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WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt from No. 1 Company of the Victoria Rifles of Canada, of a card bearing the season's greetings. The design is exceedingly neat and attractive. A picture of the Vics' new armoury appropriately forms the centrepiece. May they celebrate in it a long succession of Happy New Years!

THE volumes containing the annual reports for 1869 and 1870, are needed to complete the records of the Dominion Rifle Association. The Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Bacon, would like very much to receive either or both from any person possessing them and less interested than the Association in having a complete record. This request has on several previous occasions been made through the MILITIA GAZETTE, but is here repeated in the hope that it may be of some service.

RECENT advices from Bermuda give the particulars of a court martial held there on the 16th November, for the trial of Lieut. the Hon. R. F. Boyle, of the Canada, charged with negligently performing his duty as officer of the watch in that ship on the morning of Sept. 17, when she collided with the barque Peeress, of Shields, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It was deposed that Lieut. Boyle gave the order "hard-a-starboard" just before the vessels struck, and that he promptly reversed his engines. The Court found that the charge of negligence was proved, and accordingly acquitted the prisoner, but at the same time considered he had shown want of judgment in giving the order to starboard the helm, thus not carrying out the established "rule of the road."

A DISPUTE is in progress between Major Richards and Mr. R. Morris concerning the relative merits and priority of invention of their respective systems of shooting with miniature cartridges. In a letter recently published Major Richards says:—"I have been unceasingly occupied in experimenting upon the problem of training young soldiers in shooting from my earliest connection with the volunteer force, now twenty-eight years ago, and before Her Majesty's famous first shot was fired at Wimbledon. If Mr. Morris can prove that his connection with the subject goes further black than that, there might arise a question as to who first originated the idea. Unless he can prove at least so much I must call upon him either to justify or withdraw the assertion that he is the originator of the new system, if by that expression he refers to my system. Mr. Morris says he uses a full-sized bullet; I do not, I use

a miniature bullet, the construction of which Mr. Morris does not seem to know, of full calibre, but only about one-third full size. * * The fact is that the tube system and my own are diametrically opposed in their main principle. While Mr. Morris, following out an old idea patented years ago by Mr. Morton, aims at enabling men to practise shooting at home, my aim is to provide a serious military training in shooting, and a system to be carried out regimentally under proper military supervision, and never, under any circumstances, to be carried out in private places."

"EVERY military reader," says the *Volunteer Service Gazette*, "remembers Charles Lever's Major Monsoon, who feared that the abolition of pigtailed would be fatal to the efficiency of the army and declared that the sacrilegious hand of reform would be directed against pipeclay next. England has gotten rid of pigtailed, and now the *Horse Guards Gazette* rises to inquire when are we to see the last of 'that abominable, dirty, and unwholesome institution known as pipeclay?' The real reason that prevents the abolition of pipeclay is, it thinks, 'the love of appearance and smartness which pervades the military mind.' The truth is, it concludes, 'that our military dress of the present day aims at the impossible. It endeavours to reconcile the hopelessly conflicting requirements of parade and service.'"

SIR CHARLES DILKE, in the *Fortnightly Review* for January, continues his criticism of the British army, and also treats at some length of the Canadian militia. Our system he considers infinitely better in point of organization than that of the mother country, but he says the English vice of cutting down necessities to please false economists is visible in the colony as at home: "The Canadians pay for what is not efficient for war and then hope there will be no war." Sir Charles is very doubtful whether any considerable portion of the militia could be mobilized to resist an American attack, and feels certain that the want of arms would be felt in such an event, as there are not enough in Canada, and England in a serious war wants more than she has at home. There is a good deal of justice in Sir Charles Dilke's criticism—enough to make it worth while for our militia authorities to concern themselves about providing the equipment without which the best organization in the world would be of no avail.

IT is stated by a portion of the British press that Lord Wolseley supplied Sir Charles Dilke with the bulk of the material for his article on the British Army. Is it to be inferred that Lord Wolseley agrees with him in considering that the army is improperly drilled and is dressed in ridiculous theatrical costumes; that it is badly off for officers who understand their business, and that the whole organization is ridiculously inefficient? The Government, it is asserted, is wasting enormous sums on a bad army, when it might easily be properly organized and be a really good army. Sir Charles does not ask a large increase in the force of men. The principal needs in this direction, he says, are a small extra force of artillery and about 10,000 more infantry—these

virtually, he declares, for service in India. Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts is said to hold much the same views, except that he would like to see a large increase of the field artillery and of the cavalry of the line.

TATTOOING is the latest diversion proposed for the French soldier—not, mind you, the old fancy of having his body decorated as might seem most suitable to himself, but tattooing on a set plan to be approved by Regulation. The idea is advanced by a military surgeon who recently read a paper before the Paris Academy of Medicine. It was shewn that the majority of the victims of warfare might be easily saved if but the rudimentary knowledge of stopping the arterial flow of blood was possessed by the wounded man or his comrades, and the unavoidable and oft-fatal delay that intervened between the infliction of the injury and the transport of the patient to the distant ambulance or hospital would in a measure be remedied. The simple compression of the artery nearest the wound in many cases would be all that was required to save life, but to determine the precise position of the nearest principal blood-conduit to the wound, and the spot where the compression should be applied, was the chief stumbling block to those untutored to anatomy or the principles of the human organism, as the masses of individuals would necessarily be in the circumstance. In order to simplify the instruction and repair the general ignorance on the subject, the writer of the paper proposed that every soldier should submit to the operation of tattooing. Lines indelibly traced on the cuticle would indicate the course of the main arteries, and a star, or cross, the points where an improvised *tourniquet*, a round pebble or bullet, a shred of linen or handkerchief, and a short piece of stick, or even the finger, might be temporarily applied to arrest the hemorrhage at the wounded part. Of course the surgeons would not have to undergo tattooing—they would not suffer from a lack of knowledge on the subject—and the tattooed private soldier will not have the satisfaction of seeing the doctors partake of a dose of the new medicine.

The Entry into Batoche.

IN a long letter which appeared last week in the *Winnipeg Manitoban*, Major C. A. Boulton deals with the shallow criticism of the management of the Northwest campaign, contained in an anonymous volume published at Toronto a few months ago. Its title was "Reminiscences of A Bungler," and the best the author could say for himself was that he was "One of the Bunglers."

Major Boulton commanded the fine body of men known as Boulton's Scouts, and he and his command rendered creditable service. In his letter the Major shows the absurdity of many of the statements made by this literary Bungler, and adds to the variety of the accounts of the entry into Batoche on the 12th May, 1885, by the following narrative, which must be read with interest:—

Bungler brings up the old question as to who ordered the charge at Batoche on the 12th of May, and speaks of General Middleton awaking from his mid-day snooze at the sound of the troops charging. I cannot allow this statement to go unchallenged, or the impression that is here sought to be created that General Middleton did not know what he was about. The facts are that on the night of the 11th the General determined to take the village of Batoche on the following day. His plan was to make an attack on the open plain one mile to the north of our position, with the mounted men, one gun and the gatling, and when the enemy were drawn in that direction, Col. Straubenzie was to advance the infantry brigade on the left, when the mounted men were to return rapidly and a general advance was to take place, and Col. Straubenzie received orders, when he heard the attack commence on the right, to advance the infantry to their old position and as much further as possible. About half an hour after we opened fire on the right, Astley, one of Riel's prisoners, came out from Riel with the historical message that if we murdered their women and children he would massacre the prisoners. General Middleton, for the sake of the women and children and the prisoners, could not do less than send Astley back to say that if he would put the women and children in one place and let him know, he would see that no shot was fired in their direction, but he did not propose to allow Riel to gain any advantage by a ruse if it were intended as such. He did not continue the attack, but returned to camp with his force,

expecting that an advance would have been made by the infantry. Col. Straubenzie met him on his return to the corral, and General Middleton asked him why he had not advanced. Col. Straubenzie explained that he had not heard the firing, and when General Middleton expressed his annoyance that he had not done so, Col. Straubenzie said, "Well Sir, shall the men advance now, or have their dinners first?" The General's answer was, "Yes, and their suppers too, if you like." Col. Straubenzie did not ask for any more orders, but told the men to have their dinners and when they had finished to form up. In the meantime, General Middleton had dismounted from his horse and sent him to be fed and walked down on foot towards the engineers' lines in the direction of the church, I presume to ascertain if any message had come out from Riel in regard to the women and children. He was received with a hot fire and had to take shelter in our own rifle pits and in half an hour returned to camp. About half-past one o'clock Col. Straubenzie advanced the Grenadiers and the Midlanders to their old position of the day before, having previously addressed them and told them what was expected of them that day; when they reached their old position and went beyond it, they sent up a cheer, as much as to say, we are going to take that place to-day. Col. Straubenzie at once sent in for supports and two companies of the goth went first, the artillery, the gatling, and the remainder of the troops followed in succession, as they were ordered to the front. With the first supports General Middleton mounted his horse and went out to the line of advance and directed the movements from that time. I was by his side when he gave the "Cease firing" quoted by Bungler. It was given in regard to Astley, who had gallantly galloped from the engineer lines, receiving the gauntlet of the fire from both sides, and the General recognizing him, ordered the cease firing at that point. To Col. Straubenzie, Col. Williams, Col. Grasset, and the men under them, is due the credit of the first rush, which gave confidence to the whole force, but the final charge which took the village did not occur for an hour after that, when all the troops were in line, extending for upwards of half a mile, supporting one another, placed there by the orders of General Middleton; the Midlanders and the Grenadiers on the left advancing on the village, the goth and the mounted men on their right protecting their flank, with the guns and the gatling in support. At the close of the day General Middleton gave the troops the credit of having struck the final blow which practically put an end to the rebellion, but he himself was on the field from eight o'clock in the morning till nine o'clock at night, with the exception of an hour for dinner, and every move that was made was under his orders. I heard the remark attributed to him, when the first sound of the cheering was heard, and some one said, "I think they are charging, Sir"; his remark was, "I gave no orders to charge." It was perfectly correct; his orders, I believe, were to advance to the old position and as much farther as possible, intending to bring the remainder of the troops up before making the final charge, and I dare say he was also anxious at that time that it should not be made until Astley's return with information in regard to the women and children. These are the leading facts in connection with the last day at Batoche.

"When He was a Soldier Boy."

MY love he went for a soldier once
And marched to the sound of the drum,
With his coat of blue and his musket new
He longed for the foe to come.
There were those who wept when he marched away,
A long farewell to joy!
But his face was bright and his footstep light
When he was a soldier boy!

For who would stay at work in the fields
When Honour calls to her side?
My love he heard the bugle blow,
And he never would turn and hide!
But he followed the call through cold and wet
And suns that scorch and destroy,
And laughed at the pains of day and night,
When he was a soldier boy!

The deadly rifle bullets ring,
The crash of the falling shell,
The long dull whirr of the cannon ball,
He knew each one of them well.
And whether behind the breastworks' screen
Or out where the troops deploy,
He took true aim through smoke and flame
For he was a soldier boy!

And all the years that he marched and fought
I was a girl at play;
I did not know I should love him at all,
And be his wife to-day.
And though he is truest and best of men,—
What love is without alloy?—
I wish I had been his sweetheart then,
When he was a soldier boy!

—Mary Stewart, in *American Magazine*.

The chief features of the 8-millimetre type of rifle to be adopted for the Belgian Army have been decided upon. The German Government, however, which, in consequence of the adoption of the 8-millimetre rifle by France, had suspended the manufacture of the 11-millimetre weapon, has finally decided not to adopt the 8-millimetre calibre. This decision will probably reopen the whole question of the calibre to be adopted in Belgium.

Modern Tactics.

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

(Continued from Page 197.)

Chapter II.—SPACES AND TIME.

Cavalry.

A HORSE measures eight feet from nose to crup, and is allowed a front of one yard. In line the rear rank is a horse's length from the front rank. Cavalry in line occupy as many yards as there are horses in the front rank; therefore, double the yards and you have the number of sabres. In fours, sections, or half sections, the interval between the sections is half a horse's length, or four feet. Cavalry in fours are eight, abreast, four of the front rank and four of the rear rank wheeled up alongside of them. Cavalry in fours (*i.e.* eight abreast) occupy the same space in column as in line. 24 yards of cavalry in line = 24 front rank + 24 rear rank = 48 sabres.

A troop of 48 sabres in fours = 6 sections or rows of 8 horses each = 6×8 feet + 5 intervals of half a horse's length, or four feet; $6 \times 8 + 5 \times 4 = 68$ feet. In cavalry 2 feet is always allowed in front, and two feet behind the column = 4 feet; $68 + 4 = 72$ feet or 24 yards. Therefore cavalry in fours occupy the same space as in line, or half a yard per sabre. Cavalry in sections are four abreast, and occupy double the space they do in fours (8 abreast).

A half troop of 24 sabres in sections (four abreast) = 6 sections or rows of 4 horses each = $6 \times 8 + 5 \times 4$ (intervals) = 68 feet + 4 feet allowed for front and rear of column = 72 feet or 24 yards, or one yard per sabre. Therefore 24 sabres in sections (4 abreast) occupy the same space as 48 sabres (8 abreast).

Cavalry in half sections (2 abreast) occupy twice the space they do in sections (4 abreast). Therefore cavalry in half sections occupy two yards per sabre; 400 yards of cavalry in half sections = 200 sabres (2 abreast), in sections = 400 sabres (4 abreast), in fours = 800 sabres (8 abreast).

The normal formation of cavalry on the march is sections (4 abreast). This formation leaves room for passing traffic. In crowded streets or narrow roads half sections (2 abreast). A cavalry regiment consists of 8 troops. A squadron (96 horses) = 2 troops. The tactical unit of cavalry is a squadron. Four squadrons form a regiment.

Cavalry Intervals.—Between squadrons in line or in fours, 12 yards interval is allowed. In sections or half sections there are no intervals between squadrons. The intervals between cavalry regiments and between cavalry and infantry is 24 yards. Intervals are weaknesses, but in line and in close formations, such as cavalry fours, the tendency is to crowd on each other; to avoid this the lesser of two evils is adopted by establishing intervals between units. In the weaker formations, sections and half sections, the tendency is to slag out; therefore no intervals are deemed necessary. This fact is very marked, even with infantry; the moment two deep is formed the men begin to lose their distances. Going into church, men are generally cautioned to close up before they have gone many yards in two deep formation.

Pace.—Cavalry 4 miles an hour at a walk—117 yards per minute; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour at a trot, or 250 yards per minute.

Infantry.

Each man in front rank occupies 2 feet; in addition for length of front occupied by a battalion in line allow for one officer per company (right guides), two officers and a colour sergeant for colour party, and an officer on left of line. A battalion of 8 companies in line occupies 1 foot per man, or 2 feet for every front-rank man + 24 feet for guides and colour party, and officer on the left of line. Infantry in fours occupy the same space as in line; therefore infantry in line or in column of fours, occupy 1 foot per man + 2 feet per officer or marker. (In fours the markers lead their companies.) All calculations in tactics are made in yards; therefore infantry feet must be brought to yards.

Infantry Intervals.—Between infantry battalions 25 yards (30 paces), between infantry and cavalry 24 yards.

Pace.—Three miles an hour, or 88 yards a minute.

Artillery.

Each gun or waggon with six horses occupies 15 yards. The interval between guns in line is 19 yards. This interval is to admit of the battery being moved off to the right or left in column of sub-divisions and leave 4 yards interval between each sub-division. A battery in column of route (its normal formation when on the march) consists of 6 guns and 6 waggons each, taking up 15 yards, and eleven intervals of 4 yards; hence a battery in column of route occupies $15 \times 12 + 4 \times 11 = 224$ yards. A battery in line occupies 95 yards or 5 intervals of 19 yards between each gun. The interval between half batteries in column of half batteries is 23 yards. This interval admits of the battery being wheeled into line with the proper intervals of 19 yards between the guns: $23 + 15 = 38$, which gives the space required for the rear half-battery to wheel into line.

Artillery Interval.—Between batteries $28\frac{1}{2}$ yards (*i.e.* a line interval between guns and a half). Between artillery and other arms (cavalry or infantry) $28\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

Pace.—Same as cavalry, walk four miles an hour, trot $8\frac{1}{2}$.

Points to be remembered:—Cavalry in line = as many yards as sabres in front rank. Cavalry in sections (4 abreast) = a yard per sabre. Fours (8 abreast) reduces the space occupied to $\frac{1}{2}$ a yard per sabre. Half sections (2 abreast) increases the space occupied to 2 yards per sabre. Cavalry intervals 12 yards between squadrons in line or in fours, 24 yards between regiments. Between squadrons in sections or half sections no intervals. Pace 117 yards a minute at a walk; 250 yards a minute at a trot.

Infantry occupy 1 foot per man in line, or in fours; in addition 2 feet each must be allowed for guides and front rank of colour party. Interval 25 yards between battalions. Pace 88 yards a minute.

Battery of artillery in column of route = 224 yards; in line = 95 yards. Intervals between guns in line 19 yards; between guns or waggons in column of route 4 yards; between half batteries in column of half batteries 23 yards. Between batteries, and between batteries and other arms $28\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Pace same as cavalry.

Rules for calculating space occupied by the different arms:—

I. Draw out the force.

II. Put in the space occupied by infantry in feet above, and by the other arms in yards below.

III. Bring the infantry feet to yards before proceeding with calculation.

IV. Remember though infantry occupy feet, all calculations of time and space are in yards.

Example.—Calculate the space occupied in line, by the following troops:

1 regiment of cavalry 400 sabres.

4 regiments of infantry (three 800 strong in 8 companies, and one 600 strong in 6 companies.)

2 batteries of artillery.

Calculate the space occupied by the same force in column:

The cavalry in sections.

The infantry in fours.

The artillery in column of route.

Time Calculations.—To calculate the number of troops on the march all that is necessary is to note what formation they are in, and time the different arms passing a tree or turn on the road.

Artillery always march in column of route, *i.e.* 224 yards for a battery.

Infantry in fours, *i.e.* a foot per man.

Cavalry in half sections = 2 yards per sabre (2 abreast); in sections = 1 yard per sabre (4 abreast); in fours = $\frac{1}{2}$ yard per sabre (8 abreast).

Let us suppose that a body of infantry marching in fours is observed to take ten minutes to pass a tree. Required their strength. Infantry march three miles an hour *i.e.* 88 yards a minute; $88 \times 10 = 880$ yards of infantry in fours; $880 \times 3 = 2,640$ feet or men.

This roughly would be about 3 battalions; there would therefore be two intervals of 25 yards each to deduct between the battalions, which would leave 2,490 feet or men; or three battalions, each 830 strong.

The rate of marching of mixed troops, *i.e.* cavalry and infantry, or all three arms, is regulated by the infantry, the slowest arm, and is, therefore, 88 yards a minute.

A body of cavalry in half sections winding through a mountain district take 25 minutes to turn a corner in the road at a trot. Required the number of sabres.

Cavalry at a trot = $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour = 250 yards per minute.

$250 \times 25 = 6,250$ yards of cavalry in half sections.

Cavalry in half sections occupy 2 yards per sabre, giving 3,125 sabres roughly, or about 8 regiments of 400 each; therefore, there would be 7 intervals of 24 yards each to deduct, leaving 6,082 yards of actual men in half sections, or 3,041 sabres = 8 regiments of 380 sabres each.

A force as under leaves a barrack square in the following order: 2 battalions leading in fours (6 companies each 120 strong); 1 battery of artillery in column of route; 1 regiment of cavalry 450 strong in sections. How long will it be before the last trooper moves off the ground? Infantry marching 3 miles an hour.

Here all that is required is to draw out the force in the order in which it is given, calculate the number of yards it occupies, and divide the result by 88, or the number of yards infantry marching at 3 miles an hour cover per minute.

A division consisting of 7 battalions of infantry (each 1,000 strong in 8 companies); 1 regiment of cavalry, 3 batteries of artillery, 1 company of engineers (200 strong) is in retreat; the rear-guard composed of 2 battalions of infantry, 1 squadron of cavalry, 1 battery of artillery, half company of engineers, occupies a position to hold the enemy in check, while the main body crosses a river 2 miles in rear by a bridge 300 feet long, and part of the roadway on the bridge is taken up by a line of ammunition waggons. How long must the rear-guard hold its ground to enable the remainder of the division to take up a position on some high ground 1,000 yards from the further bank of the river, deploying half to the right and half to the left of the road leading across the bridge?

The cavalry of the main body is moving independently to watch a ford about a mile above the bridge. The infantry is marching in quarter column, the artillery in column of route, and there is no advanced guard; the head of the retreating column is within a mile of the bridge when the attack on the rear-guard position commences.

Here we find, after deducting the rear-guard and the cavalry, that the retreating column consists of: 5 battalions of infantry (1,000 strong each), 2 batteries of artillery, half company of engineers (100 men). A delay at the bridge will be caused while the infantry get from quarter column into fours; and the force can deploy on its new ground half to right and half to left, therefore the time occupied in deploying will equal half the length of the line.

Draw out a simple sketch, and put in the distances, remembering that the delay at the bridge getting 5,000 infantry from quarter column in fours will be 5,000 feet or 1,666 yards, length of infantry in fours. We find the distance 5,583 yards; and the time at 3 miles an hour, or 88 yards a minute, 63 minutes. The answer, therefore is "about an hour."

(To be Continued.)

GOSSIP OF THE MILITIA.

Requirements and Deficiencies in the Equipment of the Artillery.

A Fighting Man on Commercial Union—The Toronto Garrison Battery Dine—Pioneer Militiamen Dead—The command of the Dufferin Rifles—A Young Ottawa Officer honoured by the electorate—The Winnipeg Corps: The Ninetieth flourishing; Trouble in the Ninety-first.

LT.-COL. SELBY, one of the oldest residents of the County of York, died at his home, Sharou, last week. Deceased was 80 years of age. He lived and died within a quarter of a mile of his birth-place. He served in the rebellion of 1837, being one of the twelve men who left their homes in East Gwillimbury to join the loyalist forces in Toronto. He was at one time County Treasurer of York, and was one of the first members of the York Pioneers.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Milsom, ex-Brigade Major, died at Halifax on Tuesday, aged 69 years. He was an Englishman, entered the army when young, and served with the 62nd Wiltshire Foot as adjutant through the Crimean War. He was at the siege of Sebastopol, including the attack on the quarries on June 8th, and the attacks on the Redan on the 18th of June and the 8th of September, for which he received the Crimean medal and clasp. He came to Halifax with his regiment in 1856, retired with the rank of captain, and was appointed inspecting field officer of the United States militia, and after Confederation was appointed Brigade Major for the Nova Scotia district, which position he filled till six years ago, when he was transferred to a similar office in the Toronto district, where he remained till a year ago.

Lieut.-Col. Ballachey, whose retirement from the command of the Dufferin Rifles was noted in last issue, has gone to reside in Dakota. He had been a member of the regiment for nearly twenty-two years, and the report of the farewell banquet tendered him by his brother officers shows what a favourite he had become. Concerning the choice of his successor, the same report says: After dinner "a committee waited upon Lt.-Col. Jones, and succeeded in extracting from him a consent to again assume command of the Dufferin Rifles. This was not accomplished, however, until Major Rothwell, Junior Major T. Harry Jones, Adjutant Will D. Jones and Captain McGlashan had all cheerfully and gladly given way in the general wish that their old colonel should again take the reins. Major Rothwell announced the Colonel's consent amidst the greatest enthusiasm."

One of the oldest officers in the Canadian militia service, in the person of Lieut.-Col. Wm. Allan, the officer commanding the 20th Battalion Lorne Rifles, is about to retire from the force. Col. Allan has seen over 53 years' service, having on the 4th of October, 1834, joined H. M. 93rd Highlanders, and continued his connection with the Empire's defensive force from that day to the present. He followed the fortunes of the 93rd for ten years, coming to Canada with it the time of the rebellion of '37. Upon leaving the 93rd in 1844, Col. Allan joined a militia regiment as adjutant. By gradual promotion, he rose to the rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1876, and five years later was given the command of the 20th Battalion. During more than half a century, he has never missed a single day's duty. He numbers the Fenian raid amongst the occasions when he has been on active service.

Toronto.

CAPT. W. B. McMURRICH of the Toronto Garrison Artillery dined the members of that corps at the Criterion restaurant on the 29th December. Lieut. Myles and Sergt.-Major Woodman of the Toronto Field Battery were among the guests. Two toasts were proposed in addition to that of the Queen. Lieut. Irving and Sergt.-Major Gibson replied on behalf of "The ex-officers and men," and Capt. McMurrich replied feelingly to a happily worded toast of his health by Lieut. Irving. He hoped the city representatives in the Dominion parliament would use their influence with the government to increase the garrison to a brigade, and that the recent retirement of officers from the corps would only be temporary. Songs were sung by Br. Brooker, Gts. Self, Barnett, Humphries, Sergt.-Major Spence, Sergt. Ward and Capt. Myles.—*World*.

A FIGHTING MAN SPEAKS ON COMMERCIAL UNION.

No doubt the reference made to the Commercial Union agitation, by Lieut.-Col. G. F. Denison, in reply to the toast of "The Army, Navy and Active Militia, at the Toronto Board of Trade dinner to the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, will be interesting to the readers of the MILITIA GAZETTE. Col. Denison is thus reported in the *World*: "As belonging to the active militia of the country, I am very glad to be here to-night to do honour to so distinguished a statesman as the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, and the reason is because that gentleman above all gentlemen in the empire, has shown that he places the interests of a united empire above all others. [Applause.] There is no part of the British empire where these words "united empire" convey a greater meaning to the hearts of the people than to the people of Canada—[applause]—and I am certain there is no part of the whole empire where the Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain is more heartily appreciated than in Toronto, the capital of the province of Ontario—[hear, hear]—a province which owes its origin to the desire on the part of men who, like Mr. Chamberlain, desired a united empire and made great sacrifices for it. There is a subject upon which I wish to say a word or two before I sit down, and that is Commercial Union. And in the presence of Mr. Chamberlain I wish to say that the active militia of the country have all been sworn to bear true allegiance to Her Majesty [hear, hear]—and they intend that Canada shall not be laid at the feet of any foreign country. [Great applause.] I am a Canadian, born in this city, and I hope to live and die a Canadian—[hear, hear]—to live and die in a country where our people will govern their own affairs, where we will be able to establish our own tariff, and where it will not be fixed and established to suit a foreign people against our mother country. I can assure Mr. Chamberlain that when I speak in behalf of the volunteers of the country in this way I am also voicing the feeling of all the fighting men in this country. [Hear, hear.]

THE EQUIPMENT OF THE ARTILLERY.

I was speaking last week of the field artillery and will continue on the same subject. Of ammunition waggons, forges, store carts, platform and general service waggons—and I might add, so far as winter is concerned, sleighs—we are utterly deficient. Spare wheels, spare axletrees, spare shafts, and all the small stores making up artillery stores, even lynch-pins, are noticeable by their absence. "No ammunition waggons of recent and serviceable patterns were available" for the North-West Rebellion—and this, mind you, in speaking of our permanent artillery—"and no forge or store waggons were taken. The want of these means of conveying necessary supplies, etc., was felt throughout the whole campaign." Later on we are again told that "the want of waggons was greatly felt, the limbers, as reported to me, being encumbered with a multitudinous lot of stores (happy horses) which properly should be brought up with the waggons."

Forges, or rather field forges, are mentioned in the above extract. Some with an economical turn of mind, and ignorant of the subject, may look with disdain upon a forge. As a rule such people are "penny wise and pound foolish." It seems that one blacksmith was attached to the transport train of the Battleford column, whose time was wholly occupied with the police and scout horses. Owing to calls for forges and blacksmiths, the supply and transport officers were applied to for them. The transport officer was repeatedly notified that blacksmiths *must be sent*. Great delay ensued, and during this delay 70 teams, costing probably \$700 a day, were lying idle for want of blacksmiths and forges. 140 horses and 70 drivers were kicking their heels for the want of a few forges and blacksmiths and their tools. Horses, also, died; but these, let me tell you, were none of your Regulation horses, valued at \$125, as mentioned in Para. 451, but \$300 horses. To continue the yarn, eventually it was discovered that the Halifax battalion had some shoeing smiths in its ranks. These were applied for, but in the meantime the authorities had sent some smiths; these, however, were *without forges*, so that work was again delayed.

Axles, to prevent their giving forth doleful noises, are greased; but such a small thing seems to be an unnecessary luxury—like soap, for instance. "Axle grease was so deficient that all available tallow and coal oil from the C.P.R. workshop was requisitioned and utilized." It is only fair to say that so far as I know this was not the case with the artillery, but still had more of that arm been in the North-West—had they been supplied with waggons, etc.—it shows the straits in which they would have been placed.

The Regulations state that the number of horses for a field battery shall be 51, exclusive of officers' chargers and 4 spare if ordered on active service. A mighty small reserve to draw upon. The Imperial authorities consider that in a 9 pr. M.L.R. battery there should be at least 4 spare riding and 8 spare draught horses.

For economical reasons we allow our 9 pr. gun to be horsed with 4 horses, in addition to having no waggons. Paragraph 371 tells us that a field battery whose headquarters are within 25 miles of the place of encampment must march; also that all infantry companies within six miles must do likewise. I take a sub-division consisting of 1 sergeant, 2 drivers and 8 gunners; of these I can mount the sergeant on his own horse, and about the two drivers there is no question; 3 gunners I can mount on the limber, 2 on the axle-tree seats and another on the off leader, a total of 9, but where am I to put Nos. 8 and 9? I have had various suggestions on this point, one being that the officers should be dismounted, the gunners taking their places, and that one wheelbarrow should be issued per gun, so that the officers could alternately wheel one another.

"The soldier is a peculiar animal," and with Lord Wolseley our authorities must be in accord, for no provision is made for the carrying of the gunners' valises beyond a few.

But I have a still greater grievance and that is about the horses themselves. The total weight behind these 4 untrained horses is about 4,636 lbs.—a load for each of 1,159 lbs; in addition, the leaders have a weight of 224 lbs. to carry, the riding horse of wheel about the same, and the shaft horse about 140 lbs.

Col. Kemmis, R.A., says the greatest load which a horse should be called upon to draw is 724 lbs. for field batteries, and 618 lbs. for horse artillery. A difference of 335 lbs.

As the percussion cap was to the old Enfield rifle, so is the friction tube to the 9 prs., and for that matter to other guns. Officially we are told that under no circumstances will tubes be retained in charge after reaching 10 years of age. The tubes issued for use in Canada were manufactured in 1873—and are now 14 years of age. It is not, therefore, surprising to read that "the friction tubes issued to most of the batteries were very unreliable." For a fact I have seen a royal salute of only 20 guns fired owing to defective tubes—six miss-fires one after another. Such a thing in active service might be accompanied with serious losses.

We have slavishly followed England in everything whether it suited this country or not. Had we transport waggons, ours would no doubt be of the same pattern, although Baker Pasha says that they are much too heavy for practical use, and during the Egyptian campaign they were found useless and were replaced by Maltese carts.

LINCH-PIN.

Winnipeg.

ALTHOUGH the winter season is a dull one for militia matters generally, the 90th are displaying plenty of life. They have just received a full set of instruments, 24 in number, for the band. These instruments were specially ordered from Rivier & Hawkes, of London, Eng., and cost between \$1,100 and \$1,200. All the instruments bear the regimental number and the bass drum has the royal coat-of-arms and the regimental crest.

The gymnasium of the battalion is so advanced as to permit of its opening in a few days. It will be located in the drill hall; and will be open to all members of the battalion free of expense. It has been well fitted up, and will be a great advantage to members of the battalion. The smaller articles, such as swinging rings, travelling rings, horizontal bars, trapezes, both single and double, Indian clubs, rowing machines, and a boxing outfit were obtained from Spalding & Company of Chicago. The ladders and parallel bars and other heavy articles are being made by members of the battalion.

The Snow-shoe Club will have its first tramp inside of ten days. All the members are waiting for is the arrival of the stockings, tuques, etc., from the east. The drill hall will be the rendezvous.

Classes for officers and non-coms., and those men who wish to qualify for non-coms., are held weekly, and are in charge of Capt. Arnold, the Adjutant, who, with the assistance of Sergt.-Major Watson, is doing good work for the regiment. They have now taken up skeleton battalion drill, and lecturing on out-post duty.

Local militia circles are somewhat agitated over a district order recently issued by Lt.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., to the militia corps. It states that in obedience to instructions from the officer commanding the Canadian militia, the D.A.G. has appointed Lt.-Col. Taylor, of the School of Mounted Infantry, Lt.-Col. Boswell, of

the Ninetieth, and Major Buchan, of the Infantry School, a board of officers to examine into the affairs of the Ninety-first Battalion since June, 1885, until the present time. The order specifies that they shall enquire into the condition of the regimental funds, the disposal of Government grants to the battalion, and the manner in which the funds received from the sale of accoutrements have been applied. The militia authorities are not satisfied with the manner in which the battalion has been run, and the board of enquiry has been appointed to locate the irregularities. Col. Taylor will be president of the board, which will have power to examine witnesses.

Ottawa.

THE 43rd Rifles and Guards snowshoe clubs have each entered heartily into the season's programme of snowshoeing, and the Dragoons will follow suit on Tuesday evening next, when their inaugural tramp will be held. The first tramp on shoes took place Thursday evening last, the Rifles availing themselves of the opportunity created by a liberal fall of snow. The Guards had their third outing on Tuesday of this week. At the Coffee House, after the tramp, it was announced that Capt. Berkeley Powell, Paymaster of the Guards, had made a liberal contribution to the club funds, and that Capt. Heron, Quartermaster, had announced his intention of having the club wind up at his house some evening this season, as last.

There was only one military man sought the suffrages of the electorate on Monday, and he came off with flying colours. This was Lieut. S. M. Rogers, of the 43rd Battalion, who was a candidate for the office of public school trustee, in St. George's Ward, and was elected by a handsome majority over Ald. Whillans, one of the most popular aldermanic representatives the ward has ever had. Mr. Rogers served as a staff-sergeant with the Guards' Sharpshooters during the recent Northwest campaign, and the many friends whom he made amongst the corps with whom the Sharpshooters came in contact will no doubt be glad to hear of his success of Monday last, and the evidence of his popularity which it presents.

Correspondence.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS' AIDES-DE-CAMP.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—We see it stated in the newspapers every now and then that some military officer has been appointed A.D.C. to a Lieut.-Governor of one of the provinces. A short time ago one was said to have been so appointed to the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, and more recently one to the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec. One naturally looks for these appointments to be notified in "Militia General Orders," but looks in vain, and the reason is obvious—these appointments are not made by the Militia Department, and not recognized by it. A Lieut.-Governor is entirely a civil officer with no military status or command whatever. He even cannot call out the militia in aid of the civil power. The one occasion on which he represents the Queen is at the opening and closing of a Provincial Legislature, when he is entitled to a general salute. The Governot-General, although a civil officer, by his commission is appointed Commander-in-chief, and by virtue of such appointment as Commander-in-chief is entitled to a military secretary and military A.D.C.'s. The Lieut.-Governors are not so entitled, and the gentlemen who perform the duties of A.D.C. should be designated Secretary or Political A.D.C., and not assume military titles and uniforms to which they have no right; and thereby cease to make themselves ridiculous and a laughing stock of the "knowing ones."

"RAMROD."

THE STANDARD FOR INFANTRY SCHOOL CERTIFICATES.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—In your number of Dec. 29th, among the list of certificates granted I find that 2nd Lieut. W. T. Lawless, of the 43rd Batt., has received a "first class short course grade A" certificate, although his percentage of marks is only 68½, while in the Regulations just issued (R. and O. 1887, Par. 1090) it is provided that 70 per cent. shall be necessary for a first class in either grade.

I also see that 2nd Lieut. W. M. McKay, of the same regiment, with the same percentage, only gets a second class certificate.

I took my certificate in the first course after the schools were established, and at that time it required 75 per cent. to get into the first class at all, my own figure being 88½, and I think it was a great mistake to have lowered the standard, which for field officers and adjutants should be as high as possible. It would have been better to have raised it to 80 than to have lowered it to 70.

SABRETACHE.

[NOTE.—The certificate awarded Lieut. Lawless was a Second Class Short Course Grade "A," and it was differently published in the official list only through a clerical error.—EDITOR.]

GARRISON BATTERIES.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—I have read with interest recent articles in the MILITIA GAZETTE referring to the disbandment of garrison batteries.

The principal reason for the decline of garrison batteries is the negligence of the department in respect to equipment.

With the exception of the Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery, which has a 40 pr. B.L.R. gun, all the garrison batteries are equipped with 32 pr. or 24 pr. S.B. guns, mounted on old ship carriages, both guns and carriages being of an obsolete type, and the former about as formidable as a pea shooter, the latter liable to tumble apart from dry rot.

Notwithstanding this ancient armament officers of garrison batteries are supposed to drill and instruct their men as if for rifled ordnance, and when the yearly competition of the D.A.A. takes place, men are marched on to the field and told off for firing competitions with 64-pr. M.L.R. and 40-pr. B.L.R., without having, in many cases, ever seen the guns before, and having only a foggy recollection of how to bore and fix fuzes, and in the excitement of the moment endangering the lives of all present with an inate temptation to drive a percussion fuze home with a mallet—or some equally dangerous experiment. In all probability a garrison battery at St. Johns, a point of strategical importance, commanding three bridges, and within a day's march of the frontier, will be the next to pass out of existence. This battery is armed with a 24 pr. S.B. gun, and has no equipment for shifting ordnance drill, nor even serviceable hand-spike, and is not provided with a drill shed.

The department has been requested by a qualified officer to whom the command of this battery was recently offered, to provide a rifled gun, to which reply was made that "there were none." Now, if garrison batteries are of any value to the country they are worth arming with the gun that they would use if called on for active service, and the cost to the department of so arming them would be comparatively small and not to be compared with the benefit to the force of having men well and intelligently drilled on a gun that they thoroughly understand.

Field batteries have for years past been armed with modern rifled guns and the consequence is that our militia field batteries compare favourably with those of the British service, and the men are proud of their batteries and have a strong *esprit de corps*. What would these batteries be to-day if they had to struggle along with guns that they despised and which were the laughing stock of all beholders? Yet such is the position of garrison batteries. Will the government step in and reward zealous officers (and there are lots of them) struggling against desperate odds to maintain their batteries, and give them guns that they may train their men as their hearts long to, and give them the satisfaction of knowing that they have a place in the militia strength of the country? If not it is plainly to be seen that within a few years the garrison arm of the service will be no more, as it will be impossible to get officers to "play soldiers" on a mounted "gas pipe."

A GARRISON CAPTAIN.

She Went Astray.

Seeking Afar What May be Found at One's Own Fireside.

THE invalid proprietress of a wealthy estate in Scotland once visited the continent of Europe to get rid of her maladies.

She went to Baden-Baden and tried those celebrated waters, then to Carlsbad and tried its mineral springs. She got worse instead of better, and in despair she said to a physician:

"What shall I do?"

His reply was: "Medicine can do nothing for you. You have one chance, in the waters of Pit Kealthy, Scotland!"

"Is it possible?" she replied, "why, those waters are on my own estate!"

Invalids go tramping over the world, unsuccessfully seeking the relief that often lies right at their own doors.

Change of climate and travel is no doubt beneficial in some classes of disease, but it is impossible to secure, while travelling, the proper care and nursing, the cheerful comforts of home, which are often necessary adjuncts to medicine in promoting recovery.

In many ailments arising, as so many do, from derangement of those primary organs, the kidneys and liver, with the proper remedy to use, recovery is much more rapid at one's own fireside.

Major S. B. Abbott, of Springfield, Mo., was attacked with serious troubles, and after a long course of medical treatment, tried to find relief at Hardin Sulphur Springs in California, and visited a number of other noted health resorts but all to no purpose. At last he went home—he was induced to try Warner's safe cure for his kidney troubles and soon became a well man.

Dr. Gustav Weber, a leading physician of Dessau, Germany, writes Warner's safe cure Co's. branch at Frankfort, Sept. 12th, 1887: "For many years I have suffered from inflammation of the kidneys, and each year was obliged to visit Carlsbad for temporary relief. I have finished my fifteenth bottle of Warner's safe cure and have completely recovered."

The main thing is to find the right remedy, then recovery from all the many ailments that are the result of kidney derangement is most easily secured at home surrounded by home comforts. There are few diseases for which travel is, on the whole, beneficial, but there are many which may be cured by putting the kidneys in a healthy state, thus driving the cause of the disease from the system.

The military club in Paris, founded by General Boulanger, is in pecuniary embarrassment, and an application will be made to the French Chambers for an appropriation in its behalf.

A trial of a new torpedo-boat, the *Janthikke*, destined for the port of Valdivostock, and constructed in St. Petersburg, has given satisfactory results. The average speed attained during a three hours' trip was slightly over the 19 knots constructed for.

Mr. Barker's Chinese agent, Simon Stern, has brought a duplicate of the Viceroy Li Hung Chang's map of the railway under Mitkiewicz's Concession. The route from Pekin to Shanghai is via the Grand Canal. It then follows the Yang-Tsze-Kiang River, and reaches Canton via the valley of the Pe Kiang River, its length being about 3,000 miles.

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A STORY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

By James Hannay.—From The Empire.

Chapter I.

IT was Christmas Day, seventy-six years ago, and the pretty village of Newark, the first capital of Upper Canada, was enjoying its great winter holiday. There was not one of its one hundred and fifty houses that did not present some token of the festive season, when "peace on earth and good-will towards men" are the pleasures which give colour to the time. Almost every house had its principal room decorated with evergreens, and in many of them goodly Christmas trees stood laden with gifts. The day was an ideal one for a Canadian winter, with a bright sun and a clear sky; just snow enough to make good travelling, and sufficient frost to bring colour to the cheek.

That morning the church which stood at the eastern end of the village had been thronged with devout worshippers. The sturdy farmers of the district for miles around had gathered to hear the good rector read the service and listen to the beautiful hymns appropriate to the day sung by the village choir. Such strains were well calculated to inspire their hearts with thankfulness that their lot had been cast in a goodly land, where Nature smiled on the toil of the husbandman and where peace and prosperity was their portion. In all America there was not a more prosperous village than Newark, nor was there in the wide continent a region fairer to the eye or more blessed with good gifts than the Niagara district. Settled by a band of expatriated Loyalists at the close of the Revolutionary war, the dense wilderness, which had been untouched for a thousand years, had given place to fine farms and pleasant orchards. The log houses of the first settlement period had disappeared, and comfortable farm houses with ample barns filled with the products of the field dotted the entire district. In this fair region Newark itself, although not a village in size, formed, with its Government house, its church and its stores a sort of rustic metropolis of no mean character.

Newark had many happy homes on the Christmas of 1811, but none happier than that of Squire Wright, whose house stood on a plot of rising ground a little to the westward of the main part of the village. The house was a square old fashioned mansion of ample size, with a fine garden and orchard adjoining it, and a pretty lawn in front. Everything about the place bespoke comfort and even wealth, for Squire Wright was a rich man for the place and time, and could justly boast that all he possessed had been made by himself in the pursuit of honest industry. Edward Wright's career had been a remarkable example of the success which comes from good conduct and patient effort when united. He was a native of England and when quite a youth had enlisted in the army. Distinguished by his size and fine military bearing he attracted the notice of Major Simcoe, and when that officer was appointed to the command of the Queen's Rangers in 1777 Wright went with him. At the battle of Monmouth he saved his commander's life, and was wounded by a bullet which he carried to the grave. In the affair at Spencer's Ordinary Sergt. Wright received a severe sabre cut in the face, but he was speedily on duty again and remained with the corps until the surrender at Saratoga. Then he went to England with Simcoe but presently came out to Canada. When Simcoe, then a general, became Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada in 1792 he was greatly pleased to find his old friend Wright residing on the Niagara frontier. By Simcoe's advice Wright engaged in trade at Newark and was so successful that ten years later he was able to retire with a handsome competency. This step was rendered necessary by his failing health, for although hardly more than sixty at the time this story opens, his constitution had become undermined by the severe wounds he had received and the hardships of many campaigns. Wright long before had become a magistrate and was regarded as one of the chief men of the district.

Squire Wright's hospitable table presented a cheerful aspect on that Christmas day when hosts and guests were gathered around it at dinner. At its head sat the worthy Squire himself beaming with happiness and at the foot was Mrs. Wright, who had long been an invalid, but was ever cheerful and amiable. The Squire's eldest son Samuel, a substantial farmer who resided at Stony Creek, was there with his wife, while John Simcoe, the youngest son, a midshipman in His Majesty's Brig Rattler, but absent from his ship on leave, was also present. At the Squire's right was his old friend Rideout from Little York, who had arrived that very evening from the States, where he had been on business, and finding himself too late to reach home in time for his own Christmas dinner had invited himself to the Squire's. At the latter's left was Mary Wright, his beautiful daughter, a tall maiden of nineteen, whose bright face and hazel eyes were only matched by the exquisite melody of her voice,

which had sounded sweet and clear over all the others as she sang in the church that morning. By her side was her affianced lover, William Sutherland, whose deeper tones had mingled with hers in the singing of that day.

William Sutherland was a model of manly beauty and strength. A broad forehead crowned by waving brown locks, a straight and somewhat prominent nose, blue gray eyes and a firm mouth and chin, made up the outward aspect of the man, and were his passports to female favour, while his strength and vigour commended him to all men. Sutherland was just twenty-five, and had been for four or five years the principal blacksmith of the village, so that his muscular arm had acquired its power by legitimate use. Possibly the Squire and his good wife might have cherished more ambitious views with regard to their only daughter than were involved in her marriage to a blacksmith; but if so, they never gave utterance to their thoughts. As for Mary Wright herself, she thought William Sutherland the embodiment of all that was noble and manly, and might have said with Miranda:—

"My affections
Are then most humble; I have no ambition
To see a goodlier man."

There were always two standing toasts at Squire Wright's table, which were never omitted on festive occasions: one was to the King, the other to the memory of his old Commander Simcoe. Both toasts had been drunk in silence, for Simcoe was dead and Wright had not got over the feelings of regret which the melancholy event had occasioned.

"I wish," said Wright, almost with a sigh, "that we had a man in Canada like Simcoe, now." It was the first expression that had been used at the dinner table which was out of harmony with the festive character of the occasion. It seemed like a note of discord, yet it was but an echo of what every man at the table had been pondering in his mind.

"Doubtless," responded Rideout, "it would be well to have such a man here as Simcoe was in his youth and strength, when he was at the head of his invincible Rangers, and chased the word-spinning Jefferson out of the capital of his own State, but I think we have a good man in Canada now, General Isaac Brock."

"That's well said," observed the Squire, "he is a good man and a practical man, but it is natural for me to think of General Simcoe, who was the best soldier that I ever met."

"Do you think, Rideout," asked Sutherland from the otherside of the table, "that there will be a war?"

"I don't see how it can be avoided," was the response. "When I was in New York a few days ago everybody was talking about invading Canada; indeed they look upon Canada as theirs already."

"They can't take Canada," said Sutherland, sententiously.

"I don't know," answered Rideout, "we have hardly any troops in the province and no forts worth talking about. We'll have a hard struggle, but I hope every Canadian will do his duty."

"I'll risk them," said Sutherland, who was the son of a Loyalist who had been maltreated and banished because he chose to differ in opinion from those lovers of liberty who tarred and feathered, assaulted and stoned all who did not agree with them.

Nothing more was said on the subject, which, being a disagreeable one, seemed to be dropped for the day by a sort of tacit consent. Christmas ended as joyfully as it began, but neither the Squire nor Sutherland were able to dismiss the thought of the threatened invasion of Canada from their minds.

Chapter II.

On the 26th June, 1812, about the middle of the afternoon, a horseman was ferried over the Niagara River from Black Rock to the Canadian shore. His weary look and mud-splashed raiment showed that he had travelled far and fast. His business was important and demanded haste, for he was carrying the news from New York to Col. Thomas Clark of Niagara Falls, that war had been declared, and that Canada was to be invaded. Next day the tidings had reached General Brock at York, and the business of preparing for the coming contest engrossed all minds.

Sutherland, who was a sergeant in the 2nd Lincoln Militia, happened to be at the Falls and to be in actual conversation with Col. Clark in regard to the business of the regiment when this messenger arrived. Thus it chanced that he was the first to carry the tidings of war to Newark and to warn the people there of the threatened invasion. Sutherland was a brave man, but his heart was heavy as he turned his steps towards Squire Wright's house that evening, and thought over all the dire possibilities which the contest might involve. It meant, at all events, the postponement of his marriage, which was to have taken place in the autumn, for domestic comfort was not to be thought of while the country was in danger.

(To be continued.)

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Correspondence on topics of interest to the Militia is invited. To ensure insertion of any communication the name and address of the writer must be forwarded with it. No name so communicated will be published without consent.

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It is our desire to record all events of general interest transpiring in connection with each and every corps in the Dominion. That we may be kept posted, officers are respectfully requested to interest themselves in seeing that the news of their respective corps shall be forwarded to the MILITIA GAZETTE—if possible by some person chosen by them as regular correspondent.

Adjutants will greatly oblige by forwarding copies of regimental orders, especially those relating to promotions or transfers of non-commissioned officers and officers.

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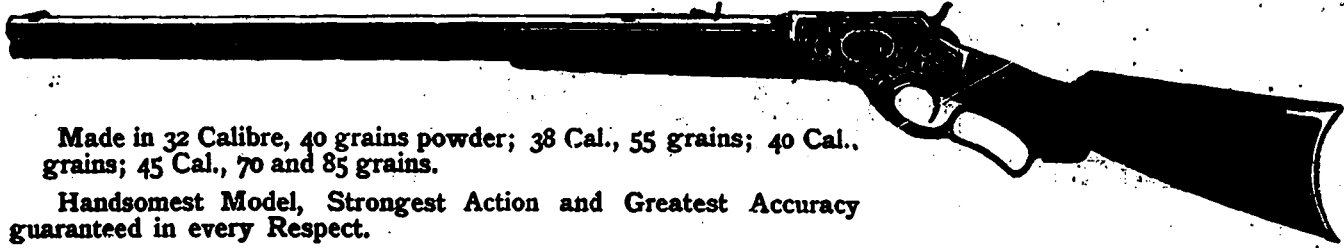


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