

Military Gazette

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C. O. C. F. Wurtela
Quebec Bank

successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

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MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 15, 1895.

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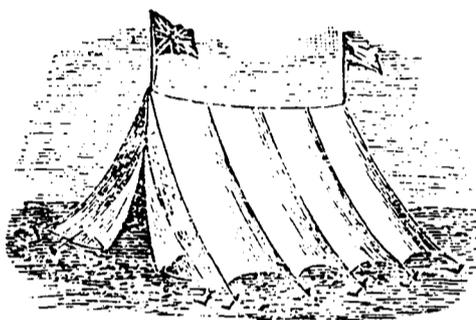
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THE CANADIAN

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Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. M. Gibson.

The announcement of Lieut.-Col. Gibson's retirement from the active command of the Thirteenth Battalion will be received with regret by military men throughout the Dominion, and especially so by the members of the corps with which he has been connected for many years. On the other hand, there will be a general feeling of gratification that in recognition of his long and valuable service he is to be allowed to retire retaining rank, which, while relieving him from the work involved in the active command of an important city corps like the Thirteenth, will render his counsel and service still available in connection with the militia.

It is now 35 years since Colonel Gibson's military career began. His initial experience was acquired in this city in the year 1860, when he joined the University company at the time of the Trent affair, and he took part in the first drill of the Queen's Own Rifles at the Normal School grounds. The late Prof. Croft was then Captain of the University company, and it was under his direction that Private Gibson fired his first shot on the old range in Bloor street ravine. In June, 1863, he graduated, and, moving to Hamilton, joined No. 1 Company of the Thirteenth Battalion. With that battalion he has since continuously been connected, serving in all ranks up to that of Lieut.-Colonel. In 1865 he took a course at the military school then at Hamilton, where he received second and first class certificates. During the Fenian raid in

1866 he was present at Ridgeway as a member of the leading company of the Thirteenth. Formerly, when the city corps went under canvas for annual drill,

well for the command of Col. Gibson that in two out of the four competitions which have taken place the Thirteenth has won the coveted trophy against other city battalions.



LIEUT.-COL. HON. J. M. GIBSON.

he was frequently out with the Thirteenth at Thorold, Grimsby and Niagara. For four or five years past he has been a prominent figure in the High Park autumn manoeuvres of city corps, in connection with which he generally led either the attacking or defending force. These occasions have in recent years wound up the season's work, upon the result of which has been awarded the Gzowski Cup for general efficiency, and it speaks

As a rifleman Col. Gibson's reputation is second to no officer's in the wide Dominion. It took several years of hard practice to bring him to the front, and it was not till 1873 that he began to gain distinction in this direction. He was a member of the Wimbledon teams in 1874, 1875 and 1879, on all three occasions winning prizes, but he was especially successful in the latter year, when he won the Prince of Wales' Prize, with a score of 94, which was the highest score ever made at Wimbledon with the Snider rifle in a Queen's range match. The same year he tried for the Olympic Prize, offered for the Snider championship but was ruled out on a technical objection of appearing too late at the firing point. In 1881 Col. Gibson commanded the Canadian team at Wimbledon, and is one of the few officers whose team have brought the Kolapore Cup to the Dominion.

Col Gibson has been President of the Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton, which was formed over 30 years ago, one of the oldest organizations of the kind in the country, and has done much to promote skilled marksmanship in the Ambitious City. Among other positions he has filled are those of President of the Ontario Rifle Association, which he occupied for three years; of the Dominion Military Rifle League, which position he also held for three years; President of the Domi-

nion Rifle Association, to which he was chosen in 1893, and which he still retains, and President of the Canadian Military Institute, which position he held for two years. Soon after the arrival in Canada of Lord Aberdeen as Governor-General, Col. Gibson was made an honorary A. D. C. of his Excellency.

It may safely be said that the proficiency displayed by the Thirteenth Battalion in the matter of rifle-shooting is largely due to Col. Gibson's own skill and interest in marksmanship, which have stirred up a worthy spirit of emulation among the corps, and done a good deal towards turning out crack shots like Private Hayhurst and Sergeant Skedden. But the Colonel was always alive as well to the importance of developing efficiency in other portions of military drill and his interest in shooting did not head him to sacrifice any other department of work in the command of his battalion. It will be seen, therefore, that the attention necessarily devoted to the command of the Thirteenth and to a proper discharge of the multifarious duties connected with the various other important positions he has filled made no small encroachments upon his time. In view of his long and faithful service, now that public responsibilities crowd upon him as a member of the Provincial Government, he has well earned the honorable retirement, with the full rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from military life which has been granted.—*Globe Toronto*.

The British Soldier's Marching.

The *Herald* recently contained a cable from Harold Frederic regarding British army reform, stating that the soldiers had been incapacitated from marching at the late autumn manoeuvres owing to bad boots. From late English papers it is learned that the occurrence referred to was not caused so much by the boots as it was by the new accoutrements. The boots are the same the English soldier has always worn, but the Slade Wallace accoutrements lately taken into use in the army proved most defective at the manoeuvres referred to, the cross straps over the chest, and the tight waist-belt impeding the men's breathing so that they could not march, and obliging them to fall out in scores along the different routes taken by the troops.

A Field Officer writing on this subject in the *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 24th August states that "the equipment is faulty in every particular," and "how such a form of accoutrements could ever have been introduced into the service passes human comprehension." The manoeuvres have brought the defects in these accoutrements so prominently before the authorities, that there is every likelihood of them being superseded by the Oliver equipment.—*Halifax Herald*.

The British fleet in the Mediterranean is to be augmented.

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.

Lindsay.

Victoria County Rifle Association Rifle Matches.

The annual fall matches of Victoria County Rifle Association were held over the county ranges, Lindsay on Tuesday 1st October. The attendance was the argest in the history and as the names indicate, included riflemen of world wide reputation. The day was not favorable for good shooting, the wind being at times a gale then sinking to a gentle breeze, while clear sky and heavy clouds alternated.

The following are the scores:—

MATCH NO. 1.

Seven shots 200 and 500 yards, possible 70.

1 Lt J A Williamson, Lindsay.....	66
2 T Ritchie, Peterboro.....	65
3 Col J Hughes, Clarke.....	65
4 C Curtis, Peterboro.....	64
5 M D Campbell, Bowmanville.....	64
6 Lt W C King, Bowmanville.....	63
7 Maj S Hughes, Lindsay.....	62
8 Surg McLaughlin, Bowmanville..	61
9 I H Oliver, Lindsay.....	61
10 Capt R H Sylvester, Lindsay.....	60
11 Dr Kenny, Lindsay.....	58
12 F Morris, Bowmanville.....	58
13 P G Pilkie, Lindsay.....	58
14 N Woodlee, Darlington.....	58
15 R Wellington, Lindsay.....	57
16 F Bartlett, Peterboro.....	57
17 Capt W P Milligan, Toronto.....	57
18 J Curtis, Bowmanville.....	56
19 D Sinclair, Lindsay.....	56
20 Capt Brown, Leskard.....	56

MATCH NO. 2.

400 and 600 yards 5 shots at each range.
Possible 50.

1 T Ritchie.....	45
2 J Curtis.....	45
3 G Fitzgerald, Peterboro.....	45
4 I H Oliver.....	44
5 W Passmore.....	43
6 W P Milligan.....	42
7 M D Campbell.....	42
8 J H Morris.....	42
9 F P Hinds, Lindsay.....	41
10 Col J Hughes.....	41
11 Geo Rice, Oshawa.....	41
12 D Sinclair.....	41
13 Maj S Hughes.....	41
14 A Blade, Peterboro.....	40
15 John Blackwell.....	40
16 Lt W C King.....	40
17 W Curtis, Lindsay.....	40
18 Dr J P Lemon.....	39
19 Dr McLaughlin.....	38
20 P G Pilkie.....	38

AGGREGATE MATCH.

1 T Ritchie.
2 M D Campbell.
3 Col John Hughes.
4 I H Oliver.

NURSERY AGGREGATE.

For those who never won prizes before.
1 Wm. Curtis, Lindsay.

2 J P Lemon, "
3 R Wellington, "

EXTRA SERIES.

200 yards, 10 shots, possible 50.
Optional to fire in this match.

1 Capt Sylvester.....	50
2 J Curtis.....	49
3 J H Morris.....	48
4 M D Campbell.....	48
5 P G Pilkie.....	47
6 Lt W C King.....	47
7 Lt J A Williamson.....	46

I. H. Oliver won the splendid silver cup open to Victoria county.

Major Sam. Hughes won the Dominion of Canada rifle association medal.

Lieut. J. A. Williamson won the Province of Ontario rifle associations medal.

TEAM MATCH

For final ownership of the splendid silver cup, won jointly in the summer of 1895 by a combined team from Bowmanville and Lindsay.

A team from Lindsay visited Bowmanville ranges last week and competed, while this week a team from Bowmanville visited Lindsay. There were nine men a side total scores in Bowmanville and Lindsay both to count. In Bowmanville that team won over Lindsay by 30 points and in Lindsay by 2, a total of 33 points for Bowmanville.

The Lindsay riflemen cheerfully gave them the trophy which they won so manfully.

Cornwall.

Cornwall Rifle Association.

There were 22 competitors at the annual matches of the Cornwall Rifle Association on Tuesday and Wednesday. Four men came from Ottawa, one from Montreal and two from Prescott, with 15 from the home association. The weather was unpleasant on both days, but in spite of unfavorable conditions the scores were a high average, the new men who are shooting for the first time this season showing up exceedingly well. Tuesday was stormy and cold with a heavy wind, and on Wednesday, although the temperature was milder, the wind continued very heavy. A large marquee was erected on the grounds in which an excellent lunch was served on both days. The new targets which have been in use on the ranges the present summer have proved a great convenience and have enabled the shooting to go on much more rapidly than formerly. A telephone service was provided between the firing stage and the butts, giving easy and quick communication with the markers. A good many spectators were on the ground, watching the shooting with considerable interest. Sergt. Corrigan acted as range officer; M. J. Hitchcock and Geo. Smith as scorers.

NURSERY MATCH.—400 yards,

1 E A Runnions.....	24
2 E R McDonald.....	23
3 J H Fyckes.....	22
4 H McDonald.....	22
5 N Deruchie.....	21
6 W H Armstrong.....	21
7 A McDonald.....	18
8 G T Copeland.....	11

FIRST MATCH.—200, 500, 600 yards.

1 League Cup of 1895 and 88 R Corrigan.....	93
2 J L Weller.....	90
3 E A Runnions.....	88
4 R A Helmer, Ottawa.....	86
5 J Currie, Montreal.....	84
6 J H Fyckes.....	84
7 F H Brown.....	82
8 J F Abbott.....	82
9 G W Runnions.....	82

10	2—C S Scott, Ottawa.....	81
11	2—R Moodie, Ottawa.....	80
12	1—N Deruchie.....	80
13	1—W H Armstrong.....	79
14	1—A T Porteous.....	75
15	1—A A Smith.....	75
16	1—E R McDonald.....	74

SECOND MATCH—10 shots at 500 yards.

1	\$8—J L Weller.....	43
2	7—A A Smith.....	45
3	6—G W Runions.....	41
4	5—A T Porteous.....	41
5	4—R A Helmer.....	43
6	3—N Deruchie.....	42
7	3—R Moodie.....	41
8	3—J H Fyckes.....	41
9	2—E A Runnions.....	41
10	2—R Corrigan.....	40
11	2—C S Scott.....	40
12	1—E H Brown.....	40
13	1—A McDonald.....	50
14	1—H McDonald.....	40
15	1—S Stevenson, Ottawa.....	39
16	1—J F Abbott.....	37

Three 39s counted out.

THIRD MATCH—Seven shots each at 500 and 630 yards.

1	\$8—J L Weller.....	64
2	7—R Corrigan.....	62
3	6—R Moodie.....	62
4	5—A A Smith.....	61
5	4—E A Runnions.....	60
6	3—R A Helmer.....	60
7	3—J Huntington, Prescott.....	60
8	3—A T Porteous.....	59
9	2—C S Scott.....	59
10	2—N Deruchie.....	58
11	2—G W Runnions.....	58
12	1—J S Stevenson.....	55
13	1—E H Brown.....	55
14	1—J Huton, Prescott.....	54
15	1—J F Smart.....	52
16	1—E R McDonald.....	50

GRAND AGGREGATE.

1	—League Cup of 1895 and \$5, J L Weller.....	202
2	—D R A Medal and \$3, R Corrigan.....	195
3	—Chair given by A McDonald, R A Helmer.....	189
4	—P Q R A badge and \$3, E A Runnions.....	189
5	—Silver candlestick, by L E Bailey, G W Runnions.....	185
6	—Smoker's set, by A F Milliken, R Moodie.....	183
7	—Hat, by R Corrigan, A A Smith.....	181
8	—Cigar's, by Rossmore hotel, C S Scott.....	180
9	—Freeholder, one year, N Deruchie.....	180
10	—Standard, one year, A T Porteous.....	178

EXTRA SERIES—500 yards.

1	\$8—E A Runnions.....	25
2	3—A A Smith.....	25
3	3—R Corrigan.....	25
4	Smoker's set, by P A Conroy, F A McDonald.....	24
5	Photographs, by T Lafleur, A T Porteous.....	24
6	Walking stick, by F C Myers & Co, R Moodie.....	24
7	Cigars, by Ross & Ross, C S Scott.....	24

EXTRA SERIES—600 yards.

1	\$4.00—A A Smith.....	24
2	2.50—G W Runnions.....	23
3	2.50—R Moodie.....	23
4	Cigars, by J E Ross, R Corrigan.....	23
5	Confectionery, by Lally & Cavanagh, R A Helmer.....	23
6	Teaspoons, by G R Phillips, E A Runnions.....	22
7	Lamp, by J G Hunter, J S Stephenson.....	22
8	Carvers, by R Pitts, W H Armstrong.....	22
9	Whip, by D McDonald, E R McDonald.....	21
10	Braces, by N Phillips, C S Scott.....	21

EXTRA SERIES—Aggregate.

1	\$5—A A Smith.....	49
2	Pants, by J F Abbott, R Corrigan.....	48
3	Encyclopedia, by Shaw Bros, E A Runnions.....	48

MERCHANTS' MATCH—200 yards.

1	Album, by R M Pitts & Co, J Hudson.....	33
2	Boots, by A F Mulhern, R A Helmer.....	32
3	Soap, by G Campbell, G W Runnions.....	31
4	Umbrella, by N J Fraid, J L Weller.....	31
5	Umbrella, by S W Jacobs, C S Scott.....	30
6	Water set, by G W Armstrong, J A Abbott.....	30
7	Tea, by W H Dunkin, J H Fyckes.....	30
8	Ham, by McDonald & Blanchard, R Corrigan.....	29
9	Hat, by W A McArthur, A McDonald.....	29
10	Umbrella, by McIntyre & Campbell, R Moodie.....	29
11	Umbrella, by J E Snetsinger & Co, N Deruchie.....	28
12	Tea, by G W Runnions, E A Runnions.....	28
13	Brush and comb, by H Brown, A Smith.....	28
14	Hair brush, by Medical Hall, J Currie.....	23
15	Slippers, by J H Tallon, J S Huntington.....	27
16	Tablet, by R Tanner & Co, W H Armstrong.....	27
17	Tea, by Cameron & McDonald, A T Porteous.....	27
18	Gloves, by Aiken & Co, J S Stephenson.....	27
19	Picture frames, by C W Kyle, E H Brown.....	25
20	Cigar case, by F Weber, E R McDonald.....	

On Wednesday evening an impromptu oyster supper was given at Lally & Cavanagh's restaurant to which nearly all the competitors sat down and enjoyed a few hours very pleasantly.—The Freeholder.

The Troy Press thinks it will be time enough for Uncle Sam to talk of arbitration in the Venezuela dispute when he has paid England what he owed under the Paris award.

Toronto.

The annual dinner of the Caledonian Society, held at the Walker House last Hallowe'en, turned out to be a regular field night for the members of the 48th Highlanders, who, by the way, were represented in such goodly numbers that the ordinary civilian members of the society seemed sadly out of it.

After the good things provided by mine host Walker had been bestowed where they would do the most good, the toast list was preceded with, and the enthusiasm with which each toast was given, and the replies received, seemed but to increase the further down the list the toast appeared.

"The Army, Navy and Volunteers" was drunk by the enthusiasts with feet on the table. At this point Mr. David Walker called out Staff-Sergt. Harp, of the 48th Highlanders, and on behalf of the Caledonian Society, presented him with a gold watch in recognition of his winning the Grand Aggregate at the Dominion Rifle Association meeting at Ottawa. Mr. Walker, Mr. Wm. Simpson and a few others took up the idea of making the presentation, and, in presenting the watch, Mr. Walker said Staff-Sergt. Harp was the hero of the evening and had made a record at Ottawa that was likely to stand for a long time to come. The token of appreciation was, Mr. Walker said, one of the most fitting ever given by the society. The watch presented to Staff-Sergt. Harp is one of the handsomest ever seen in Canada. The movement, which is of nickel and fully jewelled, was made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., and is guaranteed to keep accurate time under almost any conditions. The case is of home production, having been made specially for the occasion by the American Watch Case Co. of this city. It is of heavy eighteen karat gold, being beautifully engraved on the front with the emblem of the Caledonian Society, a Scotch thistle, having underneath the motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit" and on the back the regimental crest and motto of the 48th Highlanders. The dome inside bears the following inscription: "Presented to Staff-Sergt. Harp, 48th Highlanders, by the Caledonian Society of Toronto, in recognition of his phenomenal shooting at Ottawa in 1895."

In his reply, Staff-Sergt. Harp returned thanks in a modest and manly fashion. If the Caledonian Society and the regiment were proud of him he could only answer in the words of the old soldier in Irving's Waterloo, who, when the Duke said the regiment was proud of him, answered, "Well then," says I, "I am proud of the regiment." (Loud applause.)

Col. Davidson replied to the toast of the army, navy and volunteers in very felicitous terms. To the remark that he would be a General by-and-bye, the Colonel said he would rather command the 48th than be a General. The presentation to the Staff-Sergeant was one to the whole regiment, which was a child of the Caledonian Society, and he hoped would always remain in its leading strings. (Applause.) He observed that at these gatherings the most of the noise was made by 48th men, which showed that they were still in the cradle of the society. (Laughter.) Major Crosby also replied to the toast, and took occasion to compliment Staff-Sergt. Hogg on his work, and expressed the hope that he would go home to Bisley next year and bring the Queen's Prize to Canada again, as Hayhurst did last year. Major MacDonald made a patriotic speech, in which

he called in ringing words for all honor to the men who gave their time, and oftentimes their lives, for the defence of the country. Canadians should never forget that Britain's army and navy were our army and our navy, prepared to stand behind us in conflict with all foes, whether within or without.

It may have been on account of the weather, or it may have been on account of Major-General Gascoigne's first appearance before a Toronto public, but whatever the cause, the Garrison church parade of the 3rd of November was beyond doubt the finest and best ever witnessed, not only in Toronto (but with all due deference to our military friends in Montreal and Halifax), the finest in the Dominion.

Comparison of the parade state, with the parade state of any other city, will prove the truth of this assertion. Long before the hour of assembly the approaches to the drill hall was just one mass of people, and one would think that, instead of a church parade in the city of churches, one was in the midst of stirring times of war in a garrison town.

The people of Toronto may not be as liberal towards the volunteers as many would like them to be, and the cynical ones might say that exhibitions that cost nothing are always well attended, despite all this, the enormous well-behaved crowds that thronged the line of march and patiently awaited the coming of the troops, proved beyond any doubt that the soldiers' boy of Toronto occupy a warm spot in the citizens' hearts, and such grand exhibitions as the one given on the 3rd inst. only tend to enhance the delight that loyal Torontonians always exhibit in referring to their Tommy Atkinses.

Massey Music Hall, it is said, will seat 6,000 people, but as there were about that number of tickets issued, and 2,000 troops as well, someone must have been uncomfortably crowded.

The major portion of the credit for the success of the parade is due to the splendid arrangements made by Lieut.-Col. Buchan, and that they were fully appreciated is amply evidenced by the message of congratulations sent by Major-General Gascoigne to the D.A.G.

It was an awful jam trying to get within gun shot of the saluting base at Queen and Victoria streets, and the marvel is that with so little room the companies preserved anything like the splendid alignment they did.

The greatest sufferers in respect to room were the Queen's Own, who had files dropped to the rear in every company. This looked straggly and detracted from the otherwise magnificent showing made by this regiment.

It seemed to amuse the General to see one of the officers of one of the regiments in a moment of abstraction, salute with a swagger stick as he went past.

It seemed to be Queen's Own day, as their marching, despite the strong companies, all of which were cramped for room, in passing the saluting point both times, was better than either the Grens or Kilties, theirs was the duty band for the church service, theirs was the largest parade, and their representative was on the staff.

In passing the saluting point on Queen street the Kilties, thanks to the want of forethought of their bandmaster, went past to that anything but a Scotch air of "Killaloo," whilst both the Q.O.R. and Grens were played by to their own regimental marches.

The best marching of the day was done

in passing the saluting point on the return home at King and Bay streets.

The large buildings seemed to hold the volume of sound, and with more width of street to work on, a much better view could be had of the parade.

The Highlanders were played past to the air of "Comin' thro' the Rye," the Grens took the old college air of "Solomon Live," whilst the Queen's Own scored again as they came along with jaunty swinging strides for which they are justly noted, and which seemingly impressed the General so as to comment upon it.

The Queen's Own should have marched past well if good music is of any assistance, as the band seemed on its mettle and played their regimental as they had done at the first saluting point. In this they were assisted by the drums of the bugle band, and the result was all that could be expected.

While everyone admitted that a mistake was made somewhere in compelling the Q.O.R. to march past in column of companies instead of half companies, to my mind another one was made in not breaking off the files from the flank furthest away from the inspecting officer.

The Dragoons, as of yore, were the best of the brigade, and as was expected, their marching a genuine treat.

The parade state is as follows:

GARRISON CHURCH PARADE STATE, M.D., NO. 2. Toronto, 3rd Nov., 1895.			
Corps.	N. C. Officers		T'l.
	Officers.	and Men.	
Staff.....	9	1	10
Royal Can. Dragoons.	2	46	48
G. G. Body Guards....	10	79	89
No. 9 Field Battery..	2	39	41
Royal Can. Regim't..	2	61	63
Queen's Own Rifles...	31	673	704
Royal Grenadiers.....	27	571	598
48th Highlanders.....	27	402	429
U. C. College Cadets..	1	19	20
	111	1,891	2,002

VICTOR WILLIAMS, Capt.,
Staff Officer.

A fitting example of the bond of unity that exists in all properly managed regiments was afforded by the sergeants' mess of the 48th on Monday evening, 4th of November. Headed by Staff-Sergt. Harp the members of the mess paid a visit to the residence of Lieut.-Col. Davidson and presented Mrs. Davidson with a very handsome souvenir, in recognition of her many kindnesses to the sergeants' mess. The souvenir took the form of a magnificently bound album, containing the photos of all the sergeants. The cover bore the crest of the regiment in gold, and the clasp was suitably inscribed.

After the gift had been suitably acknowledged, and many flattering tributes paid to the zeal of the non-coms. in all things pertaining to the regiment's welfare, refreshments were partaken of and an evening long to be pleasurably remembered by every sergeant, brought to a close.

The first battalion drill of the boys' brigade, attached to the Presbyterian churches of the city, was held in the drill hall on Monday evening, 5th November. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, of the Q.O.R., was in command, assisted by Capt. Guntler and Major Mutton (not Major Buchan as the usually well-informed Mail and Empire records it.)

The parade was a very creditable one, the battalion turning out 240 strong.

The bugle band of the Q.O.R. furnished the music for the parade.

The Hon. A. R. Dickey, Minister of Militia, was in town on the 8th and 9th of November, and put in two very busy days. On Friday he inspected the drill hall, and on Saturday evening he was entertained by the members of the Military Institute to a very successful smoker. On Saturday afternoon, in company with

Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., he visited the new quarters of the Q.O.R. sergeants' mess, where he was received by Sergt.-Major George and officers of the mess. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the mess rooms and congratulated the Sergt.-Major on the possession of such creditable quarters.

Once upon a time it seemed almost impossible to get a good military notice from the Globe, but the past year or so have proved that the proper hand is a work, and the result speaks for itself.

Now if you want to get a good military report of a church parade, sham fight, etc., you have to seek the columns of the Globe.

The account of the smoker to the Minister of Militia appeared in the Globe on Monday morning, the report of the Mail and Empire appeared on Tuesday morning.

At the Ranges.

H Company, Q.O.R., held their annual rifle match at the Long Branch ranges on Saturday afternoon, October 26, fifty active members of the company and ten ex-members being present. The day was an extremely trying one for shooting on account of the heavy gale and extreme cold that prevailed. However, the men were enthusiastic and the matches passed off well. The following are the prize-winners in the several matches:

Standing match—1, Pte Bellard, 18; 2, Pte Yeats, 18; 3, Sergt Small, 18; 4, Pte Rosebatch, 18; 5, Pte Matthews, 17; 6, Pte Milne, 17; 7, Pte Pemberton, 16; 8, Pte Thorne, A O, 15.

General match—1, Sergt Small, 60; 2, Corp Hoskins, 48; 3, Sergt Hulme, 47; 4, Pte Matthews, 46; 5, Pte Pemberton, 45; 6, Pte Howland, 45; 7, Color-Sergt Darby, 44; 8, Corp Dixon, 43; 9, Pte D Hardy, 41; 10, Pte Milne, 41; 11, Pte Ballard, 41; 12, Pte Yeats, 41; 13, Pte Rosebatch, 40; 14, Pte Harding, 38; 15, Pte Adam, 37; 16, Bandsman Crysdale, 37; 17, Pte Stephenson, 33; 18, Pte Tyner, 32; 19, Sergt Middleton, 30; 20, Pte A P Miller, 28; 21, Pte Rowland, 27.

Nursery match—1, Pte Matthews, 46; 2, Pte Milne, 41; 3, Pte Adam, 37; 4, Bandsman Crysdale, 37; 5, Pte Stephenson, 33; 6, Sergt Middleton, 30; 7, Pte McGaw, 26.

Range prizes—200 yards, Sergt Small, 20; 400 yards, Corp Hoskins, 22; 500 yards, Color-Sergt Darby, 22.

Ex-members match—1, Color-Sergt Boyd, 46; 2, Pte D M Harman, 37; 3, Pte J H Dyas, 27; 4, Pte W J M Taylor, 21.

Company section match—First—No. 2 section, score, 299 points; second—No. 3 section, score, 293 points; third—No. 1 section, score, 247 points; fourth—No. 4 section, score, 219 points.

A CO., Q. O. R.

The annual rifle match of A Company, Q.O.R., resulted as follows on Saturday:

General match—1, Color-Sergt W H Meadows, 68; 2, Lieut A D Crooks, 60; 3, Pte C Jarvis, 60; 4, Pte F E Neal, 58; 5, Staff-Sergt G M Donnelly, 58; 6, Pte F Westman, 56; 7, Pte A N Skill, 56; 8, Pte C G Collett, 55; 9, Pte P G Blatchley, 54; 10, Corp R Dee, 54; 11, Pte J Westman, 51; 12, Bugler Cuthbert, 48.

Nursery match—1, Pte A N Skill, 56; 2, Pte A McCulloch, 47; 3, Sergt A McCallum, 41; 4, Pte Jas Kennedy, 35; 5, Pte J Randall, 35; 6, Pte A Ringman, 33; 7, Corp Blatchley, 29; 8, Pte McCausland, 29.

Standing match (consolation)—1, Pte J Ledingham, 21; 2, Pte W Loriman, 18; 3, Pte F Baxter, 17; 4, Pte E B Collett, 17; 5, Pte A H Grupe, 17.

Aggregate match—1, Color-Sergt W H Meadows (cup \$50 and gold medal) 168; 2, Lieut A D Crooks, 157; 3, Staff-Sergt G M Donnelly, 147.

Ex-members match—1, ex-Color-Sergt J McMaster, 55; 2, ex-Pte John Smith, 54.

Section match—Won by No. 4 section, commander Sergt G E Embrey, 343 points; next in order, No. 1 section, 313 points.

G COMPANY.

G Company, Queen's Own Rifles, journeyed out to Long Branch rifle ranges on Saturday afternoon, and, in spite of the heavy wind, managed to make some very creditable scores. The following are the prize-winners:

Standing match—1, Pte Cusack, \$6; 2, Sergt Norrie, \$3; 3, Pte Libby, \$2.

Nursery match—1, Pte Carrie, \$9; 2, Pte Strange, \$6; 3, Pte Neild, \$4.50; 4, Corp Meredith, \$3; 5, Pte F W Larter, \$1.50; 6, Pte Keith, \$1.

General match—1, Color-Sergt Worthy, \$20; 2, Staff-Sergt Williams, \$18; 3, Pte Champion, \$13; 4, Pte McNaughton, \$12; 5, Pte Baynes-Reed, \$8.50; 6, Pte Libby, \$5.50; 7, Pte Neild, \$5; 8, Pte Mullway, \$4; 9, Sergt Norrie, \$3.50; 10, Pte A C Larter, \$3; 11, Pte Cusack, \$3; 12, Pte Keith, \$3; 13, Pte F W Larter, \$3; 14, Corp Meredith, \$2.50; 15, Pte Brooke, \$2.50; 16, Pte Carrie, \$2; 17, Sergt Hills, \$1.25.

Aggregate match—1, Color-Sergeant Worthy, \$10; 2, Staff-Sergt Williams, \$5.

Ex-members match—1, Capt Mercer, \$5; 2, ex-Pte Champion, \$4.—Globe.

Halifax, N.S.

Many will hear with regret of the death of Mr. Archibald Mulvena which occurred on the 16th ult. The deceased was an old Royal Artilleryman, and for many years adjutant and instructor of the late 2nd brigade H. G. A. He was also for many years and up to the time of his death foreman in the militia stores in this district. His remains were followed to the grave by many officers, including Col. MacPherson, late commanding 2nd H. G. A., now mayor of Halifax, Col. Irving, D.A.G., Col. Mowbray, late commanding 1st H. G. A., Capt. Curren, district paymaster, and Major Purcell, R.V.

On the 1st inst. the 63rd Rifles paraded about 230 strong for inspection by the D. A. G. Col. Egan having kindly donated a large silver cup to be competed for by the several companies, competition for this cup was very keen and was won by No. 5 Capt. Sircom's company, Capt. James' company No. 1 being second. It is but fair to say that the latter company obtained more points at drill, but the former had more points awarded for attendance. At the request of the commanding and other officers 63rd, Major Oxley (adjutant H. B. G. A.), acted as co-umpire with the D. A. G. in awarding the marks for drill, and I know that that difficult duty was performed to the satisfaction of both victors and vanquished. Below are the points made by the companies:

	Drill.	Attendance.	Total.
No. 5—Capt. Sircom,	34	28	62
" 1— " James,	35	24	59
" 3— " Dixon,	35	24	57
" 6— " Twining,	32	23	55
" 4— " Gunning,	31	24	55
" 2— " Hechler,	32	20	52

Having waited in vain for a long time hoping to see some of our Canadian gunners (by that term, of course, I include all ranks) come out with a suggestion regarding the title now held by the Active Artillery Militia. I will set the ball rolling by saying that the present

title is in my opinion the most unmilitary and unsentimental that it could be known by. Now, my suggestion is that the following changes in title should be authorized at once, and as it will cost nothing I see no reason why it should not be adopted. Instead of being called —Battalion Garrison Artillery, why not make it 1st (Halifax) Battalion Canadian Artillery, 2nd (Montreal) Battalion C. A., &c. Then when we arrive at the companies we would have No. 1 (Levis) Co. G. A., No. 2 (Levis) Co. G. A., No. 3 (Coburg) Co. C. A., &c. As regards the field brigade and batteries, instead of giving them numbers, give them the letters of the alphabet, for instance "A" (Gemp) Brigade C. A. The companies could then go on—"A" (Quebec) Co. C. A., "B" (Ottawa) Co. C. A., &c., or perhaps it would be more convenient to commence with "A" and "B" Batteries, R. C. A., and then go on to "C" (Quebec) Battery C. A. The designation "Royal" already possessed by our permanent companies and batteries would be sufficient to distinguish them from the ordinary companies and batteries of the Active Militia. We (the artillery) is admittedly the flower of the Canadian militia, then why not foster the *esprit de corps* now in its infancy amongst us? We are Canadian Artillerymen and we want to be called so.

I hope that abler pens than mine will take the matter up and see it carried out for the good of the Canadian Artillery.

GRAVELCRUSHER.

Banff.

The marriage of Miss Frances Stewart, daughter of Capt. G. A. Stewart, the popular superintendent of Canada's national park, Banff, Alberta, and Dr. A. Holmes Simpson, of Winnipeg, was celebrated at St. George's church, Banff, on Thursday, Oct. 31st. The Rev. W. R. Burns, of Canmore, and the Rev. W. F. Webb, of Calgary, officiated. The church was prettily arranged with flowers on the altar, and was crowded. Mr. Kelley, of Canmore, acted as organist. The bride was given away by her father, and looked charming in a gown of white duchess satin trimmed with lace and a tulle veil with orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Grace and Olive Stewart, while Mr. Norman B. Sanson attended the groom. After the ceremony the wedding guests adjourned to "The Rendezvous," where an elaborate wedding breakfast was partaken of. The presents, which were numerous and costly, were exhibited in the library. Dr. Simpson is very well known here, having acted as assistant surgeon to the detachment of N.W.M.P. stationed at Banff, Anthracite and Canmore, while Dr. Brett was on leave in Germany; he also took a great interest in the Rocky Mt. Rifle Association, doing some good shooting in their matches. Therefore it was not to be wondered at that the police turned out to a man to see the happy event, giving the church a pleasing appearance with their bright uniforms. The happy couple left for Portland, Ore., on their honeymoon. As the train pulled out of the station amid the explosion of torpedoes, the ringing of bells, and the whistling of engines, the crowd cheered as only Britishers can and wished Dr. and Mrs. Simpson a long and happy life.

Kingston.

KINGSTON, Nov. 9.—Major-General Gascoigne is expected here in a few days to review the troops of the garrison.

The arms, accoutrements, and other belongings of the 14th Batt. P. W. O. R. have at last been removed to the regiment's new armories in Artillery Park. Co's "C" and "F" are fitting up their rooms as places of recreation, where the members can meet every night during the winter months.

Bomb'r McKinnon of "A" Battery R.C.A., has been promoted to fill the vacancy in that corps caused by the discharge of Trumpet-Major Corey. Gunners Compton and Dubeau have each been promoted to the rank of bombardier.

Major Drury, commanding "A" Battery returned on the 4th inst., from a trip through the eastern counties, which was taken for the purpose of buying horses for the battery. He secured eight magnificent animals.

Major-General Gascoigne has sent his horse to Tete du Pont barracks for training. Riding instructor Sergt Gimblett has the animal in charge for the purpose.

Sergt D'Amour, of "A" battery, who recently returned from England, where he was sent for instructional purposes, appeared on parade, one morning lately, wearing tan-colored gloves, instead of the white ones prescribed by the regulations. He was ordered to make the necessary change, but refused to wear white gloves unless they were furnished to him by the department. (Gloves worn by the members of the permanent force are bought by the wearers) The consequence of this refusal was that the sergeant was placed under arrest and tried by court-martial for insubordination, and was reduced to the rank of corporal. He has been one of the steadiest, and most efficient non-coms in the battery, and very popular with all ranks.

The applications of four members of the 14th battalion for permission to take a short course in "C" school of infantry have been accepted. The successful applicants are Privates C. Bennett, "D" company; E. Bell, "A" company; J. Manion, "I" company; and George Lee "D" company. The terms begins on Jan. 3rd.

There are only four or five veterans of the Crimean war resident in this city, and the anniversaries of Balaklava and Inkermann passed almost unnoticed.

The members of the band of the 14th Batt. P.W.O.R. presented their business manager, bandsman A. Abernethy, with a complimentary address and a gold locket, in token of their appreciation of his management of the band's business affairs, during the period he has had charge of them.

An officer of the 14th Batt. proposes that the corps be re-organized before the spring drill commences. A number of

his fellow officers are also in favor of re-organization of the corps.

The people of Canada, and Kingstonians in particular, have reason to be proud of the record earned in the imperial service, by graduates of the Royal military college. Capt George Duff, son of police magistrate Duff of Kingston, and a graduate of the college, has been chosen for an important post, in connection with the Chitral expedition, which fact speaks very highly of his military capabilities, and for the work of his alma mater.

Another feather in the cap of the institution is the selection of four young Canadians, who are all graduates of the R. M.C., to occupy positions in the Staff College at Sandhurst, one of the greatest prizes in the imperial service.

Sergt-Major Stroud, of "A" battery, R.C.A., has gone to Quebec in charge of two horses which were sent down to "B" battery.

VEDETTE.

Dominion Off-Hand Rifle Association.

(From Mail and Empire, Toronto.)

The Dominion Off-hand Rifle Association shot their first monthly match for the season of 1895 and '96 on the 4th and 5th ult. The weather was fine, and the shooting above the average. The scores are as follows:

	100 yds.	200 yds.	Total
King City Club—			
A Carley.....	45	49	94
E Brand.....	47	45	92
W J Ross.....	46	44	90
J W Crossley.....	46	42	88
Dr Norman.....	45	42	87
			451
Toronto Club—			
W J Graham.....	45	49	94
T S Bayles.....	42	44	86
A Elliott.....	43	42	86
J L Scholes.....	46	38	84
H R Stewart.....	39	39	78
			428
Bradford Club—			
D Neilly.....	47		91
J G Neilly.....	46		91
H Parker.....	48		80
John Doolittle.....	41	9	89
P Chappel.....	39	9	68
			428
Parry Sound Club—			
Jas Morrish.....	42	42	84
R L Clarkson.....	41	35	79
John McClelland.....	48	22	70
F Laurie.....	35	37	72
D F Macdonald.....	40	47	87
			428
Wausaukasene Club—			
J R Leggett.....	40	29	69
Geo Richardson.....	38	30	68
Geo White.....	41	24	65
Gil White.....	35	24	59
			261
Clarksburg Club—			
D Henman.....	45	37	82
F Henman.....	31	20	51
			133

Championship match was shot over the Bradford range on the 4th ult. Ten shots at each range, 100 and 200 yards; possible 200 points. Mr. D. Neilly still holds the honor.

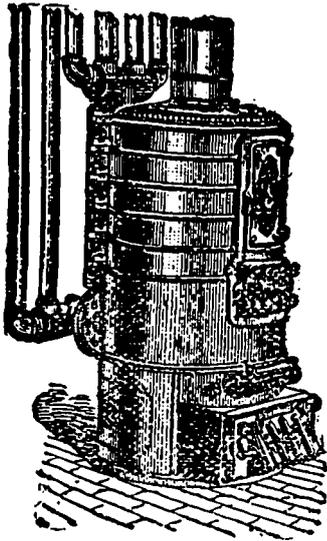
	100 yds.	200 yds.	Total
D Neilly.....	91	83	174
J G Neilly.....	89	81	173
D F Macdonald.....	78	80	158
J W Crossley.....	83	72	155
H Parker.....	91	59	150
John Doolittle.....	81	61	145
P Chappel.....	74	56	130

(News of the Service continued on page 12.)

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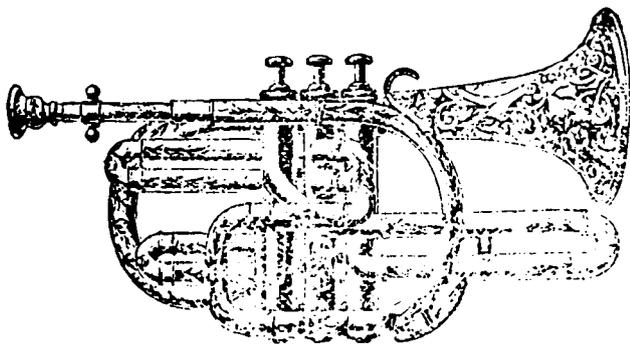
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All communications and remittances should be addressed to the editor, P. O. Box 2170, Montreal.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 15, 1895.

Notes and Comments

The rifle shooting season is now well over and our crack shots can look back upon their summer's work with satisfaction. Not only has one of their number had the great honor of bringing to Canada the blue ribbon of rifle shooting, the Queen's prize, but the shooting all round at the annual prize meetings has been exceptionally high. So far so good; but do not let us close our eyes to the fact that though the crack shots of the Canadian militia can hold their own against the crack shots of the world, the shooting of the militia force as a whole is far from being good. As a body our national defensive force attains a very low average in shooting and we must not allow ourselves to lose sight of this fact. We have succeeded in educating a few select shots, but we have dimly failed to raise the general standard of marksmanship in the militia. The target practice returns last year made a very poor showing. So far as those so far published go, there has been no improvement this year.

If we are to keep pace with the progress made in other countries of recent years and to have a force which can comply with the essential now insisted upon, that the militia shall be able to shoot as professional soldiers should in mod-

ern war, then the present course of military instruction and the supply of ammunition are grossly insufficient. It must appear clear to all who have given the matter the least bit of attention that the government is making a great mistake in delaying to adopt some practical scheme for encouraging Morris-tube shooting. There are two things which specially commend this form of rifle practice to favorable consideration—the slight expense incurred in practice and the fact that the shooting can be done in the winter months when the average militiaman has the most time on his hands. We do not pretend that Morris-tube shooting can supercede target practice on the ranges, but it is a magnificent training for range practice, leaving the recruit when he gets to the firing point on the ranges nothing to familiarize himself with but the recoil and the mysteries of windage.

As it is now the average recruit pumps the paltry twenty rounds he is allowed for target practice into the mud before he begins to understand the sighting and holding of his weapon. This bad start produces such a lack of confidence in himself and in his weapon that he retains up to the expiring of his term in the militia a deep-seated belief that the mysteries of marksmanship are beyond his mastery. The government should certainly provide every drill hall with ample Morris-tube range accommodations and supply say fifty rounds of tube ammunition annually for all recruits and men who have failed to make a fair average score.

British Columbians favor an idea to induce the Australians to send a rifle team to Canada. A communication from Victoria states that riflemen in that part of the Dominion have heard with great interest of the proposition to send a Canadian team on a trip to Australia, but cannot believe that any person would seriously think of making the Bisley team circumnavigate the globe when the sociable intercourse between colonial marksmen, which seems to be object sought, can be so much more conveniently and reasonably brought about. Since 1803, when a service between New South Wales and British Columbia was established,

the most direct and most comfortably travelled route from Australia to England has been via Canada, and if Australian and Canadian teams are to go in company to Bisley, the natural proceeding would be for the Australians to pass through the Dominion and sail with our riflemen from Montreal. Stating the distance roughly, an Australian team would have to travel, in going to England via Canada, 12,500 miles; a Canadian team would have to travel, in going to Bisley via Australia, 22,500 miles—a trip which no man would care to take unless he had a good deal more time and money at his disposal than have any of those who commonly represent the Dominion on Bisley range. If there is a desire to send a Canadian team to Australia, why couple the Bisley team with the proposition? Why not have the Australians go their own way to Bisley—by the Suez canal, by San Francisco and New York, or through Canada—and have them visit this country on the return trip, as the guests of the Canadian Rifle Associations? They would then be able to attend at the provincial meetings of Quebec and Ontario, and the Dominion gathering at Ottawa, and to make friendly visits to all parts of Canada before taking their leave for Sydney, New South Wales, where they would arrive in time for the annual prize meetings there in October and November. That would be the season for a Canadian team—chosen for the purpose—to visit Australia, and such a trip would certainly be a delightful one for those participating in it. Probably the corps and associations represented would subscribe generously to help defray the expense, but the treasury of the Dominion Rifle Association should not be tapped for purely picnic purposes. Here it may be opportunely stated that the standard of shooting in Australia is rather below that prevailing in Canada, while the colonial prize lists are very liberal. The annual report of the New South Wales Rifle Association for 1893 shows that in that year there were offered by that association alone (corresponding to our Ontario Provincial Association, except that they have no larger body similar to our D. R. A.) cash prizes amounting to upwards of \$10,000. The matches were open

to the whole empire, and the 450 competitors included a large representation from the neighboring colonies. The Queen's prize was taken with a total of 171 points out of 210 possible in the three stages—1st, 400 and 500 yards; 2nd, 500 and 600 yards; 3rd, 600 and 700 yards; weather, fine but boisterous. The Federal Rifle Match, fired at Melbourne, Victoria, Nov. 27th, same year, teams of ten men from five of the colonies participating, was won by Victoria with a total of 1,419 out of 2,000; 300, 500, 600 and 700 yards; 10 shots, Martini. When early in 1895 the Australian Association proposed sending a team to the ensuing meeting at Bisley, the council of the British Columbia Rifle Association called the attention of the Dominion Rifle Association to the fact in a letter, suggesting that the Australians be invited to visit Canada on the return trip if not going also. What action, if any, the D. R. A. authorities decided upon has not yet been communicated to the British Columbia council. Such an invitation as that suggested might very gracefully have been extended. Had this been done we might perhaps before now have welcomed an Australian team in Canada.

We are requested to state that for lack of response from the Militia of Canada the Hayhurst testimonial scheme has been abandoned, and the small amount sent in to the honorary treasurer will be returned to the subscribers. When Lieut.-Col. Prior, M.P., issued the circular placing the proposition before the commanding officers throughout the Dominion, he felt confident, not only that every member of the militia would realize that Private Hayhurst, (G.M.,) had by his achievement rendered signal service to the force he represented, but also that they would hasten to show their appreciation by contributing their mites towards the proposed testimonial. But the Colonel is by nature an optimist. The idea was certainly a splendid one in itself and its failure was, we believe, rather due to the difficulty in the way of accomplishing anything without a thorough organization than to a failure on the part of the force to appreciate the importance of Hayhurst's victory. Some regret

is expressed over the fact that the project has been abandoned without trying the effect of a further appeal to the force. THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE would have been only too glad to have been made the medium of such an appeal had we had the least idea that such was necessary.

Mr. McLeod Stewart, ex-mayor of Ottawa, has been addressing the Montreal Board of Trade on the Ottawa River canal scheme, a project which promises very much in the way of increased military strength for the Dominion. The present St. Lawrence canal system is notoriously indefensible, and the opening of a war between Britain and the United States would find the connection between the lower St. Lawrence and the great lakes in danger of being at once severed. It is interesting to have recalled by Mr. Stewart the fact that in 1863 the Imperial Government took the matter up and ordered Sir John Michel, commander of the forces, and Admiral Hope, to make an examination of the route. Sir John Michel was tendered a banquet by the citizens of Montreal when leaving Canada and Mr. Stewart read to the Montreal Board of Trade the other day some of the general's remarks. A portion of the speech read by Mr. Stewart was as follows:

"You are placed on the only spot of a vast continent which can be made the receiving house of one-third a continent's exterior trade, and able to dispatch that third to Europe. You have the power of being, and you must be one day or other, one of the most flourishing capitals on the face of the globe. But you are unsafely situated—your gains some day, if you are unwisely penurious, may be taken to pay for your capture; your very posterity may be the cause of your ruin. I will endeavor, then, as a legacy, to leave you one or two words of advice. Fortify, arm—open the greater water route to the west. As a soldier, I tell you that your city and island may be made most powerfully strong at no very great expense. Your militia should be made real—your volunteers a second line; whilst the grand route to the sea by the Ottawa and French Rivers should as soon as possible be undertaken, giving you a backbone of military strength, and bringing to your doors the vast trade of the vast west. I see before me a vision of the great west, both of the United States and Hudson's Bay Territory, pouring its volume of agricultural wealth by this route to Montreal, and from thence to Albany and Quebec to Europe. I see the vast metallic fields on the shores of the Superior and Huron and upper rivers pouring forth their wealth. I see the unemployed millions of the Old World hastening to this land of plenty, and I behold Montreal the un doubted capital and queen of this noble empire. But no, it is no vision, it is a reality of the future. And so I say to you, men of Montreal, open quickly your canal—develop your resources—fortify

and arm, and peace and plenty will be the result."

It is satisfactory to all interested in the much neglected but vitally important question of the defenses of the Dominion that the merchant princes of the commercial metropolis of the Dominion received the reading of this extract with vociferous applause. This is but another proof of the statement we have so often made, that the hearts of the Canadian people are all right, that there would be no grudging of the necessary money to put and maintain the Dominion in a reasonably safe defensive condition if the present dangerous condition of affairs was clearly exposed. Our people see our enthusiastic militia battalions on parade looking brave and soldierly in uniforms largely supplied out of their own pockets. The militia has been found sufficient to stamp out such internal disorders as have arisen, and the Canadian people think that the Dominion is safe. It is to be hoped that they will awake to a realization of the true position of affairs soon and before the empire is embroiled in hostilities with our good cousins to the south of us.

Of course we know that it is popular to pool-pool the idea that there will ever be war between the two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon race, but so long as the United States is willing to uphold the monstrous Monroe doctrine and the British Empire continues to be self-respecting there is liable to be a breach of peace any time. Senator Chandler, formerly secretary of the United States Navy, has contributed a signed article to his paper, published at Concord, New Hampshire, in which he predicts war between Great Britain and the United States. "It will arise", he says, "out of the British disregard of the direct interests of America; and it will be forced on through British aggression on other nations. The United States will have Russia as an European ally. As an offensive war on our part, writes the senator, it may not come for 20 years; as a defensive war, it may come sooner. One sure result will be that the United States will acquire Canada." However, much we may choose to disagree with the sanguine Yankee senator as to the certainty of Uncle

Sam acquiring Canada as a matter of course, we must agree that his prophecy expresses pretty clearly the popular ambition of the citizen of the United States.

We are glad to see that our plea for the provision of facilities for Canadian youths to enter the Imperial service is being taken up by the service press at home. The military correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says :

"A writer in the CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE draws the attention to the necessity of providing some outlet for the military spirit of the rising generation in the Dominion other than that afforded by the Canadian Militia. To his personal knowledge, a number of young men, born British subjects, have enrolled themselves in the army or navy of "Uncle Sam" who would without doubt have preferred her Majesty's service if there had been any facilities for enlisting. We hope that, now that attention has been drawn to the matter, the government will see their way to placing a training ship on the station, where lads could be enlisted for service in the navy; and we would also like to see a real Canadian regiment raised, to have one battalion in England and one in Halifax, changing stations every four or five years. If a regiment of three battalions could be raised it would be better still, as one could be stationed at Bermuda, one in England—at Aldershot for choice—and the remaining battalion at Halifax. Canada might be found willing to contribute something to the expenses of the corps, which would not in that case cost the home government much, and which would serve the double purpose of setting free the two British battalions now at Bermuda and Halifax, and of uniting the colony closer to the mother country. The Leinster regiment, which now goes by the name of the "Royal Canadians," has no real connection with Canada, being recruited solely in Ireland; and the raising of such a regiment as we have above suggested would be hailed by all as the commencement of a practical attempt to knit together into one organization the defensive land forces of the Empire."

Ammunition for the New Rifle.

The Canadian militia is in a fair way towards being provided with the best military rifle in the world. It is to be hoped that the militia department will take every precaution to ensure the service to the force of the very best ammunition for the new weapon. The ammunition used in the imperial service has not been an unqualified success, and the subject is well worthy of thorough investigation in all of its phases before the department commits itself to any particular explosive. There are two principal claimants for recognition—cordite and rifleite. In view of the reports which have been openly circulated as to the manner in which cordite came to receive favor at the war

office, and considering the fact that cordite has been pronounced unsatisfactory by many army officers, both compositions should be thoroughly and practically tested in Canada.

In some correspondence which took place between the Smokeless Powder Company and the Secretary of State for War a few points in regard to rifleite were recapitulated as follows :

1. It is manufactured for the .303 calibre, and gives velocities of 2,000 f.s. plus minus 40, with pressures lower than those of pellet powder.
2. The mean variation in its velocities are well within the limits laid down for the Lee-Metford rifle.
3. A grade is also manufactured for the .450 calibre, giving the same velocity as 85 grs. of black powder in the Martini-Henry with equal or lower pressures.
4. Both the "Rifleite .303" and the "Rifleite .450" are remarkably successful in the Maxim and Gardner machine guns of these calibres, for which powder to load many million cartridges has this year been supplied for use in these weapons.
5. The five years during which "Rifleite" has been sold to the ammunition and rifle makers at home and abroad have afforded ample proof of its stability. In no instance has any report come from any part of the world of its failing in this respect.
6. Besides being smokeless by day it is flameless by night, as was demonstrated in 1893 at the Ash Ranges, Aldershot.

A circular of the company enumerates some of the characteristics of rifleite as follows :

1. Safety in manufacture, transport and storage.
2. Safety in use in all classes of firearms.
3. Regularity in strength and in velocities.
4. Hardness of grain and absence of dust.
5. No objectionable or deleterious gases.
6. Not injurious to the metal of barrels.
7. Lessened recoil—no jar—no fouling—lessened report—less heating of the barrel—high patterns—high velocity.
8. Smokeless by day and flameless by night.
9. Unrivalled by rapid-fire magazine rifles and machine guns.
10. Stability in all climates.

Rifleite has been adopted in preference to other powders for the United States naval rifle of .236 bore. The chief of the bureau of ordnance of the United States navy in his report in 1894 described rifleite as follows :

The powder is almost smokeless, a faint bluish puff, barely noticeable. . . . The barrel becomes uniformly fouled in the bore, the fouling being easily removed with a piece of waste soaked in oil. The bullet makes little or no noise when passing within a few feet of the observer's head, a faint "s-s-s-t" being the only sound noticeable. On recovering the bullets from the wood, after penetrating, their dimensions seemed unchanged, being neither set up nor swelled.

We certainly think, in view of the complaints made against cordite in the imperial service, that the militia department would be guilty of great indiscretion in adopting it for the new rifle without giving a fair trial to its rival, rifleite. Range tests of both powders should be carried out, and the most severe climatic tests possible as well, and let the best powder be adopted, which ever it is.

The French Torpedo Manœuvres.

Some recent torpedo manœuvres in which the French Mediterranean Reserve Squadron, then under the command of Admiral Gervais, was attacked under varying conditions by torpedoes with warheads removed, present some interesting and instructive features. In the first exercise the two divisions of the squadron in line abreast approached one another to within a distance of 3,000 metres, when the second stopped, and the ships of the first, turning eight points to port, unmasked eight torpedo-boats astern of them, which were to make the attack. In the other exercises the ships lay at anchor at Lavandou and Bregancon. The premature stoppage of the second division in the first exercise, and the inferior speed of the boats, caused them to remain for some two and a-half minutes under fire, during which it was estimated that a discharge of 700 small-calibre projectiles could have been poured upon them. The Admiral Duperre, at a range of about 160 yards, and the *Caiman*, at about ninety yards, were missed, but the *Indomptable*, at forty yards, was struck by a torpedo just before the funnels. Considering the excellent way in which the material worked and the favourable situation of the boats, for it was daylight, the results were very disappointing. The *Richelieu* and *Trouble*, the former making use of her Bullivant nets, were attacked by the *Audacieux*, *Bombe*, and *Orage* by moonlight at Lavandou, the range varying between ninety yards and 160 yards. The nets of the battleship arrested the three torpedoes discharged, but the boats would have been subjected to a hail of some hundreds of projectiles. So confusing were the search lights to those on board the *Orage* that she signalled for these to be extinguished, since the helmsman could no longer safely direct her course. At Bregancon the *Amiral Dupere*, *Caiman* and *Indomptable* were attacked by six torpedo-boats of the mobile defence in two groups. The attack of the first group was a complete failure, not one torpedo finding its mark at short distance, and it was estimated that the boats would have been destroyed before coming within effective range. In the attack of the second group, the *Indomptable* was hit by a torpedo from No. 123 at eighty yards, but here again it was necessary to extinguish the search lights in order to make the navigation safe for the boats.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

News of the Service.

(Continued from page 7.)

Quebec.

QUEBEC, 7th Nov. 1895.—Major-General Gascoigne arrived in the city on the 29th ult., accompanied by his A D C, Mr. McLean, and was driven to the Chateau Frontenac and was shortly after his arrival visited by Lieut-Col T. J. Duchesnay, D A G, and Lieuts-Cols Irwin and Montizambert. In the afternoon he drove out and called upon the Lieut-Governor.

In the evening he was given a complimentary dinner by the officers of the 7th Military District at the Quebec Garrison Club. The dinner was confined to the military and at which over seventy were present. An excellent menu was served by the new steward and much enjoyed by all present. Our popular D A G, Lt-Col T. J. Duchesnay presided and had on his Major-General Gascoigne and on his left Colonel Walker Powell, Adjutant-General. The other guests present being Lieut-Col Irwin, A A G A and Mr. McLean, A D C. All the corps, both of the city and of the district, had several representatives as well as the retired list. Among others present were: Colonel Percy Lake, Q M G, Lieut-Col F Turnbull, R C D, Lieut-Cols Montizambert and J F Wilson, Major A A Farley, D Surg-Gen Sewell, Captain V B Rivers, T Benson, Fages and Messrs H Cyril Thacker and Benyon of the Royal Canadian Artillery; Lieut-Col G R White, Majors G E Allen Jones and J Secretan Dunbar, Captains W J Ray, W C H Wood (Adjutant) O B C Richardson, J B Peters, C J Dunu and G VanFelson and Messrs E R Hale, W H and R Davidson, of the 8th Royal Rifles; Lieut-Cols Roy and Evanturel, Captains L F Pinault, Pennee, and Ouellet (Adjutant) of the 9th Bn.; Major Hethrington, Surgeon Elliott and Capt R E W Turner, of the Q O C Hussars; Lieut-Col Landry and Major B B Scott, of the 61st Bn; Lieut-Col G Bignell, 23rd Bn; Mr A de L Panet, 86th Bn; Lieut-Col Laurin, Major Laurin and Mr O'Farrell, of the 87th Bn; Lieut-Col Fraser, 88th Bn; Lieut-Col Hudon, 89th Bn; Major Boulanger, Quebec Field Battery; Major C Lindsay and Capt Ernest F Wurtele, of the Retired List, and Mr H. J. Lamb, of the Unattached List.

The room was tastefully decorated and presented a fine appearance.

After the toast of the Queen, Lieut-Col Duchesnay proposed the health of the new General who made a very pleasing reply. Among others honoured in a similar manner were the Adjutant General. During the evening several songs were sung by the following: Lieut-Col Duchesnay rendered his well known "Brigadier" with much effect, Lieut-Col G R White, Captain J B Peters, Pennee, Lieut-Col Evanturel, Major LeVasseur and others. The band of the Royal Canadian Artillery performed several selections which were well received.

Immediately before the dinner all the officers were introduced to the General by the D A G of the District.

At the opening of the legislature the escort was supplied by a detachment from the Q O C Hussars under the command of Capt R. E. W. Turner, the Guard of Honor by the Royal Canadian Artillery under the command of Major A. A. Farley. Major-General Gascoigne, accompanied by the Adjutant General and the Quarter Master General, etc. inspected the guard before the arrival of the Lieut-Governor. The day was fine and numbers of the persons turned out to see the ceremonies.

Lieut-Col D. T. Irwin, A A G A, inspected the Royal Canadian Artillery on the 29th ult., at the Citadel at 10 a m, the

Field Division being on the right of companies 1 and 2. The parade was under the command of Lieut-Col Montizambert, Capt Pelletier was in immediate command of the Field Battery and Major Farley commanded the Garrison companies.

Major General Gascoigne made an inspection of the R C Artillery at 11 a m on the 30th ult., and was accompanied by a large staff. In the evening he was entertained at mess by the officers.

Major R. W. Rutherford has returned to Quebec after an absence of several months, in connection with his instructional trip to England.

A very pleasant at home was given by Lieut-Col J. F. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson at the Citadel in honour of Major-General and Mrs. Gascoigne.

Mr. C. M. Dobell, of the Royal Welsh Fusilliers who is out on leave, has returned to town from a hunting expedition in Newfoundland.

Mr. Henri A. Panet left for Ottawa last evening for a few days to attend the wedding of his brother, Mr. A. E. Panet, R E.

Mr. P. Lewis, of the Military Stores Department, has invented a new military equipment called the "Lewis Equipment" which is well spoken of as being complete, handy and simple. During the visit of General Gascoigne he had an opportunity of having the equipment inspected by him and of explaining the details of his invention. Among others present on that occasion were Quartermaster General Lake and Col Irwin. All of whom expressed themselves in a favourable manner.

PATROL.

Windsor Mills, P. Q.

The 4th Annual Prize Meeting of No. 4 Co. 54th Batt. and Wattokepa Rifle Association, was held on the Hamilton Powder Co's Range, Windsor Mills, Oct. 17t., despite the weather which was anything but what a rifleman wished for, it was cold, rain, snow, hail sunshine and wind. There was present, competitors from Sherbrooke, Barnston, Coaticook, Brompton Fall, Richmond, Melbourne, Dunham, Summersett, in fact all the best marksmen in the Eastern Townships and for all the bad weather there was some good scores made as the following will tell.

First match—Special. Open to all green snos that are members of the Association that are residents of Windsor Mills and Brompton, Martini Rifle. Entrance 50 cents, including ammunition, 5 shots

	Points
1 C P Swallow.....	18 \$1 75
2 R Addison.....	17 1.50
3 J R Hebert.....	17 1.00
4 C King.....	16 1.00
5 D Henaire.....	13 1.00
6 N G Watts.....	11 .50
7 C Miller.....	10 .50

Hamilton Powder Co's Match. Open to all members of the Association, range 200 and 500 yards, position 200 yds., standing or kneeling, 500 prone, 7 shots at each, Martini Rifle.

1 G A Witty 54.....	30 35 65 \$8.00
2 Maj L Thomas 54th...	28 34 62 6.00
3 R J Spearing 53rd....	30 13 61 5.00
4 A Mathieu.....	28 31 59 5.00
5 J Addison.....	28 31 59 5.00
6 B B Whalen 54th....	26 32 58 4.00

7 Maj Thompson 55th...	27 30 57 3.00
8 Rinfret 55th.....	27 29 56 3.00
6 M H Healy 54th.....	27 28 55 3.00
10 T D Newell 54th.....	27 28 55 2.00
11 C H Clarks 53rd.....	27 28 55 2.00
12 H Edwards 5th Cav...	28 27 55 2.00
13 B E Converse.....	28 27 55 1.00
14 Lt G B Hall.....	29 26 55 1.00
15 H W Ward 54th.....	27 27 54 1.00

Association Matches. Open to all members of Association, range 400 and 600 yds., 7 shots at each, position at 400 yds., prone, 600 yds., any, Martini Rifle.

1 R J Spearing 63rd...	33 30 63 \$8.00
2 M H Healy 54th.....	30 31 61 6.00
3 Maj L Thomas 54th...	33 25 58 5.00
4 W H Ward 54th.....	25 32 57 5.00
5 C H Clarke 53rd.....	34 23 57 5.00
6 F Rousseau 55th.....	25 31 56 4.00
7 H Edwards 5th Cav...	29 26 55 4.00
8 J Addison 54th.....	31 24 55 3.00
9 G A Witty 54th.....	29 25 54 3.00
10 B B Whalen 54th.....	33 19 52 2.00
11 Maj Tompson 55th...	29 21 50 2.00
12 Lt G B Hall 5th Cav...	29 21 50 2.00
13 T D Newell 54th Cav...	31 19 50 1.00
14 O Rinfret 55th.....	26 22 48 1.00
15 E V Swallow 54th....	30 18 48 1.00

Aggregate Prizes. For highest scores in Hamilton Powder Co's match and Association Match, open to all members that have attended weekly matches during season of 1895 and paid monthly dues.

H. P. Co. Asso. T'l

1 G A Witty 54th....	65 54 119	D R A Medal and \$3.00
2 M H Healy 54th.....	55 61 116	5.00
3 J Adpiso 51th.....	59 55 114	4.00
4 C H Clarke 33rd.....	55 57 112	2.00
5 W H Ward 54th.....	54 57 111	1.00

Extra Series at 500 yards, 5 shots, possible 25 points. Martini Rifle. Prizes in kind,

Points

1 M H Healy 54th.....	25
2 E T Cleveland 54th.....	24
3 F Rousseau 55th.....	23
4 R J Spearing 53rd.....	23
5 F A Witty 54th.....	23
6 G B Hall 5th Cav.....	22
7 T D Newell 54th.....	22
8 Mr. R Addison.....	22
9 Maj Thomas 54th.....	24
10 John Addison 54th.....	22

The thanks of the association are due the Hamilton Powder Co. for the use of their range during the summer and for the matches, also to Mr. C. P. Swallow, Superintendent, for the many acts of courtesy th the competitors and officers of the Association.—*Windsor Times*.

Relief of Lucknow,

Celebrated by the 79th Highlanders in Montreal.

The old members of the 78th Highlanders living in Montreal, celebrated the anniversary of the relief of Lucknow, on Wednesday night, Sept. 25th, with a reunion at the Kingston Hotel.

A spirited address by the chairman, Mr. W. Farquharson, was followed by the toast of the Queen, which was largely responded to.

The following songs were rendered: "Callum O'Glen," by Sergeant Thompson, "Caledonia, to Thee," by Sergeant Munn; "Willie Brewed a Peck o Malt," and "Jessie Brown," by Mr. Foster; "Bonnets Blue" and "Ships of Oak," by Mr. Munn; "Balaclava," and "Irish Mary," by Mr. Mann; "Dunna cross the Burn, Willie," by Mr. Thompson; and "Nora," the Pride of Kildare, by Mr. Farquharson. The toast of the 78th Highlanders was replied to by Sergeant Foulis, and the one of the Relief of Lucknow by Mr. Fraser, while the "Lassies," proposed by Mr. McIntyre, was respond-

ed to by Mr. Munn, and the health of the host was proposed by Mr. Nivin. The chairman gave the historical record of the 78th, and Mr. Brown gave a recital of "Wattie and Meg." The evening finished with the singing of "Scotland Yet."—*Montrcal Star.*

Leinster Regiment, Royal Canadian 100th.

The Maple Leaf says: "Lieut-Col Trench and the officers of the battalion entertained Lieut-Col Glancy at a farewell dinner, prior to his leaving for Gozo, to take up the command of the 2nd Batt, into which he has recently been promoted. After the usual toast of 'The Queen' had been proposed and drunk, Col Trench, amidst applause, proposed the health of the guest of the evening, and referred to his long connection with the 100th, he having served with it upwards of 20 years, in fact spent the whole of his career therein, having joined at Aldershot in Feb. 1875. Col Trench dwelt at length on the valuable services Col Glancy had rendered to the battalion, particularly during his long tenure of the adjutancy—a period of nearly eight years—and the interest he took in all matters connected with the battalion at large, and the assistance he afforded him (Col Trench) at all times, and concluded by wishing him success with the 2nd Batt. Col Glancy's health was then drunk, amidst great enthusiasm, with musical honours. He then replied by thanking Col Trench and his brother officers for the manner in which his health was proposed and drunk, and expressed his regret at having to sever his connection with the Royal Canadian after having spent the whole of his service with them, and hoped to have the pleasure of meeting all again at some future date. Col Glancy's career is a remarkable one. He joined the Army on Feb. 11, 1875, and on his completing two years' service as Sub-Lieutenant was promoted Lieutenant, antedated to Feb. 11, 1875, in consequence of his having obtained a first-class certificate when passing out of Sandhurst about that date, was appointed Adjutant of the 100th Foot on Dec. 1, 1878, and gazetted Captain on Jan. 7, 1882. He obtained his majority on March 3, 1886, and had over nine years' service as such when promoted Lieutenant-Colonel. He is the youngest commanding officer in the Army, being in his 39th year of age. He has great love for his profession, and we are quite sure he will leave the 2nd Batt as regards efficiency and discipline 'second to none' in the British Army."

Littell's Living Age.

The publishers of Littell's Living Age announce a reduction in the price of that unique eclectic from eight dollars to six dollars a year; the change to take effect with the first of the new year. New subscribers, however, remitting before the first of January, will receive the intervening Nos. of 1895, free. The Living Age now nearing the close of its fifty-second year, has ever been the faithful mirror of the times, reflecting only that which was highest and best and most desirable in the whole field of literature. It has received the commendations of the highest literary authorities, the most distinguished statesmen, the brightest men and women of the country, and has proven a source of instruction and entertainment to many thousands. It commends itself especially to busy people of moderate means for they will find in it what they cannot otherwise obtain except by a large expenditure of time and money, yet which is so essential to every one who desires to be well informed concerning all the great questions of the day.

Recent issues well maintain its reputa-

tion. To enumerate all the choice articles in the October numbers, for instance, would be to give their full table and contents. We can only add what has been so often said, even at its old subscription price, that no intelligent reader can afford to do without The Living Age. Published by Littell & Co., Boston.

The Eastern War Cloud.

We have no wish to be alarmists, and yet the news that comes from the eastern and western continents of the old world is sufficiently ominous to inspire the fear that the great conflagration which has been so often prophesied, and so long delayed, is at length very near at hand, and may break out at any minute. We are not disposed to attach much importance to the sensational despatches of newspaper correspondents, which may, or may not have some foundation of truth underlying them, but the fact is indisputable that two great empires, the one in Asia, and the other in Europe, are rent with intestine commotions, and appear to be falling to pieces through their own inherent weakness. Such disruptions cannot take place without involving the outside powers; "wherever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together," and the war-birds don't assemble at a love feast. One of the most ominous signs is the news that England is about to reinforce her Mediterranean fleet with six new ships, and that notwithstanding the large sums recently voted for the navy, the government will ask the Imperial Parliament for a yet further increase. For any contemplated coercion of Turkey, the present Mediterranean fleet is amply sufficient; more than sufficient if it is only to be used as a menace, which is most probable, so far as Turkey is concerned; and the reinforcement to such a large extent of the fleet there, points rather to the anticipation of a possible collision with more formidable antagonists, and betokens a suspicion that there is really a secret offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and France. This much is certain, however, that the peace of Europe depends at present on whether Turkey will be able to restore internal order, or not. If the latter, she will be despoiled of her territory, and that will bring on war. In that case it is probable that England will find allies in the Dreibund, for the simple reason that Austria's interests will be involved, and that the other two countries are bound to support her.

In the far east the outlook is not so threatening, but it is bad enough. Some 60,000 of the Chinese army are said to have mutinied and to be marching on Peking, where the authorities are powerless to resist them. It is very probable that the anarchy which seems imminent will be a temptation both to Russia and to France to secure slices of the flowery land, but the former is being very closely watched by Japan, which has no love for her, and, as a naval power is the stronger of the two; so that until Russia has got her trans-Siberian line in active running order, she is not very likely to give any cause for quarrel there.—St. Johns News.

Jingo Wars.

If it be true, what the old proverb says, that "Threatened folk live long," then there is not only "life in the old land yet," but a life of a very considerable length also. Within the last month England has been menaced from four sources; there was the French newspaper that finished up a war (on paper) with a treaty of peace which was to give France all the British colonies except India, and that was to be turned over to Russia, which established an Irish republic under French protection, compelled England to pay a war indemnity of five hundred millions sterling, and curtailed her fleet to fifty vessels, and her army to fifty thousand men. We had an interest in the matter, because Quebec was to be one of the colonies ceded. John Bull had hardly recovered from his consternation at this alarming prospect, when his nerves were set tingling again by an ex-confederate general, whose ardour for battle neither time nor defeat had been able to quench, and who contemplated taking the remains of the confederate armies, and having a good "rebel yell" along the British channel. To him succeeded Congressman Finnerty, who was for organizing all the Irishmen he could get to join him in the United States, and starting a war with England, to be carried on "after all the usages of civilized nations," which means blowing up public buildings with dynamite, and assassinating unoffending gentlemen when walking in the Phoenix Park. And lastly, if we are to believe the reporters, Uncle Sam himself has been quietly getting his navy ready for some time, and having now got it up to a satisfactory stage, has informed England that she must either submit her disputes with Venezuela to arbitration within ninety days, or he would be compelled to interfere in the matter. The report was ridiculous enough on the face of it, but it was made still more ridiculous by the interviewers, who incontinently proceeded to button-hole Mr. Bayard in the one hemisphere, and Sir Julian Pauncefote in the other, and ask these gentlemen if they knew any thing about it.

A very little consideration would have shown that the United States government had neither made, nor contemplated making such a demand as was reported, for it was not only an ultimatum, but at the same time a virtual declaration of war, for there could be but one answer to it. An ultimatum is not a declaration of war necessarily; when it is sent by a strong power to one admittedly its inferior, or that has very forcible reasons for believing that it would be worsted in the encounter that would ensue, then it would simply be a measure for the summary settling of the dispute; applying the cloture, in parliamentary phraseology, but an ultimatum to a power like England from a power like the United States is tantamount to a declaration of war because the one cannot comply with the demand, nor the other withdraw it without loss of prestige. Now, neither of the powers we have named can afford to go

to war with each other, and certainly a struggle carried on by the United States in behalf of a South American republic would be so unpopular with the Americans themselves, as soon as ever the inevitable losses and burdens of it began to be felt, that it would be abandoned almost as hastily as it was entered into.

As one of the English papers remarked, it is difficult to see what pretext the United States has for interfering in a dispute which is entirely confined to two foreign powers. It would have been still more pertinent to ask what the Americans expected to get by it? The interests of the States are in no ways affected by the boundary line of Venezuela, nor are there any advantages which that state would offer in return for American support which would not be more than counterbalanced by the expenses and losses of a month's war. There is, of course, that old dream, not yet wholly given up, of the acquisition of Canada, but though this country could be, and possibly would be overcome and held, the ultimate retention of it, if that ever took place, would not be after a year's, or two years', or five years' struggle, but after one which would equal in duration the contest with the first Napoleon. Canada would not be worth such a price to the Americans, to say nothing of the possibility of their not getting the article after they had paid for it.

No doubt that the Venezuela government would be only too happy to be backed up by the United States, though we are not clear that that would make much difference if England is convinced of the justice of her claim; and it has, we are told, granted a mining concession in the disputed territory to an American syndicate, in the hope of involving our cousins in the quarrel. The hope is a very faint one. We presume that the syndicate does not much care whether its mines are in Venezuela, or in British Guiana, so long as it has them, and it is not likely that England will disposses the actual owners and occupiers of the land when she establishes her right to the territory.

Hemmingford Rifle Association.

The following is a report of the annual matches held on the 10th and 11th ult.

NO. 1. TRIAL MATCH.—200 yds., 5 shots.	
1—Pte. E. Gervais, No. 4, 51st	20 \$5 00
2—Pte. J. Perry, Troop	18 4 00
3—Geo. Fisher, No. 4, 51st	17 3 00
4—Pte. F. Greenway, No. 1, 51st	17 2 50
5—Pte. J. Greenway, No. 1, 51st	17 2 50
6—Lieut. Dowling, No. 1, 51st	16 2 00
7—Pte. J. English, No. 3, 51st	14 2 00
8—Pte. E. Inkell, No. 1, 51st	13 2 00
9—Pte. Wiggins, Troop	13 1 50
10—Pte. Geo. Kingsbury, No. 4, 51st	12 1 50
11—Sergt. Gowdey, Troop	10 1 50
12—Pte. W. Orr, No. 3, 51st	10 1 00
13—Pte. E. Ellerton, No. 3, 51st	9 1 00
14—Pte. Kingsbury, No. 3, 51st	9 .50
15—Pte. J. Keddy, No. 3, 51st	8 .50
16—Pte. J. Collings, Troop	7 .50
NO. 2. ASSOCIATION MATCH.—200, 400 and 500 yds., 5 shots at each.	
1—Pte. D. McNaughton, Troop	66 \$7 00
2—Mr. S. Cochrane	63 6 00
3—Pte. D. Emerson, No. 3, 51st	61 5 00
4—Pte. W. N. McNaughton, Troop	61 4 00
5—Capt. Orr, No. 1, 51st	58 3 00
6—Pte. W. F. Stewart, Troop	57 2 50
7—J. Wadsworth, Troop	57 2 50
8—Pte. J. Greenway, No. 1, 51st	57 2 00
9—Pte. A. McNaughton, No. 3, 51st	57 2 00
10—Pte. T. Goundery, 50th	55 2 00
11—Sergt. T. Stewart, Troop	54 1 50
12—Capt. McKay, No. 4, 51st	54 1 00
13—Mr. W. Thomson	54 1 00
14—Capt. Barr, Troop	54 1 00

15—Lieut. W. C. Barr, Troop	53 1 00
16—Pte. W. N. McNaughton, Troop	53 1 00
17—Pte. G. Emerson, No. 3, 51st	52 1 00
18—Lieut. J. F. Sriver, Troop	52 1 00
19—Pte. J. Gonndery 50th	52 .50
20—Capt. Allen, 51st	51 .50
NO. 3. COMPANY CHALLENGE MATCH.—400 yards, 5 shots.	
1—Sergt. Stewart, Troop	23 \$5 00
2—Capt. Allen, 51st	22 4 00
3—Pte. W. L. Stewart, Troop	22 3 00
4—Capt. D. McNaughton, Troop	21 2 50
5—Capt. McFee, 60th	21 2 50
6—Pte. W. H. McNaughton, Troop	21 2 00
7—Sergt. Greenway, No. 1, 51st	21 1 50
8—D. A. Cunningham	20 1 50
9—S. Cochrane	20 1 50
10—Major McFee, 51st	20 1 50
11—Surgeon de Moulipied, 51st	19 1 50
12—Lieut. Col. Lucas, 51st	19 1 00
13—Lieut. W. C. Barr, Troop	19 1 00
14—Pte. Geo. Keddy, Troop	18 1 00
15—Lieut. J. F. Sriver, Troop	18 1 00
16—Pte. W. McNaughton, Troop	17 .50
17—Pte. Geo. Emerson, No. 3, 51st	17 .50

TEAM PRIZES.	
1—Staff Lieut.-Col. Lucas	87 10 00
2—Troop. Capt. Barr	83 7 50
3—No. 1, 51st, Capt. Orr	71 5 50
4—No. 3, 51st, Capt. McKay	70 4 00
NO. 4. LADIES MATCH.—500 yards, 5 shots.	
1—Capt. Barr, Troop	23 \$4 00
2—J. Wadsworth, Troop	22 3 00
3—Pte. W. H. McNaughton, Troop	20 2 00
4—Capt. Allen, 51st	20 2 00
5—Pte. W. T. Stewart, Troop	19 1 00
6—Pte. H. Wiggins, Troop	19 1 00
7—Pte. D. McNaughton, Troop	18 1 00
8—Lieut. J. F. Sriver, Troop	17 1 00
9—Capt. Orr, No. 1, 51st	17 1 00
10—Lieut. Dowling, No. 1, 51st	16 1 00
11—Pte. A. McNaughton, No. 3, 51st	16 .50
12—Pte. W. N. McNaughton, Troop	14 .50
13—Capt. McKay, No. 3, 51st	12 .50
NO. 5. SWEEPSTAKES.—500 yards, 5shots.	
1—H. A. Johnson	25 \$5 00
2—Surgeon de Moulipied, 51st	22 3 00
3—Lieut. Dowling, No. 1, 51st	21 2 00
4—Pte. W. N. McNaughton, Troop	21 2 00
5—Pte. D. McNaughton, Troop	21 1 50
6—Capt. Orr, No. 1, 51st	21 1 50
7—S. Cochrane	21 1 50
8—Pte. W. H. McNaughton, Troop	19 1 00
9—Lieut. J. F. Sriver, Troop	18 1 00
10—Capt. Barr, Troop	17 1 00
11—Pte. W. F. Stewart, Troop	17 1 00
12—Capt. McFee, 60th	17 .50

NO. 6. CONSOLATION.—400 yard, 5 shots	
1—J. M. Robb	20 \$4 00
2—Lieut. W. N. Cairns	12 3 00
3—D. Dowling	11 2 00
4—Geo. Jackson	5 2 00
5—Hugh Orr	4 2 00
HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORE IN NOS. 2, 3, 5.	
1—Pte. D. McNaughton, Troop 108 D.R.A. medal	
2—S. Cochrane	104 \$3 00
3—Pte. W. H. McNaughton, Troop 101	2 00

A beautiful silver cup, the gift of Lieut. Col. Cole, of Montreal, to the active members of the 51st Batt. making the highest aggregate score in Nos. 3 and 4 was won by Capt. Allen with 42 points.

Argenteuil Rifle Association.	
The shooting matches of the Argenteuil Rifle Association held at St. Andrews, Que., October 4th and 5th resulted as follows:	
NO. 1—NURSERY MATCH—400 YARDS.	
1—N. Robinson	\$3.00
2—Dr. G. F. Shaw	2 00
NO. 2—ASSOCIATION MATCH.]	
Ranges 200, 400, and 600 yards, 5 rounds each range.	
1—Geo. Armstrong	54 Pts.
2—Thos. Burwash	53
3—Dan. V. Cameron	52

The postponed matches of the District of Bedford Rifle Association were fired on the range on Hon. G. B. Baker's farm at Sweetsburg on the 8th and 9th ult. The weather, although dry, was cold and a very strong gusty three o'clock wind blew all the time, making "possibles" almost out of the question. Some pretty good scores were put on, however, and keen interest in the shooting was evinced by not only the older habitués of these matches but by young and aspiring shots as well. Subjoined are the scores of the prize winners:—

MATCH NO. 1.—200 YDS., 5 ROUNDS, SNIDER RIFLES.	
1—Dr. Dickson	23 Pts.
2—Major Jamieson	21
3—Sergt. Hawley	20
4—Capt. A. McFee	20
5—Lt. Col. Amyrauld	20
6—Corp. Seale	19
7—Pte. A. Lay	19
8—H. G. Phelps	19
9—Lieut. Moffatt	19
10—Capt. G. B. Hall	19
11—H. Laraba	19
MATCH NO. 2.—400 & 500 YDS, 5 ROUNDS SNIDER RIFLES.	
1—W. H. Wright	45
2—Capt. C. Hall	43
3—Dr. Dickson	42
4—Mr. A. Newell	41
5—Mr. A. Richardson	40
6—Major Jamieson	39
7—H. Laraba	38
8—Sergt. Hawley	37
9—Major Bulman	36
10—Lieut. Bump	35
11—Lieut. Richardson	35
12—Lt. Greeley	34
13—Capt. Billings	33
14—Dr. Martin	33
MATCH NO. 3 —400 YDS, 7 ROUNDS, SNIDER RIFLES.	
1—A. Newell	31
2—Lt. Richardson	30
3—Lt. Greeley	27
4—Lt. Moffatt	26
5—Capt. Billings	26
6—H. Laraba	26
7—Lt. Bump	25
8—Dr. Martin	25
9—Maj. Jamieson	25
10—Maj. Bulman	24
11—Trump. Seale	23

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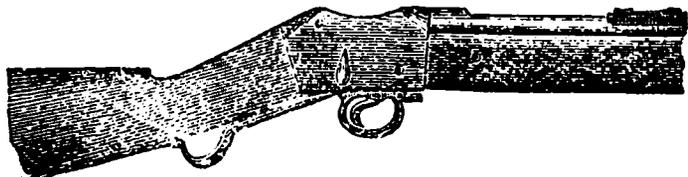
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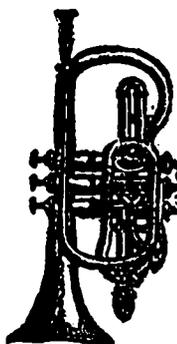
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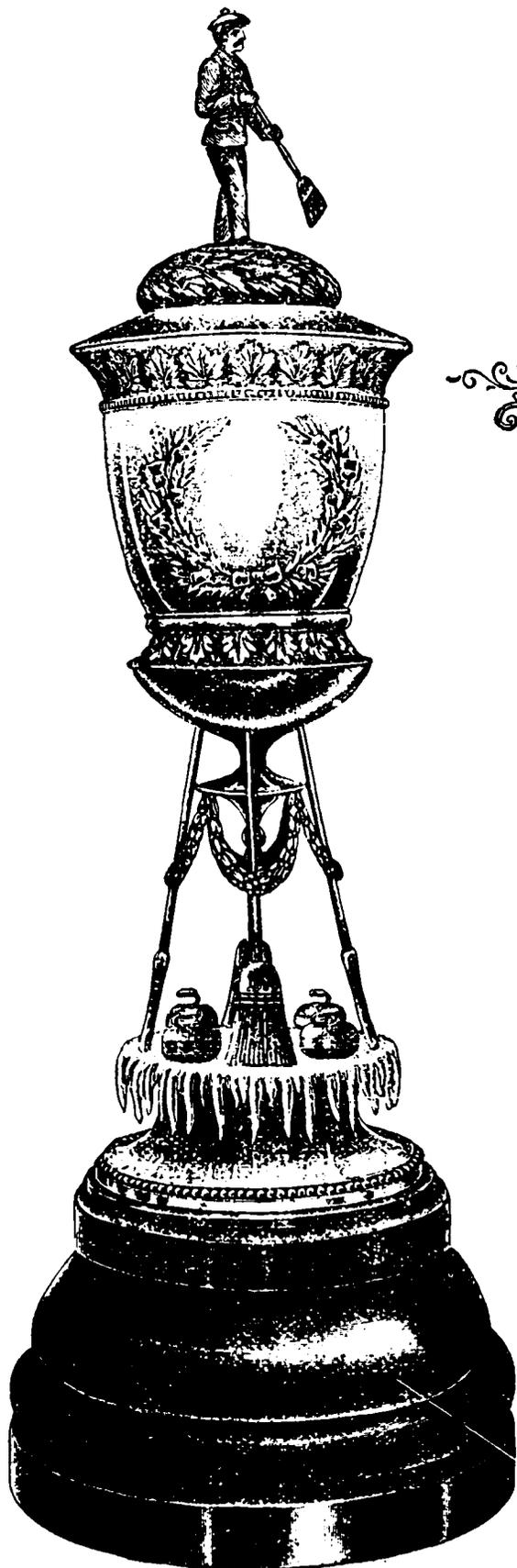
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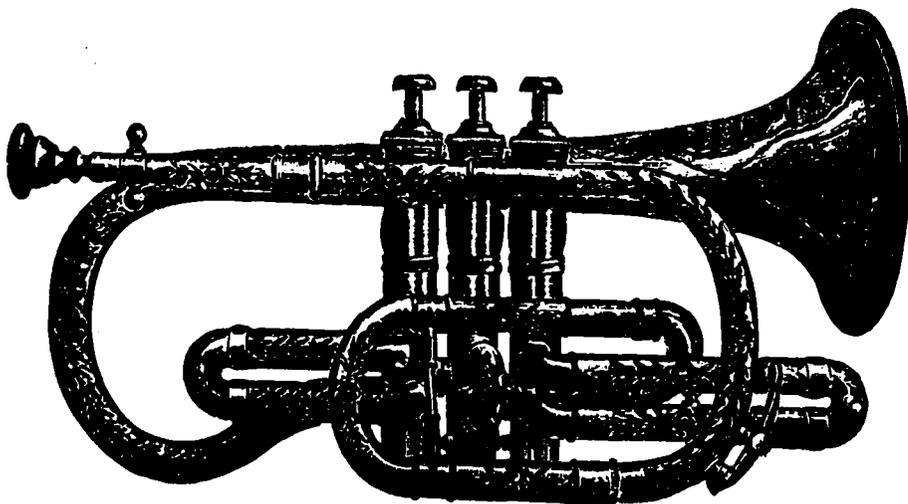
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