

were some of the officers in Parliament to press upon the House the necessity for providing more adequate instruction in rifle shooting the money required to effect improvement in the system would be readily forthcoming.

The Militia and the Civil Power.

A bill to amend the Militia Act in so far as relates to the calling out of the militia in aid of the civil power has been introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, and now stands for its second reading. Considerable interest has been taken in the bill by militiamen throughout the country, and as it has just been printed we publish this week its provisions *in toto*, as follows:—

I.—Sub-sections five and six of section thirty four of "The Militia Act" are hereby repealed, and the following sub sections substituted in lieu thereof:—

"5. The senior officer of militia shall, immediately upon receipt of such requisition, notify, in writing, the warden, mayor or other head of the municipality or county in which such riot, disturbance or other emergency occurs or is anticipated, that he has received such requisition, and shall at the same time transmit an estimate of the amount which will be required to defray, for a period of eight days, the expenses and allowances, according to this act, of the active militia whom it is proposed to call out; and he shall not comply with any such requisition until the amount has been deposited with him; and if, on or before the expiration of the seventh day after the militia is called out, a further deposit of a like amount, to cover a further period of eight days, is not paid to the senior officer of militia, such neglect to make a second deposit shall be deemed to be a declaration that the services of the active militia are no longer required in the premises, and they shall be commanded to return to their headquarters and shall be there dismissed.

"6. When the active militia, or any corps thereof, is so called out in aid of the civil power, they shall be paid out of the amount deposited as hereinbefore provided, while so employed, the rates authorized to be paid for actual service to officers and men, and one dollar per diem for each horse actually and necessarily used by them, together with an allowance of one dollar to each officer and fifty cents to each man per diem in lieu of subsistence, and fifty cents per diem in lieu of forage for each horse—and, in addition, the cost of providing them with proper lodging, and with stabling for their horses, unless such lodging and stabling are furnished in kind, together with the reasonable cost of transport, shall be defrayed out of the amount so deposited.

"7. The senior officer of militia with whom the deposit is made shall prepare an account in duplicate of his expenditure under the foregoing provisions, and shall transmit one copy thereof to the Minister of Militia and Defence, and shall transmit the other copy to the person by whom the deposit was made, and he shall at the same time pay to the person by whom the deposit was made the balance of such deposit remaining unexpended.

"8. If the riot or disturbance or other emergency occurs or is anticipated in a locality in which no municipal organization exists the notification and estimate shall be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of the province or territory in which such locality is situate; and in such case the provisions of this section shall, except as hereinafter provided, apply in like manner as if the Lieutenant Governor in Council was the municipal authority in this section before mentioned.

"9. No officer, non-commissioned officer or man enlisted for continuous service in a corps constituted under section twenty-eight of this act, or attached from time to time for instruction to such corps, shall be called out for active service under the provisions of this section unless the officer to whom the requisition is made has previously applied for and received permission from the Minister of Militia and Defence to comply with the requisition so received by him.

"10. Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, the Governor-in-Council may authorize the officer to whom any such requisition as aforesaid is made, to call out such portion of the active militia as he considers necessary under the circumstances, although the deposit hereinbefore mentioned has not been made; and in such case and in every case to which the next following subsection applies, the expenses and allowances which such deposit is intended to cover may be advanced in the first instance out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada, by the authority of the Governor-in-Council; but if such advance is made, the same shall be deemed to be a debt due to Her Majesty, for the public uses of Canada, by the authority by whom the deposit should have been made, or by whom the guarantee hereinafter mentioned was or should have been given.

"11. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province may,

in any case in which the services of the active militia are required in any part of the province, transmit to the proper officer of militia his requisition for calling out the necessary portion of the active militia by any means of communication which he deems expedient, and such officer of militia shall comply with such requisition; but before transmitting such requisition the Lieutenant-Governor shall, with the consent of his Executive Council, by a writing under his hand, guarantee the payment of the amount of the expenses and allowances in this section before-mentioned, and such written guarantee shall be addressed to the proper officer of militia and deposited in the post office before the requisition is transmitted."

II.—Sub-section five of section thirty-six of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

"5. Such pay and allowances and the reasonable cost of transport to and from the place where the services of the force are required, may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada by authority of the Governor-in-Council, but if so paid the amount shall be deemed to be a debt due to Her Majesty, for the public uses of Canada, by the Government of the Northwest Territories."

The Dominion Artillery Association.

The annual business meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association was held last Thursday in a committee room of the parliamentary buildings, Ottawa. The meeting opened at noon, the president, Lt.-Col. A. H. Macdonald, 1st B. F. A., Guelph, in the chair, and there being also present His Excellency the Governor-General, attended by Captain Colville, A. D. C., Lieut.-General Sir Fred. Middleton, Col. Walker Powell, Adjutant-General; Lieut.-Cols. Irwin (Inspector of Artillery), Cotton, McKenzie, Curren, John Macpherson, Bacon, Turnbull, Prior, M. P., and Smith; Majors Stewart, King, Mead, Blaiklock, Carpenter, M. P., and Van Wagner; Captains Donaldson, McCrae and Bliss; Lieutenants Macnachten, Irving, Hurdman and Mackeand; Dr. Ferguson, M. P., Messrs. J. Innes, M. P., E. S. Cox, W. C. Bonnell, T. W. Jones, A. W. Dodd, J. H. Beaty, J. H. Maclean, R. Myles and Webster.

Surgeon J. W. Daniel, of the New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery, having subscribed \$20 during 1888 his name was placed on the list of life members.

A vote of thanks to the Governor-General for his attendance, and the gift of prizes to the association, was moved by Lieut.-Col. McKenzie, seconded by Major Stewart.

LORD STANLEY'S SPEECH.

In response His Excellency said: "I assure you it is a sincere pleasure to me to carry on as far as may be the good work which has been encouraged by my predecessors. I can assure you that no one brings to the task a greater appreciation of the work than I do. Of course I am not a gunner, but I have seen a great deal of gun drill and therefore perhaps I am better able even than my predecessors, to appreciate the work in which you are engaged. I understand that the association does add very materially to the strength of the Dominion. We all know that our force is kept up for defensive purposes. We hope that it will never be required, even for this purpose; certainly not for any purposes of aggression. But in these days to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and as far as may be it is the duty of those who undertake the defence of the country to see they can do so efficiently.

I know very well we labour under a special difficulty. In the first place, whatever the wishes of the Minister of Militia and Defence may be, he has colleagues in the cabinet who control him as to ways and means; and further than that, they have behind them the country and a body of constituents who justly demand in the first place that the expenditure shall not be excessive, and in the next place that they shall get their money's worth. Therefore you never have the means here of indulging in those costly experiments with which we are too familiar at home, and of which as a former War Minister myself, I have some personal knowledge. That has its advantages and its disadvantages. There is no doubt that the perfect gun of to-day will be the past gun of to-morrow, and the obsolete gun of a few years hence, and that is the difficulty which by preserving an attitude of entire quiet you undoubtedly avoid.

On the other hand were circumstances unfortunately calling you out for the purpose of defence it implies much more to artillery than infantry. Artillery will be brought face to face with the question of dealing with the most improved ordnance, differing entirely from that which they have been in the habit of using, and furnished with the most improved appliances of modern science, supplied, I presume, by the government of the country. At the present moment you have the 64-pounder, which represents the garrison gun, and the 9 pr. muzzle loader which is used by the field artillery. Speaking of the latter, I venture, in the presence of many military men, to say that it appears to me for all the purposes for which it is ordinarily required, a very fairly efficient gun, and the same who