreal, Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, (provisionally): John Adair, Gentleman, *vice* Meighen, promoted.

8TH BATTALION "ROYAL RIFLES," Quebec.—The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant (prov.) H. J. Hussey, is accepted.

9TH BATTALION RIFLES "VOLTIGEURS DE QUEBEC," Quebec.—G. O. 19, of the 16th March, 1894, is amended as follows: To be Captain: Captain and

- Adjutant Joseph A. W. LeBel, R.S.I. 1st A., *vice* Garneau, who retires retaining rank.
To be Adjutant: Captain Joseph P. G. Ouellet, R.S.I. 1st A., *vice* Captain LeBel.
- 10TH BATTALION "ROYAL GRENADIERS," Toronto, O.—Paymaster and Honorary Major John Bruce, to be Major and to perform the duties of Paymaster in accordance with General Order 33 of the 19th August, 1892.
To be Adjutant: Captain Andrew Maxwell Irving, R.S.I. 1st A., *vice* Maclean, who resigns the Adjutancy.
To be Captain: Honorary Captain and Quartermaster William T. Tassie, R.S.I. 2nd A., *vice* Gosling, who retires retaining rank.
To be Quartermaster: Captain (Retired List) Granville Percival Eliot, *vice* Tassie.
To be 2nd Lieutenants (provisionally): Alexis Francis Ramsay Martin, Henry Rowsell O'Reilly, James Tolmie Craig, Samuel Foote Sloane, and Donald Campbell Meyers, Gentlemen.
- 12TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY "YORK RANGERS," Aurora, O.—Surgeon Major R. W. Hillary is permitted to retire retaining rank.
No. 2 Company, Aurora.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Arthur George Nicol, R. S. I. 2 Sp., *vice* Hillary, resigned.
No. 3 Company, Seaton Village.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, (provisionally): John Samuel Grantham, Gentleman, *vice* Lailey.
No. 7 Company, Sutton West.—To be Captain: Honorary Captain and Quartermaster Frederick William Unitt, M. S. 1, *vice* Gower, who resigns.
- 14TH BATTALION "THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLES," Kingston, O.—To be Captain: Lieutenant George Alexander Walkem, R. S. I., *vice* Caruthers, retired.
To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Frank Lennox Cartwright, R. S. I., *vice* Walkem, promoted.
- 16TH "PRINCE EDWARD" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 4 Company, Picton, O.—To be Lieutenant: Charles Hobart Ferguson R. S. I. 2nd A., *vice* Terwilligar, who resigns.
- 21ST BATTALION "ESSEX FUSILIERS,"—No. 2 Company, Leamington, O.—The resignation of Lieutenant (provisional) Thomas Dresser is accepted.
- 22ND BATTALION "OXFORD RIFLES."—No. 7 Company, Tilsonburg, O.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Edward Lyall Morton, R. S. I. 2nd A., *vice* Perry, who resigns.
- 25TH "ELGIN" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—St. Thomas, O.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Frank Thomas Stacey, R. S. I. 2nd A., *vice* Heal who resigns.
- 27TH "LAMBTON" BATTALION OF INFANTRY "ST. CLAIR BORDERERS."—No. 5 Company, Point Edward, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, (provisionally): John Boyd Laurie, Gentleman, *vice* Frier, who resigns.
No. 6 Company, Watford.—The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant Robert J. Burgar is accepted.
- 28TH "PERTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 1 Company, Stratford, O.—G. O. 19 of the 16th March, 1894, is amended as follows: Sergeant Grayson Alexander to be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally.
- 29TH "WATERLOO" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 14 Company, Galt, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, (provisionally): Frank Moss, Gentleman.
- 32ND "BRUCE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 6 Company, Arran O.—To be Lieutenant; 2nd Lieutenant William Charles Forrester, R.S.I. 2nd A., *vice* McRae who retires.
To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Colour Sergeant William James Douglas, R. S. I. 2nd B., *vice* Forrester promoted.
- 33RD "HURON" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 5 Company, Brussels, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, (provisionally): George Frederick Blair, Gentleman.
- 34TH "ONTARIO" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 1 Company, Whitby, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, (provisionally): William Hamer Greenwood, Gentleman *vice* Thomas Greenwood promoted.
No. 3 Company, Oshawa, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, (provisionally): Norman Farewell, Gentleman.
The resignation of Lieutenant (provisional) John B. Cummins is accepted.
- 35TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "SIMCOE FORESTERS."—No. 8 Company, Penetanguishene, O.—The resignation of Captain Frederick John Crease is accepted.
- 36TH "PEEL" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Brampton, O.—To be Quartermaster with Honorary rank of Captain; Lieutenant Erasmus John Carter, *vice* Elliot who retires retaining rank.
No. 3 Company, Cookstown.—To be Lieutenant; Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William Deeble Anderson (late H. M.'s 97th Regiment).
To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally); Samuel Edwin Oliver, Gentleman, *vice* Cooke resigned.
No. 5 Company, Bond Head.—To be Lieutenant; 2nd Lieutenant Arthur Leopold Armstrong, R.S.I. 2nd A., *vice* Carter appointed Quartermaster.
- 40TH "NORTHUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Cobourg, O.—To be Majors: Captain and Brevet Major Geddes Lancelot Duncan, *vice* J. V. Gravely, retired, and Captain John McCaughey.
To be Quartermaster: Captain Henry John Snelgrove, from No. 1 Company, *vice* Dennis retired.
No. 1 Company, Cobourg.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Edwin Campbell, R.S.I. *vice* Snelgrove, appointed Quartermaster.
To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally) Henry Willoughby Laird.
No. 2 Company, Cobourg.—To be Captain: Lieutenant William Herbert Floyd, R.S.I., *vice* McCaughey, promoted.
To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Frederick Desmond Bogg, Gentleman, *vice* Floyd, promoted.
No. 8 Company, Castleton, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Sergeant Frederick Wolfram, R.S.I. 2nd B., *vice* McCullough who resigns.
- No. 9 Company, Warkworth.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Henri Wait Fowlds, R.S.I., *vice* Hurlbut, who retires.
To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant George James Spencer, M.S., *vice* Fowlds, promoted.
- 43RD "OTTAWA AND CARLETON" BATTALION OF RIFLES, O.—No. 3 Company, Wakefield, and No. 5 Company, Arnprior, having become non-effective, are removed from the list of corps of the Active Militia.
The following officers, Captain Isaac B. York, Captain John A. Macdonald, Lieutenant W. T. Lawless, and 2nd Lieutenant C. F. Cox, retire from the service.
The following will be the distribution of the companies of this Battalion.
A Company, Ottawa.
B Company, Hull.
C Company, Billings Bridge.
D Company, Ottawa.
- 46TH "EAST DURHAM" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, O.—No. 2 Company, Port Hope.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Frank Henry Coombs, Gentleman.
- 48TH BATTALION "HIGHLANDERS," Toronto, O.—To be Captain: Lieutenant William House Orchard, G.S.I. A., *vice* Cassels, who retires from the service.
To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenant James Henry Mitchell, R.S.I., *vice* D. H. McLean, resigned, and 2nd Lieutenant Frederick Lorne Cosby, R.S.I., *vice* Orchard, promoted.
To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Charles Duff Scott, Gentleman, *vice* Mitchell, promoted.
- 58TH "COMPTON" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Q.—No. 10 Company Cookshire.—The resignation of Lieutenant R. H. Phillimore is accepted.
- 59TH "STORMONT AND GLENGARRY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 3 Company, Alexandria, O.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant George Ibberston Nichols, V.B. 1st, *vice* Ostrom, who retires from the service.
To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): George Hearnden, Gentleman, *vice* Nichols, promoted.
- 62ND BATTALION "ST. JOHN FUSILIERS" St. John, N. B.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Walter Russell Miles, Gentleman, *vice* Wetmore.
- 67TH BATTALION "CARLETON LIGHT INFANTRY."—No. 1 Company, Woodstock, N. B.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Sergeant John Jarvis Bull, R.S.I. 2nd B., *vice* Anderson, promoted.
- 74TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY,—No. 2 Company, Moncton, N.B.—To be Lieutenant (provisionally): Frederick W. Givan, transferred from No. 4 Company.
- 76TH BATTALION OF RIFLES "VOLTI-GEURS DE CHATEAUGUAY."—No. 2 Company, Ste. Martine, Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Joseph Damase G. Landriault, Gentleman.
- 77TH "WENTWORTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 1 Company, Dundas, O.—To be 2nd Lieutenant (provisionally): Frederick Clark, Gentleman, *vice* Ross, promoted.

No. 4 Company, Ancaster, O.—To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant John Nish Middleton, R.S.I. 2nd A., *vice* Leith, retired.

80TH "NICOLET" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 2 Company, Nicolet, Q.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, (provisionally) to date from 2nd April, 1894; Sergeant Oscar Gaudet, *vice* Laplante, retired.

89TH "TEMISCOUATA AND RIMOUSKI" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, Rivière Ouelle, Q.—To be Major: Captain and Brevet Major David Frève, R.S.I.

No. 2 Company, Cacouna, Q.—To be Captain: Lieutenant J. Alphonse Gilbert, R.S.I., *vice* Frève, promoted.

90TH "WINNIPEG" BATTALION OF RIFLES, Winnipeg, M.—To be Captains: Lieutenant George MacDonald Lang, *vice* Scott, resigned, and Lieutenant Robert Larter Meadows, *vice* Steele, resigned.

To be 2nd Lieutenants (provisionally): James Duncan Irvine, Charles Simpson Wilson and Ernest Wallace Moltke Mermagen, Gentlemen.

96TH "DISTRICT OF ALGOMA" BATTALION OF RIFLES, Port Arthur, O.—Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Wellington Ray, retires, retaining rank.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

SEMINARY OF QUEBEC DRILL COMPANIES.

No. 1 Company.—To be acting Captain: Joseph Paradis. To be acting Lieutenant: Alberst Vézina. To be acting 2nd Lieutenant: Robert Bergeron.

No. 2 Company.—To be acting Captain: Ernest Montreuil. To be acting Lieutenant: Joseph Michaud. To be acting 2nd Lieutenant: Bernard Verret.

No. 3 Company.—To be acting Captain: Louis Dion. To be acting Lieutenant: Joseph Marchand. To be acting 2nd Lieutenant: Léon Leclerc.

LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL OF QUEBEC DRILL COMPANY.

To be acting Captain: J. A. Gagnon.

To be acting Lieutenant: Edouard Coté.

To be acting 2nd Lieutenant: Alphonse Delglise.

G. O. 29.

BREVET.

In accordance with the provision of paragraph 90, Regulations and Orders 1887, Captain Ernest Alexander Cruikshank, No. 4 Company 44th Battalion, to be Major from 28 March, 1894.

G. O. 30.

MOBILIZATION

The following change in Headquarters is authorized:—

4th HUSSARS.—"B" Troop from "Napance" to "Wilton."

G. O. 31.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
<i>Royal School of Cavalry</i>						
2nd Lieut. Frederick John MacDonald, 3rd Dragoons.....	2	S	A	71	72	71
2nd Lieut. Chas. Secord, 2nd Dragoons.....	2	S	A	61	65	64
Troop Sergt. Major E. Bacon, G.G.B.G.....	2	S	B	41	58	53
Sergt. J. E. Burch, 2nd Dragoons.....	2	S	B	86	60	67
Sergeant Syer, 3rd Dragoons.....	2	S	B	46	63	58
Corporal D. H. Porter, 1st Hussars.....	2	S	B	72	51	57
Corporal F. Burch, 2nd Dragoons.....	2	S	B	65	66	66
Corporal A. Loyst, 4th Hussars.....	2	S	B	58	60	59
Corporal James Simpson, 5th Dragoons.....	2	S	B	54	60	58
Corporal W. W. Johnson, 3rd Dragoons.....	2	S	B	65	69	68
Private D. Allam, 2nd Dragoons.....	2	S	B	67	64	65
Private C. H. Porter, 1st Hussars.....	2	S	B	80	60	66
Private P. M. Reddy, 2nd Dragoons.....	2	S	B	55	52	53
Private A. Roberts, 2nd Dragoons.....	2	S	B	40	59	53
Private Wm. J. Todd, 1st Hussars.....	2	S	B	42	59	54
Private H. Gibbens, 1st Hussars.....	2	S	B	69	68	68
Private Angus Ward, 3rd Dragoons.....	2	S	B	40	57	52
Private F. H. Oldfield, 8th Hussars.....	2	S	B	44	56	52
<i>Royal Schools of Artillery.</i>						
Lieut. J. L. Simpson, No 2 Bat., 1st Bde., F. A.....	1	Sp	A	83	68	73
<i>Royal Schools of Infantry.</i>						
Capt. R. W. Robertson, 38th Battalion.....	1	Sp	A	72	72	72
Captain Drummond, 56th Battalion.....	2	Sp	A	50	56	53
Captain Asa Choate, 77th Battalion.....	2	S	A	65	56	60½
Lieut. A. MacLean, 43rd Battalion.....	1	S	A	83	80	81½
2nd Lt. Thos. Mitchell, 12th Battalion.....	2	S	A	67	68	67½
2nd Lt. Donald Grant, 35th Battalion.....	2	S	A	65½	58½	62
2nd Lt. Thos. Brearley, 39th Battalion.....	2	S	A	56	69	62½
2nd Lt. D. A. Cameron, 56th Battalion.....	2	S	A	53½	63½	58½
2nd J. N. Middleton, 77th Battalion.....	2	S	A	57	57	57
Sergt. Ed'k. R. Russell, 10th Battalion.....	2	S	B	52	58	55
Sergt. George Mackey, 31st Battalion.....	2	S	B	64	57	60½
Sergt. Wm. Himpett, 35th Battalion.....	2	S	B	51	68	59½
Corporal Martin Nic, 37th Battalion.....	2	S	B	51	51	56½
L.-Corp. Alf. H. Dangerfield, 10th Battalion.....	2	S	B	50	50	52½
L.-Corp. Henry Goode, 35th Battalion.....	2	S	B	67½	67½	60
Pte. John Henry Brett, R.R.C.I.....	2	S	B	61	61	59½
Pte. W. C. Gillespie, 13th Battalion.....	2	S	B	55	55	58
Pte. John H. Hicks, 36th Battalion.....	2	S	B	56	56	56
Pte. Thos. Nimmo, 46th Battalion.....	2	S	B	55	55	59½
Pte. Joseph A. Roddy, 46th Battalion.....	2	S	B	51	55	56½
<i>Military Qualification.</i>						
George Edward Francklyn, formerly Gentleman Cadet R.M.C. of Canada.						

G. O. 32.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain Asa Choate, R.S.I., No. 6 Company, 77th Battalion; from 31st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant James L. Simpson, R.S.A., No. 2 Battery, 1st B.F.A.; from 24th March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant John Nish Middleton, R.S.I., No. 4 Company, 77th Battalion; from 31st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Daniel A. Cameron, R.S.I., No. 3 Company, 56th Battalion; from 31st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas Brearley, R.S.I., No. 8 Company, 39th Battalion; from 31st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Donald Grant, R.S.I., No. 6 Company, 35th Battalion; from 31st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas Mitchell, R.S.I., No. 1 Company, 12th Battalion; from 31st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Charles Secord, R.S.C., A. Troop, 2nd Dragoons; from 31st March, 1894.

2nd Lieutenant Frederick John MacDonald, R.S.C., D Droops, 3rd Dragoons; from 31st March, 1893.

By Command,

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

Reminiscences of Wimbledon.

The Editor CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE, Montreal, P. Q.

SIR,—In reply to T. G. Loggie's "Reminiscences of Wimbledon," permit me to make one or two corrections.

I have no wish to detract from Mr. Loggie's eulogy to the memory of Major Pearce, but when he, in a very uncalled-for manner, contrasts a former winner of the "Queen's" to the disparagement of a "canny Scot," I feel impelled to say a word in defence of the Scot.

In relating his little story (which, by the way, may have been intended for a joke, but, with the proverbial obtuseness of the Scot, I failed to see it,) of the counting of the gold, and contrasting the "tall, handsome bearing and kindly manner of Major Pearce with a former winner of a few years previous," Mr. Loggie could not have referred to Sergt. A. Menzies, of the Queen's, Edinburgh, winner of 1873, nor to Col. Sergt. Michie, of the London Scottish, the winner of 1872, as both of these men compared well with Major Pearce in stature, bearing and geniality. We must, therefore, go back to 1869 to find another Scottish winner, when Corporal A. Cameron, of the first Inverness, won the prize for the second time, he having won it in 1867. Cameron, though not a typical Scotchman in stature, appeared at the presentation, I am bound to say, as gracefully as ever Queen's winner did.

Mr. Loggie says that he was "almost an eye-witness" of the imaginary gold-counting incident. You will observe that he was only six years late, and I may state that at none of the presentations at the National Rifle Association meetings have the prizes been paid in gold. The presentation is, and always has been, merely formal. When the winner is called, he steps to the front, and the lady who presents the prize, hands him an empty purse, and if he has not already received his prize from the treasurer, he does so in the usual way on making application at the office.

Again, "Major, have you anything like this?" introducing Weyman's score. At that time Pearce was only Captain. The highest score and the largest majority in the history of the Kolapore Match was that of the Mother Country last year, when the team put together the extraordinary total of 741 against 696 made by the Canadian representatives. Of course, this was with the Martin Henry, and at Bisley.

A word as to the Major's "presentiment." Of the two thousand competitors in the Queen's competition, a very large percentage annually give expression to the presentiment that they are to win the prize, but they all fail to materialize, except one.

Respectfully yours

JAS. H. SIMPSON.

Toronto, April 23rd, 1894.

Attack versus Defence.

In the unavoidable absence of Field-Marshal Sir J. Lintorn, A. Simmonds, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel Trotter, Commanding Grenadier Guards, presided on Tuesday last at the Royal United Institution on the occasion of a lecture, displaying much originality of thought, being delivered by Captain F. N. Maude, late Royal Engineer, on "Attack or Defence Strategically and Tactically Considered."

The lecturer first argued that, given two armies equal in all other respects, except in the national conception attaching to the word "duty," then that Army in which duty is most highly developed will be ready for action first, and to utilise the gain of time must become the assailant.

In connection with the Cavalry, Captain Maude drew attention to the consequences that the pursuit of duty—for duty's sake—entails in this arm. Men fighting on their own feet may make up in a variety of ways, by fanaticism, innate personal bravery, etc., for neglect of minor details of duty in peace time; but with the mounted Services, particularly the Cavalry, the horse reflect with mathematical accuracy the precise degree with which these minor duties have been carried out, always provided that the system on which these details are based is a correct one. Given equally good systems, the more punctilious discharge of duty will ensure superior condition, superior mobility, and, finally, superior cohesion in the charge.

Assuming that the Cavalry of the attacking force has demonstrated its superiority, and in proportion to the degree in which that superiority has been proved, the defender cannot tell precisely, on which two miles of his front out of the available twenty the shock is about to fall. He, the defender, must therefore be equally prepared at all points, and the bulk of his reserves are consequently constrained to a central position.

The defender's Cavalry having been decisively beaten—as the lecturer demonstrated they would be—the assailants can start boldly out to the front, screened and protected against possible ambush or surprise by their own horsemen. Choosing

their own positions, within limits, and practically simultaneously, some twenty miles of batteries (twelve to the mile) unlimber and the Artillery duel commences.

The defender must either renounce his position and come out and attack himself, when the gunners simply limber up and trot out of the way, or he must stand still to be pounded at, when it becomes more or less a case of machines against human nerves.

Here another dilemma is reached by the defender. Either he has constructed his epaulements before-hand, and his guns are ready in position, when it may happen that the assailant appears in an unexpected direction, necessitating a change of front and the abandonment of the works constructed—a case that has frequently occurred in war—or his batteries are held back in hand under cover till the intentions of the other side have disclosed themselves, and then are compelled to come into action under fire—a proceeding which can hardly be undertaken without heavy loss. Of course, the same applies to a considerable extent to the assailant, only the latter enjoys as a rule a far wider choice, both of time and position, and is therefore more likely to effect his purpose without serious injury.

Both sides will now soon be engaged in a heavy cannonade, and, under cover of the confusion, the assailant masses his forces for the decisive blow opposite the point of his own choice, the bulk of the Infantry being retained far back to the rear, and under cover. The corps Artilleries of the two Reserve corps trot up to the front. As they near the guns already in action the latter raise their fire to the utmost intensity possible, and whilst the enemy's front is hidden by the smoke and dust of bursting shells the new arrivals sound the gallop, dash through the intervals in the first line, away down the slope, unlimbering some 1,000 yards closer in. There is now on a front of some two miles a numerical superiority of two to one in guns, and, assuming anything approaching equality of skill in the gunners on either side, the result cannot long be doubtful.

Even leaving the Artillery out of account altogether, allowing the two Infantries to fight it out without interference, and assuming the conventional glacis-like slope, and making any further allowances that may be desired, only assuming equality of armament as the one essential element of the problem, it is perfectly certain that the attacking side will not be stopped at the extreme range of the rifle. They will not check for the first man who falls, or for the second. How far they will go will depend on their discipline, which again is a product largely affected by the factor of "duty." Ultimately, for a given standard of discipline they will reach a given limit of distance, still preserving the power of controlled fire. Then they will halt and reply to the enemy, and it must be obvious that the nearer they get, and the greater the control, the more effective will that reply be.

In proportion as this reply is more or less effective the enemy's bullets will come in less numbers and with less accuracy. If, therefore, the percentage of loss with which the limit a was reached by them

was, say, x , then a following line will reach the same limit with a less loss, x' than x , a third line will suffer less still, and so on. So that, ultimately, given a sufficient number of lines, the attainment of a fire superiority is a mathematical certainty. Of course, the other side can feed up troops in the same way, but it is evident that since he cannot know at what point to hold his reserves in readiness, the feed will not work with the same regularity and precision as on the side which has enjoyed the option of choice and the power of pre arrangement.

Regarding "formations," Captain Maude, after examining some practical experiences, observed that to keep the man in hand, the best formation is the column; but to develop the maximum fire power, that column must deploy, and deployment means loss of time at the most critical moment, with consequences familiar to all students of the Peninsula and Waterloo. Is it not better, Captain Maude asked, to take the mean and employ the line? For the regimental officer, everything hinges on bringing the men he personally commands up to the shortest possible range compatible with controlled fire. That range need not necessarily be the final range, and, in so far, it is not the decisive one. But it is the decisive one in fact, notwithstanding, for if one does not attain the first fire superiority, one will certainly never survive to reach the subsequent stages.

In the old days when men went to the wars as regularly every summer as we now go to the manoeuvres, many things which are dark now to us were clear to them. Experience had taught them that in the few weeks at their disposal steadiness could not be overdone; if by chance it was, then the bullets of the next campaign soon restored the equilibrium. But when the conditions altered, and war became the occasional—the very occasional—pursuit of the soldier, and peace his chronic employment, and as the experience of the battle field ceased by lapse of time to influence the conduct of the drill masters, this over-smartness became a positive danger, and Captain Maude declared that he for one was not disposed to throw stones at those who, twenty years ago, revolted against the pedantry of the barrack-square martinet, though he considered we had gone further than was wise in this direction, and that it was the highest time we copied the Germans again; and braced ourselves up.

If in the Napoleonic era *la morale est pour les trois-quarts*, then in these days of smokeless powder and long-range weapons it counts for more, and hence the chances of success are markedly the greater.

An incompetent commander may neutralise by his blunders the qualities of his troops, but these qualities, mainly the product of their national sense of duty, can extricate the commander; and, moreover, in proportion as the sense of duty is more or less developed in the race, the probabilities increase that incompetency will not be found in the higher ranks.

Finally, under existing conditions of society, and for many generations to come, duty and loyalty are practically synonymous terms. The average man requires a concrete symbol on which to concentrate his attention, and that symbol for us is, and remains, the Crown; and in the era of warfare which is inexorably moving towards us, Captain Maude ventured to predict that victory in the long run would incline to that nation which had remained true to a monarchical form of government. Philosophers may reason about and sacrifice themselves for abstractions, even for Humanity with a capital H, but the rank and file of the nation requires something more tangible.—*United Service Gazette*, April 1.

THE EASTER MANOEUVRES

A very useful programme of work was carried out at Easter by the Volunteers. The centres were Dover, Guildford, Chatham, Canterbury, and Winchester. At the first-named place the North London Brigade of six battalions under Colonel J. B. Sterling, Coldstream Guards, were provided with quarters, and in addition Colonel Hozier's smart corps, the 3rd Kent (Woolwich Arsenal) Artillery were located here. The Surrey Brigade of eight battalions, under Lord Belhaven, late R. E., went to Guildford, the three engineer corps forming a brigade under Colonel Althorpe, C. R. G., Home District, were accommodated with quarters at Chatham, who also was the Honourable Artillery Company under the Earl of Denbigh. There was also located in the Thames District the 1st London Artillery under Colonel W. Hope, V. C., who occupied the forts at Sheerness. The South London Volunteer Infantry Brigade under Colonel Gascoigne, Scots Guards, and consisting of seven battalions, went to Canterbury, while at Winchester was a portion of the East London Brigade under Colonel H. Trotter, Grenadier Guards.

DOVER.

At Dover, Maj.-Gen. Lord William Seymour, commanding the South-Eastern District, determined that the work done by the Volunteers should be of a practical nature. Every effort was made to prevent the operations as in former years being interfered with by crowds of civilian spectators with, however, only partial success. On Saturday some useful work was carried out by the North London Brigade in the Alkham Valley to the west of Dover, which work engaged the attention of Col. Sterling's men practically the whole of the day, for they left Dover at 9 in the morning and returned about 4 in the afternoon. On Monday, however, the usual field day took place, in which the three regular battalions at Dover participated. It was assumed that a landing had been effected by an enemy at Kingsdown, a few miles to the South of Deal. This force, which was represented by the three regular battalions indicated, took up a position about a couple of miles to the north of St. Margaret's, covering the road to Kingsdown with the object in view of protecting the landing of the main body of the invaders at Kingsdown. Receiving information of this occurrence the General Officer commanding at Dover ordered Col. Sterling with his brigade to drive the invaders from their position, and if possible prevent the landing of reinforcements. The invaders were under the command of Lieut.-Col. Jenkins, 1st Batn. West riding Regiment, and occupied a ridge extending from a little in advance of Kingsdown to the Deal-Dover Road. Colonel Jenkins' left hand rested on Oxney Wood, which he occupied, but his was *en pair*, the position occupied

being, roughly speaking, about a thousand yards from left to right. Patrols were pushed forward on to the plateau, upon which stands the small town of St. Margaret's which was clearly visible from the position occupied, and these patrols about half-past 11 came into contact with the cyclist scouts sent forward from St. Margaret's by Colonel Sterling. The latter marched from Dover in two columns, one on the right consisting of four battalions under the orders of Colonel Ward, C. B., London Irish Rifles, and that on the left under Colonel Vickerman, Paddington Rifles consisted only of a couple of battalions. At St. Margaret's Colonel Sterling made his dispositions for the attack of the invader. Colonel Ward, with two battalions, was ordered to attack the left of the defenders at Oxney Wood, while the left column was to assail the right of the defence. Colonel Vickerman advanced, covered from view by a belt of timber extending close up to the right of the position occupied by the invaders, while Colonel Ward with his force, on debouching from St. Margaret's, had to at once to deploy into line, and had the defenders possessed artillery would have suffered severely before his men were in position to use their rifles with effect. The advance was conducted over arable land under a long-range fire of small-arms from the invaders, who behind their imaginary entrenchments were fairly well concealed. There was very little firing on the part of Colonel Ward's column during the advance which was led by the Central London Ranges until about 600 yards from the defenders, when a vehement fire was opened. In the meantime, however, Colonel Vickerman's column had come into contact with the enemy, and the Paddington Rifles, by means of the belt of timber indicated were able to reach the foot of the ridge on the right flank of the defenders. The attack in this direction was delivered in too great a rapidity, for in less than half an hour from the time the first shot was fired a few companies of the Paddington Rifles had advanced to within almost a couple of hundred yards of the crest of the ridge upon which the enemy was entrenched. The position of affairs was simply ridiculous, and calculated to afford a most erroneous idea of an action. Consequently, seeing that as a tactical exercise the affair was likely to be completely spoilt, ordered a temporary cessation of hostilities, during which the detachment of the attacking force above indicated retired further down the slope. When, after an interval, the fight recommenced, it was seen that Colonel Sterling appeared to be making a determined attack with Ward's column on the left of the defence and a couple of battalions which we had kept in reserve under his own immediate command were being pushed forward in this direction the object evidently being to throw the defenders off the road leading to Kingsdown, and separate them from their base. Before this object could be attained,

however, Col. Jenkins, yielding to the pressure of the column under Col. Vickerman drew in his right abandoning his entrenchments on the flank but still clinging to those in the centre and also to the wood of his left. Vickerman's column, however, pressed forward quickly and when shortly before one o'clock the cease fire sounded the portion of affairs was thus: The defender has been compelled to refuse his right wing and was being gradually enveloped on the left, so that it was in imminent danger of being cut off from his base. Considerations which influence commanders in actual warfare have in mimic combats to give place to others, and therefore to criticise the tactics of Col. Sterling would be to do that officer an injustice. Had the action been real he would scarcely have made an attack on both flanks of his opponent simultaneously, especially when it comes to be recollected that the latter occupied an entrenched position; was not greatly inferior to him in strength, and might according to the general idea be at any time reinforced, which would probably enable him to take the offensive. As a tactical exercise, therefore, the action was faulty, and it required little knowledge of the art of war to perceive that many things were done which would scarcely have happened had the action been other than a sham. In all mimic combats the prevailing fault is to push troops too rapidly into action. The exigencies of the situation demand the work shall be done in an hour which in real warfare would require the greater part of a day to accomplish, but the danger is that totally false notions are imbibed by those who participate in the work. The attackers attempted a task which they could never have hoped to have accomplished, and the unrealistic aspect of affairs spoilt what would otherwise have been a useful tactical exercise.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

The forces engaged at Dover, comprised six Volunteer battalions from London under Col. Sterling, namely: The Finsbury Rifles, the Victorias and St. George's, the London Irish, the 18th Middlesex, the Central London Rangers and the Bloomsbury Rifles, with one machine gun belonging to the Rangers; and 750 men furnished from the Dover Garrison and one machine gun under Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Jenkins of the West Riding Regiment. Major-General Lord William Seymour, commanding the South Eastern Division, was Umpire-in-Chief, and his staff acted as umpires. The Volunteer force numbered roughly about 2,000 men.

General Idea.—“On Monday morning, the 26th of March, information is received in Dover that the coast-guard at Kingsdown observed on Sunday evening that the enemy's boats were taking soundings, and evident preparations were being made for landing at Kingsdown. The Dover Field Force is ordered to rendezvous at St. Margaret's, when it learns that a hos-

tile landing has been effected."

Special Idea.—"Landing Force.—Land a brigade at Kingsdown and occupy a position to cover the disembarkation of a division. Hold the position till 12.15 p.m., when the 2nd Brigade will have completed its landing, and will reinforce."

Special Idea.—Dover Field Force.—Advance from St. Margaret's at 11 a.m., make a reconnaissance in force towards Kingsdown, attack the enemy wherever found. No man of the force to be north of St. Margaret's before 11 a.m. To Brigadier Commanding.—North London Brigade.—The position taken up by Col. Jenkin's force was almost impregnable to a front attack. Owing, however, to the limited area of ground available, and also to the shortness of the time at his disposal, the commanders of the attacking force could do nothing else. The ground in front and on both banks of the entrenched position to be attacked was steep and absolutely free from all cover to a distance of 800 or 900 yards. Running obliquely across the front of defenders' position was a low spur. This spur formed the only rallying place for the attackers in front. On the right flank and front of the position there was a wood; but unfortunately the exit from this wood was prohibited by cultivation. The reconnaissance was a matter of form only, as the defenders' entrenchments, marked by broad bunches of white canvas, were clearly discernible from a long way off.

As there was no artillery on either side the preliminary stage of the attack, although distinctly visible from the position, was not watched with the same interest it would have been if the advance had been under fire. From what I afterwards gathered, the Brigadier commanding left the development of the attack to the commanders of the battalions in the first line. The result was disappointing. There appeared to be a total want of grasp of the situation. The low spur alone afforded cover for the frontal attack, behind which cohesion might have been established between the units in the first line preparatory to a sudden and rapid advance over the intervening dip and up the opposite hillside. In the absence of artillery this dash forward might have been supported by the fire of specially detailed troops on the flanks. The attack against the defenders' right flank should have been simultaneous with that directed against his left and left centre. The second line should have followed the first over the low spur at a distance of 200 yards. There was no more rallying possible, and it is hardly conceivable that in the absence of artillery to prepare the way for the attack it would have been successful. Still front attacks have been successful before, and under certain conditions will probably have to be resorted to in future.

It only remains to be said that owing to some mistake the direction was lost by the regiment on the extreme right going beyond the limits of the ground, which subsequently led to

a needless huddling together of troops on this flank, not behind the low spur, which would have been undesirable, but beyond its southern extremity and directly under the carefully aimed volleys of an entire battalion entrenched and a machine gun, all firing at 800 yards. Rounding this corner, the larger portion of the troops on the right of the attack were swept down by half companies; and even if some few of them had survived, they had still 800 yards of open slope before them. Why they came round the spur instead of over it puzzled most of the spectators. The attack against the right of the position was, I am told, conducted better than that against the left; but, unfortunately, that against the left was the principal one, as it was directed against the enemy's line of retreat. There was a total absence of dash, direction, and cohesion, which afforded a valuable lesson to the defenders by demonstrating now not to deliver an attack. The scrub at the extremity of the low spur caught fire, but this was not till after the greater portion of the troops on the right had passed round it.

After a heavy repulse, an interval of ten minutes was granted to the attacking troops to rearrange themselves behind the spur; and, subsequently, under the initiative of the Major-General commanding the South-Eastern District and the Brigadier's orders, a second advance was made. The left flank of the defence was ordered to fall back before their assailants, and the battle of Kingsdown came to an end.

I was much struck with the youthful appearance of the regular troops, but their steadiness was most marked, and their fire discipline remarkably good. On the part of the defence I observed two mistakes, neither of which would have been allowed to take place on service, but are none the less reprehensible on that account. The first was the piquet on the left, holding the extremity of the low spur above alluded to, which traversed the position, needlessly disclosed themselves to the view of their assailants when they all stood up to watch a dog chasing a hare. The second was the presence of officers of the second line of the defence standing about in groups immediately in rear of the first line after the latter had manned the trenches.

The marching of the Volunteers was decidedly good. The hastily improvised march-past in the presence of the Secretary of State for War, who was a spectator, was creditable; and the fire discipline, so far as I was able to observe it, steady; but the attack was simply awful. R. H. G.

GUILFORD.

So far as the Surrey Brigade at Guildford was concerned, the field day on Monday gave promise of great success, for the arrangements were for the Aldershot Division to take part in the

operations. On the Saturday, however, the Surrey men were not idle, for Lord Belhaven drew up an excellent plan of operations for that day, which was well carried out.

On the Monday the mimic-combat was witnessed by the Commander-in-Chief and officers of the Horse Guards Staff. The general idea presumed that an invader having landed on the south coast had reached Haslemere and from there pushed forward a force of all arms to make a reconnaissance in force northward in the direction of Aldershot. This force, which was under the command of Major-Gen. C. F. Gregorie, consisted of the 1st Infantry Brigade from Aldershot, a regiment of cavalry, three field-batteries, and the Surrey Volunteer Infantry Brigade. It was also assumed that a northern force under Major Gen. Utterson had advanced from Workingham, and had on Sunday night encamped at Frimley Green. This force consisted of a cavalry regiment, three batteries, and a brigade of infantry. Gen. Utterson's instructions were to advance to the Fox Hills and there endeavor to keep the invader in check until reinforcements in the shape of another three batteries and a brigade of infantry could arrive from the main body at Workingham. Gen. Gregorie's orders were to push forward over the Fox Hills and secure the passages over the Basingstroke Canal at Frimhurst. The northern force took up a position extending from Gravel Pit Hill in the south, along the eastern portion of the Fox Hills, the Cavalry being pushed forward to feel for the invaders advancing from Normandy. The Cavalry of the latter quickly came into contact with that of the former, and Gregorie's Artillery having taken position proceeded to engage that of the defence. The artillery duel, as usual in sham combats, was of short duration, for Gregorie's Infantry soon made their advance felt and gradually Utterson had to give way before the superior forces which were hurled against him. At this moment, however, reinforcements in the shape of three more batteries and three battalions came to the aid of the sorely pressed defenders; but with this increase of strength, and with a preponderance of artillery over that of his opponent, Utterson was able to effect very little, for he had even then but seven battalions as compared with 13 at the disposal of his antagonist, who piled man upon man, and quickly forced him to retire to the north. When the cease-fire sounded about one o'clock the defenders had abandoned the hill, and were in full retreat, hard pressed by the attacking infantry; but the whole effect of what should have been a most interesting and instructive piece of work was from the very commencement spoiled by the enormous number of sightseers who congregated between the opposing forces. But for the civilian spectators the affair would undoubtedly have been one of the most instructive mimic combats ever witnessed at Easter.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The Legal History of the Militia.

General enquiries having been made with reference to Lieut.-Col. Butler's paper on the Legal History of the Militia, read before the Montreal Military Institute, we have great pleasure in presenting it to our readers, although a little late in the day. The commanding officer of the Prince of Wales Regiment, in introducing his lecture, said:—

I regret very much that neither the Major-General, the Adjutant-General nor one of the Deputy Adjutants General of the 5th or 6th Military Districts was able to accept the invitation of the committee to deliver the first lecture in this Institute, and still more that the time allowed me for getting together the required data has, owing to the determination of the committee that it should be delivered during the year 1893, been so very short.

The subject which I have chosen—The Legal History of the Militia of Canada—requires, to do it full justice, a more careful perusal of the different ordinances and acts of Parliament than could possibly be given to it in the limited time at my disposal. The term "militia," as signifying a class combining the profession of arms with civil avocations, is as old as nationality itself, though in the early ages education and training in the art of war was universal and left but little room for anything else. As civilization advanced and peaceful avocations increased in importance, nations began less and less to present the appearance of a standing army, and the latter to become but a unit instead of the whole, and the necessity arose to make provision for the swelling of this unit in time of emergency by instructing them of peaceful pursuits, so that they might be ready when needed to present to an enemy something like the front of a whole population able to defend their country. All, or any rate a large proportion of the able bodied men of every nation have therefore been called upon from time immemorial to learn to some extent the art of war.

The twelve tables of Rome contained such a provision headed by the maxim, *salus populi suprema est lex*, and Cicero says in this connection that "private inconvenience is to be considered only in proportion to public unity."

Perhaps Worcester's definition of militia as "men enrolled for military service in exigencies, but commonly pursuing their ordinary avocations," was more true than it is, as describing our volunteers, among whom are to be found few, if any, not engaged in earning their daily bread by civil pursuits, and who can give but their spare time and money they can ill-spare to keep up the force required, and when called upon "in exigencies" (as Worcester puts it) are obliged to sacrifice these civil pursuits, and the earnings derived therefrom for the subsistence of their families in order to obey the call of duty. Thank God, none have been found unwilling to make the sacrifice nor any family who would allow them to hesitate when the call came.

It is evident that before the cession of Canada to Great Britain, there was a Regular Militia Force under the French rule—and such must have been necessary to guard the settlers from Indian incursions.

It is, perhaps, one of the best proofs of the confidence which Great Britain, even from the earliest times, placed in her French-Canadian subjects, that she accept-

ed their services in the Militia, and the surrenderers of this faith is also proved by the fact that when Montgomery, less than twenty years after the taking of Quebec by Wolfe, attempted to repeat Wolfe's exploit on behalf of the congressional troops, nearly one half of the defending force was composed of militia, and of them the French Canadian proportion was about five eighths.

Kingsford gives the whole defending force at 1896, including officers, non-commissioned officers and rank and file, of which 326 were militia and British settlers and 571 French-Canadians. Connected with operations at Quebec are the names of Dr. DeBeaujeu and Desfushi—two of our oldest French families assisting against Montgomery, and in the whole campaign the militia cooperated with the British troops against the invading forces. Among others mentioned as leaders defending the country against the troops of Cuvons, are the names of DeLorimier and DeMontigny, whose descendants are well known to the present generation—while a Canadian corps under Captain DeBoucherville and Morin formed part of Burgoyne's ill-fated expedition—and a large force of Canadian militia also accompanied Hamilton's expedition to Vincennes in 1778-9.

In the war of 1812, also, the French-Canadians proved their loyal appreciation of the trust reposed in them by Great Britain, and the name of DeSalaberry will ever remain green in the memory of Canadians of both French and British origin as a lasting argument for the unity of all races in furthering the progress of our common country, and suggest other distinguished names as a proof how well we can work together for the commonweal if we but make that commonweal our first consideration.

It was not my intention, however, to set forth the doings of our militia but rather briefly to train the progress of the legislative enactments affecting the force.

The Canadian Militia under France was officered by the Seigneurs who, indeed, received their grants or seigniories from the French Crown upon the condition, amongst others, that they should in time of war furnish a certain complement of men to cooperate with the regular troops. This necessitated the keeping up an organization of men drilled sufficiently to be of assistance and must have been of great advantage in the frequent collisions with the Indian tribes.

The first British legislation affecting the Militia—an ordinance proclaimed in November 1765—shows how tenaciously the French subjects clung to the honor of military rank and how ready they were to accept the new Government. This ordinance declares:—

"Whereas several Captains of the Militia formerly established in this Province and afterwards continued until the establishment of Civil Government, within the same, pretend that their commissions and former authority of Captains of Militia still continue and are in force, notwithstanding no ordinance of His Excellency the Governor in Council has ever been made for establishing or continuing them in office, and whereas the keeping up a Militia in this Province at this juncture is not necessary.

"Be it therefore ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid (Governor in Council):—That on the establishment of British Civil Government in this Province, the Militia before that time established in the same was thereby abolished and taken away to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and all power and authority derived from them, or which any Person or Persons whatsoever might claim or pretend to claim by force or in virtue of any Commission or other authority therein did thenceforward cease,

"and was thereby annulled and taken away, and any Person or Persons whatsoever acting or pretending to act under any Commission or authority therein was and were thereby and by means thereof dismissed and discharged from the same accordingly.

"(Signed) J. MURRAY.

"Quebec, 27 Nov., 1765."

There must have been some sort of Militia allowed, however, as we have seen that the defence of Quebec was largely aided by such a force.

The Quebec Act (1774) established the first Canadian Legislature under British rule—the Legislative Council. One of the acts passed by this council at its first session, 17 Geo. III., cap. 8 (1777) provided for the organization of a regular Militia force in the Province, as follows:

Every person between the ages of 16 and 60 was liable to serve in the company of the parish where he had his residence, and on default of enrolling himself was subject to a penalty of \$20, and on refusing when called upon a second time, was rendered incapable of keeping by him or bearing any fire-arms, besides imprisonment for one month on each conviction of using or keeping a fire-arm. Those found guilty of dishonorable conduct were expelled from the Militia and forbidden to use or keep fire-arms, and, as also were those who neglected to be enrolled, condemned whenever sleighs or other carriages were needed for Militia or regular troops to furnish double their proportionate number.

Captains of Militia were ordered within twenty days after the publication of this ordinance, to report to their colonels, full lists of all liable to serve, and each year, by tenth to fifteenth of March, correct these lists and report corrections to their colonels. Parishes or townships were expected to furnish each a company, and these formed into battalions under Lt.-Cols., which again were incorporated into regiments under colonels.

No militiaman was to change his residence without notice to his captain.

All militia men were indeed on the last two Sundays in June and the first two in July to assemble for inspection of arms, target practice and drill, under a penalty of 10s. fine.

In time of war the number required for service were drawn from the different companies in proportion to their strength and served with the regular troops. All over 60 and those holding lands *en route* were obliged to furnish all carts, sleighs, etc., required for use at such a rate as might be fixed by the Commander in Chief.

Any officer guilty of disobedience or of partiality, either in the selection of the men required for active service or otherwise, was subject to the loss of his commission and compelled to serve as a private. This ordinance was by its terms to expire in 1779.

The strength of the Militia of that part of Canada, now the Province of Quebec—as shown by the lists furnished under the above ordinance—was, on 26 June 1778, 17,198 or nearly 6,000 more than that of the present active or volunteer Militia Force of the Province which as shown by the Militia List of Jan. 1892, is 11,536.

In 1787 (27 Geo. III, cap. 2) a further Militia Act was passed containing similar provisions to that of 1777, with the following amendments:—

Each company was to assemble yearly between the first of May and September for inspection of arms, firing at marks and instruction in drill.

Detachments from each company might be ordered for active service for any period not exceeding two years, and when such detachments were ordered, the captains were to make a separate roll of all un-

married men between the ages of 18 and 45, and select from them, either by ballot or command the number required. A roll was to be kept of all militiamen in service and their farms were ordered to be tilled by the other residents of the parish, township or seignior, and if they had families dependant on them, they were to be cared for, voluntary substitutes were allowed to replace those who might be selected for active service.

An act passed in (29 Geo. III.) 1789 amended the foregoing by the provision that the militia were to be mustered for drill, etc., one day in each month from 1st May to 30th September.

To be Continued,

British Armor and Ordnance.

From the London "Engineer."

Our authorities tell us, not in answer to questions, but spontaneously, that at the present moment England is taking the lead both in armor and ordnance. It is some years since such a statement was made, and we need to test the grounds before we allow ourselves to accept so pleasant a conclusion. Lord Spencer has at all events one definite feature to point to, namely, the manufacture of wire or riband guns for the service, in which at present Eng'and stands alone. The 12-in. wire gun, fired as it is with cordite, is a very remarkable weapon, and we are glad to hear that a few made in the arsenal are nearly ready for service, one having undergone proof. Smaller calibers of wire guns are naturally being pushed forward also. At the institution of Naval Architects on Thursday, March 15, Mr. White made the statement that for the moment, at all events, England is ahead of other powers in the matter of armor. The general statement that England was now leading, although unqualified, may have been intended to refer only to Europe. So far as actual resisting powers are concerned, we should confer with Mr. White in giving the preference to Harveyed plates. Krupp's treated plates have in some instances closely resembled those subjected to the Harvey process, but the last one tested at Pola was unfortunate, and without saying that Krupp will not equal or beat us on some future occasion, at the present moment we think that the plates he has submitted for public trial have not established a record that can be considered equal to the very extensive one now achieved by English-made Harvey plates in England and on the continent. Of treated plates the Harvey undoubtedly stands first at the present time. Both in the use of nickel and in the Harvey process the United States were in the field before us. They tested their Harvey plates with 8-in. Holtzer steel shot; while we were attacking our compound plates treated by the Presidder process, with 6 in. shot only. Their plate trials have been in the very front as to progress. Last year they tested magnificent nickel steel plates with Carpenter projectiles made in America, which put to shame the Holtzer shot fired on the same day, although the latter were of smaller caliber, and therefore easier of manufacture. It needs, then, very

clear evidence to establish a claim for superiority as compared with the United States, even for the moment. We think, however, that the following points may be urged, although we speak doubtfully. In testing plates to destruction, an investigation has led to the conclusion that Harveyed steel plates, without any nickel in their composition, are slightly superior to those containing nickel, their resisting power to penetration being greater, although their toughness is less. In the United States nickel is used in all plates, but it is doubted whether thick plates can with advantage be subjected to the Harvey process. Without giving a distinct reason, the makers seem reluctant to subject their thick plates to the prolonged high temperature which is needed, urging generally how undesirable it is to do so unless the grain is very great; while they point out that the good effect of the water hardening and carbonization is necessarily limited to a depth which tells much less on thick than on thin plates. In addition to this we have heard that trouble is caused in America by the difficulty of drilling holes in the faces of their hard plates. In the discussion which followed the reading of his paper, Mr. Ellis stated two facts bearing on this: one that the presence of nickel causes to crystallize at a much lower temperature than it would otherwise, and the other, that the "arc light" system of drilling is not applicable to plates containing a high percentage of carbon and nickel together. It seems, then, a natural conjecture, that the nickel in the United States plates has given trouble both in the Harvey process and in the process of drilling, which trouble we have happily avoided owing to the decision to dispense with its use. If this is so we shall find that the United States will soon follow our example, and we may in the mean time be said to have the lead that Mr. White claims; although we acknowledge that whatever may be the dislike to apply the Harvey process to thick armor, extraordinary results have in one instance been achieved by a United States Harvey plate 14-in. thick. We also have to admit that the remarkable series of successes achieved by the Harveyed plates, conclusive as they are as to firing for experiment, have as yet not convinced the continental powers that they ought to adopt them, because the process causes the plates to bend and alter slightly in form, and they are not satisfied that this can be so calculated and allowed for or so controlled as to admit of armor being fitted properly to the form of the ship's side. The answer was given to this objection that the U. S. ship "Maine" had been competed with her supply of Harveyed plates, that our own makers have now succeeded in making plates to a given curve, and that no serious difficulty is anticipated. We hope, then, altogether that at the present moment we stand in a very favorable position to furnish the new ships to be laid down with the best armor, and we trust soon to be able to give our readers detailed evidence with regard to our guns.

A Plain Tale of 1893.

[From the N. Y. "Tribune."]

Heroic deeds are not, as some apostles of the commonplace would have us think, lost to the world in these degenerate days. Nor yet are they so plenty that we can afford to let even one pass by unnoticed and unrecorded. Great disasters and arduous expeditions call them forth, and they are seen, too, in the daily current of events in the humblest walks of life. Often the heroes are unconscious of their own worth. But the chief value of such deeds is not in the glorification of the deed, but in the inspiration they give to the beholder to the reader, to all who know of them. The news of Lovett Cameron's death recalls to mind many acts in his career as noble and as modest as the best in romantic annals; and there comes at the same time from the same Dark Continent a plain tale of plain men in this latest year of the era of commonplace as thrilling as any saga of Odin and his heroes.

It was in Matabeleland, in Captain Wilson's fatal pursuit of the wily rascal Lobengu'a. The principal facts of that gallant but disastrous ride have already been made known. But an officer in one of the Matabele regiments, who himself led in the attack upon the entrapped Englishmen supplies in his own graphic phrases some details that can never be forgotten. "I Machasha, induna in the Inyaka regiment," he says, "tell you these things." We were 6,000 men against your thirty-four. . . . They rode into the track and linked their horses in a ring, and commenced a heavy fire upon us, and our men fell fast and thick. We opened a fire upon them, and killed all their horses. Then they took to cover behind their horses' bodies and killed us just like grass. We tried to rush them. Twice we tried, but failed. After a time they did not fire so much, and we thought their ammunition was getting short. Then, just as we were preparing to rush again, they all stood up. They took off their hats and sang. We were so amazed to see men singing in the face of death we knew not what to do. At last we rushed. You white men don't fight like men, but like devils. They shot us until the last cartridge, and most of them shot themselves with that. But those who had none left just covered up their eyes and died without a sound. Child of a white man, your people know how to fight, and how to die. We killed all the thirty-four. But they killed us like grass."

Not the Spartans at Thermopylae, nor the Guard at Waterloo, presented a spectacle of sublimer heroism than that handful of Englishman, surrounded by savage foes more than a hundred to one, when the last cartridges were in their revolvers standing up in full view of their slayers, reverently bearing their heads, and singing "God Save the Queen!" Your latter-day materialists may sneer at it as fustian, or as mere brute desperation. It is neither. It was the sense of duty conquering the sense of fear. It was courage of soul triumphant over impending dissolution of the body. It was a "crowded hour of glorious life" that indeed was "worth an age without a name;" worth it, not only to the actors in it, but to the whole human race. These men had no reason to think, and did not think, that their death song would ever be heard by other ears than those of their destroyers. Their deed was not bravado, but modest, loyal duty. But their voices will henceforth live in countless throbbing hearts, and their valor make life and the world seem nobler to all their fellow-men.

Cavalry Crossing Rivers.

"They manage these things better in France," is what we are constantly being told on many points, not excepting bomb explosions. Its constant repetition is apt to lead us insensibly into believing in the truth of the assertion. In this way, perhaps, it has come to be supposed that in many of its practices—apart from considerations of physique or efficiency, etc.—the French army is in advance of our own. One among them has lately been especially impressed upon us, namely, the practice of crossing of rivers by cavalry. We are told that we are behind the times in this important detail of cavalry work, and that on the other hand the French cavalry have devoted of late much time and money in elaborating a good system suitable to all the probable eventualities of war. An account of the ultimate practice as carried out by the 12th Cavalry Brigade should therefore be of interest to all cavalry officers. This appeared in the *Revue de Cavalerie*, and was fully illustrated with maps and photographs. Briefly it states as follows: The Southern Cavalry Division, in pursuing the Northern, arrives on the banks of the Cher, and finds the bridges over that river have been destroyed by the enemy in his retreat. General Grandin, commanding the Southern Cavalry, on learning that the Northern force is retiring after having destroyed the bridges over the Cher, proposes to occupy as soon as possible the various crossing places and to repair bridges sufficiently to enable his troops to cross. The advanced guard of the 12th Brigade is sent on to endeavor to gain the other bank in order to cover its main body in its repairing of the bridge of Bléné, which has been but partially destroyed.

To carry out this scheme the 12th Brigade assembles at 6.30 a.m. The squadrons of the 21st Chasseurs are sent on ahead to reconnoitre the river in the neighborhood of Bléné, and to endeavor to effect a crossing. A suitable place is found at Colommiers, and the pioneers of the 21st Chasseurs proceed at once to collect material to form a means of crossing. (The materials which in war time would of course be requisitioned from the inhabitants were, on this occasion, hired and paid for out of the funds allowed to regiments annually for the practice of crossing rivers.) At 7 a.m. an officer's patrol of the Northern force discovers the preparations of the

Southerners, and two squadrons of the Northern Chasseurs are speedily summoned to the spot to prevent, or at any rate to delay, the crossing. At 7.30 the Northern Cavalry opens fire on the head of the main body of the 12th Brigade, which now makes its appearance advancing on the river. But the fire of the Southerners rapidly reinforced, soon became too strong for the Southern rearguard—especially when the Southern Artillery arrives on the scene and comes into action. The Northerners are thus obliged to retire, and the Southern advanced guard proceed with all rapidity to construct a light raft bridge. Two hours only are occupied in its construction. The regulation waterproof corn-sacks—stuffed with straw, and securely tied up at the mouth—are bound onto ladders by means of forage cords. The ladders themselves are lashed on to each other end to end: when about twenty yards of such bridge has been made a similar piece is constructed. Both are then turned over so that the buoyant sacks are underneath, and the two lengths of ladders are placed parallel to each other and lashed in that position by cross planks, in which way a fairly wide and stable roadway is gained. The bridge is then launched in such a way that the current carries it in'o position; that is to say, it is put into the water parallel to the bank, the down-stream end is then moored to the bank, while the other (up stream) is pushed out into the stream with a rope attached to it, which enables it to be moored when the current has carried it around to its place. Remaining sections of the bridge are similarly put together on the bank, launched and moored on to the end of the section already in position. By 10 o'clock, in the present instance, the bridge is completed 83 metres in length—the last few feet of it being formed by a boat, in place of sacks and ladders, of which there was not a sufficiency.

Directly the bridge is declared ready the men of the 2nd Squadron, carrying their kits, pass over on foot, and then returning, proceed to walk back again leading their horses, which swim across alongside the bridge. The advance party having in this way managed to make its way across, was then able to drive back the last parties of the enemy's rear guard, and so to cover the crossing of the main body. We are further informed that the general commanding was present during the whole of the experiment, and, in expressing his satisfaction at the result, warmly complimented the colonel and officers of the 21st Chasseurs on the rapidity and smartness with which the

work was carried out. It would seem from this that the general was easily satisfied, and held different ideas on the meaning of the term rapidity to those which obtain at any rate in England.

The above quoted account shows that, exclusive of the time occupied in the preliminary collection of material, possibly an hour or more, two hours were occupied in putting the bridge together and placing it in position. After which it would take a regiment at least two hours to cross over, each man having to make two trips, one when carrying his kit over, and the second when leading his horse. By this system too long a time would relapse (something near three hours) after the commencement of operations before any men would be available with their horses on the far bank to cover the crossing of the remainder against onslaughts of the enemy. And, after the regiment had crossed over, the bridge would have to be taken to pieces again, instead of being available for use by supporting troops or in the event of a retreat, because it contains the men's forage sacks and forage nets, which would be required in the event of another river being met with possibly a few miles further on. In this way the crossing would occupy from first to last between five to six hours. So that altogether, we cannot unreservedly endorse the general's eulogy of the rapidity, nor of the practical utility, of the operation as carried out on this occasion—especially if it be compared with what an English regiment, even in its backward state of training, would do were the same river to be crossed by it.

Acting on the usual system practiced (annually where water is available) the regiment would have utilized the boat to take across four men with their kits, towing their four horses astern. In this way, within five minutes of their arrival at the river bank, these four men, with their horses and kits, would have been landed on the opposite side, and in three minutes more they would have been on their way to carry out duties as mounted vedettes or patrols to the front. And four more mounted men would be arriving every five minutes to reinforce them. If two boats were available in place of one the rate would be doubled, every five minutes would see eight men and horses landed. If no boats were available a few rafts could be made in far less time than a bridge with similar materials, but in smaller quantity, namely, a few waterproof corn sacks, with a gate and planks lashed onto them with head or heel ropes, etc. In this way the rate of crossing would be very materially increased. But with one boat alone the river in question would have been crossed by an English cavalry regiment in a little under two hours (it has been done in 25 minutes per squadron) from the time of the halting on the bank to that of marching off as a regiment, with its equipment complete, on the other.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.