

Military Gazette

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No. 3.

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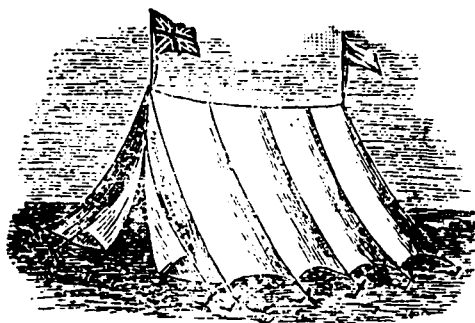
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News of the Service.

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, 2179, Montreal, Que.

Halifax, N. S.

At the annual meeting of the officers of the First Canadian Regiment of Artillery, they were presented by Sergt.-Major Gibbs with a handsome goat. He was at once taken on the strength, placed on regimental rations, and will look after the "Butts."—*Acadian Recorder, Jan, 14th.*

On the 13th inst. the officers of 1st Regiment C.A., held their meeting, every officer in the corps being present. Some very important business was transacted and the usual committees appointed.

On the 21st inst. the officers of 66th P.L.F., held their annual meeting. After some business being transacted the meeting was adjourned, when the officers repaired to the residence of the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Humphrey, where he entertained them to a sumptuous repast and a good time generally.

Many officers of the City Brigade of Militia are attending the course of instruction in Infantry Sword Exercise 1895, now being held in the Military Gymnasium on Monday and Wednesday evenings. Sergeant Instructor Long, Berkshire Regiment, is the instructor.

The sergeants of 1st Halifax Regiment, C.A., received a handsome group of the sergeants of 2nd Montreal Regiment, C.A. They acknowledged its receipt in the same way, but they desire to publicly return thanks to their brothers in arms for their kindly remembrance of them.

Since your last issue, Mr. Lawlor, the man whose services had been dispensed with in the militia stores of this district, has been re-instated as quietly as he was discharged. Perhaps the paragraph which

appeared in Gravelcrusher's last communication to you had something to do with it. Anyhow, we are glad to see a wrong righted.

SUCCESSFUL SLEIGH DRIVE

OF N. C. O.'S FIRST REGIMENT CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

The sixth annual sleigh drive and dinner of the non-commissioned officers of the 1st Regiment Canadian Artillery (up to this year known as Halifax Garrison Artillery) came off to Wilson's yesterday afternoon, leaving the Drill Shed at 3:30 in 3 fours and 3 doubles. The fours were presided over by the veteran, "Joe" McDonald, Thos. Robinson, jr., and Wm. Robinson; Dimock and Lloyd drove two of the doubles, while Corporal George Robinson, in uniform, drove a double which contained the senior non-commissioned officers. The genial William Wilson was at the door and welcomed the guests. Soon they were comfortably seated, enjoying themselves with various games and dancing. The dinner bell was gladly welcomed about 7 o'clock, when the company of 85 took their seats at the table to discuss the following military menu:

Soup.	Middle Sensitive,
Direct Action, Royal Laboratory,	
Pettmanns General Service,	
Roast Common, Boiled Palliser	
Deville Shrapnel,	
Stewed Case, Broiled Grape,	
Jointed Rammers, with Ropes.	
Sauce.	
Prism, Slow Burning Cocoa,	
Extra Experimental, Pebble,	
Rifle Large Grain, Quick Firing.	
Vegetables.	
Junk Wads, Wedge Wads, Driving Bands,	
Shell Ganges,	
Shell Extractors, Filling Rods,	
Sweets (Artillery),	
Sheers, Derricks, Pile Drivers,	
Sling Carts, Iron Crabs, Holdfasts.	
Dessert.	
Fishing Spars, Admiralty and Bothway.	
Blocks, Skids, Scotches, Rollers,	
Handspikes, Levers, Inside Clinches.	
Sulphide of Antimony Tea,	
Fulmate of Mercury Coffee.	
Relief.	
Transporting Barrows,	
Stretchers, Ambulance Carts.	

Sergeant-Major Gibbs was chairman, and Sergt. Kiddy vice-chairman.

The first toast was "The Queen," proposed by the chairman and drank. "God Save the Queen" was sang with much more fervor than ever.

"Our Colonel and Officers," proposed

by vice-chairman, and responded to by all the officers present. Col. Curren, in response, said that they had as a guest Major King, of the Montreal Artillery, the regiment that had beaten them by 7 points in alround efficiency, but hoped to regain it next year, and said he expected the drill shed would probably be finished about the fall of '97, and that quite a space had been allotted to the Artillery, and would probably have recreation rooms, Major Stewart also made a very neat speech and dealt considerably with the war question.

More toasts, more songs, and more speeches followed, the fun lasting till late in the evening, Halifax being reached at about 1:30 a.m.—*Acadian Recorder, Jan, 24th.*

GRAVELCRUSHER.

Belleville.

The XV Battalion are fortunate in having such an untiring commanding officer as Lt.-Col. W. N. Ponton. He is hard at work arousing the latent enthusiasim of the Belleville boy's, and with his able staff it will be astonishing if, as he says it, the 15th battalion does not parade in the coming drill season with every one of its six companies overstrength. As Col. Ponton puts it in a letter to the Belleville papers: "Are the young men of today not as loyal as the young men of twenty five years ago? Are they not as anxious to enroll themselves as citizen soldiers, and stand ready at a moments notice to defend their country from foes without or foes within? We believe they are, and we hope to hear of many of them handing in their name to the officers, and helping make the good old Fifteenth as popular and efficient as strong as it ever was. As for remuneration it should receive but little consideration. We do not want patriotism founded on mercenary motives. Let our young men qualify themselves to defend their native land from a love of their country and its institutions. One such soldier is worth a dozen who think only of the money four or six dollars they may receive. Col. Ponton well says for such men he has no use. But he has use for young men who love Canada and w

to their native land, and are ready to make sacrifices on her behalf. We do not believe war to be imminent either with Germany or the United States, but it is well to be ready for any emergency.

So we urge our young men to join the Fifteenth, and help, not alone to add to its numbers and efficiency, but also help to maintain a healthy military spirit in the community."

Kingston.

KINGSTON, Jan. 24.—Major Edward B. Wilson, one of the pioneers of Kingston, a man loved and honored by all who knew him, departed this life on the 8th inst., at the age of 71 years. Deceased joined a line regiment at Chatham, England, as ensign, at the age of 17. In 1848 he was stationed in Newfoundland, with the Newfoundland regiment. When the Royal Canadian Rifles were formed he joined the corps, and retired with the rank of major when the corps was disbanded, having served with it in various parts of Canada. He gave up his hopes of further military life sooner than leave Canada where he had made his home. During his military career he was the bosom friend of such men as Capt. Hammond and Henry Villiers.

"A" Field Battery R. C. A., is now equipped with the necessary complement of ammunition-wagons, a new one having been received from England a few days ago

The officers of the 47th batt., held their annual regimental meeting last week, Lt.-Col. Hunter presiding. The accounts were audited and were found to be in a very satisfactory condition, there being a band fund surplus alone of \$350. The question of the regiment's going into training in Fort Henry, this winter, was discussed, and was enthusiastically endorsed by the officers. The intention is to have the corps trained either as a unit, or two companies at a time, and have instructors from the permanent force on the same basis as the school of instruction at Quebec. It was hoped that the reconstruction of the cabinet will make no difference in the arrangements.

The formation of a city company was also favorably discussed, and the project will be carried out. The different regimental committees were appointed and the meeting adjourned.

The officers of "A" Field Battery, entertained the male members of the Julia Stuart dramatic company, at dinner, after the presentation of one of the company's pieces here last week. On Tuesday evening last, Miss Stuart produced Robertson's English military play, "Ours," at a benefit tendered to the versatile young actress, by Major Drury, and the officers of the battery. The affair was a success, and the audience went wildly enthusiastic, over the scene in which "Ours" returns victorious, to the British lines in the Crimea, after defeating the Russians in an engagement.

A. G. Barker who, a few years ago, was

a sergoant in "A" battery band, is now sergeant in the military band at Sackett's Harbor.

Gr. Donovan, who escaped from the cells in "A" battery barracks, about two years ago and joined the American army at Sackett's Harbor, being raised to the rank of sergeant, has been dismissed from the service.

Lieut March, of the 4th Hussars, now doing duty with "A" Field Battery R. C. A., will this season inspect the cavalry stores in military district No. 3. He inspected the 4th Hussars stores on the 23rd inst. It is reported that Lieut. March will be appointed to the vacancy in "A" Battery caused by the appointment of Capt. Gaudet, to the position of superintendent of the Dominion cartridge factory, Quebec.

C. A. Smylie, of the 12th Reg't, New York National Guard, was introduced at the 14th club a few days ago.

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Macpherson, of Ottawa, are in the city, called here by the death of Dr. K. N. Fenwick, their son-in-law.

Capt. Bruce Carruthers left for Quebec on Saturday to attend the winter carnival, and while in the Ancient Capital, he will be the guest of Major and Mrs. Rutherford, the citadel.

VEDETTE.

Cookshire, P. Q.

The annual meeting of the officers of the 58th (Compton) Battalion was held here on the 9th inst., to discuss matters in connection with the internal interests of the Batt. Application was also made to the Adgt-General and the Minister of Militia to re-arm this Batt. with the Lee-Metford, or such improved arm as may be selected as best for the force. Being a border Batt. the officers considered it would be only right and positively necessary that the corps should be armed with the best possible rifle. It may not be generally known that this battalion covers the line between Canada and Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, all which states could enter Canada by wagon routes or railroads; for this reason especially was the application made.

Ottawa.

The whole country has been discussing the rifle with which the militia is to be re-armed in the near future, and the military authorities have been flooded with advice on the subject from all quarters. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the best arm to be chosen, the majority being about evenly divided between the Lee-Metford magazine rifle and the Martini-Enfield—which has the Martin breech action but Enfield barrel and 303 calibre, and would take the same ammunition as the Lee-Metford.

In Ottawa it has been thought that the authorities were in favor of the Martini-Enfield on account of its greater simplicity, lightness, and lesser cost, but it is

now announced that Col. Lake has been instructed to examine all modern military rifles and report on the most suitable. The ammunition question is also to be looked into by the Quartermaster General.

It is estimated that the militia establishment of the entire country could be re-armed and supplied with ammunition, including a sufficient reserve for a second levy of men, for something like two million and a half dollars. The present establishment could be supplied with ammunition for immediate needs and new weapons, without reserves, for about a million dollars.

It is expected that in the near future other cartridge factories will be erected to supplement the Quebec factory, as it is said its output could not suffice for the demand in case of need, one in Ontario and another in the west, probably at or near Winnipeg.

Our artillery, it has been stated, is badly handicapped with the present muzzle loaders, but the official view is that the breech-loading guns, after a fair trial, have not been found satisfactory, and the muzzle-loader will likely remain until something far better than anything at present in use anywhere is brought forward.

In case of war, said a well-known militia official, Canada could put in the field 100,000 men to-day as well armed as we could desire, that is, if we should get the forty thousand Martini-Enfields. We have already in the country 60,000 Sniders, 1,600 Lee-Metfords, and 7,000 Martini-Henris.

The fortifications at Esquimaux are rapidly progressing, and when completed will be to the Pacific what Halifax is to the Atlantic. There is also there a splendid harbor and dry dock, and not very far away are situated the coal mines, which could supply cruisers in case they should be shut off from their usual supplies. This coal would only be used in case of emergency, as it yields a very black smoke which is not desirable for a cruiser. With the equipment which we hope to have in the near future, Canada would be well able to defend herself until Imperial troops should arrive.

Lieut.-Col. Hon. M. Aylmer, A.A.G., from the present outlook, seems likely to secure the appointment as Adjutant-General in the place of Col. Walker Powell, superannuated. The other aspirants for this office are Lieut.-Colonel Mansell, of No. 8 District, who was in town a short while ago to urge his claims to the position, and who is receiving the strong support of the local members; and Lieut.-Col. H. Smith, of London, Ont., who is backed by the Minister of Agriculture, and who is giving Lieut.-Colonel Aylmer a close run for the vacancy. Lieut.-Col. Aylmer was recommended for the post by Hon. Mr. Dickey, late Minister of Militia, and this fact will be much in his favor.

On Monday, Jan. 27th, Minister of Militia Desjardins had a call from a large deputation of Russell County men, who

offered to form a battalion in the county for the purpose of going to the front, should their services be required. There are three thousand men awaiting the opportunity to show their loyalty to Canada, and from the railway conditions these men could be got together in short order. The Minister was well pleased at the patriotism shown, and said this was only one of numerous proofs of the patriotic feeling which had sprung up through the recent scare. He was pleased to say that from latest accounts there was a perceptible tendency to return to the former friendly relations between the two great English-speaking peoples.

G. G. F. G.

Lieut.-Col. Hodgins is congratulated on securing the services of Sergeant W. H. Holmes, of the Royal Regiment of Infantry at Toronto, as instructor for three months from the 1st of February. Sergeant Holmes is acknowledged to be one of the most efficient instructors at the school, and under him the Guards are sure to make good progress.

The officers, non coms. and recruit classes begin at once.

The Snowshoe Club hold their tramp every Thursday night, the average attendance being sixty. The officers tendered the Snowshoe Club a dinner on Thursday evening.

Capt. Lee, of the Royal Military College, Kingston, will lecture under the auspices of the officers of the regiment in the Opera House here about the 15th of Feb-

ruary. He will take for his subject, "Waterloo."

The regiment go to Perth on May 24th on their annual excursion. There will be a big review, together with sports and games. The boys will get a big reception from the town folk.

The establishment of officers is now nearly complete, there being but three vacancies in the regiment.

Things are in a flourishing condition in the sergeants' mess, which meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock. Great enthusiasm exists among the members, who look forward to spending many pleasant evenings in their rooms during the winter.

The annual meeting of the officers of the regiment was held on the 15th of January, when the financial statement was read and found very satisfactory, showing the regiment to be in a good financial condition with a balance to their credit. The standing committees for the year were appointed, and the work for the coming season mapped out.

The men of the regiment are very enthusiastic, and the commanding officer is receiving the hearty support from all ranks in his efforts to keep the regiment in front rank of the militia corps of this city.

43RD BATTALION.

The officers and non-coms. class, under Sergt.-Major Mahoney, are being well attended, and much interest is manifested in them.

The annual spring drill, it is expected,

will begin in March,

The Snowshoe Club tramp out every Monday night with an average attendance of 50 members.

"A" company have an excellent billiard table in their rooms.

A smoking concert is on the bill for next week.

P. L. D. G.

The troopers are putting in some of their time at carbine drill, under the instruction of the sergeant-major. There has been a large turn-out to all drills during the winter.

A class of recruits are being put in good shape by Sergt. Bertschinger.

The saddlery and accoutrements look splendid and are in good condition, and complete with the exception of several small articles lost during the Lowe expedition.

ARTILLERY.

The Ottawa Field Battery will likely start drill about the middle of February.

Gunners Miskell and Hewlett have gone to Kingston for a short course, and Gunner Walker to Quebec for a short course. Bombardiers Kerr and Weir have gone to Quebec for a long course.

The points for the Garrison Artillery is as follows: Prince Edward Island, 214.6; New Brunswick, 207.2; Montreal, 185.2-3; Halifax, 125.2; British Columbia, 107.8.

The Field Artillery competition resulted in the Ottawa Field Battery winning from the Hamilton Battery by 5.3.

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY.—FIELD BATTERIES, 1895.

Battery.	No.	Commanding officer.	Clothing and accoutrements.	Guns, carriages and equipm.	Horses.	Harness and harnessing.	Marching post.	Gun drill.	Sword drill.	Field manoeuvres.	Discipline and camping.	Officers.	Ques-tions.	N. C. Officers.	Fire discipline.	Armories.	Fuze boring.	Gun-laying.	Absentees.	Officers absent.	Total	Inspecting Officers.	
		Full marks.....	24	32	24	32	15	56	16	32	36	80	128	50	25	38.4							
1. Ottawa	2nd	Major Bliss.....	22	30	16	28	14	56	12	25	32	68	115	34	18	19	29	29	518	518	518	Major Drury.	
2. Hamilton	4th	Lt. Col. Van Wagner.....	20	28	20	30	15	48	12	30	34	70	107	39	20	22	17.7	17.7	512	512	512	Lt. Col. Cotton.	
3. Winnipeg	13th	Major Coutlee.....	21	30	20	28	13	40	8	26	30	77	105	45	20	22	7.5	19.4	506	506	506	Lt. Col. Holmes.	
4. Quebec	1st	Major Boulanger.....	22	30	22	25	12	45	12	20	30	55	102	40	18	22	36.8	36.8	491	491	491	Lt. Col. Montizambert.	
5. Newcastle	12th	Lt. Col. Call.....	18	19	22	24	11	50	12	26	32	76	102	26	19	22	52	36.75	489	489	489	Capt. Hudon.	
6. Woodstock	10th	Lt. Col. Dibblee.....	20	19	24	26	9	46	12	22	26	48	121	19	16	23	33	33	1463	1463	1463	"	
7. Sydney	17th	Major McLeod.....	18	24	14	26	8	44	10	24	26	35	52	40	10	22	5	31.8	2385	2385	2385	Lt. Col. Montizambert.	
8. Durham	14th	Lt. Col. McLean.....	12	25	16	25	7	30	8	20	27	41	94	24	12	15	75	22.4	378	378	378	Major Drury.	
9. Shelburne	15th	Lt. Col. T. Amyrauld.....	14	16	13	20	5	46	10	20	15	52	77	35	10	13	26.7	26.7	372	372	372	Lt. Col. Montizambert.	
10. Gananoque	8th	Lt. Col. McKenzie.....	18	28	22	30	15	46	14	28	28	59	11	23	20	18	25	16.4	1361	1361	1361	Lt. Col. Cotton.	
11. Kingston	5th	Major Drennam.....	24	30	20	32	15	46	12	28	34	53	18	15	18	14	25	16.2	355	355	355	"	
12. London	6th	Lt. Col. Peters.....	12	18	18	20	12	30	8	16	10	32	28	8	10	0	0	9.8	263	263	263	"	
Toronto	9th																						
Guelph	11 & 16																						Not yet drilled.
Montreal	3rd																						
Welland Canal	7th																						

Quebec.

Quebec, Jan. 20th, 1896—The "Montreal" Division of the Royal Artillery, sounds somewhat startling, such as it appears in your last issue, under Quebec news. This should have read the "Mounted Division."

A good feature about the new Mili-

tia List is its prompt issue. It of course contains a number of strange and unaccountable combinations which take in Military District No. 7, as well as others. In the first place with regard to the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, the establishment strength of the Captains is made complete by keeping the name of a deceased officer in force, which appears therein. In the case of the 17th Bn., they are granted two majors when the

establishment provides for but one, and eight captains with but an allowance of four. This battalion having 8 companies, the number of captains is consistent with the company strength, but not so with the provision in that respect called for in the establishment list. The 55th Bn. has no less than two second lieutenants to No 5 Company, and at the same time is short of this rank in three other companies. The 61st Bp.

not to be ontone by the 55th, has two second lieutenants to No. 3 Company, and is short of that rank in No. 4. The 70th Bn. has a like position two to No. 5 and none to No. 1. The 87th Bn. has two to Companies 1 and 2, but being this number overstrength it is consistent with the regulation appertaining to provisionally appointed officers. The 88th and 89th are somewhat similarly treated. This combination of second lieutenants may be due to residential considerations, but to say the least appears out of place and should be remedied.

At five o'clock in the afternoon of the 15th inst., Major R. W. Rutherford delivered a lecture in the room of the Royal Canadian Artillery Institute, his subject being "Changes in Modern Artillery." Needless to state the subject was well treated by the Major who was in a position to give the latest connected with that arm of the service. For want of time the field artillery only was touched upon. It is anticipated that the garrison artillery will be taken up in the near future. Major Rutherford deserves the thanks of the garrison for his efforts in this direction, especially when it is considered that the previous lecture was given by the same officer. Lieut-Col. C. E. Montizambert was the chairman on this occasion. The officers present were:—Lieut-Col. J. F. Wilson, Major A. J. A. Farley, Cap. W. E. Imlah, and Messrs. H. C. Thacker, Henri A. Panet, J. H. C. Ogilvy and J. A. Benyon of the Royal Canadian Artillery; Lieut-Col. Geo. R. White, Majors G. E. Allen Jones and J. S. Dunbar, and Capt. W. C. H. Wood (Adjutant,) of the 8th Bn. Royal Rifles, Major T. Boulanger, Quebec Field Battery, and Ernest F. Wurtele R. L. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was passed, proposed by Lieut-Col. G. R. White and seconded by Major G. E. Allen Jones.

The R. C. A. Quadrille Club gave a hop in their ball-room in the Citadel, on the evening of the 10th inst. Dancing was kept up long after midnight, excellent music being supplied under the direction of bandsman Wallis. Corporal Jordan was untiring in his efforts to make the evening a pleasant one and which was fully enjoyed by those who were present. "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen," sung by the whole company brought the hop to an end.

The Royal Canadian Artillery Snow Shoe Club turned out some 70 strong on the evening of the 8th inst., under the charge of Quartermaster Sergt. Woods, with Master Gunner Lavie, Battery Sergt. Major O'Grady, and Sergt. Costin leading, headed by the Bugle Band. The flag was carried by Sergt. Sellwell. The Club serenaded Lieut-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D. A. G. and Lieuts-Cols. C. E. Montizambert and J. F. Wilson both of the R. G. A., after which they paraded through the principal streets.

The question of the equipment of the Canadian Militia has taken quite a hold in this city and the invention of Mr. Patrick Lewis of the Military Stores Branch is receiving considerable attention and is commented upon favorably. It is anticipated that measures will be taken to have a thorough test made of the Lewis equipment with a view of its adoption if proved to be superior to the Oliver or other equipments. It is expected that an exhibition will take place in the near future at which both will be exhibited and at which the leading military men of Quebec will be requested to attend.

PATROL.

Toronto.

The management of the horse show are congratulating themselves on having secured the use of the drill hall for their coming show.

This event arouses a great deal of interest among members of the different Toronto regiments as to when it does not interfere with any drill fixtures, there does not seem to be any serious reason why it should be refused, provided always that the militia of Toronto reaps some pecuniary benefit from it, which we believe it does.

Pt. Hayhurst G. M., has secured an appointment in the Department of Inland Revenue at Hamilton.

On Monday the 20th, the sergeants of the Q.O.R. elected as officers for 1896: President, Col-Sergt. W. H. Meadows; vice-president, Col-Sergt. F. T. Hill; secretary, Col-Sergt. J. A. Cooper; treasurer, Sergt. B. Hill. Jan. 21st.

A Toronto branch of the Navy League was formally organized on the 15th. His Honor the Lieut-Governor of Ontario, Lt-Col. Kirkpatrick having accepted the position of Honorary President. The Navy League has its headquarters in London, England, its end being the strengthening of the British Navy. The League will endeavor to promote the establishment in all Canadian ports of schools for the training of seamen to be naval gunners, and thus build up a force capable of serving in any efficient reserve to the British Navy as well as a protection to our own lake ports in case of war. Efforts are to be made to establish branches in other lake cities throughout the province. To Mr. H. J. Wickham is due the credit of bringing this useful work to a head.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S SORROW.

That Great Writer's Regret at the Death of the Late Capt. Andrew M. Irving.

The few who well knew the late Capt. Andrew M. Irving and his writings recognized in all his work a promise of achievement far above mere local standards of merit. He was not spared to fulfil that promise which his young manhood gave, but the following letter from Rudyard Kipling is gratefully welcomed by those who admired the rare ability of Andrew M. Irving:

Naulakha, Waite, Vt., Jan. 16, '95

Dear Sir—I have just received your letter and enclosure giving news of the sad death of Capt. Irving, and must thank you that you thought to tell me. I would have given a great deal to have met Captain Irpersonally, for his correspondence with me showed that he was a good and zealous officer, as well as a delightful writer.

If there is any kind of regimental or mess memorial to be later established in his honour, I trust that his regiment will not think it impertinent of me if I ask to subscribe my little share.

Very sincerely yours,

RUDYARD KIPLING.

Capt. Wyatt, Q. O. Rifles of Canada, Toronto.—Toronto Telegram.

Who Is He ?

To the Editor of CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE:

DEAR SIR.—With all due deference to R. E. A. D.'s supposed superior military knowledge, he probably may not be aware that the blue undress uniform of officers of the Royal Engineers is very similar to that of the Royal Artillery; and undress on that occasion (the Toronto church parade) being out of place was nondescript, otherwise odd. But as he evidently is possessed of superior information as to the corps and rank of the gentleman in

question. Calling him a Captain in the Royal Engineers, it would be desirable if he will kindly throw further light as to who the *distingué* really is when the army list will then settle the question definitely. In the meantime I reiterate that "he cannot possibly be of any military rank or even on the retired list," because an Imperial officer would never dare to appear before the G.O.C. in undress uniform at a full dress parade, thus R. E. A. D. makes a very poor excuse for his friend, for he should know that Imperial officers possess both full and undress uniforms, and carry with them both or none when travelling away from their corps, know the *distingué* cannot be an Imperial officer; and as there is no corps of Royal Engineers in the Canadian service, who is he?

Yours &c,

F. D.

Ottawa, 25th Jan. 1896

The Bisley Team.

To the Editor of CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—As I am very much interested in the scheme, I have been anxiously looking over the GAZETTE to see some comment or expression of opinion given re the building of permanent quarters for the Canadian rifle team at Bisley, and having seen none as yet, I take this opportunity of saying that I think the idea an excellent one. Capt. Pope is to be congratulated for the elaborate plans and elevations he has prepared, and which were printed in the GAZETTE of Dec. 15. There is no doubt, but it would be a great saving to the Dominion Rifle Association in the end. Let the shooting men, especially, take the matter up, and as Capt. Pope has set the ball rolling, let us keep it moving until the permanent quarters are inhabited by a team of Canadian riflemen. I am satisfied that not only the comfort of the team, but the quality of the shooting as well, would be very much improved.

With regard to the plans, there is just one or two items I would draw attention to, that might add to the comfort of the team. I think that when two trunks and valises are put into the berths they will be found too small, and I would suggest adding another foot in width, to each which would make the building six feet deeper. I would also have double doors on the two small halls leading from the dining room to the berths, which would shut off the noise considerably, and add to the comfort of any that wished to retire early. By adding six feet to the depth of the building, it might be reduced a little in length, and instead of having two tables placed crosswise of the dining room to one long table, the commandant at one end, and the adjutant at the other, it's more sociable you know, and the "boys" enjoy it better. Now, as for dividing the building (or team) into two sections, giving one side to the officers, and the other to the non-coms and privates, I think that a wrong idea. After signing articles at the brigade office, Montreal, it would be better for any officers on the team (except the two in charge,) to lay aside their rank, and go to Bisley as members of the Canadian rifle team only, and remain so until dismissed after the shooting is over. I may have a lot of "Cranky" notions of my own, but I think that after officers and men "pair off" as they wish, that lots should be drawn for berths on steamer, as well as at camp, and also for places at table. Let every member of the team have an equal chance, and they will work better, and shoot better together right through the meeting.

Yours &c,

SMOKESTACK.

WATERLOO.

Lecture Delivered by Captain A. H. Lee, R. A., in the "Victoria Rifles" Armory Hall, Friday Evening, Nov. 22nd, 1895.

(Continued from the issue of January 1.)

The British army, facing south, was posted in front of Mt. St. Jean on a low ridge running east and west, the centre of which was intersected at right angles by the great Brussels-Charleroi road. Their front line practically followed the course of the Wavre road. A gentle broken slope descends from the front and rises to the opposite ridge occupied by the French. The fighting length of the British line was about two miles, from the Nivelles road to Smohain, but the cavalry extended much further on each flank. On the western side the ridge bulged a little forwards, and then sloped away steeply to the bed of the Nivelles road. On the eastern side the ridge gradually died away and was lost in the broken and wooded ground round the hamlets of Papelotte La Haye and Smohain.

The summit of the ridge was throughout a narrow plateau, with a valley behind, which afforded the best possible cover for the reserves, and which enabled the troops to be moved about behind the ridge, under cover and unseen. This was the strongest feature of the position. The whole battlefield was perfectly open and unenclosed by fences, and there were no obstacles to the movement of troops in any direction, save for the high and luxuriant crops of wheat, clover, and beans, that covered both slopes.

In front of the British right, and at the foot of the slope, was the Chateau of Hougomont, surrounded by extensive grounds. Its whole enclosure was about 500 yards square, and its southern side reached within 300 yards of the left of the French line. This enclosure was occupied by the British and formed an exceedingly strong advanced post to cover the right of the line. The southwest corner of the enclosure was a thick wood, now cut down, which then completely covered and hid the buildings behind from the French artillery fire. But for this wood the post would have been untenable. The east side of the enclosure consisted of a large orchard, and in the northwest corner were the strong brick buildings of the chateau and farm. There was also a garden along the south side of which, and separating it from the wood, was a strong red brick wall, which played a most important part in the defence. The buildings were loopholed and prepared for defence, and the post was garrisoned by 1,200 of the guards. In the centre of the British line there was a second and smaller advanced post, the farm of La Haye Sainte, 300 yards in front of the British line and on the side of the Charleroi road. It consisted of a strong farm house with barn and yard, all enclosed by a high wall, and to the south was a small orchard. It was held by 400 men of the King's German Legion, excellent troops, under Major Baring. Opposite to it and across the road were an isolated mound and a gravel pit, both of which figured very prominently in the battle. The Charleroi road ran through deep cuttings just above La Haye Sainte, and again about a quarter of a mile to the south of La Belle Alliance. Half a mile in rear of the British centre was the farm of Mt. St. Jean, used throughout the day as a hospital. Two miles in rear again and commencing at the village of Waterloo was the great forest of Soignes, through which the road to Brussels ran. The whole battlefield remains almost exactly the same at the present day as in 1815. A good deal of the crest of the

ridge in the British centre to the north-west of La Haye Sainte has been cut away, however, to form the great Lion Mound, and this is said to have so disgusted Wellington that he said he "would never have selected the battlefield in its present state, as the Lion Mound would have spoilt the position." A rather paradoxical remark!

The original buildings still stand, and the very few new ones that have been built since would all have tended to strengthen the British line. Hougomont remains in ruins as left after the battle, and bears eloquent traces of the fierceness of the fighting. The battlefield is still covered with crops, and it is a grimly significant fact that it is the most fertile area in the district. The general surface of the field is, however, undoubtedly getting flatter under continual cultivation. The extent of the battlefield is very small for the number of troops engaged, and this partly accounted for the terrible carnage.

So much for the British position. To defend it Wellington had 50,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 156 guns, which he posted as follows:

In the outposts, including Papelotte and La Haye, La Haye Saint and Hougomont he had 7,000 men. The main ridge was occupied by 15,500 infantry in front line, nearly all British, with the artillery mostly in front. Behind the right and centre and under cover were the rest of the infantry in reserve. On the extreme left were 2,500 light cavalry, on the extreme right 3,500 more, and in rear of the centre the heavy brigades 2,000 strong. The remainder of the cavalry, 5,000 in all, were held back in reserve in rear of all.

Let us now examine the French position, the centre of which at La Belle Alliance farm was about 1,400 yards from the British line.

The French ridge was less clearly defined than the British, but slightly higher. On the west side it ran forward so as to practically encircle Hougomont on the south and west sides. On the right it died away in the ground about Frischermont and Smohain. One very important feature was the second ridge in advance of the right centre and only 800 yards from the British line. It was here that Napoleon posted his great battery of 80 guns, that swept the British line with such deadly effect at close range. One mile to the S. E. and in rear of the French right was the village of Planche-noit, and further away to the eastward was the wooded and hilly country which lay between the French position and Wavre, where the Prussians now were. Napoleon had 72,000 men at his disposal, of which 15,000 were cavalry, and 246 guns, an overwhelmingly superior number to Wellington's 156. Along the ridge on the east side of La Belle Alliance he had 16,600 infantry in line, and on the west side as far as the Nivelles road 15,000 more. Close behind the centre and on the road were drawn up 5000 infantry in support, and half a mile further back the mass of 11,000 of the Imperial Guard, the flower of the French army and veterans of numberless hard fought battles. In second line, on both flanks and behind the centre, were ranged Napoleon's magnificent cavalry divisions. His artillery was also mostly posted in front of the infantry, but he kept a large proportion of it in reserve.

Napoleon marshalled this imposing force with a great deal of theatrical display, so as to inspire his foes with terror, and make the lesson of their defeat a

more impressive one in the eyes of the world.

Advancing in 11 distinct columns, with colours flying and bands playing, his troops moved up into position, and then in full view of the British on the opposite ridge, Napoleon surrounded by a glittering staff rode along the whole line everywhere greeted with enthusiastic cheering, plainly heard by his enemies.

NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE WAS HOLDING HIS LAST GRAND REVIEW.

So impressive was the spectacle, even to his experienced eyes, that he exclaimed "The very earth seems proud to bear so many brave men."

Meanwhile on the other side of the valley, Wellington was busy, not wasting his time in proclamations and reviews, but in putting the final touches to his line of defence.

Calm, silent, and self possessed, with his usual "firm countenance," and dressed in a plain dark blue uniform, he rode along the line on his celebrated chestnut charger "Copenhagen." Just before the action commenced, he made an inspection of the defences of Hougomont, the key of his position, and then riding out to this point, (see map) scanned the French line more closely. A regiment of Nassau troops was posted here, and already showed signs of cowardice and mutiny. Indeed as he rode off, they fired some shots after him, upon which he shrugged his shoulders and exclaimed to his staff "These are the pretty scamps with which I am expected to win the battle."

Wellington then returned and took up his position near a tree which then stood behind La Haye Sainte, just at the moment that Napoleon was giving the signal for attack from his position just across the road from La Belle Alliance.

A moment later the French batteries on the left opened fire. It was precisely 20 minutes after 11 when the first shot was fired, and the greatest of the world's battles had commenced. Napoleon's main object was to attack Wellington's centre and left, so as to drive him away from Blucher, but the strong advanced post of Hougomont was so menacing that it was necessary to capture that first, and the French left was launched against it. They advanced with great impetuosity and soon drove out the Nassau and Hanoverian troops who fled from the outer enclosure and wood. Now, however, the attackers came upon the orchard enclosures and the second line of defence held by the guard, and not an inch farther could they advance, despite their most desperate efforts. Division after division of Reille's Corps was hurled at Hougomont, but as often recoiled broken and dismayed. The French in overwhelming force now ran round the lane on the west side and unexpectedly assailed the north gate.

This slight obstacle was broken open and about 200 French got inside the yard, only, however, to be bayonnetted or expelled by the Coldstreams, and the gate was once more closed and securely barricaded.

A desperate danger, threatening the loss of Hougomont, had thus been averted, and Wellington afterwards said that the "fate of the battle turned on the closing of this gate."

NAPOLÉON'S FIRST GREAT BLOW HAD FAILED.

We will now leave the struggle raging fiercely here, and return to the centre of the field, where Napoleon was preparing his second great blow.

At one o'clock he had ordered up D'Erlon's four huge columns to assail the British left and centre, when he suddenly observed something moving on the distant hill tops near St. Lambert. It was soon ascertained to be troops, but what troops?

Napoleon declared it must be Grouchy whom he had ordered to manoeuvre tow-

(Continued on page 11.)

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

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

Notes and Comments

Get Ready.

Generosity to the Canadian militia is justice to Canada. All parties in the Dominion Parliament should uphold the truly national policy of encouraging the militia to grow in numbers and efficiency.

It is to be hoped that Canada may never have to fight. War is an unspeakable curse, and no Canadian wants war.

Readiness for war is sometimes the best way of ensuring peace. Five million people in the right with the open sea behind them, the enemy on the one side and the North Pole on the other, are unconquerable, no matter how many millions may come against them in the wrong.

The militia question is not a question of party politics, but of Canada's life, and Canada is rich enough to maintain a militia force great in numbers and efficiency, for defence, not defiance.

This in the *Toronto Telegram*—Liberal—gives promise of better things for Canada. At last the newspaper writers seem to have realized that an effective militia means something more than a brilliant gathering on inspection day—that it is a necessity before which party and cost yield to effectiveness. The best is essentially the cheapest when it is a case of placing the country in a state to sustain its national honor.

The efforts which are being made

to secure the re-entry of Colonel Walker Powell upon his duties as Adjutant-General, will be viewed with great and undisguised satisfaction by the members of the militia force. The gallant colonel is perfectly able to render many years service to his country yet, whatever may be attempted to be proved to the contrary by the certificate of his birth. Now that the force is to be accorded the recognition we have worked so unflinchingly it appears only fair that the man who has worked so long at Ottawa under the disadvantages of persistent official discouragement should be allowed to direct the details of re-organization which will have to be carried out. A reminder of the old adage about swapping horses while crossing the stream would appear to be very appropos in this connection.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government does not intend to act hastily in purchasing single-loading rifles for the re-armament of the infantry. We really consider this talk about the danger of trusting the complicated mechanism of magazine rifles in the care of the Canadian militia as almost an insult to the intelligence of the force. As a matter of fact how much more complicated is the mechanism of the Lee-Metford than the Martini-Metford or Martini-Enfield? We contend that as the fighting population of Canada is numerically inferior to that of our only possible invader, the United States, that we should attempt to make up for this inferiority by establishing a superiority in every other respect. We should have the very best equipment and armament for the militia that the world can provide. Certainly the magazine rifle is a more effective warlike weapon than the single-loader. Else why would all of the great powers of the world have adopted it? The single-loader may be as good a range rifle; it is, as a matter of fact. But the militia does not exist for the purpose of making holes in canvas targets at various ranges with a certain degree of exactitude. It is supposed to be a fighting machine to be pitted against targets that can fire back. If this return fire is more rapid, at the close ranges particularly, than that of the militia, so much the worse for our national defensive force in the next war.

It is very evident from the budget speech delivered in parliament the other day by the Hon. Geo. Foster, Minister of Finance, that the Government is in dead earnest in its militia policy, and it is also pretty evident that the opposition is disposed to accord the Government a fair measure of support provided the details of the scheme presented by the Government are reasonable. It would be well for members of the force to watch closely the development of the details and advise their members in parliament as the session proceeds, for, we regret to say, there is a woeful ignorance of the requirements of the service on the floor of the House.

There is something grotesque in the suggestions in the blue book about increasing the usefulness of the Royal Military College. We have always thought, and still think, that the government has a very simple means at hand for making the splendid institution more useful, by availing itself of a graduate of the college now and again for service in the permanent corps.

It is stated, on what we believe to be excellent authority, that the government intends to carry out our suggestion for the enrollment of the reserve militia, and it is even stated that the reserves will be drilled to a certain extent. This enrollment should have a fine moral effect, for it is just about time that some of our good people were reminded that every robust Canadian is eligible for military service. What an amount of satisfaction there would be in drilling a squad of those employees who regularly object to their men belonging to the active militia and always refuse to excuse them from work for special parades and drills?

Captain E. T. Taylor, Cheshire Regiment, has passed the final examination at the Staff College, and is thus qualified for employment on the staff. Captain Taylor, is the first graduate from the Royal Military College of Canada, to win such an honour. The following are now undergoing a course of study at the same college, viz: Captains G. M. Kirkpatrick, Royal Engineers; F. St. D. Skinner, Royal Sussex Regiment; H. F. Wise, Derbyshire Regiment, and will in the ordinary

course of events complete their studies in about twelve months hence.

The Dominion Rifle Association.

The following notice has been sent by Lt.-Col. Bacon, secretary of the association, to its different members:

"In consequence of the 16th February being Ash Wednesday, the meeting of the D. R. A. adjourned to that date, of which notice has been given, will be held in Room 31, Ontario Chambers, at 4.30 p. m., when a further adjournment will be made until Wednesday the 26th February."

Canada is British and Will Remain So.

International Relations—Evidences of Unfriendliness of the United States.

In its issue of the 8th ult. the London *Times* publishes the following letter from Dr. C. Sterling Ryerson, M.P.P., Deputy Surgeon General:—

"One can readily conceive that the recent Presidential message was somewhat of a surprise and a shock to the English people. To us in Canada, more accustomed to see United States affairs at near view, it was scarcely so surprising. We are so accustomed to read the truculent utterances of unscrupulous politicians, whose master is the mob, and who, under the cover of the smoke of fiery denunciations of England, seek to distract the attention of the people from their want of fidelity to the principles they were elected to represent, that such a document makes but little impression upon us. Still, politicians would not use this method of cloaking their sins if it were not fairly successful, and if it did not appeal to a popular sentiment and arouse passions which are not dead, but sleeping. As I interpret it, there is always a lurking fear in the minds of United States politicians that the people might some day desire to return to the arms of the Mother Country, and that the only way to prevent such a catastrophe is to teach the children to hate England by means of a garbled and most untruthful history-book. This is assisted by careful instruction in the meaning of the flag. This latter is the more necessary as the population is so largely foreign born, or of foreign descent, which also explains why no other flag may be displayed, with safety to the individual, in the United States.

"In consequence of this unfriendly sentiment in the minds of the people we have been on the verge of war with the United States no fewer than five times since the war of 1812. That this sentiment will in the end bear bloody fruit I do not for a moment doubt, any more than that the 'guerre de revanche' will devastate France some day. In 1837 a vessel, the *Carolien*, was armed with the connivance of the United States officials by

the rebels. She was cut out and sent over the Niagra Falls by a party of Canadian volunteers. An American lost his life, and a Canadian was arrested, and tried at Albany, but being able to prove an alibi, was discharged. Intense excitement prevailed, and had the Canadian been convicted and hanged war would have been inevitable. In 1861 we had the Trent affair, which nearly embroiled the two countries in war. In 1866 large bodies of Fenians were allowed to drill and parade publicly on America territory, and finally attempted an armed invasion of our country without protest from the United States Government. They were repelled by our brave volunteers, and forced to retire across the line. In 1870, again, we had a further invasion by the same rabble—without protest by the United States Government until it was too late. In 1893 we nearly came to blows over the Behring Sea affair, and now we have an apparent attempt to establish a United protectorate over the whole American continent, which, if the United States Government does not find a way out of the position they have taken, may end in war.

"Further evidences of this hostile spirit may be seen in the following acts of the United States Government. It was the United States which first imposed duties on Canadian products. It was the United States which abrogated the reciprocity treaty. The United States gave notice suddenly of the termination of the Washington treaty. It was the same power which, during the continuance of the treaty which admitted fish free of duty, enacted a duty on the cans in which certain kinds of fish were sent. Wrecking laws were enacted debarring Canadians from assisting vessels in distress if in American waters, and regulations were made preventing Canadian vessels from carrying American produce in transit on the great lakes, by the United States Government. By them also was passed an alien law which prevents Canadians from working in the frontier cities while residing in Canada, and one which forces British subjects to take the offensive oath of allegiance if they wish to earn a living in the United States. No other nation deprives a man of his national rights in order to obtain a living under its flag. Then, as a climax, was enacted the McKinley bill, which practically shut out our products from the American market. In view of these facts I think I am more than justified in my statement that the United States exhibits disposition of persistent hostility to England, and to Canada as her colony.

"How, then, can Canadians be expected to regard Americans with friendliness, and how it is possible for anyone to seriously imagine that Canada can be voluntarily annexed to the United States? One making such a proposition in this country is regarded as a harmless 'crank' or one whose atrabiliousness has perverted his judgment.

"Some American journals talk of over-

running Canada in ten days. They either forget, or do not know, that in 1812, with a population of 250,000, we, in this province alone, put 40,000 men in the field and at the end of three years we not only drove them out, but possessed Michigan as well. We have now over 2,000,000 people in the province, and could, if required, put at least 500,000 men in the field by a levée en masse to say nothing of what the other provinces could do.

"In estimating public sentiment with regard to annexation, forcible or voluntary, one must bear in mind the basis of the fabric of Canadian society. English Canada was originally peopled by the United Empire Loyalists, by disbanded British soldiers, and by British emigrants. The descendants of three classes form the backbone of the Canadian people. They honour their memory, cherish their traditions, and make loyalty to the Crown a mainspring of political and national life. They can neither be coerced nor cajoled into a change of flag. The French-Canadians are loyal, because under our system they enjoy perfect civil and religious liberty, and especially because their laws and language are undisturbed, conditions which they could not hope to maintain in the Union. Rest assured, Canadians are loyal to the core, and will fight, if need be, to maintain their country against an invader, come what may."

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WATERLOO.

(Continued from page 7.)

ards him, after disposing of the Prussians. He despatched A. D. Cs. to reconnoitre and they brought back the unwelcome news that the troops were Prussians. Napoleon angrily refused to believe them, and reproached them with cowardice for not daring to go close enough to get accurate information. Whereupon some rode back, and, with true French impulsiveness, dashed desperately into the advancing troops only to be killed or captured. These troops that Napoleon saw were the advanced guard of Bulow's corps. Blucher was evidently going to keep his word, though it must still be many hours before he could bring any

the main attack Bylandt's brigade of Dutch-Belgians fled in confusion, leaving a gap in the line, but this was quickly filled up from behind by the reserve infantry of Picton's division, and just as D'Erlon's leading column topped the ridge.

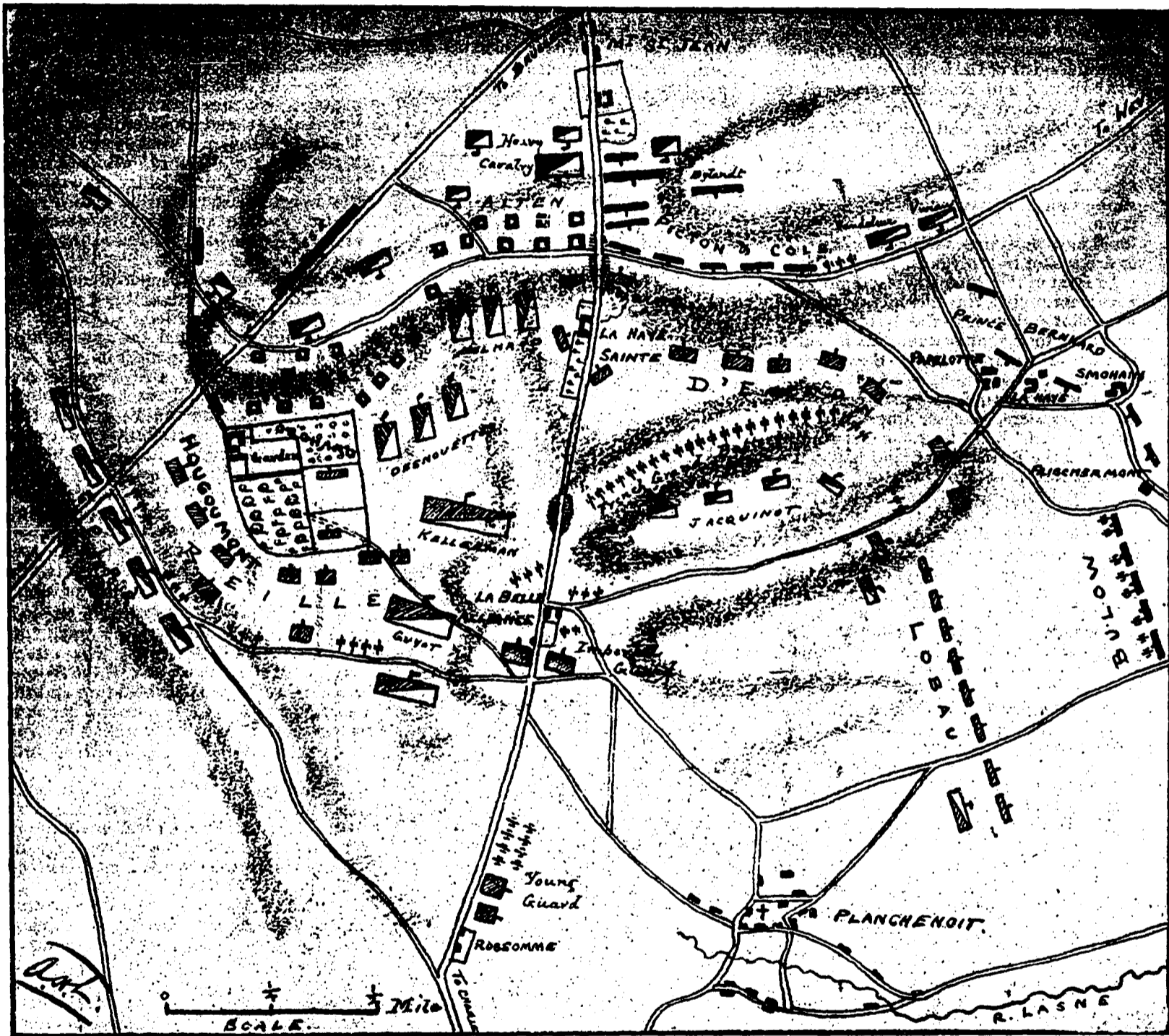
The British infantry in a "thin red line" received the French advance with a terrific fire at close range and then charged with the bayonet. For a moment there was desperate hand to hand struggle, but British pluck prevailed and D'Erlon's columns began to recoil down the slope in confusion. In this charge Picton himself was killed but not before completing his work nobly.

At this moment the 2nd Life Guards dashed into the left flank of the shaken

ing like a cloud of locusts" dashed right into the French position in scattered groups, only, of course, to be overwhelmed.

Meanwhile the French cuirassiers had supported D'Erlon's attack by a charge at the British centre, to the west of La Haye Sainte, but Lord Uxbridge met them in full career with a counter charge of the Household cavalry. There was one terrific collision and then the French horsemen were hurled backwards across the road, into the cutting, and on to the top of the mass of flying infantry.

Now, however, seizing the opportunity offered by the rash imprudence of our cavalry, Napoleon launched 3 regiments of his reserve cavalry to attack them. Our men exhausted and scattered fell an easy prey and were suffering very severe



large force to bear on the French.

Napoleon did not, even now, suspect that the Prussians he saw formed more than one corps, (the one that Grouchy had reported to have fled to Wavre,) and he sent a message to Grouchy to advance and destroy this imprudent force by catching it in flank "in flagrante delicto." He also detailed Lobau's corps to move to the east of Planchenoit and to guard that flank from the advancing Prussians. He then launched D'Erlon to the attack. The great French battery of 80 guns on the ridge which had been pounding the British line with terrible force now ceased firing as D'Erlon's four great dark columns swept forward and pressed up the British slope, in echelon, left leading. A portion of the left column assailed La Haye Sainte at the same time, but could not drive out the gallant defenders. At the first shock of

French, and then a stirring incident occurred. The British regiments were seen to wheel open, the bag pipes were heard, and suddenly the "Union Brigade" of cavalry, appeared through the gap at full gallop Royals, Inniskillens and Scotch Grays, appeared through and fell like a thunderbolt on the head of the French columns. With cries of "Scotland for ever" the Scots Greys dashed down the slope, and so excited were the Highland infantry at the sight, that numbers of them left the ranks and clinging to the stirrups of the cavalry raced with them down the hill.

The French now recoiled in confusion all along the line and fled for shelter behind their guns, fiercely pursued by our cavalry. The whole valley was now one mad scene of strife, and elated by their success our cavalry, especially the Scots Greys got out of hand, and "rag-

loss, until Vandeler's brigade advanced to their rescue and drove the French back.

THUS NAPOLEON'S SECOND GREAT BLOW HAD ALSO FAILED.

D'Erlon's shattered troops now withdrew to reform. They had lost 3000 killed and wounded and over 3000 prisoners.

On our side also the loss had been very severe, especially in officers, and the line had to be strengthened and reinforced. It was now about 3:30, and the skirmishing and ceaseless artillery fire continued along the whole front of battle, whilst the contest for Hougoumont raged as fiercely as ever.

Backwards and forwards across the orchard and enclosures the fighters surged and now a new peril befel the defenders, for the French howitzer shells set fire to the buildings, and soon all were in a blaze, and many wounded perished in the

flames. The chateau was reduced to ruins.

Only the little chapel survived and it is narrated by the superstitious peasants that the flames stopped suddenly at the feet of the crucifix, which still hangs with blackened feet over the door of the chapel, now, alas, disfigured by the scribbling of the irrepressible tourist!

Wellington realising the vital importance of retaining this post gave orders that it was not to be abandoned as long as there was a single man left to defend it, and nobly was this order responded to.

It is recorded that during the lulls in the battle the wounded horses were seen down in the valley actually grazing the grass that they could reach whilst lying on the ground; and that riderless horses were grazing as quietly as if in a deserted field whilst the shot and shell whistled over them from either side. When a charge of cavalry went past, these unwounded horses would join in and accompany the charge as if fully imbued with the spirit of the fight.

At about 4 p.m. Napoleon prepared to strike his third great blow, this time with cavalry only, and against the British right and centre. He prepared the way by a terrific fire of artillery which swept the British position like hail, and though our infantry, formed in squares, lay behind the crest of the ridge, they suffered enormous losses without being able to fire a shot in reply.

In front of the squares our gallant gunners were plying the advancing enemy with shot and shell to the last moment, and then took shelter under their guns, or in the squares, when the cavalry charged.

A mighty mass of 40 squadrons, steel-clad cuirassiers, lancers, and chasseurs, 5000 in all, had been concentrated opposite the British right, and led by the gallant Ney swept up the slope and at the British squares. These first poured their fire at close range into the advancing horsemen and then remained grimly silent and motionless, surrounded by a bristling hedge of bayonets. The French dashed up in vain, not a single square was broken, and soon the attacking squadrons became a confused and jostling crowd riding round and round the squares and vainly striving to force an entrance.

Then the British cavalry, which had been kept in reserve behind dashed forward between the squares and hurled the French back down the slope. But the latter quickly reformed and once more the mad scene was re-enacted, and again they hurled themselves with desperate courage against the red immovable squares. Once more they were driven back in confusion by our gallant cavalry, and trembling with rage and defeat, commenced to reform in the valley.

The instant they were gone the French artillery recommenced its murderous fire on our motionless squares, with such effect that the cavalry attacks were looked upon as a positive relief when they came.

Ney now determined on a more desperate effort and calling up the whole of the French cavalry of the left wing, till his force numbered 80 squadrons, 12,000 men in all, he once once again, with nearly every horseman in the French army at his back, came rolling forward like a gigantic wave which must sweep away with sheer weight the stricken and decimated squares.

But not a single British soldier moved, and though the charge was delivered with wild fury a third and a fourth time, the French had again to retreat, broken and confused, before the avenging swoop of the allied cavalry.

For two hours, from 4 to 6, this raging combat had been continued and the French cavalry was now much reduced in numbers and completely demoralized whilst the British line was intact though much shaken and weakened by loss.

NAPOLÉON'S THIRD GREAT BLOW HAD FAILED.

But now the sorely tried British saw help at hand, for the Prussian advance had begun to be felt on the French right and rear. Bulow with the advanced guard of the Prussians had left Wavre early in the morning, but his column was delayed by a fire in the streets, and afterwards by the terrible state of the narrow country lanes which were almost impassable after the stormy weather. Urged on, however, by Blucher who had ridden to the front, the Prussians strained every nerve to drag forward their guns now axle deep in the mud, and when exhausted by their efforts they cried it was impossible to advance, their gallant old leader, bruised as he was after his accident at Ligny, hovered everywhere, urging encouraging and pleading.

"Lads, you will not let me break my word" was his sturdy appeal, and his adoring troops responded to it nobly.

Blucher promised to be at Waterloo by noon, but it was 4:30 before even his leading corps, 30,000 strong, could come into action between the Lasne and Frischermont. Opposed to Bulow was Loban with 10,000 men, soon reinforced by the young guard and a strong body of artillery, who held Planchevoit and after a severe and bloody struggle drove Bulow back. The pressure on the French right was thus relieved, but Blucher was not disheartened, for his second corps was now in sight with the rest of his army close behind.

Wellington, unmoved, and never dismayed, though he knew his army was terribly shaken, was anxiously looking for Blucher's arrival to relieve the fearful pressure. He kept looking at his watch and he said afterwards, "Both the Prussians and my watch seemed to have stuck fast."

He had now, however, to prepare to meet a new danger, for Napoleon had in desperation prepared his fourth grand attack against the British centre this time.

The French I and II corps were united, and headed by Ney advanced straight at La Haye Sainte. The gallant defenders of this little post were now exhausted by their protracted defence, and their ammunition had run out and by a misunderstanding had not been renewed. The French columns advanced and surrounded the farm on all sides. An entrance was effected by the west gate, and most of the defenders were driven into the house whence they could not escape owing to the barred windows, and nearly all were bayoneted inside.

Thus this important post in the very centre of the British line was captured, and at this moment, 6 p.m., Wellington's position was exceedingly critical. The French attack pressed on and fell with fury on the centre of the British line already so severely mauled. Here the most desperate fighting of the day occurred, and for a time the French had actually pierced the British centre, but not a redcoat would give way.

It is said, with what amount of truth I know not, that the Irish howl set up by some of the Irish regiments at this period carried as much dismay into the ranks of the enemy as their bayonets?

The situation was now becoming too warm for the Cumberland Hanoverian Hussars, and when ordered to charge they turned tail and fled straight to Brussels, spreading the report that the battle was lost and throwing the inhabitants into the greatest consternation.

Until nearly 7:30 the fight raged here, but inch by inch with desperate gallantry the attenuated British regiments pushed the French back, till finally a charge of the Foot Guards, aided by the 52nd and 95th, drove the attackers back down the slope and the most dangerous crisis of the day had passed.

NAPOLÉON'S FOURTH GREAT BLOW HAD FAILED.

Ney now sent desperate requests to Napoleon for more infantry to renew the attack, but there was none available, for the reserves were all engaged with the Prussians, and Napoleon replied impatiently, "Where can I get them? Does he want me to make them?" He was evidently beginning to realise the seriousness of his position.

But Wellington's position was no less critical. Loss and desertion of the foreign troops had reduced his force to 33,000 effectives. The ground was heaped with dead and dying, his artillery was nearly all disabled, his regiments of cavalry were mere squadrons, his battalions companies, and many of his most trusted leaders were slain. But the troops who remained were heroes, and when their ranks were torn by the never ceasing hail of shot and shell they closed up without hesitation and preserved an unbroken front.

Napoleon had one last chance. The Prussian advance seemed checked for the moment and he determined to play his last card, which was to hurl his celebrated Imperial Guard, who had never failed to bring him victory or to redeem the worst disasters, at the British right centre, and to support this attack by every available bayonet and sabre along the whole line.

Napoleon himself superintended the formation of this 5th and last grand attack, and Ney was ordered to lead it.

Wellington detected the approaching storm and prepared to meet it.

His left was now safe, because Ziethen's Prussians had reached Smohain and were pressing the French in that direction. He therefore drew troops from left to right and was able to strengthen the threatened point.

Napoleon brought forward his Guard and led them himself as far as this point, (see map.) and then with strong exhortations urged them forward. He told them "he desired to sup at Brussels, and that they must hew out a path for him."

On they pressed, headed by the gallant Ney, and the whole French line advanced simultaneously. The attack on the centre, about La Haye Sainte, was renewed with redoubled fury and the Brunswick and Nassau troops began to waver and retreat, until rallied by Wellington himself and supported by British troops.

Here Col. the Hon. Sir Alexander Gordon, one of Wellington's S. A. D. C's., was killed. He was a great uncle to our present Governor General, and on the spot where he fell a monument was erected and still stands.

It was at this time and place also that the 27th regiment was formed up and had 400 officers and men knocked down in square without firing a shot in reply, so murderous was the French fire. Meanwhile further to the left the deep and dark masses of the Imperial Guard were mounting the open in two columns. Ney's horse was shot under him, but he continued to lead the advance on foot bareheaded. As they advanced they saw no British troops, for these were all lying down behind the ridge to be sheltered from the deadly hail of grape which heralded the French attack.

All the French could see was a small group on the summit of the ridge standing out clearly against the darkening sky. It was Wellington and his staff, coolly awaiting the right moment to deliver the counterblow.

As the Imperial Guard topped the ridge, Wellington gave the order "Up Guards and make ready" and the British Guards sprang to their feet only 50 yards from the astonished Frenchmen and poured in a crushing volley.

The French staggered and hesitated and Wellington gave the order to charge.

With a rousing cheer the Guards dashed forward and drove the French back

at the hayonet's point, but then as a fresh attack was impending they were ordered to halt and reform on the edge of the ridge which they did.

Meanwhile the second column of the Imperial Guard, nearer to Hougoumont, had come up and hurled itself against the British line, but only with the same result. The British Guards received it in front with a withering fire, whilst the gallant 52nd, wheeled up on the sole initiative of the veteran colonel Sir John Colborne, fell obliquely on the French flank and charged. For a few minutes there was a desperate hand to hand struggle but then the French fell into confusion and finally fled, pursued by the 52nd 71st and 95th who between them swept the whole attacking columns diagonally across the British front down to the hollow below La Haye Sainte.

NAPOLÉON'S FIFTH GREAT BLOW HAD FAILED.

The effect of this brilliant stroke was magical and decisive. The battle was won, and Wellington raising his hat with a noble gesture gave the signal for the whole line to advance, just as the sun was setting. It was nearly half past eight as the whole line of wasted heroes swept forward with exultant cheers, driving the French, now in hopeless confusion, before them into the valley. La Haye Sainte was retaken, and now the British reserve cavalry swept round the flanks and fell fiercely on the retreating French. The defenders of Hougoumont sailed forth, and becoming the assailants in their turn, drove the attackers before them.

All along the line the rout was general and the French fled in utter and complete disorder, throwing away everything in their mad flight. A panic seized their whole army, though Ney made desperate efforts to rally them crying, "Come with me and I will show you how a Marshal of France can die;" and again he said to D'Erlon, "You and I, if we are spared by English grape shot, are sure of our fate. We shall be hanged!"

But all in vain, he was carried away in the tide of fugitives and a few months later met the traitor's doom which he had so clearly foreseen.

Meanwhile the Prussian attack had been fully developed on the French left and rear. Blücher had brought nearly 50,000 men into line and had driven the French out of Planchenoit in spite of Lebau's desperate and gallant defence.

The fighting here, inspired by deadly race hatred, was of the most sanguinary nature and culminated round the churchyard of the little village.

Here the dead lay in heaps, and the severity of fighting may best be judged by the fact that in the short time the Prussians were engaged in the battle they lost nearly 7000 men.

The Prussian success at Planchenoit now brought them right on the French line of retreat and added to terrible panic and confusion. The British line had meanwhile pressed forward up the French slopes, but so exhausted were our gallant troops that they could pursue no further. Wellington therefore gave the signal to halt, and then ordered three British cheers to speed the parting foes.

AT LA BELLE ALLIANCE.

he met Blücher now advancing with his victorious force, and we can imagine the exultant pride with which these two gallant and faithful allies greeted each other after this complete vindication of their solemn compact made two days previously at the Mill of Bussy.

The common enemy was routed by their combined efforts, but he must not be allowed to rally, and after a moment's discussion with Wellington, Blücher agreed to pursue the French with his untouched troops.

Gneisenau was ordered to conduct the pursuit and grimly did he carry out his

charge. All night long the Prussians pressed with relentless swiftness on the heels of the panic stricken French army, terrifying, capturing, and slaying.

At Genappe the road was blocked with fugitives and baggage, and Napoleon himself was very nearly captured here. His carriage was seized the moment he had left it, and whilst he rode off unperceived in the darkness. All his private papers and belongings, however, including immense stores of precious stones, were captured. The draft of a proclamation addressed to "The Belgians and Inhabitants of the Left Bank of the Rhine" announcing to them the Victory of Waterloo, and dated by anticipation from the Imperial Palace of Laeken, Brussels, was found in his captured portfolio. It contains this choice passage amongst others:—

"The ephemeral success of my enemies has detached you, for a moment, from my empire. In exile, on a rock in the midst of the seas, I have heard your complaints. The God of Battles has decided the destiny of your beautiful provinces. Napoleon is amongst you! You are worthy to be Frenchmen.

"Rise, rejoice my invincible phalanxes to exterminate your enemies and mine.

"They fly with rage and despair in their hearts!"

The Prussian pursuit now became a wild rollicking chase and the mere sight of a Prussian soldier was enough to scare the unhappy French. When his infantry were exhausted, Gneisenau mounted his drummers on horses, and with these clattered along the chaussée all night, drumming and driving French before him like so many frightened sheep.

By daylight hardly a man of that magnificent host that Napoleon had reviewed with such pomp and splendor at Waterloo in the morning, remained on the Belgian side of the frontier.

Never in the history of warfare had there been such a total and irreparable disaster to an army. It had really ceased to exist, and its world famed leader was flying like a fugitive criminal before avenging justice.

And here we may leave him, merely noting that dethroned from his position as a popular idol, and pursued by the execrations of the nation he had decimated he abdicated on June 22nd, surrendered on July 14th, and was deported to St. Helena.

Henceforth a lonely exile, he lived only to brood over his mighty past, and alas, to ascribe his disaster as solely owing to the incompetence and treachery of others. He died on May 5th, 1821, in the midst of a storm, and with the words "Tete d'Armee" on his lips. One of his last acts was to leave in his will a legacy of 10,000 francs to the man who had just unsuccessfully attempted to assassinate Wellington. A pitiful end indeed!

But to return to the campaign, the allies pressed on to Paris, which capitulated on July 3rd, and the war was at an end. The losses in the actual battle of Waterloo were enormous, Wellington's army lost 15,000 and the Prussians 7000, whilst the French loss in killed, wounded and prisoners reached nearly 40,000, with 122 guns.

Only one word more of the actual fighting and I have done. Where was Grouchy all this time with his 33,000 men?

We had left him at Sart-A-Walhain, uncertain as to the whereabouts of the Prussians and chafing at the unsatisfactory orders he had received. He finally ascertained that the greater part of the Prussian army had retreated to Wavre. He conceived that his duty was to follow them there and to isolate them from Wellington, so that they could not assist him at Waterloo. This was undoubtedly in accordance with the spirit of the orders he had received from Napoleon himself, and up to 3 p.m. on the day of the great

battle. Napoleon approved of his movements and continued merely to direct him on to Wavre. When, however, Napoleon discovered that it was not merely Bülow's corps, but the whole Prussian army that was advancing against him, he sent a frantic message to Grouchy to move at once to his assistance at Waterloo, but too late. An army has not wings, and by this time Grouchy was at Wavre hotly engaged with the Prussian rear-guard under Thielemann. He heard the heavy firing away to his left at Waterloo but could learn nothing of the result of the battle that night. Napoleon fled with such precipitation that he did not even think of sending word to Grouchy of the disaster until he reached Charleroi at 4 in the morning.

On the morning of the 19th Grouchy successfully resumed his attack on Wavre and about midday had captured that place, when Napoleon's messenger arrived and told him of the extent of the French disaster. He now found himself in a most perilous position with the victorious allied army practically between him and the French frontier. With great skill and celerity, however, he commenced his rapid retreat, and owing to the lack of energy of the Pirch, the Prussian general who was despatched to intercept him, Grouchy succeeded in escaping back to France.

French historians and Napoleon himself have all combined to throw the blame for the disaster of Waterloo upon Grouchy, who they said might have saved the battle if he had come to Napoleon's aid.

Still, as he had been ordered by no less an authority than Napoleon himself to move in the opposite direction, it is difficult to see how this charge can be fixed upon him.

In the light of actual events and impartial criticism Grouchy must be considered a much maligned man, and it is probable that he came out of the affair with more credit than almost any of his colleagues.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I fear I have already taxed your patience to the utmost, and it is out of the question to attempt to enter upon the enormous field of controversy that has arisen out of the conduct of this great campaign. The result justified everything and covered all mistakes on the part of the allies. It is sufficient to know that if Wellington and Blücher showed a somewhat over-cautious and inactive spirit in the first two days of the campaign, they more than redeemed their fault by their magnificent loyalty and skilful strategy on the days that followed. On the day of Waterloo itself, Wellington's sole serious fault was his keeping 18,000 men away at Hal doing nothing, when he needed every man at Waterloo. But he did not know what we can see now. He had the best of reasons for expecting that Napoleon would attempt to outflank him on that line, and probably his chief reason of all was that he wished to secure his line of retreat if he should be defeated. It is now well established that he intended, if forced to retreat, to do so, towards Blücher at Wavre, but his right was too far off and isolated to be able to withdraw in this direction, and they would have to retire separately in the direction of Ostend, in which case the force at Hal would have given them a point of support to rally on and have secured their retreat.

After his first brilliant opening of the campaign, which could not have been surpassed, Napoleon's greater faults were slowness and over confidence or under estimation of his opponents. The latest theory, and one ardently supported by Lord Wolsley in his recent book, is that Napoleon was in such ill health that he was physically unfit to conduct the operations. This however seems to rest on slender evidence, and certainly

cannot account for his amazing over-confidence.

Of the behaviour during the day of the two great leaders there is much interesting evidence extant.

Wellington, cool and impassive as ever, but fully realizing the unparalleled issues at stake, displayed the most extraordinary personal gallantry throughout the day. No matter what the havoc or destruction might be around him, he was the coolest man there. He continually exposed himself to the hottest fire and he seemed to be ubiquitous, directing, rallying and encouraging wherever a critical occasion arose. He was the "genius of the storm," and his presence had a magical effect whenever he appeared. As an old peninsular officer exclaimed, "I would rather see Wellington's long nose in a fight than a reinforcement of 10,000 men any day."

He seemed invulnerable, and though most of his staff were either killed or wounded around him, he was never touched. He was not an eloquent man but his brief exhortations to his troops had a stirring effect.

Some of his recorded sayings during the battle are:—

"My only plan is to stand my ground here to the last man," and when Kempt asked for reinforcements, "Tell him what he wishes is impossible. He and I and every man here must fight till we die on the spot where we stand."

"Stand fast 95th, we mustn't be beat. What would they say in England." And on being remonstrated with for exposing himself in the final charge, he said:—"Never mind, the battle's won and my life is of no consequence now."

On riding back across the battlefield by moonlight, the appalling carnage so affected Wellington that he burst into tears, and his letters after the battle he showed that the "Iron Duke" had a soft heart under his impassive exterior.

Speaking of the terrible British losses he wrote:—

"The glory resulting from an action so dearly bought is no consolation to me"; and again, "The losses I have sustained have quite broken me down, and I have no feeling for the advantages we have acquired." Our battle was one of giants, but God grant I may never see another, for I am overwhelmed with grief at the loss of my old friends and comrades."

Of the conduct of Napoleon there is also much interesting evidence, the most valuable of which is furnished by the Belgian guide whom he kept close by his side throughout the day. This man, named Jean de Coster, lived in a little house, which still stands close to La Belle Alliance.

He was an intelligent man and selected by Napoleon on account of his minute knowledge of the country.

Coster, in his sworn deposition on Jan. 16th 1816, states that he was taken prisoner in the morning and brought before Napoleon, who asked him if he would serve as his guide, and that "his recompense should be a hundred times greater than he could imagine." He was then tied to a horse and was kept between Napoleon and an A.D.C. all day. He says that about noon Napoleon took his post just across the road from La Belle Alliance, and remained here throughout the day until 5 p.m., surrounded by a special body guard of cavalry and artillery.

Napoleon was on foot and constantly walked backwards and forwards, sometimes with his hands crossed, but more often behind his back. He kept his eyes fixed on the battle, and kept pulling out his watch and snuff box alternately. He took snuff incessantly and gave several pinches to De Coster.

He made continual comments on the conduct of the British troops of which the Scotch regiments, especially the Scots Greys, took his particular fancy. "What brave troops, How they work" he said several times, and "Those terrible grey horses" burst from him when the Scots Greys made their memorable charge. The dangers of the battle did not seem to affect him. He was perfectly calm and showed much sang-froid during the action, without appearing out of humor, and he always spoke very mildly to his officers.

De Coster was much alarmed by the shower of bullets that flew past his ears, and kept ducking his head. This seemed to annoy Napoleon who rebuked him several times saying "he would not escape the balls any more by stooping than by standing upright."

"All goes well." Before the guard made their last charge he led them as far as the cutting in the roads, and there halted with his staff. He was then under direct fire and his generals implored him not to expose himself so much.

When he saw his last blow had failed, and his Guard retreating in disorder, he turned to his staff and said:—"All is finished, let us save ourselves." and rode off at full gallop, surrounded by a guard of cavalry. He was, as previously described, very nearly captured at Genappe, but finally forced his way through the flying mass and stopped or spoke to no one until he reached Charleroi. Here he halted in a field outside the town, and a fire was made before which he stood with nine of his staff around him, talking and taking some food and wine, the first refreshment he had touch-

ed for 14 hours.

At a quarter to 5 in the morning he dismissed De Coster, taking away his horse and giving him one napoleon, and then riding off with his staff.

This was rather hard on De Coster, who had been exposed to the perils of battle all day, but had been upborn by Napoleon's promise, that "his recompense should be a hundred times greater than he could imagine." Napoleon's gift of one napoleon, would seem to infer that he placed the limit of de Coster's imagination at about FOUR CENTS, which is rather moderate even for a Belgian peasant.

This parsimoniousness greatly impressed De Coster, who summed him up as 'un vrai scélérat.'

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now endeavoured to give you some kind of an account of this great world's drama, and whilst I must apologise for the meagre sketch I have been compelled to make, I hope that some of you at least may leave this hall to-night with a clearer idea of this, one of the most glorious episodes in our history.

The great victory was no stroke of chance, as French vanity would make it out to be, nor was it the mere spoil, as some of our countrymen would have it, of dogged unaided British courage. To those who look impartially into its history, it stands proved rather as the fairly won prize of valour, skill, and mutual support, such as the world has never before or since witnessed in allied armies led by independent generals.

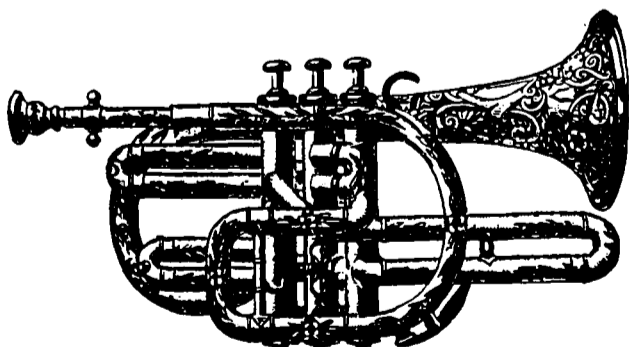
The value of self-sacrifice and faithful co-operation to the common end, is the great military lesson to be learnt from this campaign, and it is one which all soldiers of this and every country cannot take too closely to heart.

Waterloo must ever remain one of the brightest spots in the history of our great nation, and in it the whole of Europe owes us a debt which it can never repay, and yet which was alas, only soon forgotten.

The actors in this mighty drama have now all passed away, but their fame is imperishable, and I think there will be few amongst us disposed to cavil at Scott's stirring lines:—

Yes, Agincourt may be forgot,
And Cressy be an unknown spot,
And Blenheim's name be new;
But still in story and in song,
For many an age remembered long;
Shall live the towers of Hougoumont,
And field of Waterloo!

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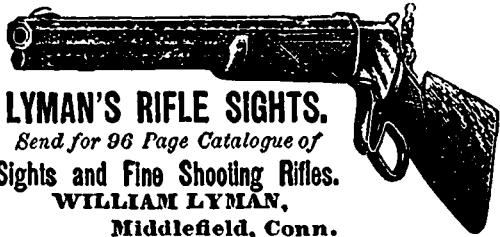
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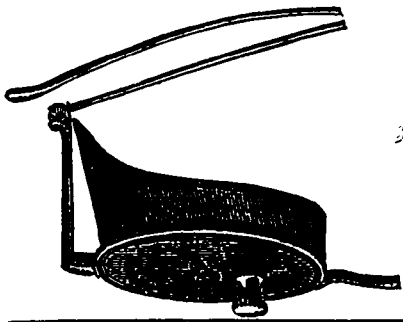


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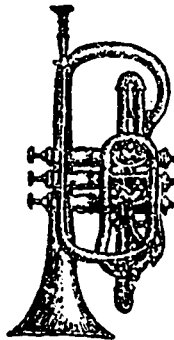
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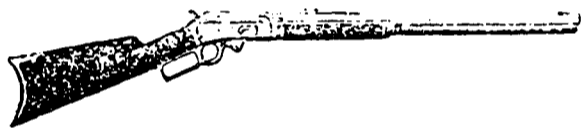
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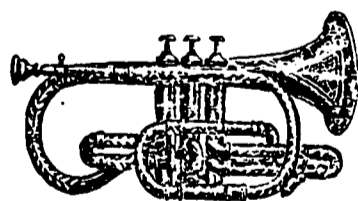
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