

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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THE MILITIA GAZETTE aims at being the recognized medium of instruction and information for Canadian militiamen and rifle shots. Communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published, except with the writer's consent. The editors will not be responsible for the views of correspondents.

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Comment and Criticism.

IT is definitely decided that the clasp to be awarded for action in the North-West is to bear the word "Saskatchewan," and that no distinction will be made between those awarded to the several columns or for the different fights.

IF "Alkali," Toronto, will look at the very first paragraph of our every issue he will see why his letter found its way promptly into our waste paper basket, and if he reads the fourth comment of our issue of the third instant he will see that his argument in favor of giving clasps to some of the North-West contingent who were not in action, is in direct contravention of the rules governing the issue of clasps, and that such a thing could not be thought of, no matter how praiseworthy the efforts of the men whom the fortunes of war kept out of action.

THIS month's general orders, besides making many changes in the headquarters of companies, disband the Emerson company, and complete the organization of Nos. 2 and 3 companies of the new Algoma battalion. Amongst the appointments made the following affect officers above the rank of captain: Captain Delamere, of the Queen's Own, so well known as a rifle shot and as past adjutant of that corps, gets his majority in regular rotation. Captain and Adjutant T. C. Lazier likewise

gets field rank in the 15th. Dr. Riddall, of the 36th, is promoted to the rank of surgeon-major on the completion of twenty years' service as surgeon. Major Ballachey assumes command of the Dufferin Rifles, Col. Jones going onto the retired list; and Major Boswell gets the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Ninetieth, in succession to the lamented MacKeand, Captain Ruttan taking the position vacated by Col. Boswell.

SUMMING up all the appointments we find they include thirteen promotions, twenty-five additions to the list, four of whom only are qualified, while the retirements and losses from other causes foot up twenty. This makes a net gain of five commissions for the month.

THE Secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association wishes us to inform members of the association and rifle shots generally that copies of the recently published annual report will be sent to them on application if desired. As the report contains a vast amount of valuable and interesting information we advise every rifle shot to send for one.

TWENTY-FIVE rounds were recently fired by order of the Militia Department from a 9-pr. gun mounted on Captain Drury's adaptation of the Woolwich gun sleigh. The rounds were fired under service conditions, which involved a pretty severe trial, and the results were eminently satisfactory. Further experiments are to be made, on the completion of which we hope to present a full report of the results.

LAST week we said something about the D.R.A. revolver match, now we should like to say a few words about the Long Range match. It should most emphatically be struck off the programme altogether. It may have had a *raison d'être* some years ago, in encouraging inventive genius in rifle makers, and in training our men in a style of shooting popular in the United States, but now that army rifles have been improved so as to nearly equal the match rifles, the latter are almost as extinct as the dodo. We venture the assertion that not one long range rifle has been purchased or made in Canada in the last five years, and that the great majority of those who compete in this match are those who have owned match rifles for years and only get them out once in the season for the express purpose of firing this match. The fact that last year a Martini match was fired at the same ranges as the so called "Long Range" match is another argument in favor of the abolition of this last. If the money were thrown into another Martini match there would be some sense in it.

WE have been favored with the perusal of a "hand-book" of instructions just published by the Nordenfelt Gun Co. for their 6-pr quick firing gun, large numbers of which have been, and are being, supplied to the Imperial Government. The tables in the hand-book disclose some interesting facts connected with these guns. The weight of the gun appears to be slightly less than $6\frac{3}{4}$ cwt., but little in excess of the old 6 pr. brass field piece. Its length is 9 feet 4 inches, the muzzle velocity 2,150 feet, and the velocity at 1,000 yards, 1,509 feet. With these velocities the total energy at the muzzle amounts to 192 foot tons, and at 1,000 yards to 94 tons. This is, we believe, the highest velocity ever

attained, exceeding that of the recently tried 110-gun, which was 2,080 feet. In consequence the trajectory is extraordinarily low, being only 46' at 1,000 yards, 1° 54' at 2,000, which is practically point blank firing, and only 6½° at 4,000 yards. As a necessary accompaniment of the low trajectory is great penetration, being, into wrought iron 5·8 inches at the muzzle, 4 inches at 1,000, and 2 inches at 4,000 yards. This is very great, considering the weight of the gun, its small calibre, and the weight of the projectile. The charge of powder used is 2 lbs. 15 oz., the steel shell bursting charge 1,200 grains, the shrapnel shells contain 70 balls of 30 to the pound, and the case shot 139 of 28 to the pound. The gun can be fired 32 times per minute in a trial for speed, or 18 times with careful aiming. Taking the higher rate of speed, the shrapnel would give 2,240 shots and case 4,348 in that space of time. Comment on the above is hardly necessary, for to us it appears that no landing could take place in face of such a weapon, whilst ships of war without heavy armor, and torpedo boats, would be at the mercy of the force possessing such a gun. As we have before informed our readers, the agent for the Nordenfelt Gun Company expects a smaller gun, a 3-pounder, from England very shortly.

Contents of our Contemporaries.

The English weeklies for the 26th February are to hand:

Broad Arrow.—The Condition of the Army; How to Fight the German Army; The Central Asian Railway; Repeating Rifles for the Indian Army; Army Furbishing versus Military Efficiency; The Prince of Wales' Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), 2nd Batt., Results of Examination for Promotion; Burmah; Magazine and Repeating Rifles; Correspondence; Regimental and Naval Notes; Editorials, &c.

United Service Gazette.—Employment for Discharged Soldiers; Service Members in Parliament; More Boxer Cartridges; Russian Transport in Central Asia; A Glorious Anniversary; Magazine and Repeating Arms; Foreign Service Gossip; What is Said in the Service; Greater Britain; The Services in the Senate; Naval Intelligence; Regimental Intelligence; Reviews; Editorial Notes, &c.

Volunteer Service Gazette.—Lecture on Coast Defences by Major Lloyd; The Postoffice Rifles; West of Scotland Tactical Society; The Use of Dismounted Cavalry; The Volunteer Force; The National Rifle Association; Bank of England Volunteers; Notes, &c.

Volunteer Service Review.—This periodical reaches us in monthly form instead of the old weekly issue, and is neatly printed on tinted paper.—Volunteer Capitation Committee; Report; A Month at School, (being a capital description of a subaltern's appearance at a military school); The Marksman's Badge and How I. Won it; Notes of the Month; Lord Wolseley on the Volunteers; Consumption in the Army; Regimental Notes, &c.

The Volunteer Record.—Biography of Captain E. H. St. John; Mildmay; Secretary National Rifle Association; "Roughing it" (continued); Engines of War of the Ancients; No. 3; The Battering Ram; The National Rifle Association; Gossip; Editorial Notes; Correspondence, &c.

Army and Navy Journal, New York, 12th March.—Gunboats vs. Torpedo Boats; The Question of Armor; Steel in Heavy Guns; Guns, Gunmetal, Gunpowder, &c., and the usual large attraction or short newsy items.

Personal.

Major Charles Musgrove Boswell, who succeeds the late Lieut.-Colonel MacKeand as Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 90th battalion, Winnipeg Rifles, was born July 10th, 1849, and lived most of his early life in Cobourg, Ont. Both his father and grandfather served in the navy; the latter, the Hon. Capt. Boswell, holding a commission in the Royal navy. In 1864 Col. Boswell enlisted in the Cobourg infantry as a bugler. He attended the military school of instruction at Toronto under Lieut.-Col. Lawry of H. M. 47th Regt., where he obtained a second class certificate. In 1866 he served with the provisional battalion under the late Lieut.-Col. Williams during the Fenian raid. In 1869 was appointed ensign of "B" company, 40th Batt., and obtained a first class certificate from a military board composed of Lieut.-Col. Pattinson, D.A.G., Lieut.-Col. Williams, 46th Batt., and Major Reed, Brigade Major. In 1872 he was appointed lieutenant and adjutant of the 40th, and attending the military school of instruction at Kingston, under Lieut.-Col. Jarvis, he obtained a first-class certificate, and was tempor-

arily appointed acting-adjutant of the school. In 1878 he secured the rank of captain.

Shortly after Col. Boswell left for Manitoba, where in conjunction with the late Col. Kennedy he was one of the most active promoters in organizing the 90th. In November, 1883, on the organization of the 90th, he was appointed adjutant with the rank of captain. In the following year the late Col. Kennedy, who was commanding officer of the regiment, took command of the Manitoba contingent of the Nile voyageurs, but met his death in London, Eng., on his return home from the Soudan to rejoin his regiment in the North-West campaign of 1885. Col. Boswell was promoted to the rank of major in November, 1884; and now through the death of the late lamented Col. MacKeand, who succeeded Col. Kennedy, he becomes the next commanding officer of the 90th.

Colonel Boswell has always been an enthusiastic volunteer, and a most popular military officer. He is first vice-president of the Manitoba Rifle Association, and has been its range officer since the organization in 1882. He commanded the first detachment of the 90th called out in 1884 on the occasion of an anticipated riot in Winnipeg. He served throughout the North-West campaign of 1885 and was in command of the first troops to leave for the front. He was mentioned in despatches both for Fish Creek and Batoche; in the former having a narrow escape.

Major C. T. Higginson, of Hawkesbury, late of the 18th battalion, left last week on a prospecting tour through the North-West and British Columbia. It is his intention to take up land in the Pacific province and move out there for good.

Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., Winnipeg, is still in town, and, with Mrs. Houghton, had the honor of dining at Government House last week.

Lieut.-Col. Thos. Scott, commanding the Manitoba Grenadiers, has been appointed Collector of Customs at Winnipeg. He has been connected with the volunteer force since the Trent affair, at which time he raised a company in Perth, Ont. With his company he served through the different raids in Canada and in 1870 was gazetted Captain of No. 7 Co. of the Ontario Rifles. He accompanied the first Red River expedition under Wolseley to Fort Garry, arriving at Winnipeg in Sept., 1870. After the disbanding of the Ontario Rifles in 1871, Col. Scott, who had returned to Perth, was called on to take charge of the second expedition to Manitoba made necessary by the Fenian raid upon the province in that year. Although late in the fall when the expedition started, Col. Scott managed the affair so successfully that he personally received the thanks and approbation of Colonel Wolseley. He remained in the force until 1874, when he retired to enter into business in Winnipeg. Col. Scott has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He was a candidate for the Local Legislature in Winnipeg in 1874, his opponent being the then local premier, Mr. R. A. Davis. Col. Scott was defeated by fifteen votes. In 1878 he was elected to the Local Legislature from Winnipeg, and re-elected the following year. He resigned in September, 1880, to run for the Commons against Donald A. Smith, and was successful. He was re-elected at the general election in 1882, and served out the term of that parliament.

No man has given more valuable assistance towards building up the city of Winnipeg than Col. Scott, and he has occupied almost every position of honor within the gift of the citizens. In 1875 he organized the first fire brigade, and was the chief engineer. He was school trustee for the south ward during 1875, 1876 and 1877. He was the first vice-president of the Provincial Agricultural association during 1876-77, and was elected president in 1878. Unsolicited, he was elected alderman for the south ward, although then in the military force, at the time of Winnipeg's incorporation. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Winnipeg, and so popular did he become as Winnipeg's chief magistrate, that in the following year he was returned by acclamation.

The Winnings of the Wimbledon Team of 1886.

ON page 445 of our issue of the 12th August last we gave a list of the prizes won by our Canadian team at the last Wimbledon meeting. Now that the annual report of the N.R.A. has reached us that list has been checked and found correct, with the following trifling exceptions: In the grand aggregate Sergt. Loggie's £2 prize carries no badge with it, and the amount of the prize won by the same competitor in the second stage of the Queen's was £3 instead of £4 as printed. In the Corporation of London prize the name of Sergt. Wilson, Ont., was omitted. He took £8 with a score of 70, Private Russell's prize in the same match being worth £10 instead of £8 as we had it.

The following prizes were taken in matches in which the team entered on their own account, and which were not included in our former list:—

Morris.—(M.-H. rifles fitted with Morris' tubes, H.P.S. 28.)	Range.	Rounds.	Score.	Prize.
Mitchel, J. B., Sergt., Ont.....	200	7	26	£2
King, W. C., Sergt., Ont.....	200	7	26	1
Revolver.—(H.P.S. 36.)				
Blair, H. C., Lieut., N.S.....	20	6	34	2 ds.
Wilson, A., Sergt., Ont.....	20	6	32	1
DeFries with revolver.—(Same condition as preceding.)				
Blair, H. C., Lieut., N.S. (first prize)	20	6	34	Patent table lamp
Brownlow.—(Biduinal, any m.b.l. rifle.)				
Adam, J., Capt., Ont. (Martini).....	600	7	31	1
Extra prizes.—(M. H.)				
Maxwell, J., Lieut., N.S.....	200	7	32	History of H. A. C., 2 vols.
Mitchel, J. B., Sergt., Ont.....	200	7	32	Pair of tricycle lamps.

The Department of Militia and Defence and the Military Force of Canada.

(Continued from page 685.)

THE following statement is from the Department of Public Works, under which all new works for militia purposes, and (up to 1884) repairs and maintenance of existing ones, have been carried on. These figures, taken with those of the preceding table, show the total expenditure of Canada since Confederation upon its defensive system (exclusive of the salaries of the Department itself, which forms a branch of the civil government and is included in the expenditure thereof.)

Statement of Expenditure by the Department of Public Works on account of Military Works and Buildings, from 1st July, 1867, to 30th June, 1886:

Year ended 30th June,	Construction and Improvements.	Maintenance and Repairs.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1872.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
1873.....	10,493 23	10,493 23
1874.....	15,009 25	15,009 25
1875.....	29,514 10	17,522 04	47,036 14
1876.....	58,963 24	16,665 75	75,728 99
1877.....	33,729 79	12,393 45	46,123 24
1878.....	50,997 60	48,537 20	99,534 80
1879.....	27,529 15	85,029 09	112,558 24
1880.....	76,897 03	15,333 96	92,230 99
1881.....	60,460 82	11,465 49	71,926 31
1882.....	53,609 82	20,038 19	73,648 01
1883.....	66,903 77	23,093 14	89,996 91
1884.....	165,689 93	34,159 51	199,849 44
1885.....	116,187 55	2,357 89	118,545 44
1886.....	157,783 10	2,306 46	160,089 56
Totals.....	923,265 90	314,404 65	1,237,670 55

THE ENGINEER BRANCH.

Owing to the transfer of the care and maintenance of all the military buildings and fortifications from the Department of Public Works to that of Militia and Defence, to which they properly appertain, in July, 1884, it was found necessary to organize an engineer branch.

This branch has charge of all works and repairs carried out on properties of the department, and through it is made the expenditure of the annual vote for maintenance and repairs of such works. Its staff, consisting of an architect and one assistant, is charged under the direction of the Deputy Minister with the following duties:—

(a.) The preparation of plans and specifications for new buildings and works, the erection of which in the first instance is still carried on under the Public Works Department, though the responsibility for the due efficiency of these buildings when completed falls upon this branch, together with their subsequent maintenance in good repair.

(b.) Preparation of plans and specifications for additions, alterations and repairs to all existing works and buildings, the branch being likewise responsible for the carrying out of the same.

(c.) Preparation of the annual estimates for alterations and repairs to military properties.

(d.) The supervision of the several clerks of works employed as occasion requires, to carry out works under construction at a distance.

(e.) The checking and certifying of all accounts for construction and repairs.

(f.) The necessary correspondence in connection with the duties of the branch.

(g.) An annual report to the Deputy Minister for the departmental report to Parliament.

THE CARTRIDGE FACTORY.

In 1882 an important step was taken by the department in the establishment of a government factory at Quebec for the home manufacture of small arm ammunition, previously procured entirely by purchase in England. The buildings utilized for this purpose were the Artillery Park barracks, their interior arrangements being changed as requisite.

The machinery was mainly purchased in England; but many additional articles were required, which were made in Canada. All the minor tools were obtained from the trade in Canada, special ones being made at the factory. Many and considerable defects, also, in the machinery as received were remedied, some important modifications made in the design of the machines, and two or three new ones added of purely Canadian invention.

The plant at present comprises about seventy machines and apparatus. The steam engines, boilers, shafting, &c., have all been calculated with a view to the producing machinery being further increased whenever required.

All difficulties have been overcome, and the whole machinery rendered complete and effective, under the able and zealous management of the Superintendent (a Canadian, and formerly an officer of "A" Battery of the permanent artillery), who is under the direct orders of the Deputy Minister. There is an assistant superintendent, and a permanent staff of 28 employes, other operatives being employed on piece-work as required.

The present establishment can, without difficulty, turn out 2,400,000 rounds of small arm ammunition per annum; and this amount could be largely increased by employing additional men as required. Cartridges for any description of arm can be produced here, by making slight additions to the existing plant.

The present machinery could likewise be used for the manufacture of common shrapnel and battering shells for the largest guns in the Dominion (of 7-inch calibre and over). Indeed, this manufacture—a very important step—has been actually carried on during the past year (1886) with a view of testing the adaptability of the present plant for producing artillery projectiles. Excellent shells have been produced, for both field and garrison artillery, superior in some particulars to those imported, up to the present, from England, for the artillery of the Dominion.

THE MILITARY BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT

consists of the Major-General, who, in addition to the command of the militia, is charged with its drill and training, and all matters of discipline, and the Adjutant-General, who assists the general officer commanding, and acts on his behalf whenever the latter is absent from headquarters, his duties being generally similar to those of the Adjutant-General in the Imperial service.

The general officer commanding has also the services of an aide-de-camp; and the adjutant-general's office has five departmental clerks for the correspondence thereof. The correspondence of this office, which is the channel of communication with the whole of the militia force, including the Royal Military College and permanent school corps, is both important and voluminous, a complete system of register and index of all documents being kept. The following may be mentioned as showing in some detail the clerical work devolving on the office: consolidation and promulgation of regulations and orders for the militia, three complete editions of which have been issued since the Militia and Defence Act of 1868; the promulgation (in two languages) of all changes made therein, and additional regulations made, from time to time, in the *Canada Gazette*. Regulations have also been printed for the Royal Military College and all the new school corps as organized. The printing of all blank forms for the force and the various permanent establishments is here supervised, including examination papers for entry of candidates, and those during the educational course up to graduation. Registers of the active and reserve militia are here kept, with a very careful record of all changes therein, which also involve considerable correspondence previously to their publication in general orders in the *Gazette*, together with the issue and registration of all militia commissions. The annual militia list is here compiled, and periodical corrections made of the same as printed in the Imperial army list. It may be incidentally mentioned that this office forms a connecting link between the old provincial militia organizations and that of the Dominion, at times entailing much reference and research.

The North-West rebellion specially augmented the work and correspondence of the adjutant-general's office, the work necessarily continuing long after the suppression of the outbreak and down to the present

time; all the certificates of service for the issue of land warrants by the Department of the Interior to those who served having, among other things, to be searched out and prepared here.

The headquarters staff further comprises the inspector of artillery and warlike stores for the Dominion, who likewise commands the regiment of Canadian (permanent) artillery; the commandants of "A" and "B" batteries thereof are assistant inspectors. The professor of fortification of the Royal Military College is the inspector of engineers; there are two staff officers of engineers, but not under any permanent pay.

THE DISTRICT STAFF

of permanently paid officers consists of a deputy adjutant-general, commanding the militia within his district, assisted in nearly all cases by a brigade-major. The officers performing the combined duties of superintendent of stores and district paymaster have been mentioned and their duties described, under the civil branch of the department. Ontario is divided into four military districts; Quebec into three; and each of the other provinces forms one district, number ten comprising, together with Manitoba, the North-West Territories and Keewatin. One deputy adjutant-general at present commands numbers nine and twelve, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The commandants of the schools of infantry at Fredericton, N.B., and Toronto have recently been appointed deputy adjutants-general of their respective military districts (numbers eight and two).

The officers of the active militia are appointed provisionally, unless they possess the requisite certificates of military qualification, or have served as officers or non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's regular army; but, when thus provisionally appointed, they are not promoted until they acquire substantive rank, after passing the prescribed examinations and obtaining certificates.

(To be continued.)

Attack Formations.

A CAREFUL article from the pen of Capt. Gall, late 5th Fusiliers, has just appeared, suggesting an amended system of attack for infantry. Capt. Gall starts with the proposition that of two opposed forces one will have taken up a defensive position and strengthened it by all the means known to modern military science, and that if the position is well chosen the flanks will rest on impassable points, or if not impassable, necessitating such wide turning movements as would be more hazardous than direct frontal attacks. Consequently Capt. Gall is of opinion—and every one must agree with him who has studied the question—that frontal attacks will remain as necessary as heretofore. How this frontal attack is to be executed is the question which has perplexed all military nations. The development of rifle fire has rendered even the company columns of the Franco-German war impossible. In former articles on attack formation we have alluded to the experiences of the last Russo-Turkish campaign in Bulgaria, and to the successive waves of skirmishers with which the Gen. Skobeleff overcame the desperate resistance and withering fire of the Turks in the lines of Plevna. With the examples to be found in these latest campaigns Capt. Gall has drawn up a plan of attack based on the wave principle, which he thinks will be found suited to the British infantry. A battalion of eight companies would be formed for the attack, in two lines of half battalions, with six paces interval between the companies. On coming under fire the companies of the rear half battalion would loosen their files, and the companies of the leading half battalion would form sections, each of the sections forming rank entire, with three paces to a man. The sections taken at 24 men, would occupy a front of 72 paces. The normal distance between the lines would be 30, 15 and 15 paces, with an interval between the rear section and the second half battalion at starting of 150 paces. Here we have four waves of skirmishers. As the advance proceeded and losses occurred, the second line would feed the first, and the third line would fill up the second, and so on. Arrived at a distance of 600 yards from the enemy, the leading section is to lie down, fire a volley and load; whilst taking advantage of the effect supposed to be caused by this volley, the second section would run and lie down beside the first section, and fire another volley; the first section would fire a third volley, and as soon as it was fired, the second section, which would have loaded, would rise up and dash forward forty or fifty paces and then lie down. These successive advances and volleys would be repeated until a distance of 250 yards from the enemy was reached. By this time, through losses, it is thought, the first two lines of skirmishers would have merged into one, and the rear half battalion would have closed up to eighty or ninety paces. On a given signal the two first lines now united would dash forward together for twenty-five paces or so, followed by what is left of the third and fourth. The whole would, then dash on the position together when within rushing distance. The plan proposed by Capt. Gall will adapt itself very well to the system given in our drill book of the attack

formation by sections, and Capt. Gall in making his recommendations has the merit of being very clear, and the plans which accompany his article are most intelligible. Of course, objectors will say that Capt. Gall, like other officers who are in favor of an attack formation, has evolved from his inner consciousness what a battle between soldiers of European armies, armed with modern weapons, would be like, and has then constructed a plan of attack to suit his theory. And they would say that the notion of a battalion in two lines, the front line broken into waves, and rushing on the positions, is all very well, but that probably long before they got to the enemy's position there would be no waves, no half battalion, nothing but a few dotted groups unable to advance or retire. And this would be all very true. But if you are to have any basis of attack, you must proceed on the company and battalion one. For although probably no single battalion would ever carry through all the phases of a fight, other battalions from behind would take it up on the same plan. It does not detract from the value of any plan of attack based on the idea of its being executed from start to finish by a single battalion, to say that probably battalion on battalion and brigade on brigade would have to be thrown into the fighting line before a modern battle can be won. It should be observed with reference to the system we are noticing that it is equally applicable to the formation from "four deep" recommended by Colonel Macdonald, and which formation presents the minimum of dislocation. The wave plan has been tried, and has succeeded, as we know, at Plevna, but there are two points about it that are open to criticism. Will it not be almost impossible the rear waves merging into the front one directly they get into anything like a hot fire. And will there not be a strong tendency in the rear lines to open fire, to the detriment of their comrades in front? Capt. Gall did not invent the system of firing volleys in close action. But how far will it be possible in the noise and fury of a close action and exposed to a *feu d'enfer* for company leaders to fire volleys within 100 yards of the enemy? However, for instructional purposes such things must be taught, but how far they can be carried out in action remains to be seen. The new French plan of attack adopts a sectional form of attack, but only the first line is extended. The attacking battalions will not open for attack until within 1,600 yards of the enemy, they will then melt successively into subdivisions and sections and groups as the attack progresses, opening fire at 500 m., resuming their original density as near as possible at the final moment. That is, there will be a point near the enemy where the groups cannot advance, the groups will be strengthened until they become sections and can make another little bit of advance, then they will be checked and unable to advance until they have become subdivisions, and so on. Some British officers hold that no fixed rules are possible, but that every general must adopt the formation for attack most suited to the circumstances before him; but it seems to us that it is necessary to have some normal form of attack for a base, however much it may have to be modified in action by circumstances. We do not think that it is sufficient to teach the British soldier the rudiments of extending, closing, and preparing for cavalry, and to leave to the general and commanding officers the mode of application. Such a method would be something like Artemus Ward's plan of "String out, boys." Captain Gall makes a very good suggestion for drill purposes. The difficulty in practising any attack formation is to make any allowance for probable losses, and the prejudices of officers and men are aroused by the confusion which inevitably results from swarms of men being thrown into first line, when the first line in action would be only too thin. Captain Gall suggests that a certain number of officers and men should be given tickets marked with distances—1,000 yards, 500 yards, and so on, representing distances from the enemy—and that the holders on reaching these distances should lie down and represent the losses of actual combat. If this were done it would be much easier to estimate the value of any plan of attack. We commend Captain Gall's article to the consideration of the military authorities.—*Broad Arrow.*

The Repulse at Ticonderoga, in 1758.

By Captain E. O'Callaghan in *Collum's Magazine.*

THE futile demonstrations made against Louisburg in 1757 were viewed with marked disapproval at home. Lord Loudoun was recalled, and, on his departure for England, the command of all the troops in America devolved, unfortunately, on Major-General James Abercromby. The change of commanders was not advantageous; for while the results of Lord Loudoun's vacillation were mostly negative, General Abercromby's alternate fits of rashness and timidity caused a lamentable defeat. The year 1758 was inaugurated by vigorous measures, and three expeditions were planned to act against the French: one against Louisburg; another against Crown Point and Ticonderoga; and a third against Fort Du Quesne, the object of Braddock's disastrous march in 1755. Louisburg was captured in July, after an arduous siege; and,

later, Du Quesne was occupied after some sharp fighting. While British troops, ably commanded, were achieving the conquest of Cape Breton, by the capture of its stronghold, Louisburg, very different scenes were being enacted in another part of America, where regiments as brave and as efficient as those which were led to victory by Amherst and Wolfe, were suffering the reverses entailed by the incompetence of their chief.

The largest force yet assembled in America by any European power, left Albany on the 30th of June, under General Abercromby's immediate command. It comprised a detachment of the Royal Artillery, seven strong battalions of regular infantry (27th, 42nd Highlanders, 44th, 46th, 55th, and the 1st and 4th battalions of the 60th Royal Americans), and about 9,000 provincial troops. All these, more than 15,000 in number, embarked on Lake George on the 5th July, in 1,035 boats. They arrived the next morning at the Narrows, and disembarked. Montcalm, who commanded the French at Ticonderoga, had such an efficient system of reconnaissance that Abercromby's movements were communicated to him at once by signal. A detachment of 300 French watched the landing which they were powerless to oppose, and then retired, with other outposts, towards the main body. The country was nearly covered with dense and tangled woods, through which it was difficult to move in any definite direction. One of the British advancing columns, under Brigadier-General Lord Howe, unexpectedly encountered 500 French who had lost their way. A sharp conflict at close quarters ensued, in which the French were beaten with considerable loss, but Lord Howe was unfortunately killed at the beginning of the action. That gallant and accomplished soldier had given much time and attention to training his own regiment (the 55th) in the best modes of engaging an enemy in wooded and broken country, and, with that object, had made several alterations in their uniform and equipment. The effect of his loss was soon apparent in the want of resolution on the part of General Abercromby, who at once stopped the advance, halted for the night, and marched the troops back to the landing place the next morning. He then placed at the disposal of Colonel Bradstreet, a provincial officer of extraordinary merit, the 44th, six companies of the 60th, some of the "Rangers," a provincial corps, and some of those boatmen with whom he fought his way back from Oswego in 1756. With these Bradstreet took possession of an advantageous position at some saw mills two miles from Ticonderoga.

The fort and some adjacent works were situated at the extremity of a neck of land between Lakes George and Champlain. The French had thrown up a continuous line of works about a mile in front of the fort. This line was traced so as to give a considerable flanking defence, both in the centre, which was the most salient part, and towards the left. These portions of the line were covered by abattis. On the right, the ground was low and swampy in front; and the works there were simpler in their tracing, and abattis were deemed needless. Though both extremities reached the water, there was nothing to prevent the landing of soldiers in the rear of the line; and on the left the ground was particularly favorable to that operation, for a ravine gave ample cover from the fire of the fort and the other works near it.

After a hasty reconnaissance at daybreak on the 8th, by which little was discovered, General Abercromby determined to attack the position without waiting for his guns. It seems scarcely credible, yet it is undoubtedly true, that no attempt was made to turn, or even to see, either extremity of this obstacle. The troops were ordered to attack in front and at its strongest part, without scaling ladders or any other appliances, an earthen work about eight feet high and covered by a deep and dense line of abattis. The weakness of the position was recognized by the French, for the defenders were instructed to abandon it as soon as an attempt was made to turn either flank. To their astonishment, doubtless, no such attempt was made. Into the precise details of the attack it is needless now to enter. Again and again, through four long hours of a sultry afternoon, with wasted bravery, the soldiers forced their way through the tangled trees, and rushed at the deadly parapet, but only to be again and again driven back with fearful loss. They even dug holes in the earthwork with their bayonets, and climbing by these, tried to get over. An officer and a few men of the 42nd once succeeded in passing the crest, but only to be instantly shot or bayoneted. The 55th had ten officers killed, including all their field officers; and the 42nd left most of their men and nearly all their officers on the ground. Yet the heroic devotion of the officers and the marvellous gallantry of their men were unavailing; and they had at last to retire discomfited from a rude barrier which a flank attack would have rendered untenable, or an hour's cannonade have almost levelled at any point. General Abercromby remained at the saw-mills, two miles off, and when the shattered remains of his battalions reached him, he ordered an immediate retreat to the landing-place. Under such circumstances, a panic naturally ensued; and a wild rush to the boats, which might have caused the loss of hundreds, or even thousands, by drowning, was checked by the calm intrepidity of Colonel Bradstreet.

The British loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, in this rash attack and disastrous repulse, was 1,950, of whom 1,614 belonged to the regular troops. The French, it is said, had 390 killed or seriously injured. They were content with their victory, and here, as at Du Quesne in 1755, there was no pursuit.

The very next day, the 9th, Abercromby, though he had still more than 13,000 effective men with him, retired to Fort William Henry, where he repaired the ruined defences, but sent most of his artillery away to New York. Though, fortunately, this fatuous commander did not personally take part in any further operations, he allowed Colonel Bradstreet to take a small force for the capture of Fort Frontenac (the present Kingston) on the northern shore of Lake Ontario. That able officer started on the 13th of August with a detachment of artillery, two companies of regular infantry, and 2,800 militia and boatmen. Traveling chiefly by water (the smaller lakes and the river Onondaga), he crossed Lake Ontario, and landed near Frontenac on the 25th. Bradstreet's siege operations were prompt and energetic, and the fort poorly fortified and feebly defended, surrendered on the 27th. The garrison (120 regulars and 40 Indians), 60 guns, 16 mortars, 9 vessels carrying from 9 to 18 guns each, and a lot of stores, were taken without the loss of a man. Bound by positive orders from Abercromby, Bradstreet burned and destroyed all the stores and guns he had taken, but could not bring away, and returned unopposed by the same route by which he came.

When the sad news of the repulse at Ticonderoga reached England, the General, whose continuance in command would probably have led to more disasters, was at once re-called, and Major-General Amherst, who had ably and successfully directed the operations against Louisburg, was appointed to the chief command.

On General Amherst's advance from Albany in 1759 with 1,100 men, the French retired before his superior force; and on the 23rd of July, the British occupied, unopposed, those entrenchments from which they had been repulsed with such heavy loss. During the preparations for besieging the fort of Ticonderoga in due form, the garrison withdrew, leaving 400 men to make a show of defending it, and to complete the arrangements for its demolition. On the night of the 25th it was discovered from deserters that the French had all gone. Having made large mines and loaded all their guns, they laid trains to the guns, the mines, and the magazines; so that a succession of explosions kept the British away till the next day, when they took possession of the blackened ruins.

Imperial Officers Employed on Colonial Service.

1. If the officer be on the active list of the army he will draw no pay from Imperial funds during his employment by the colonial government, but if the Secretary of State see fit, his service under that government may count towards promotion and retirement, as though it were service in the Imperial army, and the retired pay earned by his colonial service, so long as he remains on the active list, will be chargeable upon Imperial funds.

2. If the officer retire from the army whilst serving under the colonial government, he may at once draw so much of his retired pay as was earned by army service prior to his entering the colonial service; and on retiring from the colonial service he may also draw the retired pay earned by so much of his colonial service as preceded his retirement from the army. Article 991 of the pay warrant must be amended accordingly.

3. If the officer be on the retired list when he accepts colonial employment his retired pay need not be suspended in whole or part by reason of such employment, unless the Secretary of State deems fit, even though the retired pay may have been caused by mixed army and civil service.

4. No service under a colonial government subsequent to retirement from the army shall increase the charge for an officer's retired pay upon Imperial funds.

5. These rules may be applied to officers now in colonial employment.

To this is added the assurance that the War Office will not press further for the restriction of the colonial employment of an officer on the active list to five years.

Mounted Police News.

Regina.—The force at headquarters had another mounted ride on the 27th, which the *Leader* refers to as follows:—"Perhaps the most striking features of the display were, first, when the arrival of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and the Commissioner was announced by a bugle in the band room sounding "attention," the Lancers were found in front; wheeling outwards they filed to the rear, disclosing a novelty in the shape of about half a dozen chargers lying on the floor of the drill shed with their riders—all swordsmen—in suitable postures beside them. Second, being formed in line at opposite ends of the shed, the two rides charged at each other as in

actual warfare. There was something very realistic and exciting about this movement. After the ride, Sergeant Richards gave some fancy bits of horsemanship and Con. Fontaine stood upon his head on the back of his horse with his feet in the air.

On the 20th ult. a dramatic performance was given in the concert hall of the barracks. It began with the domestic drama "The Chimney Corner." The part of Solomon Probity was splendidly taken by Corpl. Dunne, whose ability as an actor is equalled by his skill as a scenic artist. Those who saw the interior of the Chandler's parlor, the whole of which was the work of Corpl. Dunne, can form some idea of his ability. In the important role of Peter Probity Capt. Deane did well, repeatedly ringing down the house. Mr. Pearce's impersonation of Charles Chetty, Con. Sparrow's Sister and Con. Taylor's John Probity were all favorably received. Miss Fisher made a charming Grace Emery, and Miss Jukes as Patty Probity in both her make-up and acting showed artistic talent. The performance concluded with the farce "Ici on Parle Francais," Capt. Matthews making his first appearance before a Regina audience as Spriggins. At intervals during the evening the M. P. band gave some selections in their usual vigorous style. The "Turkish Patrol," started *pp* in the distance, gradually *crecendo* to *fff* and then *diminuendo* until lost again in the distance, was creditably executed.

Correspondence.

PAID ADJUTANTS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

Dear Sir,—After reading the remarks that have appeared in the GAZETTE with reference to paid adjutants for the city corps, I thought I would, with your permission, add my ideas on the subject to what has been already said.

The great objection I see to the plan suggested in your first article and in the article in the Winnipeg *Manitoban*, from which you quoted, is that the appointee (if I may be allowed to use the word) would be a total stranger to the city and to the corps, which would, I think, be a great drawback to his usefulness.

In this Dominion of ours, stretching as it does from the Pacific to the Atlantic, the character and habits of the people in the various provinces are totally dissimilar in many particulars.

This dissimilarity is very marked amongst the young men who compose our militia force, for even in one city where there are two or more battalions what will suit the class of men composing one battalion will not at all suit the class in the other.

I do not mean to infer that there should be no discipline, or that the men should be coaxed to obey command, but simply that it is far better and easier in every way to lead than to drive, and where one man could lead another would have to drive.

Assuming, then, that a stranger is not as well qualified for the position of adjutant in the corps of the Canadian militia as a resident how shall a proper person be appointed?

I would suggest that the appointment be made on the recommendation of the officer commanding the corps, as it is done at the present time.

In addition, however, to the first-class certificate which an adjutant now has to hold it should be necessary for him to obtain a special certificate that he is qualified for the position of adjutant.

This certificate could be obtained (after the applicant has been provisionally appointed if necessary) after a three or six months' course in one of the military schools, during which time the applicant should be specially instructed in his particular duties (including a course in riding) and this certificate should be granted not merely because the applicant has passed a particular examination, but that in addition he is in every way qualified to hold such a responsible position as is the adjutancy in a battalion.

I for one should like much to see some steps taken towards carrying out this idea, as I think that no more important step could be taken towards the proper efficiency of our militia force.

W. A. W.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

Dear Sir,—"Subordination," in your issue of the 3rd inst., waxes wrathful regarding the comments of your several correspondents respecting the merits of the corps at the base and front respectively, in the late campaign, and I would not encroach further on your space had he not insinuated that my statements and motives were incorrect and unworthy.

I think if "Subordination" will read my letter again he will agree that I did not make any insinuations prejudicial to corps guarding the lines of communication, or criticise the disposal of them, but what I did intend to convey was that if the "order of merit" was to be given to a few officers, it ought to be to those who *did* specially distinguish themselves, and not to those who might have distinguished themselves had opportunities offered. I happened to be employed on the same class of service ("slugging oats" as our lads termed it) as "Subordination," and it was quite as distasteful and disappointing as he states, and I did belong to the expedition and was in the same brigade as "Subordination," who, I trust, will read between the lines no insinuation but only a wish that none but the lucky and worthy officers who specially distinguished themselves should receive any special recognition.

FIELD OFFICER.

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?

Chatham, N.B.—A gymnasium established by No. 2 Co., 73rd Batt., in the old Methodist Church building, was opened last month, and is an attractive resort. It is fitted with parallel bars, horizontal bars, ladders, chest weights, rings, a rowing machine, Indian clubs, etc. The privileges of the gymnasium are not confined to the company, but any suitable person may have access on payment of a membership fee of one dollar. The reading room in connection with the gymnasium is open free for the use of all members of the active militia.

Ottawa.—The fifth annual dinner of the 43rd Rifles' Snowshoe Club took place on Monday evening in the Temperance Coffee House. About seventy-five members of the club and invited guests were present. Amongst the guests were Mayor McLeod Stewart; Messrs. Larose, president of the Frontenac snowshoe club; Mericault, president of Le Canadien, and Lachapelle and Reinhardt of Le National of Hull; Mr. B. T. A. Bell; Staff-Sergt. Wheatley; Surgeon Powell and Asst.-Surgeon Scott of the 43rd Batt.; Capt. Wright, Lieut. Neshitt, Lieut. Wright and Color-Sergeant Perrotton

of the Hull company of the 43rd; Capt. Gourdeau, of the P.L.D.G., and Capt. Bliss, of the O.F.B. Besides those mentioned above the following officers of the 43rd, being members of the club, were present: Lieut.-Col. White, Major Walsh, Major Anderson, Capt. Parker, Capt. Evans and Lieut. Rogers. The chair was ably filled by Capt. Evans, who is president of the snowshoe club, and Sergt. Bray and Corpl. Huband, vice-presidents, occupied the vice chairs. A very enjoyable time was spent, the dinner being on all hands pronounced the most successful of the anniversary celebrations of the club. During the evening Mayor Stewart presented the prizes won at the recent annual races.

This evening the non-commissioned officers of the 43rd Battalion hold a meeting in the drill hall for the purpose of organizing a class of instruction.

Montreal.—At the banquet given at the Windsor on Thursday night to the retiring Mayor, Mr. Beaugrand, many valuable testimonials were given to him and Mrs. Beaugrand, amongst others a handsome French ormolu clock, inlaid with California marble, bronze and gold, the joint gift of the Montreal Garrison Artillery and of the 65th battalion. In speaking on behalf of these corps Col. Ouimet, commanding the 65th, said he was happy to join in the felicitations to Mayor Beaugrand. He thanked him especially for the services the Mayor had rendered to the families of the soldiers of the 65th. Mr. Beaugrand, in bidding the regiment good-bye, promised that the citizens of Montreal would not forget those left behind, and Mayor Beaugrand afterwards became the able exponent of the patriotism and charity of the citizens. He would not forget that Sir Donald Smith had subscribed \$5,000 to the fund. In the name of the officers and soldiers of his regiment he thanked Mayor Beaugrand for his services.

Col. Oswald, commanding the Montreal Brigade Garrison Artillery, was glad to join with his comrades of the 65th in tendering to Mayor Beaugrand their small token of gratitude and esteem. While the citizens of Montreal subscribed liberally towards the assistance of the wives and families of the men who were away doing service for their country in the North-west rebellion, the proper distribution of the funds to so many people was a work of no small responsibility and difficulty. It was undertaken by a committee as a labor of love and, with Mayor Beaugrand at its head, did its work thoroughly and well. It was a pleasure to have an opportunity of publicly acknowledging this, and in tendering Mr. Beaugrand, the chairman of that committee, their grateful and hearty thanks. After Colonel Ouimet's remarks it was unnecessary for him to say anything further, so he would not detain them, but would add that he hoped for many long years to come our worthy Mayor and Madame Beaugrand would hear the passing hours ring out from the small gift they asked him to accept, and so long as they did so, so long would they have a warm place in the hearts of the two regiments—one French and the other English—which united together in one common bond of gratitude and esteem for the man who not only looked after the wants of those who were dependent upon the relief committee during an absence at the call of duty, but who has also in every way filled the office of chief magistrate of this great city during the last two somewhat troublous years so worthily and so well.

Charlottetown.—The following is a list of the cash prizes and badges won by the P. E. Island brigade of garrison artillery, as a result of their annual shooting at Halifax, for the past year, with big guns: No. 1 batt.—Gunner Aitkin, silver cross guns and \$4; Gunner Boswell, embroidered do. and \$2. No. 2 batt.—Corpl. Moore, silver do. and \$2. No. 3 batt.—Gunner Miller, silver do. and \$5. No. 5 batt.—Aggregate prize, \$15; Gunner Stewart, silver cross guns and \$8; Gunner Parkman, embroidered do. and \$6; Corpl. Stewart, embroidered do. and \$4. Making a total of seven badges and \$46 in cash prizes. When it is explained that the annual shooting of the brigade has heretofore been performed with smooth bore guns, and that few or none of the gunners had seen a rifled gun, they deserve a great deal of credit for what they have done, especially No. 5 battery, which carries off the aggregate prize.

Hamilton.—The field battery expect to take part in the jubilee review to be held either in Ottawa or Toronto in June. Recruiting is going on actively, and a class has been specially formed for recruits. The officers and Instructor Kerley will also give lectures every Thursday on ammunition, field manoeuvres, guard duties, sword exercise, etc. There are two vacant commissions in the battery, those of surgeon and veterinary surgeon and vacancies for about twenty recruits. New tunics and forage caps are expected next week from Ottawa to replace those destroyed by fire last May.

Kingston.—A number of officers belonging to corps located in different parts of the Dominion have attached themselves to "A" Battery for the purpose of taking long and short courses at the R.M.C. and royal school of artillery. The long course officers for R.M.C. are:—Capt. G. S. Maunsell, 8th regiment cavalry; Capt. E. Palmer, Prince Edward Island brigade garrison artillery; Capt. J. E. Power, 8th Royal Rifles; Capt. A. H. MacLauchlan, 67th battalion; Lieut. O. C. C. Pelletier, "B" Battery; Lieut. W. P. Burroughs, 1st battery Quebec garrison artillery; Lieut. J. E. Bergeron, 2nd battery Levis garrison artillery; Lieut. G. Thairs, 19th battalion; Lieut. F. W. Hill, 44th battalion; Lieut. A. D. O. D'Orsonnens, 87th battalion; Lieut. H. O. Morphy, Queen's Own Rifles.

SHORT COURSE, R.S.A.

Capt. W. M. Drennan, Kingston field battery; Lieut. Merrywether, No. 2 battery 1st Provisional Brigade.

The Target.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANITOBA PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Winnipeg.—Following are the minutes of the 15th annual meeting of the Manitoba rifle association, held at Capt. Scoones' office on the 8th March, at 20 o'clock. Present—Col. Boswell, 2nd vice-president, in the chair; Captain Balfour, Major Ruttan, Captains Swinford, Graburn, Kennedy, Bruce, Major Buchan, Lieut.-Col. Caswell, E. Clementi-Smith, K. Graburn, Dr. Clarke, Mr. Adamson, D. Huston, W. Huston, A. McIntyre, Lamb, Color-Sergeant Mitchell, Baxter, Sergeant Cullin, Sergt. Macklin, Capt. Cates, Lieut. Shelton, Brundrit, Major Street, Secretary Poyntz, Sergt. Smith. Officers elected—Patron, Sir Donald A. Smith; vice-patrons, Hon. John Norquay, Mayor Jones, C. J. Brydges; president, Capt. S. L. Bedson; first vice-president, Lieut.-Col. Boswell, 90th battalion; second vice-president, Major Buchan, M.I.S. corps; council, Alex. McIntyre, Capt. Balfour, Major Ruttan, Capt. Bruce, Capt. Swinford, Dr. Clarke, Capt. Graburn, Color-Sergeant Mitchell, Lieut. Graburn, Capt. Clark, Sergt. Macklin, Sergt. Cullin. Lieut.-Col. D. A. McDonald and Mr. W. B. Scarth, M.P., were chosen as the association's representatives on the Dominion Rifle association at Ottawa.

A motion was passed expressing regret at the unavoidable absence of the late president, Mr. Wrigley, and his inability to accept re-election for the ensuing year.

A committee was appointed to draft a letter of condolence to Mrs. MacKeand, on her recent sad bereavement.

The report of the council showed that during 1886 the association made substantial progress, and is now in a flourishing condition. The donations and grants to the association during the year aggregated the handsome amount of \$1,548.00, and the treasurer's statement showed that there was a cash balance on hand of \$188.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Montreal.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Prince of Wales Rifle association was held in the Sergeants' mess on Saturday evening. Lieut.-Col. Bond occupied the chair, and among those present were Major Butler, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Henshaw, Capt. Godfrey, Capt. Scott, and about fifty others.

The secretary-treasurer, Quartermaster Sergeant Elliott, read his annual report, which showed that the association had 235 members. Besides the Government allowance of ammunition (over 5,000 rounds) there were about 4,000 rounds purchased by the association. Marking was again provided by the association, which enabled the members to go to the ranges twice a week. Reference was made to the association not having had a team at any of the rifle matches last season, which was owing to so many of the old shots being out of town. Four monthly matches were held during the year. In order to put the members on a better footing twenty-five Martini-Henry and long Snider rifles had been borrowed from the Government. Reference was also made to the death of Private A. McAfee, one of the oldest and best shots of the regiment. The financial statement showed a satisfactory balance on hand.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Lieut.-Col. Bond; vice-president, Major Butler; secretary-treasurer, Quartermaster Sergt. Elliott; assistant secretary-treasurer, Color-Sergt. McCrae; committee, Captains Hanson, Henshaw and Godfrey, Color-Sergt. Ferguson, Sergt.-Major Porteous, Private G. Cooke, Private Madden and Private Keough; delegate to the Provincial association, Capt. Campbell. Major Butler and Capt. Henshaw were appointed to represent the association at the proposed meeting with reference to the jubilee cup.

It was decided to purchase a supply of Martini-Henry ammunition, to be sold to the members at a reduced rate.

A committee was appointed to revise the by-laws of the association.—*Gazette.*

Militia General Orders, No. 4, of 11th March, 1887.

No. 1.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE ACTIVE MILITIA, 1883.
Organization—Active Militia.

The following has been added as sub-section (1) to paragraph 43 of regulations and orders, 1883:—

“(1) When a corps is disbanded and removed from the list of corps of the active militia, it is to be understood that the officers thereof, except those whose names are specially mentioned as being permitted to retire retaining rank, are at the same time also removed from the list of officers of the active militia.”

No. 2.—SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Barracks—Quarters.

The following has been added after the scale of quarters, specified in No. 1 general orders (3) 25th January, 1884:—

“In case of staff and departmental officers the scale to be assigned will be governed by the relative rank as fixed by regulation for the appointment they hold.”

No. 3.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

The P. L. D. Guards.—To be lieut. prov., Robert Brown, vice Harold Waldruf Keefer, deceased.

1st Prov. Brig. F. A.—No. 1 F. B.—To be lieut. prov., Corpl. William Alexander Knowles, vice Davidson, promoted.

2nd Batt.—To be major, Capt. Joseph Martin Delamere, V.B., vice Allan, promoted.

To be captains: Lieut. Charles Corbishley Bennett, V.B., vice Kersteman promoted; Lieut. Percival Lawrence Mason, M.S., vice Macdonald, appointed adjutant. Lieut. George Acheson retires retaining rank.

14th Batt.—Capt. John Rowland Shannon resigns.

15th Batt.—To be major: Capt. Thomas Cameron Lazier, G.S.I., from the adjutancy, vice James Waters Dunnet, who retires retaining rank.

Capt. James Ernest Walmsley retires retaining rank.

Capt. William Charles Mikel and Lieut. Cyril Wrangham Bird resigns.

20th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—The headquarters of this company are changed from “Nelson” to “Burlington.”

22nd Batt.—No. 6 Co.—The name of 2nd Lieut. John Fisher is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

35th Batt.—No. 3 Co.—Capt. Hugh McD. Clarke resigns and reverts to the retired list of captains.

36th Batt.—No. 7 Co.—The headquarters of this company are changed from “Mono Mills” to “Shelburne.”

To be captain: Capt. Edward E. Williams, M.S., from No. 8 company, vice James A. Patterson who resigns.

To be lieut. prov., Robert A. Rikey, Henry promoted.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Thomas John Ryan, vice McCandles.

Surgeon John Knight Riddall, M.D., to have the rank of surgeon-major from 11th January, 1887.

38th Batt.—To be lieut.-col. Major John Batlachey, V.B., vice Charles Stephen Jones, who retires retaining rank.

40th Batt.—No. 7 Co.—To be captain: 2nd Lieutenant Charles Blackstock Greer, S.I., vice Duncan, appointed adjutant.

To be lieut. prov., George Edward Rowcliffe Wilson, vice Frederick Russell Bailey, left limits.

44th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—The headquarters of this company are changed from “Drummondville” to “Niagara Falls.”

No. 8 Co.—The headquarters of this company are changed from “Fenwick” to “Sand Hill.”

49th Batt.—No. 6 Co.—*Memo.*—Adverting to No. 3 of general orders (21) 24th November, 1882, in which “John Wilson Arnott” is appointed “to be lieut.” insert the word “prov.” immediately after “lieut.” and substitute “(G.S. 4th Class)” for “G.S.”

Prov. Batt. Rifles, Dist. Algoma.—No. 1 Co.—To be captain: Lieut. Thomas Henry Elliott, M.S., vice Ray promoted.

No. 2 Co., Fort William.—To be captain: John Niblock, M.S., formerly captain No. 6 company, 26th Batt.

To be lieut. prov., John Sidney Smith.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Charles James McLennan.

No. 3 Co., Rat Portage.—To be captain, prov., Angus Carmichael.

To be lieut. prov., Gustavus Adolphus Kobold.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Howard Fenwick Holmes.

1st Batt.—To be lieuts. prov., Hubert Story Hunter, vice Bradshaw, resigned. Robert Henry Wilson, vice Henshaw, resigned. Frederick Austin Bourne, vice Gambier, resigned.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Stanley Kinnear, vice Benjamin Taylor Andrew Bell, left limits.

3rd Batt.—To be lieut.: 2nd Lieut. and Lieut. Duncan Macpherson, R.M.C., vice Abbott, resigned.

To be 2nd lieut. prov., Edward Patrick Guy, vice Macpherson promoted.

65th Batt.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., from 4th February, 1887: Francois Samuel Mackay, vice J. A. Villeneuve, promoted.

N. B. Brig. G. Art.—No. 3 Bat.—To be lieut. from 4th Feb., 1887: 2nd Lieut. George Kerr McLeod, R.S.A., from No. 2 Bat., vice Hedley Vickers Cooper, who resigns.

67th Batt.—No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. Sergt. Willard Judson Carr, S.I., (1st B.) vice Kirkpatrick promoted.

2nd Lieut. and Adjutant Arthur John Raymond, S.I., to have the rank of lieut., from 1st May, 1886.

1st H. Brig. G. Art.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Percy James Arlington Lear, vice Charles Alexander Robson.

63rd Batt.—To be 2nd lieut., Richard Blackmore, junior, S.I., (1st B.), vice Gunning, promoted.

Memo.—Adverting to the appointment of 2nd Lieut. Woolrich in No. 5 of general orders (3) 4th February, 1887, read “vice Fiske” instead of “vice James.”

90th Batt.—To be lieut.-col. from 14th February, 1887: Major Charles Musgrove Boswell, M.S., vice Alfred Mackeand, deceased.

To be major, from 14th February, 1887: Capt. Henry Norlande Ruttan, V.B., Boswell, promoted.

To be captains, from 22nd October, 1886: Christopher Graburn, V.B., from retired list of lieuts., vice Dudley Smith, who resigns.

Michael Thomas Feron, prov., vice Pilsworth.

To be 2nd lieuts. prov., from 22nd October, 1886: Alexander McIntyre, vice Frank P. Gnaffe, who resigns. David Huston.

Emerson Infantry Company.

This company having become disorganized, it is hereby removed from the list of corps of the active militia.

Confirmation of Rank.

Lieut. John G. Sheriff, S.I., No. 8 Co., 82nd Batt. from 30th November, 1886.

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DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

Upon payment of an office fee of ten dollars, surveyed agricultural land, of the class open to homestead entry, may be homesteaded in any one of the three following methods:—

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the 1st day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader shall begin actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry; and shall within the first year from date of entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section, and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional; making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceding his application for homestead patent.

3. The homesteader shall begin the cultivation of his homestead within six months after the date of entry, or if the entry was obtained after the first day of September in any year, then before the first day of June following; shall within the first year break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; shall within the second year crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall have erected a habitable house on his homestead before the expiration of the second year, and on or before the commencement of the third year shall have begun to reside in the said house, and shall have continued to reside therein and cultivate his homestead for not less than three years next prior to the date of his application for patent.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three or five years, as the case may be, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead, or homestead and pre-emption, as the case may be, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the homestead for at least twelve months subsequent to date of entry, and in case entry was made after the 25th day of May, 1883, has cultivated thirty acres thereof.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

Any homesteader may at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, obtain entry for an adjoining unoccupied quarter-section as a pre-emption, on payment of a fee of ten dollars.

The pre-emption right entitles the homesteader to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent, but a failure to fulfil the homestead conditions forfeits the pre-emption right.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of the Regulations, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Land Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

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A. CAMPBELL,

Postmaster-General.

Post Office Department,
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