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PERHAPS at some distant date, says a recently issued service paper, the military historian of England in the latter half of the nineteenth century may recognize and appreciate the remarkable fact that several important devices in the art of war were first suggested and turned to practical use, not by the regular army but by the volunteers. Justice is indeed not yet done, either by regulars or auxiliaries, to the admirable rifles they possess, but it is rather appalling to think how bad the shooting of the British Army would now be if the volunteers had not discovered twenty-seven years ago that marksmanship was a fascinating pastime as well as an all important warlike exercise. The training of cavalry has been revolutionized by the feats which Colonel Bower taught a handful of volunteers to perform. Colonel Alt and his volunteers, in the face of the greatest discouragement, almost amounting to prohibition, proved that machine guns might be usefully employed by other arms than the artillery, and now we have the rifle brigade, or the 60th, practising with the Nordenfeldt or the Gardner, and Prince William of Prussia actually taking back one of the despised machine guns to Potsdam for the use of his famous Guard Hussars. And now it is the volunteers again, under the skilful guidance indeed of a regular officer, who have to show what can be done, from a military point of view, with the bicycle and the tricycle.

ACCEPTANCES of places on the Wimbledon team have been received from eighteen of the first twenty eligible, and who were required to inform the Secretary of the Association not later than Tuesday last whether or not they intended to go. The only refusals were from Sergt. J. A. Armstrong, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, and Sergt. W. M. Goodwin, of the Thirteenth Battalion, Hamilton, both of whom have already been to Wimbledon, going together in 1884, and Armstrong repeating his visit in 1886. Those who have accepted places are Lieut. E. A. Smith, of the St. John Rifle Co.; Sergt. S. Case and Gunner Campbell, of the Halifax Garrison Artillery; Lieut. H. C. Chamberlin, 43rd Batt.; Staff-Sergt. W. Ashall and Pte. W. S. Duncan, of the Queen's Own Rifles; Lieut. C. K. Fiske, 63rd Batt.; Lieut. J. Dover, 78th; Pte. D. Mitchell, 13th, and Lieut. W. Mitchell, 32nd; Lieut. H. H. Gray and Sergt. W. Short of the G. G. F. G.; Staff-Sergt. A. Wilson, 33rd Batt.; Sergt. W. A. Adams, 62nd; Sergt. J. W. Marks, 6th Fusiliers; Pte. R. McAfee, Prince of Wales' Rifles; Capt. G. A. McMicking, 44th Batt.; and Sergt. H. Miner, 71st. The next two men on the list, who have now the chance of the places declined, are Capt. J. T. Hartt,

of the St. John Rifle Co., and Pte. J. H. Morris, of the 45th Batt. The last named has never yet been on the team. Capt. Hartt went in 1878, in 1883, and last year as adjutant, declining a place as a shooting member in order to accept the adjutancy. Of the eighteen who have accepted, seven only have not already been to Wimbledon, these being Messrs. Case, Fiske, Duncan, Adams, Campbell, McAfee, and McMicking. The team is likely to prove one of the strongest ever sent.

INTERESTING comparative experiments have recently been made with the Mossin magazine rifle, in competition with the Russian service rifle, the Berdan. According to reports, Russian officers are greatly prejudiced against magazine rifles generally, and the experiments just carried out appear to lend some semblance of justification to the objections raised. Fourteen shots a minute were fired from the magazine rifle, as against 13 from the service arm. But a new cartridge pouch, the invention of Gen. Wasmund, which was used, is said to have greatly facilitated loading. In four trials the magazine rifle only once gave a larger percentage of hits than the service rifle. Leading military circles in Russia appear to entertain the opinion that a magazine arm would have a chance of being introduced only after the invention of a rifle of extremely small calibre, fired with a smokeless powder.

REPLYING to certain editorial comments which lately appeared in the *Hamilton Spectator*, Lt.-Col. Gibson, M. P. P., the officer commanding that battalion, has published a highly interesting letter in that paper. In this he says: "When you say you would like to see a 'strong battalion all the year round instead of a skeleton organization filling up annually for the purpose of inspection,' you express exactly the views of the officers and men of the battalion who are always to the fore. A strong battalion all the year round necessarily means a well drilled battalion. It means ranks well filled with good men, and in addition a class of recruits undergoing instruction, from among whom can be drawn from time to time those who are duly qualified to take the places of men who leave the city or receive their discharges at the expiration of their term of service. A strong battalion all the year round means a reduction by nearly one-half of the time and attention that officers and some non-commissioned officers and men are obliged to devote to their work in the effort to maintain the companies on a passable footing."

HAVING stated that unfortunately the strength is not maintained in the Thirteenth all the year round, Col. Gibson proceeds to state some reasons, as follows: "It is not for want of qualified officers. In point of knowledge of drill and ability to instruct, the present officers compare more than favourably with any previous company officers, to say nothing of the specially qualified instructors who have been of late available for the battalion generally. The want of proper accommodation for drilling has without doubt operated against the battalion. The quarters temporarily occupied by us, though answering very well as a make-shift for armouries, afford no space for ordinary drill, which we have been obliged to go through as well as we could on the streets and public squares. At the same time a good deal of the foundation or ele-

mentary work in a soldier's education could be acquired even in the present limited room, and certainly the manual and firing exercises could be taught as well there as anywhere else." Of course the hindrances occasioned by lack of suitable quarters will not be felt from this time forward, as a first-class drill hall is just now on the point of completion in Hamilton.

THE next reason given has probably wrought more mischief than all others put together. This is how Col. Gibson states it: "One would naturally suppose that in a city of between forty and fifty thousand people a battalion of 350 non-commissioned officers and men would always be at over-strength. The people in general like to see us turn out strong and look well. They admire our band and point to it with pride as a Hamilton institution. They have often had reason to be more than satisfied with the performances of our riflemen, whether as individuals or as team representatives of their corps, and it must be acknowledged that in the matter of contributing to the prize lists for our annual rifle matches general liberality has been shown. But what we want more than anything else is that sympathy on the part of the people which finds its outcome in the encouragement of young men to connect themselves with the force, instead of the deterring influence which in Hamilton is, I fear, but too general. If employers object (and there are more ways of objecting than by saying so) to their employees taking an odd afternoon now and again for parade or rifle practice, no young man will be foolish enough to risk his situation, and, having once satisfied himself that wearing a red coat is regarded by the employer unfavourably from a business standpoint, his usefulness as a volunteer is impaired. The trouble is, too, many employers like to see a good battalion if only other people submit to the inconveniences it involves and they are not called upon to make sacrifices. But let there once be a general understanding in this city that connection with the volunteers is to be encouraged rather than frowned upon, or in a thousand different ways discouraged, and there will be no difficulty in turning out a battalion equal to any in the country."

Militia General Orders (No. 6), of 6th April, 1888.

No. 1.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1887.

Royal Schools of Military Instruction.—Pay, etc., Attached Officers.—The following is added as sub paragraph (2) to paragraph 1065, R. and O., 1887:—

"(2) Officers of permanent corps attached for the purpose of obtaining their qualifying certificates will not be entitled to the \$1 per diem. They will continue to receive the pay of their rank from the corps to which they belong, and will be provided with quarters and rations at the school."

Decorations and Medals—The following is added in continuation, at the end of paragraph 296, R. & O., 1887:—

"The charge for an extra ribbon for a Medal, payable as above, is 5 cents."

No. 2.—MILITIA STAFF.

Captain G. K. Layton, Provincial Aide-de-Camp, having left the Province of British Columbia, his name is removed from the list of militia officers.

No. 3.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Montreal Field Batt.—To be 2nd lieutenant, Lieut. H. H. Hogan, R.M.C., vice Hooper, promoted. Lieut. Hogan's rank as lieutenant in the militia, dates from 25th June, 1881.

Winnipeg Field Batt.—Battery Sergeant-Major Robert McDonald Thomson is attached to this Battery as 2nd lieutenant, prov. and supernumerary, until further orders.

Montreal Brig. of Gar. Art.—To be lieutenant-colonel, Major Thomas T. Turnbull, R.S.A., vice W. R. Oswald, who retires retaining rank.

1st Halifax B. G. A.—To be captain, Lieut. James Maxwell, R. S. A., vice Story, retired.

2nd Regt. Cav.—No. 4 Troop, St. Ann's.—The name of 2nd Lieutenant (prov.) Alfred Teeter is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

7th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be lieutenant, prov., Sergt. Wm. Butler, vice Reid, appointed adjutant.

No. 2 Co.—Lieut. A. G. Chisholm resigns.

No. 6 Co.—2nd Lieutenant. E. A. Cleghorn resigns.

33rd Batt.—No. 9 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., William Young, vice McMath,

36th Batt.—No. 6 Co.—To be captain, 2nd Lieutenant. A. R. McLaren, S.I., vice Duncan McLaren who retires retaining rank.

Lieut. J. M. Colquhoun retires retaining rank.

3rd Victoria Rifles.—To be captain, Lieut. J. G. Ross, V.B., vice M. S. Blacklock, who retires retaining rank.

To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant. H. G. W. Badgley, R.S.I., vice Ross, promoted.

To be surgeon, Lorne Campbell, M.D., vice K. F. Ruttan, who resigns.

Assistant-Surgeon H. S. Birkett having left limits his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

8th Royal Rifles.—To be lieutenant, prov., Osborn Boyle Cummings Richardson, vice F. W. Ashe, who resigns.

9th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—*Erratum.*—In No. 4 of G. O. (5) 23rd March, 1888, read "Arthur Blouin" instead of "Arthur Bloin."

No. 7 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Colour Sergt. Jules Paradis, vice Pelletier. To be Assistant-Surgeon, Zéphirin Stanislas Giasson, M.D., (formerly lieutenant. No. 4 Co., 61st Batt.) vice Watters, promoted.

38th Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be lieutenant, Capt. W. D. Jones, V.B., from the adjutancy, vice W. R. Turnbull, who resigns.

To be adjutant with rank of captain, Walter Alexander Wilkes, V.B., from retired list of captains, vice Captain W. D. Jones, transferred to and appointed lieutenant in No. 4 Co.

43rd Batt.—No. 4 Co.—The headquarters of this company are changed from Vernon to Billings Bridge.

65th Batt.—To be captain, Lieut. A. E. Labelle, S. I., vice Prevost, promoted.

75th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Christopher Hugh McLoughlin, vice Charles Dauphenee, who resigns.

78th Batt.—No. 7 Co.—The headquarters of this company are changed from Brunside to New Laing.

To be captain, Lieut. and Capt. Daniel Sutherland, M.S., vice Angus McLeod, who retires retaining rank.

To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieutenant. Chas. De Wolfe Macdonald, S.I., vice Sutherland, promoted.

To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Edward Mortimer MacDonald, vice C. D. MacDonald, promoted.

82nd Batt.—To be major, Capt. T. S. McLeod, R.S.I., from No. 5 Co., vice Doherty, promoted.

No. 5 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. David Bertram, M.S., vice McLeod, promoted.

85th Batt.—No. 6 Co.—To be captain, from 15th June, 1887, Lieut. George Trudeau, V.B., vice Ferdinand Jodoin who retires retaining rank.

To be lieutenant, prov., from 15th June, 1887, F. X. A. Carriere, vice Trudeau, promoted.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieut. J. A. Vandersluys, R.S.I., No. 1 Co., 44th Batt., from 30th March, 1888.
Lieut. W. H. Ptolemy, R.S.I., No. 2 Co., 77th Batt., from 30th March, 1888.
Lieut. S. S. Smith, R.S.I., No. 2 Co., 96th Batt., from 30th March, 1888.
Lieut. H. W. Fowlds, R.S.I., No. 9 Co., 40th Batt., from 30th March, 1888.
Lieut. S. A. Neilly, R.S.I., No. 5 Co., 36th Batt., from 30th March, 1888.
2nd Lieut. C. A. Chapman, R.S.I., 13th Batt., from 30th March, 1888.
2nd Lieut. W. Holtorf, R.S.I., No. 4 Co., 45th Batt., from 30th March, 1888.
2nd Lieut. Percy Domville, R.S.I., 13th Batt., from 30th March, 1888.
2nd Lieut. James McLaren, R.S.I., No. 2 Co., 96th Batt., from 30th March, 1888.

BREVET.

To be major, from 1st August, 1883, Capt. W. W. Weyland, V.B., No. 4 Co., 58th Batt.

No. 4—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

RANK, NAME AND CORPS.	Royal School.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained		
					Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage
Sergt. J. A. Ross, Q.O.C. Hussars.....	Cav	1	S	B	71	74	73
Corpl. A. Binnington, Prescott Troop.....	"	1	"	"	76	77	76
Corpl. F. Ketchum, 8th Regt.....	"	2	"	"	69	59	62
Trumpeter J. B. Coates, Prescott Troop.....	"	2	"	"	77	63	67
Sergt. G. Brechin, King's Troop.....	"	2	"	"	59	66	64
2nd Lieut. J. A. Wilson, 33rd Battalion.....	Inf.	1	"	A	83	75	79
Lieut. W. N. Bowen, 42nd Battalion.....	"	1	"	"	80	81	80
2nd Lieut. P. Domville, 13th Battalion.....	"	2	"	"	65	69	67
Lieut. S. A. Neilly, 36th do.....	"	2	"	"	50	53	51
Lieut. H. W. Fowlds, 40th do.....	"	2	"	"	70	68	69
Lieut. J. A. Vandersluys, 44th do.....	"	2	"	"	59	65	62
2nd Lieut. W. Holtorf, 45th do.....	"	2	"	"	51	54	52
Lieut. W. H. Ptolemy, 77th do.....	"	2	"	"	74	76	75
Lieut. J. S. Smith, 96th do.....	"	2	"	"	60	58	59
2nd Lieut. J. McLaren, 96th do.....	"	2	"	"	82	63	72
2nd Lieut. C. A. Chapman, 13th Battalion.....	"	2	Sp.	"	64	59	61
Capt. T. H. Elliott, 96th Battalion.....	"	2	"	"	59	64	61
Pte. H. W. Barlow, "C" Co., I.S.C.....	"	2	S	B	64	79	71
Pte. J. Reeves, 35th Battalion.....	"	2	"	"	59	66	63
Sergt. J. Otterson, 39th Battalion.....	"	2	"	"	51	53	52
Corpl. I Atkinson, 39th do.....	"	2	"	"	60	57	58
Pte. W. Martin, 39th do.....	"	2	"	"	51	61	56
Col.-Sergt. J. Pooler, 43rd do.....	"	2	"	"	50	55	52
Corpl. H. Beamont, 43rd do.....	"	2	"	"	63	52	57
Corpl. T. D. Greenwood, 44th Battalion.....	"	2	"	"	56	68	62
Corpl. A. Purdon, 44th Battalion.....	"	2	"	"	56	55	55
Corpl. W. Curtis, 46th do.....	"	2	"	"	60	73	66
Sergt. C. Archibald, 56th do.....	"	2	"	"	56	56	53
Sergt. P. Tripp, 56th do.....	"	2	"	"	51	56	54
Sergt. N. Armstrong, 96th Battalion.....	"	2	"	"	50	58	54
Sergt. M. Leiterman, 96th do.....	"	2	"	"	50	55	52

No. 5.—RESERVE MILITIA.

Regimental Division of Monck.—No. 3 Co. Division.—To be captain, Lieut Robert Henderson, vice William Mewhinney, left limits.

Modern Tactics.

[By Capt. H. R. Gall—From Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine.]

(Continued from Page 317.)

CHAPTER VIII.—MARCHES.

MARCHES may be conveniently divided under the following seven headings:

1. Timed Marches.
2. The Order of March on Each Road.
3. Rules as to Halts.
4. The use of several Parallel Roads.
5. Night Marches.
6. Flank Marches.
7. Forced Marches.

Timed Marches.

The object of "Timed Marches," is to get troops to the right place, at the right time, in the most efficient condition. To insure this the roads must be examined, and the country carefully reconnoitred; calculations of time depending on fixed rules are misleading. The effect on a country generally, and especially on roads, rivers, streams, and mountain paths resulting from severe storms, heavy rain, continued drought, frost, or snow, must always be taken into consideration; but, above all, the probabilities of obstruction and resistance likely to be met with must be carefully weighed, and an ample margin of safety provided for.

In 1877 the principal roads in Bulgaria were in good condition at the beginning of the campaign, but later on they were much cut up by the passage of heavy artillery and transport trains, and the failure to repair the damage caused by them. The country roads connecting villages were passable during the summer, but when the autumn rains came on in September, they soon became quite impassable.

General Gourko, in his famous reconnoissance, July 12th to 19th, 1877, notwithstanding his carefully planned and skilfully executed march over the Balkans, underrated the resistance he was likely to meet with from the Turks on the southern side, and arrived too late by one day to take part in the combined attack on the Shipka Pass, which he had planned to take place on the 17th July, in conjunction with a force attacking from the north side. An example of over-confidence, which resulted in two completely isolated and unsuccessful attempts to capture the pass, one from the north and the other from the south side of the Shipka ridge, within thirty-six hours of each other. Although Gourko was able to push forward with his cavalry, his infantry, after encountering and overcoming severe resistance on the road, and was cut and completely exhausted.

General Gourko took with him only pack-animals, and carried five days' rations, and three days' forage, but managed to live almost entirely on the country as soon as he got over the mountains.

The first day's march was 18 miles, the next day Gourko marched 27 miles, and after a march of 9 miles he secured the southern outlet of the Hainkioi Pass by 10 o'clock on the morning of the third day, surprising and overpowering the Turkish garrison at Hainkioi. When the difficulties of the road are considered, this was one of the most daring and surprisingly rapid marches on record. Where Gourko crossed, the summit of the Balkans is 3,700 feet, of which 1,900 feet has to be ascended in the last eight miles, while on the southern slope the path descended in twelve miles, 2,300 feet, over the greater part of which twenty miles the guns had to be dragged by the infantry. Two guns with their teams rolled down the ravine. The path, which was nothing but a mountain trail, was opened out in two days sufficiently to let the guns pass, by a squadron of mounted pioneers (Cossacks) superintended by Major-General Rauch, an Engineer officer.

In the Kyber Pass, 1878-79, the transport consisted chiefly of camels, ponies, and mules, supplemented as the road was opened out by bullock-carts, and a few elephants. The difficulties of making a road in places were very great, and necessitated a large amount of blasting. During the return march after the first campaign, the thermometer frequently registered 120 degrees at eight o'clock in the evening. The mortality amongst the transport animals was appalling, and in the vicinity of the camps there was a veritable Golgotha, the stench from which was awful, and produced cholera and other malignant diseases, which the troops carried with them on their homeward march. In places the pass was knee-deep in dust, and covered with large loose stone worked up by the constant traffic, and for weeks dust storms prevailed without much intermission, day and night.

The removal of the dead camels even to a few hundred yards outside the camps was a work of incessant labour and toil. In spite of these difficulties, from twelve to fourteen miles a day was performed. The convoys were continually more or less harassed, though never seriously delayed by the hostile trailmen along the route.

Keeping up the long and difficult line of communications between Kabul and Peshawur, a distance of 190 miles, was not the least arduous work of the second campaign; when all duties were provided for the men got very little rest. During the campaigns 1878-79 & 80 some regiments employed on the line of communications were under canvas without intermission for twenty-two months.

"Plevna fell on the 10th of December, 1877, and the Russian reinforcements for General Gourko commenced their march to Orkhanie, a distance of 75 miles, on the 14th, and arrived there between the 20th and 23rd of December.

"From the 18th to the 22nd snow fell with little intermission, and on the night of the 19th-20th the temperature fell to 3° Fahr. The roads then became an alternation of smooth ice and frozen masses of mud ten inches in diameter, and hard

enough to resist even artillery wheels. None of the horses were rough shod, the little Steppe horses of the intence waggons were not shod at all. The result was that at every hill the waggons had to be hauled and pushed up by hand."

In 1880 General Roberts marched from Kabul to Kandahar (321 miles) in 23 days, averaging 14 miles a day; his force was composed of 7,500 infantry, 1,600 cavalry, 18 mountain guns (7 prs). Everything was carried on pack-animals, including the guns. He had with him about 8,000 camp-followers making a total of about 18,000 men and 9,000 animals. There was no opposition, and the crops were standing. The road had been previously traversed by General Donald Stewart's force.

This memorable march was carried out by a force "marching in the air," i. e., it had no base and no assured line of retreat, and was entirely dependent on the country for its supplies. General Roberts not only relieved Kandahar, but defeated Ayub Khan.

Experience and a knowledge of tactics may enable a commander to meet unforeseen difficulties as they present themselves; but careful reconnaissances will aid him materially under all circumstances to form an approximate idea of the time his troops will need to overcome whatever obstacles nature or man's ingenuity may put in his path. The chief difficulty a general has to contend with when marching an army in the field is "Transport." Railroads may carry him to a certain point, and there leave him completely at the mercy of such transport as the country (perhaps an openly hostile one) affords—horse-waggons, bullock-carts, elephants, camels, ponies and mules, coolies, steamers, boats. All these different means of transport necessitate different calculations of time, and a knowledge of their special requirements.

Infantry must always regulate the pace of a column comprising the three arms. An army can march rapidly or slowly, according to the efficiency of its infantry and its transport. The infantry soldier in the field has to carry, in addition to his usual kit, extra ammunition, entrenching tools, rations. The even distribution of this extra weight has to be provided for.

To avoid unnecessary fatigue, the following points should be observed. No unnecessary parading either before starting, or at the end of a march. A steady long pace which never ought to exceed $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles an hour. An average of 3 miles an hour is very good marching. Regular and satisfactory halts. Even distribution of duties, advance guard, outpost, baggage-guard, foraging, convoy and rear-guard. Regular duty rosters. Length of marches to be regulated by the nature of the country, and the state of the roads and means of transport. Weather and climate to be considered. Troops should never march without hot coffee and bread being served out to them if possible before starting; if not, they should take the coffee in their canteens cold, and be allowed to warm it up during a halt.

When troops are conveyed long distances by rail a certain number of non-smoking compartments should be marked per troop or company. This especially applies to volunteers, a considerable percentage of whom are either non-smokers or moderate smokers. The inconvenience suffered by non-smokers cooped up in an over-crowded third-class carriage reeking with tobacco smoke is unnecessary.

Mutton fat or grease of some sort should be regularly served out, and the men encouraged to grease their boots, inside and outside, frequently, especially in dry weather. Badly-fitting and badly-darned socks are too often the cause of discomfort and sore feet.

In hot climates the absence or presence of water, within reasonable distance of the road, will influence a commander, and often induce him to take a longer route to secure a sufficient supply. Water may be carried for men, but seldom in sufficient quantity for animals. The length of columns should be reduced as much as possible with a view to lessening fatigue. In an average country, with good roads, 12 miles is an ordinary day's march, 15 miles a good march, and 20 miles a forced march.

Marching and Fighting Endurance of Troops.

In his remarks on the winter campaign in Bulgaria, 1877-78, Lieutenant Greene, U. S. Army, after stating that it was the winter campaign of the Russians which destroyed the military strength of Turkey, and pointing out how much Russia owes to the generals who conducted it, writes as follows:

"The great and pre-eminent cause of their success lay in the almost boundless patience and endurance of the Russian soldier. From the time the movement was well under way (14th December, Plevna having fallen on the 10th), the men never saw their knapsacks, which remained north of the Balkans, till some time after the armistice.

"They marched and fought and slept in snow and ice, and forded the rivers with the thermometer at zero. They had no blankets, and the frozen ground precluded all idea of tents; the half worn-out shelter tents which the men had used during the summer were now cut up to tie round their boots, which were approaching dissolution; and although an effort was made to shelter the men in the huts in the villages, yet always at least half of them had to sleep out in the open air without shelter.

"Their clothing at night was the same as in the day, and it differed from that of summer only in the addition of overcoat, woollen jacket, and a 'bashlik,' or woollen muffler for the head. Their food was a pound of hard bread and a pound and a half of tough, stringy beef, driven along the road; they were forced to carry six and seven days' rations on their backs (in addition to an extra supply of cartridges in their pockets); there was more than one instance where the men fought, and fought well, not only without breakfast, but without having tasted food for twenty-four hours. Yet in the face of these unusual privations and hardships, there was not a single case of insubordination; the men were usually in good spirits, and the number of stragglers on the march was far less than during the heat of the preceding summer."

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP OF THE MILITIA.

An Infantry School Corps' Hardship excites compassion in the Commons.

Comments on the O. A. A. programme—The Militia Regulations and the R. M. C. visitors board—Volunteering frolics in Montreal—The Vics' Spoon Competitions—Miscellaneous Notes.

EXPLANATION and discussion of a motion by Mr. Mulock, concerning a case of genuine hardship in which all militiamen will be interested, occupied the attention of the House of Commons for a considerable time on Monday afternoon. The militia has received so little attention of any kind from the legislators this session that space can well be spared for a full report of the discussion on this occasion:

MR. MULOCK moved for copies of all letters, despatches, communications and other papers, in the possession of the Department of Militia and Defence, touching the case of Private Thomas Neely, late of "C" company, School of Infantry, or of his widow and children, for compensation by reason of his disability and death.

He said: The facts of the case are simply these, as I am informed by the widow of Private Neely: He enlisted in "C" Company of Infantry on the 1st February, 1884; he went to the North-West with his company in March, 1885, for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. His company returned to Toronto on the 28th October, 1885. Shortly after his return home he became ill, and his illness finally developed into insanity. He was placed for a time in the jail in Toronto, and then placed in the lunatic asylum, and the military authorities, on the 17th May, 1886, discharged him from the service of Her Majesty on the ground of his insanity. He continued insane until the time of his death on the 21st January, 1887, on which day he died in the Provincial Lunatic Asylum in Toronto, and was buried that day as a pauper, being followed to the grave by his widow and the undertaker only. This is a case for which I bespeak the favourable consideration of the Government. If the House will permit me, I will read an extract from a letter from his widow, who says:

"When he returned he complained of feeling great pain at times in his head. He had 10 days' leave of absence from the regiment after his return. I do not remember the date, but he had his holidays in November. After his return he complained frequently of his head. When at home, and on Christmas after coming home, he frequently said that he knew it would be his last Christmas with me, stating that he knew his head would never get better, and at times he got quite delirious and imagined strange things, which I would have to convince him were not so; and at other times he would sit and look at us, that is, the children and me, and would say he knew his time with us was not long, as he had strange feelings when in the North-West."

He told her he had these pains in his head and strange feelings while in the North-West:

"Sometimes he thought the sun affected his head, and sometimes he thought it was nervousness."

Then she goes on to state:

"There was never any insanity in his family, all being healthy, strong people. When he became insane he was 10 months in the insane asylum, and on the 31st of January, 1887, he was buried from the asylum as a pauper, having no one to follow his remains but myself and the undertaker: since which time I never received a cent from any one."

Now, that discloses this state of affairs. This man served his country in the North-West; he endured, no doubt, the ordinary hardships incidental to that campaign, and he came back home, having at some period in his life—whether in the North-West or not, I am not aware, nor do I think it possible to ascertain—but still, having at some time contracted the seeds of disease which ultimately carried him off, he became disabled while in the service. This is not a case of an ordinary volunteer, but more, that of one of the regulars, his whole time being devoted to the service. Having become invalided, having become insane, he is discharged from the service, and without having recovered his mental health he dies and leaves a widow and children, who, I think, should be pensioned upon the country. In this particular case it was impossible to show that the soldier lost his reason while on actual service. If it was a case of physical disability we could trace cause and effect, but it is wholly impossible to do so now, and no enquiry could show, so far as reasoning up the case goes, clearly and beyond all doubt, that his disease was contracted in the service. I make that admission, I think it is right I should do so; but I ask the country to presume in favour of the man and now in favour of his widow and children, to give the presumption in his favour, under the ordinary principle of law. He was in sound health, body and mind, when he went to the North-West, so far as appears. He no doubt complied with the regulations in that behalf, no doubt he was examined and certified as being in good health, and therefore if he was well in body and mind when he went to the North-West, it is clear that he contracted that disease whilst in the North-West, or immediately after his return. Insanity is the outcome of mental excitement of various kinds, and I think the circumstances immediately preceding the outbreak of insanity in his case were such as to excite the ordinary mind, and the benefit of the doubt should be given to those whom he left behind. I think the Minister of Militia is very favourably disposed towards this case, but I understand there is merely a technical difficulty that prevents him from making an allowance under the circumstances, namely, that the law did not meet the case. Am I right?

SIR ADOLPHE CARON. Yes.

MR. MULOCK. I am glad there is nothing more than a difficulty about the law. I have looked through the Queen's Regulations upon the subject, and I think I can find a clause under which relief can be given. If the hon. gentleman will look at section 934 of the Regulations and Orders of the Militia of the Dominion, he will find the following clause—and I may say that the sections preceding the section provide for compensation according to different scales, and then there is a general sweeping clause to this effect:

"In instances where the regulations do not meet the circumstances of the individual case, they may be especially considered by His Excellency the Governor-in-Council."

That section, I think, will meet the case. This is the only case, so far as I am aware, of this character, that is the outcome of the campaign in the North-West; we are not likely, therefore, to have the precedent, such as this would be if it were established, abused, and it being the only one I do not think there can be any good reason advanced against an allowance being made in this case. It would meet with the

approval of the militia. I have received a great many communications on the subject from men in the service, and they seem to wonder the case has not been dealt with before. I do not propose to upbraid the Minister on the matter; he is carefully endeavouring to guard the public exchequer and to prevent fraud; but, in view of what has occurred, he will probably be able to see what a grateful country will expect of him in this case, and meet it in the spirit I have suggested, and give the presumption in favour of the unfortunate soldier.

MR. DENISON. I think this is a case which should be enquired into by the Minister of Militia, so that something may be done. The widow of the soldier called and explained the circumstances to me, and I must say that she made out a very good case. I have no doubt that if this man had become insane when on the North-West expedition his widow would have received something in the way of a pension, and as there is a doubt as to when his insanity came on, whether in the North-West or immediately after his return, the question of pension, of course, is one for the Minister to consider. The widow says that immediately after he came back she noticed something strange in his actions, and she thinks something was wrong with him at that time.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON. The papers which have been asked by the hon. gentleman who has spoken on this subject and expressed the deep regret which I feel myself in regard to the case of the widow, I shall be only too glad to bring down as soon as it is possible for me to do so. The facts of the case are, I believe, exactly as the hon. gentleman has stated them to be. As reported to me the case of this man is as follows. He enlisted in "C" Company of Infantry, the permanent corps of Toronto, on the 21st February, 1884. He is reported to have done very good service indeed during the troublesome times in the North-West. He followed his corps under orders and he did his duty fully as well as any other man who took part in the troubles, and as well as any other member of that corps which distinguished itself during those times. He returned from the North-West on the 25th October, 1885. On April 10th, 1886, he became insane, and he had to be removed from the hospital where he had been admitted on the 28th March, to the insane asylum on the 17th April. When the matter was brought before the Minister of Militia it became my duty, however great might be my sympathy for this individual case, to investigate the matter. The case was brought before me upon the ground that the insanity from which the unfortunate man suffered was the result of his trip to the North-West. The law, as the hon. gentleman very correctly stated it, did not provide for any case which did not come under the statute giving pensions to those who had taken part in the troubles, and the matter was submitted to the surgeon of his corps, Surgeon Strange, a gentleman whose eminence as a physician is universally admitted, and that officer reported to me that it was impossible for him to trace the disease from which this man suffered to the service which he had done in the North-West. Consequently it became impossible for me as the Minister administering that department to bring this individual case under the statute granting pensions to those who had been wounded or suffered disability from the service which they had done at the front; and, as the hon. gentleman knows, there is no provision for any gratuity or any pension to those in the permanent corps or in the militia, except in specified cases, and the specified cases do not meet the case of Neely. I have already taken some little trouble investigating the matter and I intend to submit to the Government a recommendation which, provided it is approved by the Governor-in-Council, will permit me to do something for the widow. The hon. gentleman must admit that, the case having been submitted to me under the circumstances which I have just referred to, it was impossible, as the law existed, for me to provide for the case; and in answer to the communication from the widow of Neely, I stated, as it was my duty to do, the circumstances which prevented me granting her any compensation for services which he had rendered in the North-West. I hope that whatever can be done will be done, because I admit that it is one of the very hardest cases that have come before me for a long time as Minister of Militia.

MR. LAURIER. I am very glad to hear that it is the intention of the Minister to do as he has stated, and provide some gratuity for the widow of this poor man. As I understand, the intention of the Minister is to ask the Government for some compensation for the widow. I think, Mr. Speaker, that when he takes this into his consideration he might very well go further. I see no reason in the world why the widow of this man should not be treated in the very same manner as if the man had been shot in battle, or had died during the campaign. So far as I can see it is no very violent presumption to suppose that the disease from which the man died cannot be explained in any other way, than that it was brought on by the hardship of the campaign. We understand very well that if he had not served in the campaign he could not have contracted the disease he died from. Under such circumstances I repeat what I said a moment ago, that it is no violent supposition to suppose that this man was brought to his death by the fact that he served in this campaign. There is no other evidence.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON. I beg your pardon, there is other evidence which will be shown when the papers are brought down.

MR. LAURIER. What is the evidence?

SIR ADOLPHE CARON. If the hon. gentleman will excuse me for interrupting him I will just read to him a very short extract from the report of Surgeon Strange, who it will be remembered was the surgeon of "C" Corps of Infantry to which Neely belonged. Surgeon Strange reports that having gone carefully into his case he is of opinion that Neely's service in the North-West had nothing whatever to do with his insanity. It does not appear, therefore, that this man has any claim for compensation under the statute by which I am allowed to give compensation, for any disability incurred in the North-West, and there are no funds at the disposal of this department to meet any such case.

MR. LAURIER. I understand that the hon. gentleman could not do otherwise than he has done under the statute. The point I wished to make was this,—if no other cause can be assigned for his disease it was no very violent supposition to suppose that death was brought about by the hardship of the campaign. Under such circumstances the Minister must arrive at the conclusion that some compensation should be given to his widow. I suggest that if the law as it stands does not provide for the case, the law can be made by this Parliament to provide for it. If the hon. gentleman asks for the gratuity, Parliament will be only too happy to grant it. As far as this side of the House is concerned we will not grudge the money, and we will be happy to aid in anything that can be done by the Government in this connection.

MR. IVES. I would like to add my influence, if I have any, to that of the hon. gentlemen who are urging the Minister of Militia, who though perhaps perfectly just, is not inclined to be quite sufficiently generous. There have been other cases before the present one in which I humbly think he had the law and the right to give some assistance, but which the hon. gentleman has already refused to do. I do not think that the country would begrudge a little assistance in a case of this kind or in any other case of a similar character when volunteers are injured in actual service. I think there is no disposition in the country to treat the volunteers in a niggardly manner at all. It is generally understood that the pay that they get is not a very large remuneration and that there is nothing in it to recompense them for injuries they may sustain in

actual service. I know that the feeling of the country is that when a volunteer is injured in actual service he should be recompensed or indemnified in some way. Of course we cannot expect to imitate the liberal proportions of the pension list of our neighbours to the south. We have not a big surplus at our disposal to do it, but we have enough money to treat our volunteer forces fairly and not stingily. These claims are founded in equity, and I think the Minister would be supported by both sides of the House if he would give a little more generous interpretation to the law and to his powers in this respect than he has been in the habit of doing.

MR. MULOCK. I do not think that the portion of the report of the medical officer read by the Minister of Militia entirely covers the case.

SIR AAOLPHE CARON. I only read an extract.

MR. MULOCK. That may be. I cannot see that the widow and children would be disentitled to compensation merely because you cannot prove that the disability was brought about by the campaign in the North-West. There is the fact that the man was on duty, and it is immaterial, as far as this question is concerned, whether this infirmity was brought on by service in the North-West or by service elsewhere. He was in the service at the time he was cut down. Therefore his case is entirely one entitling him to consideration at the hands of the country, quite irrespective of whether you can prove that his disease originated in the North-West or not.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON. He was entitled only to pay for 40 days. That would not amount to much.

MR. MULOCK. Here we have a case where a man in the service of the country and actually wearing Her Majesty's uniform at the time he is cut down by disease and ultimately dies, and leaves his family at the mercy of the country. Is there any technicality that can be allowed to intervene to prevent the country doing its duty under such circumstances?

MR. AMYOT. I entirely agree with the request that some help should be given to the widow of this man. The soldiers in that campaign were submitted to great hardship, and I think as a country we should have some gratitude for those who exposed their lives under such circumstances. I hope and I believe that the case should be treated liberally. If we have nothing in the law to enable us to do justice to this widow we should change the law. It is time yet, as it is always time to render justice.

The motion for papers was then agreed to.

Toronto.

THE militia talk of the town is the Ontario Artillery Association prize list and the resolutions passed. Will the authorities meet the association half way by providing sufficient ammunition to enable all combatant officers to fire? Heretofore only two officers per battery have been permitted to fire four rounds in each, the first being a sighting shot for the whole battery. No mention is made whether the officers' cup is open to the officers of the Permanent Corps.

Will the authorities encourage garrison artillery by increasing their strength at Toronto, or elsewhere? The association has evidently taken for granted that the Toronto Garrison Battery is *non est*, as no prize is offered to it.

That in connection with the School of Artillery at Kingston is a garrison battery, but prizes have been given for firing *with a field gun*, and no prize has been allotted for drivers at the school. Drivers there are, but I suppose the association does not feel inclined to give where only a few drivers are concerned. Should a whole field battery be established at the school, no doubt the mounted men there will be offered something.

I would like to see the rifle association take in hand and offer some inducement for men to go up and qualify at an infantry school. Probably this does not come within the scope of their objects—but as the Ontario Rifle Association has no objects mentioned in its constitution, sheepshearing or anything else might be considered worthy subjects for which prizes should be awarded.

The prize list represents \$1014 in cups and cash. Where the money is to come from to foot this bill the association best knows itself, but as a motion was passed urging upon artillery officers the necessity of securing as many subscribers to the fund as possible, I presume the committee intend working their friends for all they are worth. The City Council of Toronto has promised them a grant I hear, and probably other places will follow suit—that is if egged in by the committee or artillery officers. By hard work \$1,500 might be raised during the year, which, after all expenses are paid, ought still to leave a balance to their credit.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE R. M. C.

"A retired officer, who is alive," has written a letter upon the inaccuracies of the Militia List, 1888. The Militia List, 1888, issued at the back end of February or March, is inaccurate before it sees the light of day. Here is April, and if the daily press is right, the Commandant of D School is also D.A.G. of No. 1 District. It will be April, 1889, before we see this corrected in the list. Why not issue it semi-annually?

On page 16, we find in glowing type "Royal Military College of Canada" figuring. I do not know the R. M. C. of Canada. If you read the act governing the college, its name there is plain "Royal Military College." Nothing more, nothing less. See R. S. of Canada, 1886, cap. 42.

The Militia Regulations tell us of an independent inspection by a Board of Visitors appointed once a year and reporting to the Minister. "Such board will not be a permanent board, but will consist of five members of whom three shall be members of the militia staff, not less than two to retire annually." First and foremost how often do you see that report, if made, in print?

Secondly, "it will not be a permanent corps." The devil it won't, but it is. Here is the Board as given in the report, 1887:—Col. W. Powell, Col. C. S. Gzowski, Lt.-Col. Maunsell, Lt.-Col. Duchesnay and Lt.-Col. Montizambert.

Colonel Maunsell has to neglect his duties as D.A.G. of No. 8 District and as Commandant of the R. S. I.; he has further to travel from Fredericton, N. B., to Kingston. Colonel Duchesnay, his duties as D.A.G. of No. 7 District, and to travel from Quebec. Colonel Montizambert, his duties as Commandant of the Artillery School at Quebec.

In 1886, the Board of Visitors consisted of the same officers, and in 1888 the board was—well the same board as in 1886 and in 1887. What was the board prior to these three years?

Thirdly, "three of whom shall be members of the militia staff." In the Militia List we find the names of the staff of the militia, and there we come across the names of Colonel Gzowski, staff officer to Engineer Force; Colonel Powell, Adjutant-General; Colonel Montizambert, Assistant Inspector of Artillery; Colonel Maunsell, D.A.G. of No. 8 District, and Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G. of No. 7 District. Surely these are all members of the Militia Staff.

Fourthly, "not less than two to retire annually." In 1885, none of these five officers retired, nor in 1886, nor in 1887—what will they do in 1888? It is leap year, you know, and the authorities may take a freak and endeavour to carry out the Regulations once in every four years.

This board of visitors has been in existence as at present constituted for three years. The whole board are members of the Militia Staff and none have been retired annually—no not even tri-ennially! This is one way of carrying out your own regulations.

On page 36 we find the "stations of officers" of the permanent corps. There we find that Paymaster W. W. Strange is stationed at Quebec with what is called B Battery. I had an idea Paymaster Strange lived at Kingston, perhaps I am wrong. "J. D. Roche" is evidently not stationed anywhere, although his name is given as a lieutenant in the Infantry School Corps.

LINCH-PIN.

Montreal.

VOLUNTEERING has taken a new turn in Montreal, as witness the following "orders of the day," issued last week by the D.A.G., co-operating with the *Star* newspaper to protect the lives, limbs and other property of the citizens imperilled by the civic road department's neglect of its trust:

"CITIZENS:—The volunteer pick brigade will, when the bugle calls, take up position on the south side St. James street, from St. John street down towards McGill street. The men are to work six feet apart, and when tired please leave the pick in the *Star* office."

LIEUT.-COL. STRAUBENZIE, foreman.

Many prominent citizens appeared in answer to the above order with pick and shovel, and the action thus taken had the desired effect of rousing the road department.

VICTORIA RIFLES.

There is considerable activity in the Quartermaster's department of the Vics at present, caused by the fitting out of the new men as they are elected. Each of the six companies, however, having its own clothing closet, locker, shelf and rack, the confusion usually attendant on these occasions is reduced to a minimum. This department is running in excellent order and has a military look from end to end.

The "collar-box" forage cap now in use, the only merit of which appears to be its total unfitness for a head covering—or anything else—will soon be on the retired list, and replaced by the smart and useful article known as the "service cap."

There is a rumour here that the 8th Royal Rifles, of Quebec, contemplate making a trip to Montreal for the purpose of taking part in the review which is talked of for the Queen's Birthday. There are quite a number of old members of that fine regiment to be found in the ranks of the Victorias who would be ready to welcome their former comrades should the rumour prove to have a solid foundation.

The first match of a second series of "spoon" shoots took place last Saturday with a list of 49 entries. Ranges for the six matches are fixed at 200 and 500 yards, 5 shots each range. Colour-Sergt. McCrae, of the P. W. Rifles, was the winner with 47 points. Four other competitors got over the average of inners in the following order: Sergt.-Major Rodden and Staff-Sergt. Brocklesby, Victorias, each 45 points; Lieut.-Col. Bond, P. W. Rifles, 42; and Staff-Sergt. Shaw, Victorias 41. These competitions are open to members of all corps.

BUSBY.

Correspondence.

[This paper does not necessarily share the views expressed in correspondence published in its columns, the use of which is freely granted to writers on topics of interest to the militia.]

THE DISPOSITION OF COMMAND PAY.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

SIR,—In a recent issue you asked for suggestions as to the disposal of what is known as "command pay." How is this? That all c.o.'s of corps that have annual or bi-annual meetings should state to the officers present at those meetings how the money has been expended, and c.o.'s. of corps that don't have any meeting at all should be at once ordered to report to head-quarters, showing the disposition of the money—say for last five years.

SADDLE AND SABLE.

QUALIFICATION OF PERMANENT CORPS OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—One of your correspondents recently said that the D.A.G.'s were doing everything to make unqualified officers attend schools of instruction, otherwise the Regulations would be put into force. The D.A.G.'s are quite right in thus carrying out the regulations, but if an example were set us by the permanent corps, their efforts would have greater effect. I notice in the School of Mounted Infantry that none of the subaltern officers are qualified, although appointed in 1885. In the Cavalry School, I understand also that the subs there are not holders of long course certificates, and that some officers in the Artillery and Infantry Schools are in the same position. I presume that these officers have, like the militia, one year's time allowed them in which to qualify, otherwise removal as having failed to qualify should follow. I can hardly fancy a militia officer being anxious to attend a school having no properly qualified officers, it would look like "the blind leading the blind"; however, they always manage to have good instructors in their n.c.o.'s. The Commandant of the Military College, in his last report, refers to the long course officers, and says that four of them failed to qualify. There are those who say that the greater percentage of this number was made up of provisional permanent corps officers. If that is so, Mr. Editor, after the present senior officers have been removed by death, promotion or otherwise, with what class of officers will these corps be officered? Perhaps the existence of unqualified officers was one of the reasons for the General recommending the appointment of more officers. It is most important for the militia that permanent officers should be above reproach in every respect.

March 10th, 1888.

FOUGASS.

Queries and Replies.

THE VERBAL ADDRESS OF LIEUTENANTS.

Q. (1.) How should an officer under the rank of captain be addressed, whether in uniform or not? (2.) Are staff-sergeants entitled to wear the black band on their caps (the droop peak cap)? (3.) Are staff-sergeants entitled to wear the numerals and grenade on their caps, or can they wear both, or either one of them singly, that is either the numerals alone or the grenade alone?

A MEMBER OF THE 62ND FUSILIERS.

St. John, N.B., 6th April, 1888.

A. (1.) As "Mr." So-and-so. Questions 2 and 3 relate to matters of regimental concern only, and as we are not familiar with the adopted rules of the regiment it is not in our power to answer them.—Ed.

Prince Edward Island Rifle Association.

THE annual general meeting of the Prince Edward Island Provincial Rifle Association was held on the 4th inst., in the City Court-room. There was a fair attendance of members from the city. The president, Lieut-Colonel Irving, occupied the chair.

The minutes of the council for the past year were read, and the annual report of the association, with a statement of the finances by the treasurer, was submitted and adopted. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the association for ensuing year: President, Lieut-Colonel Irving, unanimously re-elected. Vice Presidents, Lieut-Colonel Francis Doherty, for Queen's County; Major F. S. Moore, for King's County; Captain E. MacDougall, for Prince County. Members of Council: Captains Passmore, Longworth, Henderson, Stewart and Weeks for Queen's County; Lieutenants Hooper and Davidson for Prince County; Lieutenants Stewart and White for King's County. Senator Carvell and L. H. Davies, Esq., M. P., were re-elected Members of Council of the Dominion Rifle Association for P. E. Island. Lieut-Colonel F. Doherty was unanimously chosen to command the inter-maritime team. This match will be shot this year on Bedford Range, near Halifax, on the second Thursday in June.

At a council meeting held immediately after the annual meeting, the president, Lieut-Colonel Irving, was elected chairman of council, and Major G. L. Doherty secretary-treasurer.

Literature.

Literature, an illustrated weekly magazine (\$1 a year), has certainly successfully taken the field as the popular literary journal of America. Its great variety of contents, handy form, and choice illustrations, make it exceedingly attractive. Foremost American authors are among its contributors. Mrs. Susan E. Wallace, wife of the author of "Ben Hur," and quite as charming a writer as her husband, has papers in two current issues on "The Poetry and Music of the Arabs." For a specimen copy (free), address John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York; P.O. Box 1227.

The April number of *The American Magazine* is rich in topics of the season. The peculiar ceremonies with which Moravians of Salem, N. C., celebrate Easter are described by Edward A. Oldham. The "boom, boom, boom," of the prairie-cock—a harbinger of spring—gives Hamlin Garland a theme for the third of his sketches of a farmer-boy's life in the West. Ernest E. Thompson presents in musical notation the song of the meadow-lark of Manitoba, and claims for that vocalist the highest order of merit. Equally appropriate are the stanzas "Mistress April" by Helen Chase, "My Pansies" by Nellie M. Garabrant, and "The Resurrection" by Margaret H. Lawless.

THE NOVELIST—A NOVEL ENTERPRISE.

Novel in name, form, purpose and method is *The Novelist*, Alden's new weekly magazine of American fiction.

It undertakes to give the worthiest fiction that "American" authors can be tempted to produce. "Foreign" authors not admitted. It is not sentimental talk about justice to American authors, but is bold, practical action.

It is certainly handy in form, beautiful in dress, excellent in all mechanical qualities, and low in price; well suited in all respects to meet the wants of the intelligent millions who are capable of appreciating "the best"—it will not "stoop to compete with the 'gutter-fiction' of the sensation periodicals and libraries."

Terms, \$1.00 a year, at which rate it will give over 2,500 pages, equal to from eight to twelve ordinary American dollar novels.

The stories will follow successively, one at a time, a novel of ordinary length thus being completed in from four to eight weeks. If one story does not please, there will not be long to wait for the next. For a 10 cent subscription those who don't wish to enter for all at \$1.00 will receive the first chapters of every story published during the year, which they can then order separately, if wished for. A specimen copy of *The Novelist* will be sent free on request. Address, John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York; P.O. Box 1227.

SILK RIBBONS!

Those of our lady readers who would like to have an elegant, large package of extra fine, Assorted Ribbons (by mail), in different widths and all the latest fashionable shades; adapted for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, Scarfs, Trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Fancy Work, &c., can get an astonishing big bargain, owing to the recent failure of a large wholesale Ribbon Manufacturing Co., by sending only 25 cents (stamps), to the address we give below.

As a special offer, this house will give double the amount of any other firm in America if you will send the names and P. O. Address of ten newly married ladies when ordering and mention the name of this paper. No pieces less than one yard in length. Satisfaction is guaranteed, or money cheerfully refunded. Three packages for 60 cents. Address, LONDON RIBBON AGENCY, JERSEY CITY, N. Y.

Official information has been received at Ottawa that Sergeant-Major Baxter, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, has been awarded, by the War Office authorities, the medal for long service and good conduct. The many friends throughout Canada whom Sergt.-Major Baxter has made in connection with his duties as Regimental-Sergeant-Major of the Royal School of Cavalry, will all be pleased to hear of this merited mark of service recognition.—*Fredericton Capital*.

The annual inspection of No. 1 Battery of B. C. Brigade of Garrison Artillery, Capt. W. Norman Bole, and the Westminster Rifles, Capt. Scoullar, took place yesterday afternoon and evening. Major Peters, "C" Battery, Canadian Artillery, was the inspecting officer, and Capt. Jones, Paymaster Military District No. 11, was also present. The muster was a good one, and the men of both corps looked smart and clean. The different movements were executed with smartness and precision and bore testimony, not less to the untiring energy of the drill instructor, Sergeant D'Amour, "C" Battery, than to the aptitude and willingness of the men.—*Victoria, B. C., News Advertiser*.

The *News Advertiser*, published at Vancouver, B.C., had the following in its issue of the 4th inst., concerning a shooting man who, as he has been moved about from place to place, has been connected with corps in Ottawa, St. John, Toronto and elsewhere: "Mr. J. S. C. Fraser, the accountant of the Bank of Montreal, shortly to be opened here, has arrived from the East and is stopping at the Colonial Hotel. Mr. Fraser is an old Queen's Own man and a North-West veteran. He was wounded in the engagement at Cut Knife Hill between Col. Otter's column and the rebel Indians under Chief Poundmaker. He will be a great acquisition to the Royal city."

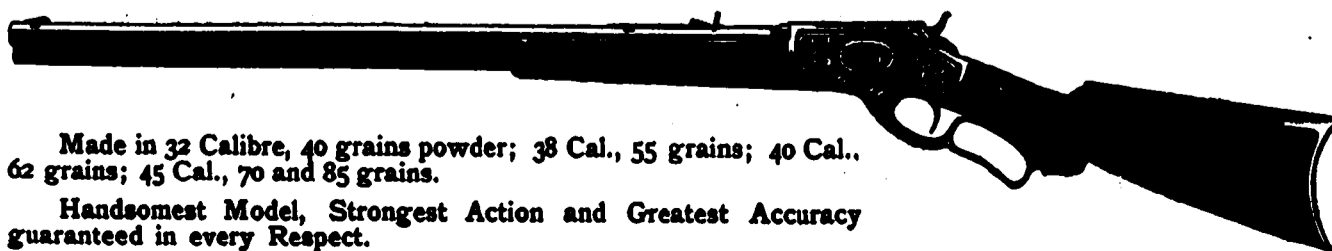
The Canadian remounts purchased by the Imperial authorities for the British army have given entire satisfaction. Notwithstanding the cry raised by the British agriculturists against the importation of Canadian horses for military purposes the War Office has commissioned Col. Goldie and Mr. John Keith to secure all the available remounts for cavalry purposes to be had in the Dominion. The farmers are thus afforded an excellent opportunity of selling to advantage animals adapted to purposes of war. The class of horses required are those fitted for light cavalry, heavy cavalry and heavy artillery mounts. Colonel Goldie is on his way to Toronto from Halifax. The address of Mr. Keith is No. 92 King street east.—*Empire*.

Speaking of the bill for the protection of the National Park, which has just passed the Senate by an unanimous vote, the *Forest and Stream* says, editorially: "If the bill can be brought before the House, and a vote can be taken on it, there is little doubt what the result will be. The practical men in Congress will not be slow to see the necessity of protecting the park and the wonders which it contains. When the question is brought before them they will realize the importance of saving from destruction the forests which clothe its rugged mountainsides, of enlarging it so that the streams upon which 600,000 square miles of territory depend for water may continue to pour out over the plains these waters without which the farmer cannot grow his crops. They will understand that the reservation must have some form of government, some machinery of justice, so that visitors to this beautiful region may feel as safe there as in any other quarter of our broad domain. If the bill comes to a vote in the House, we have little doubt as to its passage."

A History of the 62nd Fusiliers has lately been written by Major E. T. Strndee, and will soon be published by Messrs J. & A. McMillen in book form. The work will contain a complete history of the battalion, from the inception of the volunteer movement, some 30 years ago, with the officers of the companies and the principal events in which they took part; the provisions of the different militia acts will be given and a great deal of matter interesting alike to old members of the battalion, as well as to many who have lately been connected therewith. An appendix will contain a list of all the officers who have served in the corps from the beginning, together with the dates of commissions and services, and there will also be extracts from general orders regarding volunteer regulations, etc. The book will be octavo size and about 150 pages and in compiling the different items a great deal of research has been necessary in order to obtain correct information and to select facts interesting to the public.—*St. John Telegraph*.

Says the *Halifax Mail* of 2nd inst.: "Mr. Thomas Forbes, who has just retired from the position of senior clerk to the Assistant Adjutant General, which he has held for nearly 31 years, enlisted in August, 1840, in the 76th regiment (now the 2nd battalion West Riding Regiment, stationed at Bermuda), and rose to the rank of colour-sergeant and orderly-room clerk. In 1857, shortly before the embarkation of the regiment for England, he was transferred to the staff as senior clerk to the Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Sergeant-Major, succeeding the late T. A. Anderson on his retirement, and has held the position ever since. It is worthy of note that Mr. Anderson and Mr. Forbes have held the situation between them 74 years. On the Queen's birthday in 1863, Mr. Forbes was presented with the medal for "long service and good conduct" by Lieut.-General Sir Hastings Doyle on parade on the common, and in 1865 he was discharged with a pension, being permitted to retain his clerkship as a pensioner. He now severs his connection with the army after a service of nearly 48 years."

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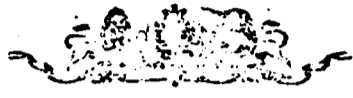
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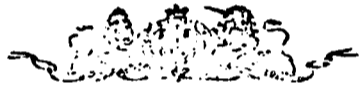
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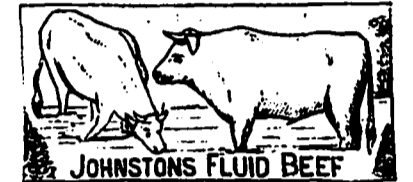
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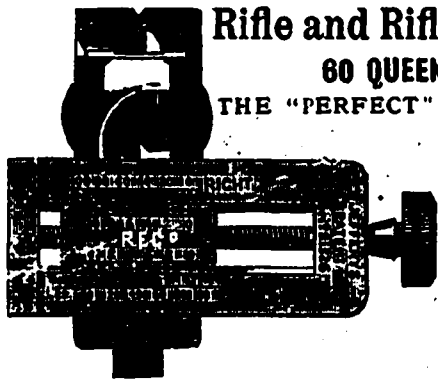
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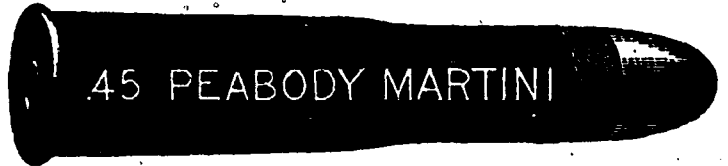
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