

BATTLE OF DUNDAS VALLEY WAS DECLARED TO BE A DRAW.

Col. Gibson, In Command of the Invading Forces, However, Succeeded In Getting Eight Companies Into Hamilton.

The Battle Covered a Widely Extended Territory and the Ground Was Well Chosen--Some Incidents and Accidents.

The big sham fight west of the city yesterday, when over three thousand soldiers engaged in mimic warfare, thundering at each other across hill and dale, made old Dundas valley echo and re-echo with the booming of big cannon and the crashing fire of musketry, was a draw. This was the decision of Brigadier-General Otter, C. B., A. D. C., umpire-in-chief. Colonel Gibson, commander of the grey force, supposed to have reached Brantford unopposed the night before, and to be sweeping on to Hamilton, which he was to occupy and defend, succeeded in getting part of his troops into the city, but General Otter held that he had not been successful in maintaining communication with Brantford. This, in his opinion, was the pivot on which the whole outcome depended.

Colonel Gibson contended that his troops had succeeded in checking the red force at the mountain brow until the main body moved on to Hamilton, and against the argument that his base of supplies at Ancaster had been cut off, declared that before starting out he had changed this to the Caledonia road, making Port Colborne the base.

Colonel MacDonald, the red force, admitted that while the Queen's Own and Grenadiers were unable to gain the crest of the mountain at the outset, that the main attack on this point, directed by Colonel Mason, finally resulted in part of his force reaching the top and extending in a semi-circle east of Horning's road, in the direction of the fourth concession. His eastern column had carried into effect orders, taking up a position at the church, where it got into contact with the enemy's cavalry. Another section had moved along the Hamilton and Dundas road, three-quarters of a mile easterly, and then went up the mountain top. The west force was along the Governor's road, and, while moving with a temporary check, made a detour to the left, entered Ancaster while the cavalry pushed on to a point on the old Indian trail, cutting communication with Brantford, by rail and wire. The engineers destroyed the electric railway at Ancaster before 2 o'clock.

General Otter's Impression. General Otter, after hearing the reports of the commanding officers of the opposing forces, and chief umpires of the conference held at the Rifle Range clubhouse, after the battle was over, gave his impressions.

"I have seen a good deal of the work today," he said, "and the conclusion I have come to is not a very satisfactory one; rather I mean to say, it is divided. I think myself that Colonel Gibson succeeded in getting into Hamilton with eight companies, but his line of communication was cut and I do not think he was justified in not defending Ancaster and keeping off that part of the red force. I thought it was going to be held, but it was not, and weakened the position, allowing the right flank to get in and cut communication. In connection with that comes up the question of the base of the grey force being changed."

General Otter argued that in changing the base all the conditions were changed and while it might be possible in actual warfare he intimated it was not customary in field day tactics. By cutting communication its basis of supply was cut off.

"We left there with the intention of changing it," said Colonel Gibson, smilingly.

"The general scheme," continued the General, "was fairly well thought out. We worked hard to make the conditions for both sides equal and yet hard for either side to win. It must be a question of cutting the line of communication otherwise Colonel Gibson could easily have marched into Hamilton without any one stopping him. The cutting of the communication was the gist of the whole scheme in my mind, other-wise the march from Ancaster to Hamilton was comparatively easy, as the red force would have to climb the mountain, which would take much time. After watching the orders being carried out and hearing the evidence, I may be wrong, but it would take a good deal to convince me that I am of the general trend."

"I would like to add that nothing but satisfaction can be found in the good spirit and interest manifested in the whole thing. The orders of both commands were thoughtfully prepared and with a view to every contingency that might arise. All the forces had a chance to come into action which does not always happen. I am very much satisfied with the result of the day."

Great Ground for Operations.

The officers were unanimously of the opinion that the ground chosen yesterday for the military manoeuvres was the best since the sham fights of this district have been in progress. They were conducted as near as possible on the lines of actual warfare. The idea of holding the battle near Hamilton this year was somewhat of an experiment, and it more than justified expectations. The ground was new to nearly all the officers and its peculiar nature of hills and valleys, made it particularly well adapted for such manoeuvres as those held yesterday. It required considerable strategy to move the troops about and for the first time in many years all the troops participating saw some of the fighting and were in action most of the time during the three hours that it was in progress.

Was a Spectacular Scene.

The line of march was the line of battle and the crowd that followed the troops, to see them charge and stand and retreat, found keen enjoyment in watching the different divisions swept back and forth by victory or defeat as the tide of battle flowed or ebbed. When a report would reach one would that there was to be something doing just at such and such a place a charge would be made on it. By the time the spectators reached it they found empty fields and roads, filled to overflowing shortly before, deserted. Another minute a squad of cavalry would go rattling past with a clatter and rush and taking it on the whole it was a

good show from the spectators' viewpoint. It was a fine day too, and a big crowd would have been there had it been definitely known just where the main fighting was to be.

Thirteenth Troops Off to Battle.

The Hamilton troops paraded at the Drill Hall at 7:30, and an hour later were on their way to the scene of the battle, marching up James street to Main street, where they entrained opposite the Federal Life building, being transported over the Brantford & Hamilton Railway to Ancaster, a short distance from the base of operations of the attacking force. Big crowds saw the troops march up James street, arrayed in all the panoply of war. No. 12 Field Ambulance, Col. Rennie's command, left early and marched the full distance. The artillery, a section of the 4th Field Battery, also trekked to the scene of operations. The 13th men were first to entrain, being shipped off to the front as quickly as the companies arrived. It was nearly 9 o'clock before the Highlanders were on their way, although the last detachment left the city before 9:30.

The Attack.

On arrival at Ancaster the troops were quickly rushed to hold and defend the positions outlined in Colonel Gibson's plan. The base of operations of the attacking force, which was supposed to have reached Brantford unopposed the night before and was marching on to Hamilton, was a mile and a half west of the junction back of Ancaster village, at Fiddler's Green. Three companies of the 13th and two of the Highlanders, with the Maxim gun detachment, were forming the base of the village of Ancaster until the beginning of operations. A half squadron of the Mississauga Light Horse reconnoitred along the side roads. A company of the 7th was assigned to protect one of the guns.

The plan the attacking force had in view was to withdraw the companies forming the outpost, rush them down to the Horning mountain road, hold that and the Tillman mountain road, to prevent the enemy from gaining the crest of the hill, the remaining companies protecting the flank of the troops as they passed through Ancaster village. This main body planned to go down the old Indian trail, the Dufferin Rifles marching along the third concession road, the forces to join near the sanatorium and make a triumphant entry into the city by way of Garth street. It was then to occupy and defend Hamilton. The outposts were in splendid position when the attacking force moved forward. The nature of the ground, which afforded excellent protection for both the red and grey, compelled the opposing forces to move cautiously towards each other. It was after 11:30 when the officers on outpost duty, who had been eagerly scanning the valley with field glasses, discovered the heads of the Grenadiers and Queen's Own men peering from behind a friendly tree or bush.

The Battle On.

Crack! The first shot was fired and in a jiffy the battle was on. The outposts had come in touch with the enemy. It was only a skirmish, though. The Grens. and Queen's Own men preferred taking their time, to any chances in advancing in the opening, and satisfied themselves with desultory fire until they were more sure of the force of the attacking party at these spots. Although the 13th and 91st companies detailed to hold the two main roads had to make a march of nearly a mile and a half more than the defence, they reached these points in time to check and hold the enemy until the main attacking force carried out effect its scheme. As soon as the fighting began and the scouts had brought in accurate information, Colonel Gibson marched his forces on through Ancaster village, the 13th and 91st men taking the Indian trail and the Dufferin Rifles forming the northern column under Colonel Ashton—marching down the third concession road.

It was just 12 o'clock when the guns roared on the hill with the outposts got the range of the enemy's big gun and let drive. The valley echoed with the booming of the artillery and fifteen minutes later the two armies were engaged the skirmishing parties of the red force with a sharp, brisk fire, volley after volley of crashing musketry. Fire was heard to the east. Major Mewburn had ordered Major Ross, who had charge of the outpost, to move 1 and 2 to Tillman and Horning's mountain roads, and hold these approaches until reinforced. Outposts 3, 4 and 5 went to the head of the hill, and the 91st men, Captain McLaren, who was guarding the St. John's Springs road, later came in contact with the Royal Canadian Dragoons and checked them temporarily, permitting the main attacking party to advance without being harassed in the rear. Outposts 4 and 5 moved along the third concession, backing up the rear of the Dufferin Rifles.

Scene of Big Fight.

As expected, the main fighting centred around the Horning and Tillman mountain roads, the defending forces making a desperate effort to capture their vital spots, and intercept part of the attacking force, which was known to be sweeping towards Hamilton. At 11:45 Captain Zimmerman's company, H of the Thirteenth, held the Horning road, while Major Labatt's company was on a contour to the left and west of this road. A section of the Grenadiers tried to storm this road, but the Thirteenth men poured deadly volleys into both

flanks. The Grens continued to press up the gully, east of the hill, but Colonel Cruikshanks, one of the umpires, ordered them out of action. Then some of the Queen's Own companies made an determined assault on the same brow. Three companies of the Thirteenth and a Maxim gun detachment had reinforced Captain Zimmerman's company by this time. The Toronto men crossed fences against orders, and were forced to retire, moving southwest. One of the Queen's Own companies climbed the mountain to the east, and were being attacked at 12:25 by two Thirteenth companies. Later the Thirteenth abandoned this position, permitting two Queen's Own companies, half of the Grenadiers and St. Alban's Cadets to scale the mountain unopposed. They assailed three of the Thirteenth companies. The Thirteenth men, greatly outnumbered, fought a rear guard action, retiring on Hamilton before the superior force. One of the Thirteenth companies was ordered out of action, and the others were finally dispersed and driven out.

Attacking Party Enters City.

The work of this force that stood the brunt of the fighting along the hill was not in vain, though. The enemy was checked until the Dufferin Rifles and Ninety-First men pressed on to Hamilton. Five companies of the Brantford men, three of the Ninety-First and a troop of the Mississauga horse got as far as the city. At 1:23 Lieut. McKay, in charge of a section of the cavalry, sent a despatch to Major Mewburn at Ancaster that he had reached the James Street line unopposed, and had been there five minutes. Before 2 o'clock another despatch arrived, saying that Lieut. Patterson, with another section, had entered the heart of the city, going as far as King and James streets.

Colonel Ashton was sweeping along the citywards when three companies of the Forty-eighth Highlanders, under Major Henderson, hidden behind the walls of the Barton stone church, opened fire. Fortunately five companies of the Brantford men and three of the Ninety-First made a detour to the south, passing under the church walls, and escaping the effect of the fire. Three companies of the Dufferin Rifles clashed with the Forty-eighth and were checked.

As a matter of fact the Forty-eighth men had broken the rules in entering the church yard and climbing the fence. Before an umpire arrived to order them out of action the three companies had been reinforced by the Hamilton men, surrounded and captured the whole outfit, driving them back to the steep mountain brow, which they were unable to descend.

Brantford Troops Arrive.

The Toronto troops were late in arriving at Dundas. The Queen's Own Rifles not reaching there until 10:30, the Royal Grenadiers coming in about 15 minutes later, and the 48th Highlanders about 10 minutes after the Grenadiers. There was excitement aplenty in the Valley City during the entire forenoon, and the streets where the troops were stationed were lined with people who had come miles to witness the big fight. Automobiles of all descriptions were continually humming in and out around the soldiers, and in many cases hindered the troops in action later in the day.

A very pretty sight was presented to view, from the Town Hall, when the soldiers marched down the winding road from the T. H. B. station. The Queen's Own had its famous bugle band. The soldiers themselves also had catchy little ditties of their own when the band was not playing. The Queen's Own are heart breakers with the ladies, and as they passed the fair maidens on the road, the air resounded with the sound of "1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 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995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

WAS SHE POISONED?

Thamesville, Ont.—The wife of a prominent citizen of Thamesville was the heroine of a mysterious case which has just been successfully solved. About a year ago, Mrs. J. W. Dulong began to suffer with headaches. There was no apparent cause for them. After trying the ordinary headache remedies, and failing to get relief, Mrs. Dulong consulted several physicians, who pool-pooled the idea of anything out of the ordinary and told her she "would be all right."

Vague hints became rumors. Was Mrs. Dulong being poisoned. Yes, she was—and stranger of all, by herself. Not intentionally—or with drugs—but nevertheless, she was slowly poisoning herself. Headaches are always a sign of blood poisoning. Bowels, skin and kidneys should rid the system of tissue waste. If one of these organs are weak or not acting properly, this waste stays in the system—is absorbed by the blood—and irritates the nerves and makes the headaches.

"I have tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and found them splendid for headaches," writes Mrs. Dulong after her recovery. "I feel so much better since I commenced taking them. I think they are a splendid medicine and I note this 'I am recommending them to my friends. Every body who takes Fruit-a-tives, is grateful for the cures they affect. It is wonderful how quickly 'Fruit-a-tives' give relief in all cases stomach, liver, kidney and bowels trouble. If you suffer, get a box today; 50¢ a box for \$3.50. At your druggist or sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited—Ottawa, Ont., 136

were brought up over the same road. The outposts had been reinforced by this time by two or three more companies of the red force, and made a determined stand. When the Q. O. R. got into action the fighting became quite heavy.

The Q. O. R., with the assistance of the Grens, succeeded in forcing some of the 13th companies, and forcing them back farther into the woods. The peculiar mix-up occurred at this juncture, which caused nearly half a battalion of the 48th Highlanders, of the red force, to be put out of action. Three companies of the 48th, under Major Henderson, had been sent to the limits of Hamilton and there try to head off the grey forces from entering the city. The companies did not obey orders, however, and everyone was quite surprised to see the white coats of the Highlanders appearing over the brow of the mountain. The attack was made by two fires of the attack and the defence. The grey forces, which went over the railway tracks of the B. & H., which was forbidden in the orders, and had climbed to the brow of the mountain, in hopes of surprising the outposts of the grey forces, attacking them from the church yard. They were caught like a lot of sheep, and promptly mowed down by the outposts. This weakened the red force considerably, but to overcome this mistake the St. Alban's Cadet Corps were brought up and were put into the thick of the fighting.

By this time the fighting had been brought out of the forest into the open, and was more interesting to watch, from a spectators' standpoint. Some 13th companies were now steadily being driven back, and it was expected that the main force of the greys would be met, very shortly. This did not happen, as the main force was never encountered.

It was getting on toward 1 o'clock by this time and the Q. O. R. and the Grens, were still forcing the three 13th Companies back toward the city along the brow of the mountain. Several times the 13th men made a determined stand, only to be ousted by the larger force of the reds. Right along the brow of the mountain, about a mile from the Horning road was a bit of forest, and a company of the 13th made a last stand in it. They kept up a steady fire against the opposing troops, but in doing so did not observe that a company of the Queen's Own had deployed to their right, and succeeded in flanking them. The umpire put them out of action. The families of Lieut. George Tucker, who was among the captured, and he seemed heartbroken at being taken in such an easy manner. From that time onward these 13th men kept steadily retreating, at the same time maintaining a desultory fire.

The Grenadiers by this time had fallen out of sight, either having dropped back in reserve of the Q. O. R. or having gone out on a skirmishing tour of their own. The St. Alban's Cadet Corps was doing good work. It was nearly 2 o'clock when some of the 13th made a desperate stand, to hold the Sanatorium from the hands of the invaders. The Q. O. R. was making a flanking movement to the right when the cease fire whistle sounded.

The Umpiring Staff. The umpiring on the whole was much better than in previous years. The information being better received and with more despatch. Brigadier-General Otter, C. B., A. D. C., was umpire in chief, with Lieut. Col. Shore, D. S. O., Indian Army, staff officer.

The officers were divided as follows: Grey forces—Lieut. Col. Cruikshanks, Captain Smith, Major Pankaj, Captain Brown, Lieut. Col. Harkon, Lieut. Col. Acheson, Lieut. Col. Wallace, Major Windewer, Major Carpenter, Major Orr, Captain Shanly, Lieut. Col. Griffin. Red force—Lieut. Col. King, Major Burton, Capt. Brooks, Lieut. Col. Hendrie, Major De Burgh, Capt. Russell Brown, Lieut. Col. Macdonald, Lieut. Col. Dennison, Lieut. Col. Thiers, Lieut. Col. Harstom, Lieut. Col. Ptolemy, Major Laing, Major Knowles, Major Tidswell, Major Mitchell, Capt. Butcher, Lieut. Col. Fotheringham.

Echoes of the Battle.

Among the outside officers who were the guests of the 13th officers to see the fight were a number of 65th officers, of Buffalo. They were: Gen. S. M. Walsh, Lieut. Col. G. Lafer, Capt. Kurzer, Capt. H. O. Hicks, Lieut. C. Doerity. They expressed themselves as being well pleased with the work that was done by the regiments, and believed that the fight was productive of more good in the way of actual training for war than all the drills that could be executed.

Captain Parry was in command of the Army Medical Corps with the grey force. A field hospital was established south of Ancaster village, with collecting stations at different points and dressing stations on the back roads. Colonel Rennie's headquarters were at the junction of the third concession and Brantford road.

The old Horning mountain road presented a picturesque scene just after the cease fire sounded, as company after company of uniformed men tramped down the winding mountain road, the sun glistering on bayonets and accoutrements.

Just before the battle was over a company of the Forty-eighth received orders to rush one of the big guns up the steep mountain road. It was an

awful task, but orders were orders, and the Highlanders obeyed. They got the heavy gun half way up, when the cease fire was heard. "Oh, we've been up on the mountain and we won't go there any more," said the Forty-eighth men as they marched back to the train.

Colonel Cruikshanks, one of the umpires, had a funny experience with one of the Thirteenth companies. When a big troop of Q. O. R. men surrounded the Hamilton squad, he put the latter out of action. The Hamilton men refused to die though, although they were thrice annihilated by the Grens and Q. O. R. Even after the enemy had passed through their ranks the Thirteenth men held their position and fought on.

General Otter graciously declined on behalf of the Toronto officers an invitation to a dinner at the Royal last evening by the Hamilton officers. The Toronto officers were obliged to leave too early, and this was the reason. Several of them were entertained, however, in the officers' quarters at the Drill Hall.

Colonel Gibson's forces composed about 1,200 men, horse, foot and guns, consisted of the 13th of Hamilton, 91st of Hamilton, 38th of Brantford, 7th of Wentworth (two companies), half a squadron of the 9th Mississauga horse, one section of the 4th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, and No. 12 Field Ambulance. Major Mewburn was Col. Gibson's chief staff officer.

Lieut. Col. W. C. MacDonald's staff consisted of Orderly Officers Capt. J. F. Usher and Lieut. S. L. Thorne; Major J. V. Shaw, chief staff officer, and Lieut. Denison, Major T. Panton and Capt. C. H. Mitchell, intelligence officers. The force was about 1,800 strong, being made up of the Queen's Own Rifles, 48th Highlanders and Royal Grenadiers of Toronto, 19th of St. Catharines, B Squadron of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, T. Co. Royal Canadian Regiment, St. Alban's Cathedral School Cadet Corps, No. 10 and No. 11 Field Ambulance and 2nd Field Company Canadian Engineers.

The Buffalo officers admired the manner in which the officers handled their men and commented favorably on the despatch shown by Gen. Welch noticed, however, that the opposing forces did not seem to realize the danger they were in, theoretically, when they exposed themselves at short range. He considered the fighting was altogether at too close quarters.