

Regimental Notes.

We wish to publish information respecting all the doings of all corps. Will the officers interested, particularly at a distance, assist us by having news relating to their corps promptly forwarded?

Montreal.—In the *cause celebre* of Major Dugas, 65th Batt., against Mr. Sheppard of the *Toronto News*, the major applied to the court here on the 20th for a *contrainte par corps* on the ground that since the judgment condemning Mr. Sheppard to pay \$1,000 damages, the bailiff entrusted with the execution had made a return of "no effects," and personal incarceration seemed to be the only way of having the judgment executed. The writ has since been granted.

Quebec.—A verdict was rendered on Friday in the libel suit brought by Col. Amyot against Mr. Tarte. Judgment for the plaintiff without damages, three-quarters of the costs to be paid by Mr. Tarte and the remainder by Mr. Demers, a co-defendant.

Toronto.—Mr. John Keith, 92 King street East, has been asked by officers in charge of remounts for the Imperial army, to state to Canadian horse breeders that an agent will be in Canada very shortly to purchase a large number of horses suitable for cavalry and artillery purposes.

St. John, N.B.—The annual meeting of the officers of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers was held in the club rooms on the 20th, with every officer present. Encouraging reports were received from the committees on the band, battalion fund and regimental club, and committees for the ensuing year were appointed as follows: band, Major E. T. Sturdee, Capt. Frederick H. Hart and Lieut. Henry H. Goddard; battalion fund, Surg. Thomas Walker, Capt. Hart, Lieut. Goddard; regimental club, Capt. Hart, Capt. W. C. Magee, Lieut. Goddard. The affairs of the battalion were never in better condition, and St. John's crack regiment proposes to show its friends, on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee celebration, the effects of a prosperous year.

The sergeants of the Fusiliers were to hold a dance at the club room on the 24th.

Halifax.—The annual meeting of the officers of the 63rd battalion, Halifax Rifles, was held on Wednesday evening in the orderly room. Col. Mackintosh presided. Very satisfactory reports of the different regimental committees were read, discussed and adopted, and the new committees for the coming season were elected. The meeting was well attended. Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, and several measures were adopted and will be put in force calculated to further improve the efficiency of the battalion. The proposal that the militia take part in the Queen's jubilee demonstration in England was discussed, and an offer will be made to the adjutant-general which will insure the 63rd being represented if any troops are taken from Halifax. A more rigid examination of the qualifications of the non-commissioned officers is to be instituted; also some changes in regard to the medical examination of the corporals at an early date, as the colonel and officers are determined to make the Rifles live up to their motto, "*Cede Nullis*," and yield to none. The following are the committees: battalion committee, Col. Mackintosh, Major Walsh and Paymaster Mitchell; band committee, Capt. Crane, Capt. Twining and Lieut. James; auditing committee, Lieuts. Gunning and Sircom.—*Evening Mail*.

Winnipeg.—"C" company of the 90th proposed giving a concert on the 25th in Trinity Hall, in aid of Pte. Whitelaw, a member of the company and an incurable patient in the General Hospital. This most worthy object will doubtless be heartily supported by the citizens.

Ottawa.—The regular weekly lecture was delivered in the room of the officers of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, by Capt. Hodgins, the adjutant of the regiment, the subject being "courts martial." The paper was most valuable and instructive, beginning with an interesting review of the early history of military law, and the origin of courts martial; the lecturer went on to describe the various kinds of courts martial, their composition and powers, by whom convened, the rank of president, disqualification; etc.; the procedure at trial, the order in which members were seated, the uniform worn, the duties of judge advocate; the taking of evidence, the consideration of the finding and sentence, the confirmation and revision, imprisonment, &c. Each point was fully and carefully explained. The lecture was listened to with great attention, and at its conclusion Lieut.-Col. Macpherson expressed his high appreciation of the industry, research, and careful compilation of which it bore evidence. Next Monday evening will be taken up by three of the subalterns, Lieuts. Thompson, Hodgins and Winter, who will read papers on "drill and parades," "the regulations referring to officers' mess and sergeants' mess," and "orderly duties," respectively.

Gleanings.

It seems the probable raising of the question of expense in bringing over the colonial troops to attend the jubilee review has already been anticipated by Canada at least, for we learn from the *CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE* that more than one corps is prepared to come over at its own expense sooner than not take part in the great military festival. As our contemporary observes it is hard to see what objection can be raised under these conditions. It certainly looks as if business was meant.

The same smart little paper wants to know why officers in other towns should not emulate the example of General Sir Frederick Middleton, who recently delivered a lecture on outpost duties to all the officers in the Ottawa garrison. These lectures should be delivered in winter to commissioned officers, non-coms., and the rank and file as well, "beginning with musketry instructions and ending with minor tactics." We quite agree with the placing of the two branches of instructions for most assuredly all the tactics, major, minor and minimum will never avail an army if the men can't shoot.

In another column of the same issue a correspondent is mildly chaffed for wishing to get some sets of entrenching tools in order to go in for some shelter trench and field firing practice, whereby it seems that a relative or two of General Red Tape is still to be found in our pushing colonies.—*Vol. Record*.

"Subaltern," in "Our Battalion," (1st V. B. Essex regiment,) has some excellent remarks on "Infantry Fire," in the course of which he says: "In the Greek and Roman armies the foot soldier always did the bulk of the fighting, and the lapse of a couple of thousand years does not seem to have made much difference in this respect. During the middle ages we must admit that a sort of mounted ironclad tried to do the work. We read, however, of a battle of that period where the armies belabored each other for several days, and the only casualties reported were two men missing—sunk

in a bog, owing to the weight of their armour. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that this was not one of the 'seven decisive battles of the world.' Infantry must, of necessity, owing to its extreme mobility, play the most important part in every expedition, and modern improvements in fire-arms have tended in the direction of making this branch still more formidable. Cavalry are now obliged to keep at a respectful distance, and the artillery are even fain to seek the back seats, where their view of the performance is considerably curtailed. It is not intended in any way to minimise the value of the latter arms, but merely to point out that infantry alone of the three is able, as it were, to stand on its own bottom, and form by itself a complete force. Both artillery and cavalry require supports, and also certain favorable circumstances, such as roads, open country, and the like for their efficient action—they could not have scaled the heights of Abraham, for example. In one of the battles of the Franco-German war, the German infantry, attacked by the French in front and rear, simply turned about the rear rank, and not only held their ground, but compelled the French to retire. What would have been the fate of cavalry or artillery under such circumstances?"—*V.S. Gazette*.

"In a previous article on 'The Attack,' attention was drawn to the want of control exercisable by the officers over the fighting line. It will be seen, however, that this evil has been to a certain extent remedied by an order of the Commander-in-Chief, that in all stages of the attack the firing shall, in future, be by volleys. No doubt, in actual fighting, this system had been previously adopted, as according to accounts given of the recent battles in the Soudan, volley firing appears to have been nearly always used. In the first stages of the attack, the firing was previously by volleys, and the same is now ordered for the last and final stage. Why independent firing was ever adopted for this, the most important and critical period, heaven only knows—but the same might be said of a good many other things 'published by authority.' To stop independent firing, the bugle must of necessity be used, and notice given to all the world that a charge is about to be made. Let us be thankful, however, that at least one anomaly has been removed. We may now live in hope as to the rest. Very early in his career of conquest, Napoleon was struck with the murderous effect of *massed* artillery fire. The destruction of one of his divisions made him painfully alive to the value of this formation. Volley firing seems to be somewhat analogous. It is not that more men are killed by massed artillery fire or by volley fire, but the moral effect produced on the survivors is out of all proportion to the damage inflicted. Massed artillery fire and, to a lesser extent, concentrated infantry fire, has the effect of making a gap, and so affording an opportunity for operations in rear."—*V.S. Gazette*.

Our Trading Column.

The cost of announcements in this column for each insertion will be **one cent per word for the first ten words one-half cent for each additional word.** Each advertisement will have a register number in our books, and all communications regarding it must be forwarded through the *GAZETTE*, but it must be distinctly understood that this office incurs no other responsibility or liability in connection therewith. Address, with stamp for return postage, *Canadian Militia Gazette, Box 316, Ottawa.*

FOR SALE.—Two pairs of new black silk stars for rifle tunic or patrol badges. Price one dollar per pair. Register No. 6.

FOR SALE.—Officer's Uniform, Lieut.-Col., R. Artillery. Half price, except a few articles bran new. List on application; all in good condition. Register No. 8.

FOR SALE.—Rifle Officer's Uniform; height 5 ft. 9 in., chest 37 inches; Tunic Mess-suit, Patrol, Nickled Sword, &c., cheap. List on application. Register No. 10.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Copies of vols. 1 for 1867, and 9 for 1875, with any remaining volumes to the close of its existence, of the *Volunteer Review*, formerly published at Ottawa by Dawson Kerr. State price, condition, etc. Register No. 11.

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