

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

A Weekly Journal devoted to the Interests of the Active Force of the Dominion.

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Current Topics.

LORD STANLEY of Preston, just appointed to succeed the Marquis of Lansdowne as Governor General of the Dominion, is a military man, being most familiarly known as Colonel Frederick Arthur Stanley. He is a son of the late Lord Derby, who thrice became Premier of Great Britain, on the last occasion, in 1869, resigning from ill health and giving place to Disraeli. Our prospective governor is a brother of the present Lord Derby. Born in London in 1841, he entered the Grenadier Guards in 1858, attained a captaincy in 1862, and in 1865 retired from the corps. In 1864 he married Lady Constance, eldest daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon. He represented Preston in the Commons from 1865 to 1868, when he was elected for North Lancashire, and now represents the new Blackpool Division of Lancashire, being elected by acclamation at the general election of 1886. He was a Lord of the Admiralty from August to December, 1868, and Financial Secretary for War from February, 1874, till August, 1877, when he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury. In April, 1878, Colonel Stanley was appointed Secretary of State for War, and was sworn of the Privy Council. He is a member of the present Government of Great Britain as President of the Board of Trade. In 1886 he was created a peer under the title of Lord Stanley of Preston.

LIKE his illustrious predecessor Lord Dufferin, our present Governor General is to reap reward for his judicious discharge of the duties of Her Majesty's representative in Canada, by receiving the most important appointment in the gift of the British Government—that is, the position of Viceroy of India. Lord Dufferin, who has been Viceroy since 1884, has for private reasons asked to be relieved somewhat before the termination of the period for which he was appointed. Canadians generally will be pleased to hear of the preferment of our present popular Governor General, who has proved himself a person likely to perpetuate in India the feelings of respect for and devotion to the British Empire so assiduously cultivated by the Earl of Dufferin.

MONTREAL has been provided with the most substantial and generally speaking the best drill hall in the Dominion, but the proposition has been seriously made to equip this fine establishment with the musty old furniture—arm racks, store chests, and the like—which has been made to answer in the present noisome quarters of the volunteers, above the public market. Fittings which have been

tolerated up to the present on account of their likeness to the dilapidated surroundings, it would be simply exasperating to find encumbering the handsome new hall. It stands to reason that new and improved ideas may every year be applied to the furnishing of drill halls, as well as to buildings of all other classes, and every new-hall Canada erects should have its furniture of the most approved style, so long as no unreasonable expenditure is involved thereby.

NOW it is the St. John's, P. Q., garrison battery which is gazetted out, "having become non-effective." The old story: no equipment, and the men lost interest in the work. Major Drumm, the officer commanding, has held that post since 1868, and now is placed on the retired list of majors. It is understood that the department will before very long do something towards increasing our strength in garrison artillery, but in this event the plan adopted will likely be to establish such corps only in vicinities possessing the armament necessary for instruction in the duties of that branch of the service, so that there may be no danger of again having the nominally garrison batteries resolved into rather indifferent infantry. Something ought soon to be done in this connection.

ATWELVEMONTH ago the district deputies of the Adjutant General received notification that each was to remain for another year where then stationed, and in February present those who were retained in the service would be made acquainted with the districts to which they had been assigned. No decision has yet been announced; consequently the officers concerned are, some of them at least, on the ragged edge of suspense, and anxious to know their destinations, so that residences may be secured before the 1st of May, the general fitting time. The changing about of the D. A. G's will certainly benefit the force; as, being only mortal, these officers are sometimes apt to be more lax than is judicious in dealing with men with whom they have been reciprocating hospitalities for four or five years.

AN Ottawa paper has made a bid for the establishment of the proposed cavalry school for Ontario, at this city, in place of Kingston or Toronto as suggested. Now, Ottawa being the centre of a large military district, should have a school of some kind, and doubtless will in the course of time when the number of these institutions is increased. But this would be the most inconvenient city in which a cavalry school for Ontario could be established. We have in this district only two small troops, whereas convenient to Toronto there are four regiments of cavalry. One of these, the Third Provisional Regiment, is in the Kingston Military District, while the Fourth Provisional Regiment has its headquarters at that city, which therefore also has claims much stronger than any Ottawa could urge. As between Toronto and Kingston there is this to be said, that while a cavalry school at the former city would suit the convenience of the larger number of officers and men, it is at the same time desirable that at least a squad should be maintained at Kingston in order to afford the cadets of the Royal Military College

instruction in equitation, and that these young men should have the use of horses better suited for such purposes than the heavy animals now loaned by A Battery. A cavalry school at Toronto which would furnish trained detachments for duty at Kingston, would perhaps best fill the requirements of the case.

APPPOINTMENT of the officers required to complete the strength of the permanent corps, to fill the vacancies caused by the establishment of C Battery, and D Company of the Infantry School Corps, still hangs fire; mainly, it is said, on account of the difficulty of making a choice out of the multitude of applicants. Of course political influence is trumps in this game, though happily the Department is sometimes able to play a "joker" in the shape of applicants, perhaps lacking in political support, but pre-eminently qualified by military attainments. It would be a matter for congratulation if when the forthcoming appointments are announced, it is found that the Department has in this occasion had such a powerful card, as well as the inclination to use it against the political trumps.

AWRITER in the *Free Press* has stated that a cup, worth about \$150, presented to a local corps as a trophy to be awarded the company making the best showing in an elaborate drill competition, has been paid for out of the government grant for drill instruction. The writer, in conjunction with criticisms on matters of regimental concern only, quotes the section of the R. & O warning commanding officers against undue expenditure on prize meetings, and protests against this disposition of the government grant. We agree with him in a measure in this protest, not on the ground that the use made of the money was unlawful, but rather that it was not intended to be so spent, and that if trophies or gewgaws are to be presented to the militia they should be provided at other than the government expense. If the money voted for drill instruction of city corps is found to be more than is required for such purpose, the surplus should be applied towards, for instance, supplying the men with a larger quantity of ammunition, to be used, under direction of the officers and sergeant instructors of musketry, in attaining proficiency in rifle shooting; or it might be applied to bettering the equipment, or in a hundred and one ways infinitely better than hoarding it up in silverware awarded for superior precision in drill movements.

Militia General Orders (No. 3), of 3rd February, 1888.

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

Discipline—Boards and Courts of Inquiry.—The following is added as sub-paragraph (2) to paragraph 148 of Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887:—

"(2). When Regimental Boards are assembled for the purpose of reporting upon clothing, arms, accoutrements, &c., evidence is to be taken as to the length of time during which the articles have been in use, and the Boards are to report not only the condition in which the articles are found to be, but also their opinion as to the causes which have contributed thereto."

Good Conduct Pay.—Paragraph 1028 of Regulations and Orders, 1887 is hereby amended, in first line, by substituting "Acting Bombardiers" for "Bombardiers."

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Certificates—Officers—Long Course.—The following is added to sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1076 of Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887:

"In order to obtain a 1st class 'Long Course' Grade 'A' Certificate, the Candidate will be required to obtain at least *seven-tenths* of the total number of marks at the examination held at the School of Military Instruction as well as that held at the Royal Military College."

No. 2.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Adverting to No. 4 of General Orders (2) 13th January, 1888, in which rank and rate of pay are fixed for Bugle and Trumpet Majors, for heading read "Active Militia," instead of "Permanent Corps."

[NOTE.—This correction was made in MILITIA GAZETTE at time of publication of the order.—Editor.]

No. 3.—PERMANENT CORPS.

Enlistments.—Supernumeraries as waiting men under pay or allowances to fill the places of men to be discharged on completion of services are not to be enlisted. The maximum strength of enlisted men is not to be exceeded in any case without authority from Headquarters.

Clothing.—1. The clothing detailed in paragraph 1029, R. and O., 1887, to be issued to recruits, is to be new.

2. Winter caps for n. c. officers and men will be issued new on each re-engagement for 3 years, and with mitts, mufflers and winter boots are to be maintained at all times in a serviceable condition.

3. All great coats are to be inspected semi-annually, 1st November and 1st May, by a Regimental Board. Those found unserviceable from fair wear and tear are to be reported, and a new issue demanded.

Unserviceable great coats may be retained by the corps for use for fatigue purposes. When completely worn out they are to be returned into store.

4. There is no fixed period for the duration of wear of great coats, helmets, accoutrements and band instruments, they will only be condemned as unserviceable after the approval of the proceedings of a Regimental Board.

All damage to clothing, arms, accoutrements and band instruments, not caused by fair wear and tear or unavoidable accident, is to be made good by the individual to whom the articles are properly chargeable.

Reward for Good Conduct.—The following will be added as sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) to paragraph 479 of Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1883:—

"(2). The latter rate, viz: 7 cents per diem, will continue to be paid as above to n. c. officers and men who re-engage for a further period.

"(3). The issue of good conduct pay will, however, in any instance be dependent upon the service being continuous, dating from first enlistment in the corps."

Paragraph 480 of Regulations and Orders, 1883, is hereby amended, as sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 479, to read as follows:—

"(4). Good conduct pay for three months, at the rate paid during the year, will be forfeited for each entry against the individual in the Regimental Defaulters Books."

Regimental Duties.—Quartermasters and Ridingmasters are to be considered as available for Regimental Duties as members of Courtsmartial and Courts of Inquiry, if there are not enough other officers.

No. 4.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Royal School of Mounted Infantry Winnipeg, Man.—*Erratum*—In No. 8 of General Orders (2) 13th January, 1888, read "E. W. Graham Gardiner, instead of E. W. Graham Gardner."

2nd Regt. Cav.—No. 3 Troop.—In No. 8 of General Orders (2) 13th January, 1888, in appointment of 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, read "Sergeant Philip George Bender Button," instead of "Sergeant Philip George Bender."

8th Regt. Cav.—A Troop.—To be captain, Lieut. F. E. Whelpley, R.S.C., vice Otty, retired.

To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. E. L. Wedderburn, S.C., from D Troop, vice Whelpley, promoted.

D Troop.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., 2nd Lieut. (prov.) Robert Chillis McMonagle, from A Troop, vice Wedderburn transferred to and promoted in A Troop.

Queen's Own Canadian Hussars.—B Troop.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. A. E. Clint, S.C., vice Hethrington, promoted.

St. Johns Bat. G. A.—This battery having become non-effective it is removed from the list of corps of the Active Militia.

Capt. and Major William Drumm reverts to the retired list of majors.

1st Batt.—To be lieut., prov., A. G. Milloy, vice Scott, promoted.

6th Batt.—To be 2nd lieut., 2nd Lieut. Allan Arthur Phillips, R.S.I., from No. 5 Co., 86th Batt., vice Stanway, promoted.

7th Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Corp. John Waddell Cowan, vice Cox transferred to and promoted in No. 5 Company.

32nd Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Thomas Jukerman Thomson, vice Harry Smith who resigns.

41st Batt.—No. 2 Co.—2nd Lieut. John Kee resigns.

No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., from 30th January, 1888, Sergt. George Lothrop Starr, vice Merrick.

74th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., from 21st January, 1888, Samuel Albert Watson, vice McDonald, promoted.

2nd Lieut. S. A. McFee retires retaining rank.

78th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergt. R. W. Rayne (S.I., 2nd B), vice Hilbert R. Johnston, left limits.

BREVET.

To be majors, Capt. John Alexander McGillivray, V.B., No. 5 Co., 34th Batt., from 6th July, 1887.

Capt. and Adj. John Frederick Choate, M.S., 26th Batt., from 25th January, 1888.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

2nd Lieut. F. H. Benn, R.S.I., 62nd battalion; from 13th January, 1888.

No. 5.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

RANK, NAME AND CORPS.	Royal School.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained		
					Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
2nd Lieut. F. H. Benn, 62nd battalion	Inf.	1	S	A	82	70	76
Lieut. D. I. Eaton, 93rd battalion	do	1	S	A	83	80	81
Corp. J. Latter, 66th battalion	do	1	S	B	73	72	72
Sergt. F. Morrison, 74th battalion	do	1	S	B	81	66	74
Pte. T. W. Haslam, "A" Company, I.S.C.	do	2	S	B	71	62	62
Pte. F. Williams, 66th battalion	do	2	S	B	68	69	68
Pte. C. Elsdon, 66th battalion	do	2	S	B	66	59	62
Fte. J. Hutchins, 71st battalion	do	2	S	B	58	65	61
Pte. R. Bryant, 82nd battalion	do	2	S	B	67	66	66

Military Qualifications.—Merle Shafto Knight; James Drummond Mackay; Martin Joseph Murphy.

No. 6.—RESERVE MILITIA.

Regt. Div. of Argenteuil.—No. 5 Co. Div.—To be captain, Lieut. John Chambers, vice George Rogers, deceased.

Ontario Artillery Association.

Proceedings of the third annual meeting—The annual Reports— Officers elected.

THE Ontario Artillery Association—the father of future provincial associations and the eldest son of the Dominion Artillery Association—held its third annual meeting at the Rossin House on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

At 11 a.m. the last of the Council meetings of the Association was held, at which were present Major Nicoll, A Battery, 1st B. F. A., in the chair; Lt.-Col. Otter, D.A.G.; Lt.-Col. Hogg, R.L.; Lt.-Col. F. Denison, C.M.G., M.P.; Lt.-Col. Peters, London F. B.; Majors King, Welland F. B.; Stewart, Ottawa F. B.; Van Wagner, Hamilton F. B.; Hood, B Battery, 1st B. F. A.; Mead, Toronto F. B.; McLean, Durham F. B.; Mr. Irving (the secretary), and Mr. Malloch (the treasurer).

The Secretary's report, the Treasurer's statement, also a report from the Executive Committee, were submitted. Summaries of these reports are appended.

You will excuse me if I make errors—but there was an annual meeting, a meeting of the Executive Committee, a meeting of Council, and so many bewildering remarks to an outsider—such as "parallelogram of error," "burst above plane," "Scott's improved sight"—that really I don't know whether these "vouchers," if they were such, were produced.

At noon, they had the annual general meeting. In addition to the above officers present I noticed others: Lt.-Col. Macdonald, 1st B. F. A.; Capt. Hendrie, Hamilton F. B.; Capt. Davidson, Adjutant 1st B. F. A.; Messrs. Myles, Bankier, Smith, and many others. Col. Hogg, late of Collingwood Garrison Battery, was in the chair.

The annual meeting was, so to speak, the *piece de resistance*. The report of Council there presented is also appended.

Col. Gzowski, A.D.C. to the Queen, and Mr. Robert Myles, Toronto F. B., were, on account of their liberal grants to the association and in accordance with the constitution, elected life members.

The Hon. John Beverley Robinson, late patron of the association, in his official capacity as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Col. Gzowski were elected vice patrons of the association.

Major Mead's motion that the present Council should be done away with and that the association should be managed by an executive committee consisting of five elected members, together with the secretary and the treasurer, was carried.

This is a "pointer" which I think the Dominion Artillery Association and even the Rifle Association might profit by; anybody glancing over their annual reports cannot but be struck by their large body of management.

This brings me to the fact that new officers were elected, and they were as follows:—

President, Lt.-Col. J. Peters, London, F. B.; Vice-Presidents Majors King, Welland F. B.; Van Wagner, Hamilton F. B.; Stewart, Ottawa F. B.; Mead, A Battery 1st B. F. A.; representative of the Ontario Association on the Dominion Council, Major McLean, Durham F. B.; Secretary, Mr. L. H. Irving; Treasurer, Mr. A. H. Malloch; Executive Committee—the future governing body: Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery; Major McLean, Durham F. B.; Major Mead, Toronto F. B.; Captain Hendrie, Hamilton F. B.; Captain Davidson, 1st B.F.A.

Votes of thanks were passed to Col. Gray, Brigade-Major, and Captain McMurrich, late presidents, for the interest which they had shown in the association, also to the auditor, Major Delamere, Q.O.R.

A vote was also passed thanking the Ontario Government for their liberal grant to the Association.

LINCH PIN.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

FROM THE COUNCIL.

The Council of the Association presents herewith the report for the year 1887 of the Executive Committee, of the Secretary and of the Treasurer, with the accounts duly audited.

Affiliation.—The gentlemen cadets, R. M. C. of C., ten field batteries and one garrison battery have affiliated with this association during the past year.

Gun Practice.—The average firing of the batteries shows a slight decrease notwithstanding the fact that Scott's improved sight was used. This Council in suggesting last year that some new sight should be obtained did not intend that the expense of it should fall upon the Dominion Artillery Association, but that the Government should be influenced with a view to supplying all field batteries with them. This Council would now suggest that unless one sight per battery be furnished, the firing be continued as heretofore, i.e., with the service sight.

Ranges.—The practice was again carried out without the batteries being concentrated and also during annual drill. The time now authorized (12 days) is too short to permit of this. A new range was inspected by some members of the executive committee.

Last year's recommendations have been partly carried out. The number of rounds per battery to enable officers to compete has been increased, the batteries

partly concentrated, but there has been no marked increase to the Dominion Artillery Association. The arrangements respecting transport and subsistence of firing squads attending practice are very unsatisfactory.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The committee regret that the transport arrangements are very unsuitable and most defective. In fact the conditions under which the artillery practice is carried out practically amounts to fining the officers and men for attending and places the Association under pecuniary obligations to the officers of the various batteries.

2. The committee beg to represent that in the interest of the Association it would be more advisable that its affairs should be managed entirely by a committee elected annually than under an unwieldy council.

3. The committee beg to report that they consider the range at Port Colborne, principally on account of its inaccessibility, very unsatisfactory, and this committee would suggest a range in a central locality immediately east of Toronto.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Balance.....	\$ 245 81
Ontario Government grant.....	500 00
Affiliation fees.....	116 00
Members' subscriptions.....	182 00
Sale of cards.....	4 60
Interest.....	13 88
Toronto Field Battery, 1888.....	10 00
Total.....	\$1,072 29

Expenditure.

Affiliation fees to Dominion Artillery Association.....	\$ 146 00
Prize list, 1886.....	170 00
" 1887.....	351 00
Printing annual reports, etc.....	54 25
C. & J. Allen for "timer".....	12 00
Expenses surveying range.....	11 00
Stationery, postage, etc.....	9 18
Allowance to Secretary.....	50 00
Bank charges, etc.....	0 55
Balance cash.....	268 31
Total.....	\$1,072 29

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Ontario field batteries fired at ranges at Port Colborne for the five western batteries encamped at Niagara, and at Kingston for the eastern batteries. On comparing the average firing with that of last year a small decrease is noticed, which the secretary considers due to a combination of want of preliminary training in laying and the use without previous experience of the new sight. The garrison batteries, consisting of three at the beginning of the year, have not fired. Collingwood was disbanded by general orders, Cobourg was not authorized to drill, and Toronto, the only battery which did drill, has not fired. The individual membership of the association has greatly increased during the past year.

The Union Jack.

IT'S only a small bit of bunting,
It's only an old coloured rag;
Yet thousands have died for its honour
And shed their best blood for the flag.

It's charged with the cross of St. Andrew
Which of old Scotland's heroes has led;
It carries the cross of St. Patrick,
For which Ireland's bravest have bled.

Joined with these on our own English ensign,
St. George's red cross on white field;
Round which from King Richard to Wolsley
Britons conquer or die, but ne'er yield.

It flutters triumphant o'er ocean,
As free as the wind and the wave;
And bondsman from shackles now loosened
Neath its shadows no longer a slave.

It floats over Cyprus and Malta,
O'er Canada, the Indies and Hong Kong
And Britons where'er the flag's flying,
Claim the rights which to Britons belong.

We hoist it to show our devotion
To our Queen, our country and laws;
It's the outward and visible emblem
Of advancement and liberty's cause.

You may say it's an old bit of bunting,
You may call it an old coloured rag;
But freedom has made it majestic,
And time has ennobled the flag.

An Odessa correspondent writes: There are at present no fewer than 2,000 soldiers in hospital in the Odessa District under treatment for ophthalmia. It has a less acute form. The greatest ophthalmic patients are never treated by a qualified practitioner, but are left entirely in the hands of ignorant regimental dispensers. There are no available statistics to show how many Russian soldiers are every year rendered permanently blind through aggravated ophthalmia and neglected treatment, but I have the authority of the first ophthalmic doctors in Russia for saying that the number is very large.

Jones attended a wedding the other day where the groom was an infantry officer. "One of the best branches of the Service," he remarked, as he congratulated the bride; "deaths are so frequent that advancement is certain and rapid."

He might of added, to make the thing complete, but then, Madam, "death loves a shinning mark," and your husband is certain to be one of the survivors.

GOSSIP OF THE MILITIA.

Interesting Review of the Military Position of Cape Breton Island.

The Vics' Rifle Shooting Matches—Reported Changes in the Montreal District—Annual Meeting of the 85th Batt.—Ottawa Volunteer Snowshoers—Officers' dinners epidemic—Praise for Canadian-made militia clothing—Annual Meeting of the Ninetieth Batt. Club—Budget from London—Miscellaneous Notes.

Military Matters in Cape Breton.

I WISH in this article to draw the attention of your readers to certain matters in connection with the militia of Cape Breton of which they may be unaware, in the hope that the authorities may be induced to attend thereto.

Let me premise that the Island of Cape Breton is an important strategical point. It has been justly regarded as such from the days when the French, smarting under the loss of the mainland of Nova Scotia, determined to erect there a fortress which should for all time dominate the St. Lawrence, and indeed the North Atlantic. Moved by this design the town of Louisburg was founded, and such fortifications erected as made it not only the guarantee of France's continued possession of Canada, but a menace to the English colonies on the Atlantic sea-board. The two sieges by which that place was reduced are among the most gallant exploits in the annals of the British arms.

Subsequently to the Treaty of Paris the English Government turned its attention to the settlement of the Island. A new site was chosen for the capital. Sydney, on the splendid harbour of that name, was founded. Some twenty-nine acres of ground overlooking the harbour were reserved for military purposes; two earthworks were thrown up; and valuable buildings, consisting of officers' quarters, barracks, stores, etc., were erected. An Imperial garrison was maintained here until the outbreak of the Crimean war. Besides all this a strong earthwork was built at Sydney Mines, commanding the entrance of the harbour. All this valuable property Canada received as a gift from the Imperial Government, burdened, as we may suppose, with an implied trust. Let us see how that trust has been fulfilled.

The military grounds at Sydney have been for years leased at a nominal rental. The lessee in turn rents to the county the buildings, which are used as poor and insane asylums. It is with much difficulty that the local forces can secure enough ground for the purpose of drill, and it is rumoured that pressure will have to be brought before the grounds can be restored to their proper use. The earthworks have been levelled by French marines from the French ships which have for some years made Sydney their summer station. They performed this service in return for the lessee's permission to drill on the military grounds. The buildings have fallen into a ruinous state, and "influence" and "pressure" have to be brought to get the most urgent repairs. The stone from the earthworks at Sydney Mines has been sold clandestinely to church builders, which is "beating swords into pruning hooks" with a vengeance; the guns have been disposed of to unknown purchasers. So much for the manner in which Canada has treated these magnificent properties.

As for the militia force enrolled in this Island, it is totally inadequate. It consists of the 94th Battalion of Infantry—5 companies, and the Sydney Field Battery. The former is a serviceable corps, but working under enormous difficulties. The latter is a new organization and being armed with the obsolete 9 pr. S. B. gun; but little can be expected of it until it receives a more modern armament. It can be proved to a demonstration that the

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MILITIA IN DISTRICT NO. 9

is very unfair, and regulated upon no principles of local necessity or of national advantage. The inequality in distribution is explained in this way: After Confederation the authorities at Halifax accepted the rolls as fast as they arrived, without regard to locality, so that, by the time those from distant Cape Breton arrived, the quota for the Province was complete. For four years the Island had no protection whatever. In 1871 the organization of a provisional battalion was authorized, but beyond this no attempt has ever been made by the authorities to remedy the injustice; on the contrary any effort on our part to increase the force has been discouraged. The mainland of Nova Scotia has of cavalry 1 troop, of garrison artillery 12 batteries, and of infantry 56 companies; as against Cape Breton's 1 battery of artillery and 5 companies of infantry.

On the face of it this is a most unequal showing. Cape Breton has one-fifth the population of the province, and on that ground alone is entitled to an increase. But further: The island is the seat of an enormous coal mining industry. Millions of capital are invested and this in case of strike demands protection. Outbreaks at the mines have occurred, and will no doubt occur in future. In 1861 a wing of H. M. 17th Regiment was sent down from Halifax to quell a riot at Sydney Mines. In 1876 three companies of the 94th were able to save property of enormous value at the same place, and later, in 1883, two companies of the 94th were under arms at Lingan for upwards of two months. These facts surely warrant an increase in the force.

It is besides a well-known fact that the coal mines in Cape Breton are the only ones on the Atlantic seaboard of North America. This makes them important in an Imperial point of view. In the event of a war between England and any European power, in which of course Canada would have to share the general liability to attack, Cape Breton would prove our most vulnerable spot. The enemy's design no doubt would be to fit out an enormous number of steamers of the mercantile class; these, with coal obtained from our mines, could maintain themselves on the coast, and harass and destroy merchant shipping coming out of the St. Lawrence, of which important Canadian outlet this Island has always been regarded as the key. It is a well known

fact that France has in the summer season upwards of 4,000 sailors of the naval reserve at St. Pierre. What think you would be their first objective point in the event of war? The French are at the present day thoroughly well informed of the value of this island. Their sounding parties are at work every season. Who can account for the indifference displayed by the authorities towards this most valuable island? Food for reflection can be found in the foregoing facts.

I must say here that the inhabitants of this island afford the best material for soldiers I know of, and this is the judgment of men whose opinion is worth incomparably more than my own. The majority of the people are of Highland Scottish origin and take to arms as naturally as did their famous ancestors. Strong, sturdy and used to fatigue the troops raised in Cape Breton would be the boast of Canada.

A SCHEME OF DEFENCE.

Having now exposed the weakness of the force in Cape Breton, and shown the urgent necessity of an increase upon local and national grounds, let me indicate the direction in which reform should come, and present a scheme by which the island could be placed in a tolerable state of defence.

1. There should be a battery of the largest guns at Sydney Mines, the entrance to Sydney Harbour, a most important coaling station and port of call, and the landing place of several Atlantic cables. Of course the vandalism there would have to be stopped, and the authorities impressed with the idea that their functions are not to destroy but preserve the Government property. If the construction and equipment of this battery proved too expensive, and the probabilities are that it would, then it would be advisable to establish there a torpedo and mining corps, as affording a measure of protection. No finer body of men could be found from which to recruit than the men of the Low Point shore. It may not be generally known that a battery of garrison artillery was enrolled at Sydney Mines so long ago as 1878, but for reasons best known to the Department, and of which every one else is ignorant, nothing further was ever done.

2. As supplemental to the battery just mentioned the field battery at Sydney should be made as efficient as possible. That town is the harbour terminus of two railways leading from the outmines on the sea-coast, and when the extension through Cape Breton of the Intercolonial, now under construction, is completed, will be the Atlantic terminus of the Canadian system of railways. By these a flying battery could be at any given place at the shortest notice. The battery should be complete in its equipments, with waggons, etc., and the allowances of horses per gun should be six not four.

3. There should be an immediate increase in the infantry force. In the Annapolis Valley, within easy reach by rail of the Imperial garrison at Halifax, there are three full batteries, the 68th, 69th and 72nd, in all 25 companies. The farther east and the more remote from Halifax, and consequently where the strongest force should be, and where attack would first be made, we have the weakness before described. There can be no possible justification for this neglect. Some years ago when Cape Bretonians were beginning to agitate for an artillery force one of our leading citizens was instructed from headquarters to "fight against it." Why should this spirit prevail, or indeed exist. I am not prepared to say how much increase should be made in the infantry, but the 94th should at any rate, and as a beginning, be made an 8 company battalion.

4. Finally there should be at Sydney, a central position, a full supply of military stores. None whatever are now kept in the island. This, it need not be said, is extremely shortsighted, and should a sudden emergency arise the country would soon have proof of it.

In addition to the foregoing it would be highly advantageous if suitable earthworks were thrown up at each mine. This could, I believe, be done at little or no expense to the Government, as the proprietors no doubt would be glad to contribute to their own defence.

I trust that if this communication reaches the notice of the authorities they will give their earnest attention to the suggestions herein contained. All thinking men in Cape Breton are agreed that in the matter of defence we are woefully slack. As the country spends annually large sums on the militia it would be well to see that we get good value for the money, and that the active force is distributed upon intelligent principles, and with due regard to internal defence and protection in time of war. These being, as I apprehend, the only arguments which justify the existence and support of the militia of Canada.

MILITIAMAN.

Montreal.

TWO of the three proposed matches of last week have taken place in the Victoria Rifles' Armoury shooting gallery. On the 2nd inst. the handsome gold medal presented by Lt.-Col. Henshaw was shot for and Staff-Sergt. Shaw had the honour of being its first winner. This medal is put up for monthly competition during the winter months—the highest aggregate scorer to receive a miniature at the end of the season, and each monthly winner to have his name placed on a clasp and attached.

A series of the popular silver spoon competitions has been arranged, one being offered for each Saturday of six consecutive weeks. Aggregate prizes, open and green, are already secured—the former by the entry fees and the latter by presentation from Lieut. Meakins. The first competition, on the 4th inst., showed 30 entries; and Staff Sergeant Shaw collared the spoon with 42 points, 5 shots each at 200 and 500. Five of the competitors ran over 40 points, or "inner" average.

Later on this week, or early in next, a team from the staff-sergeants is to shoot a team from No. 3 (or, to satisfy the Toronto critic, "C") company. Prize, a barrel of flour, to be donated by the losing team to one of the charitable institutions.

The recruit drills and non-com. officers' class meetings are being held weekly. Aspirants for enrolment, or stripes, have to pass rigid examinations before getting either. The sergeants' mess is soon to be ornamented with a large combination photographic picture of the active members of 1887, done up in the best style of W. Notman & Son. The mess numbers 30 active and 9 honorary members.

BUSBY.

The *Star* says:—The report that the Militia Department proposes to amalgamate the 5th and 6th Military Districts has caused considerable adverse comment among members of the local corps. It appears, however, that a complete amalgamation of the two brigades is not intended, the proposition being to combine the two districts as to command only, one Deputy Adjutant General exercising command over both districts, but there being a Brigade Major for each as at present, and each district still maintaining its individuality with its separate camp of exercise.

The reports which come to the surface every year about this time, as to proposed changes in the district staff, are once more in circulation. This season's rumours are to the effect that Lieut.-Col. Harwood, D.A.G. of the 6th district, is to be retired, that Lt.-Col. VanStraubenzie of the 5th district will be transferred to another district, and that Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G. of number seven district, Quebec, will be brought to Montreal to command both the 5th and 6th districts.

Retired officers of the Prince of Wales Rifles are co-operating heartily with the active officers of the battalion to make a success of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Prince of Wales' marriage.

The work of fitting up the new armouries is so far completed that the volunteers are now in hopes of being in their new quarters before the commencement of this year's annual drill.

A military entertainment, consisting of readings and recitations of the British battles of the 19th century, by the Rev. Mr. Borthwick, is announced for St. George's school room, on Thursday, the 9th.

The annual meeting of the officers of the 85th Battalion was held last week at the St. Lawrence Hall, Lieut.-Col. Brosseau in the chair. The secretary and treasurer's reports were adopted and band and regimental committees appointed. Resolutions were passed asking the Government to finish the drill shed; expressing regret that Cote St. Luc was selected as a site for rifle ranges and declaring that the regulations requiring new officers to pass three months in St. John's Military School prevented desirable men from taking commissions. The present acting adjutant, who is going to the infantry school in March, will be replaced by Mr. C. L. Champagne, who will take command of No. 2 Company.

Toronto.

MR. WADMORE, C Co. I. S. C., gave a very instructive and interesting lecture on outposts on the evening of the 30th January, at the Sergeants' Mess of the Queen's Own Rifles. There was a large attendance of n.c.o. and men, who after the lecture was delivered showed their appreciation of it by a prolonged round of applause. Mr. Wadmore, with the assistance of a piece of country sketched out on a blackboard, gave the general instructions, details and duties of outposts; the routine for commander of piquet; what every commander of a piquet should take down in writing, and what every sentry must be distinctly told. He pointed out to his audience how the outposts were the eyes and ears of an army: their duties being briefly summed up as observation and resistance, &c., &c.

If I am wrong about the Brigade Major affair perhaps "Milish" will enlighten me by saying what officers in the Canadian militia are, by Regulations, entitled to be noticed?

LINCH-PIN.

London.

THE class of instruction started by Lieut.-Col. Williams, of the Fusiliers, has proved highly beneficial to the battalion, four officers now being ready for a special course.

I think your correspondent, Linch-pin, needlessly allowed himself to get ruffled over that Christmas card of the 'Vics.' If he will take a look at the last Militia General Orders, he will see that numbers are used to designate companies, and not a letter of the alphabet. Para. 167, R. & O., 1887, states very plainly that a letter of the alphabet is to be used to designate a company, but this fact seems to be completely ignored by the authorities.

Not very long ago a recommendation for the appointment of an officer was forwarded to a brigade major, who drew his pen through the letter designating the company in which the appointment was to be made and substituted a number instead. So turn your double-barrelled pen on the big-wigs, Linch-pin, and let the small fry alone.

I hear that at a certain infantry school the double and single attack is introduced in bayonet exercise. Is not that an innovation? I think that I have read somewhere that officers are reminded of the responsibility they will incur by introducing any deviation from the system of drill sanctioned by Her Majesty.

The regulations for musketry instruction and rifle exercises, 1887, are out, with a total change of programme, but I suppose the change will make but little difference to the Canadian militiaman. He will still continue to be called out for the annual pic-nic, and be taught nothing but a little squad drill. Our volunteers should be the most perfectly drilled machines in the world, as far as squad drill is concerned, for nearly the whole of their time in camp is devoted to it. Of course squad drill is the foundation of all drill, but occasionally a feeling comes over a man that he is having too much of a good thing.

Medals and clasps have been granted to those who took part in the suppression of the North-West rebellion, but as yet I have seen no authority for bearing the honour on the colours.

No, Linchpin, that guard cannot be disturbed just yet, for the officer has disappeared, half the men have followed his example, and the remainder are asleep.

PIPECLAY.

Ottawa.

THOUSANDS of citizens, of all ranks from His Excellency the Governor-General down to the humblest, turned out on Thursday afternoon last to witness the annual steeplechase of the united snowshoe clubs of Ottawa. Amongst the starters—about twelve in all—were representatives of the Dragoon Guards, Foot Guards, and 43rd Rifles' regimental clubs. The last named had things all their own way, taking five out of the first six places. The club champion, Corp. W. Wills, who last year had won the handsome challenge cup then for the first time offered, repeated his victory, and thus becomes the permanent possessor of the trophy. His time was 10 minutes 40 seconds. Corp. Dowler, who last year almost made a dead heat with the winner, was second also on this occasion, but fully thirty yards behind, winning the silver medal offered as second prize. Corp. Wills has an almost unbroken record of victories since he took to snowshoe racing two or three seasons ago, and satisfied with his well-deserved laurels he is now about to retire from the track.

The social event of the week in military circles was the mess dinner of the officers of the 43rd Rifles, which took place at the Russell on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst. This was a pioneer of the annual dinners which the officers of the 43rd intend to have in the future. Invitations had been issued to the officers of the headquarters staff and of the other city corps. Among those able to accept were Col. Powell, Adjutant-General; Col. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia; Lt.-Col. Macpherson, Director of Stores; Lt.-Col. Lamontagne, D.A.G.; Lt.-Col. Lewis, Brigade Major; Capt. Streatfeild, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor-General; Capt. Gourdeau, P.L.D.G.; Major Todd, G.G.F.G., and Lieut. Gordon, O.F.B. The editor of the MILITIA GAZETTE was also bidden to the feast. The chair was occupied by Lt.-Col. White, the officer commanding the 43rd; and the vice chair by Major Walsh. Other officers of the regiment present were Major Anderson; Captains Evans (adjutant), Sherwood, Wright, Billings, Macdonald (from Arnprior), and Bell; Lieutts. Parker (paymaster), Bradbury, Rogers, Wright and Lawless; and Dr. Scott, assistant surgeon. The Russell provided an exceptionally fine bill of fare, in the disposition of which time flew rapidly. The only toast proposed was that of "The Queen," loyally honoured. Subsequently songs were demanded from and rendered by several gentlemen, amongst whom were the D. A. G. and B. M., Capt. Streatfeild and Capt.

Gourdeau, whilst Lieut. Lawless gave a humorous recitation very well received. The band of the regiment had volunteered their services for the occasion, and, under Bandmaster Greenfield, played an admirable selection of airs in the corridor adjoining the banquetting hall.

Corporal Belyeau, of No. 2 Co. of the 43rd, died on Sunday last of brain fever. He was buried at Hull yesterday with military honours.

The Foot Guards' Snowshoe Club were entertained after Wednesday evening's tramp, by the honorary president, Lieut.-Col. Pennington Macpherson, at his residence. The occasion brought about the largest muster of the season. The hospitality of the Colonel was greatly enjoyed and appreciated by the recipients.

The annual races of the Guards' Club take place on the 25th inst. There will be two open races, the prizes in which will it is expected tempt some snowshoe runners from other cities.

The non-commissioned officers of No. 1 Co. of the G. G. F. G. having now got their mess firmly established, have determined upon indulging in the luxury of mess jackets, for which measurements have just been taken.

Captain Berkley Powell, paymaster of the Guards, entertained the officers of that corps and a few friends at dinner at the Rideau Club on Monday evening.

Invitations have been issued by His Excellency the Governor-General to the officers of the city corps and headquarters staff, for the annual military dinner to be given at Rideau Hall on Monday evening next.

Winnipeg.

THE annual meeting of the 90th Club was held in the club rooms on Friday evening 17th Jan., Lieut.-Col. Boswell, president, in the chair. The secretary-treasurer read his report on the affairs of the club, showing it to be in a flourishing condition with a good balance to its credit in the bank. Officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:—President, Lieut.-Col. Boswell; 1st Vice-President, Col.-Sergt. A. Timewell; 2nd Vice-President, Private G. Bland; Secretary-Treasurer, Col.-Sergt. A. N. Mowat. Directors—For the band, Bandmaster Johnson, Sergt. Downard; A Co., Sergt. G. Merritt, Corporals Goulding and McBean; B Co., Sergt. C. McMillan, Privates Mason and Graburn; C Co., Corp. Adams, Privates Barrett and Graham; D Co., Col.-Sergt. Colgate, Sergt. Eadie, Private Bush; E Co., Sergt. Stevenson, Corp. Buss, Private Buss; F Co., Privates G. W. Murray, F. H. Allardyce, Jas. Russell.

The committee appointed for the purchase of a gymnasium reported that they had purchased the necessary articles in Chicago and that they were now being put into position in the drill hall.

After the business part of the meeting was over, Sergt. Major Watson, on behalf of the sergeants' mess of the 90th, presented the club with a very handsome photo of the sergeants of the regiment.

Miscellaneous Notes.

IN a newspaper report of a visit paid by Lieut.-Col. Gibson, 13th, and Captain Hendrie, H. F. B., to the factory of the W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Co., of Hamilton, contractors for militia clothing, the following interesting passage occurs: "A comparative test of English and Canadian cloths was made, proving the latter to be in every particular superior to the English make, the imported cloth tearing with comparative ease, while it seemed impossible to make the home fabric move, it being of superior quality. Its weight, dye and general adaptability seemed all that could be desired. The clothing which is now being made compares advantageously with any previous issue. The officers noticed in particular a marked contrast between the quality of the cloth used for the trousers and that of the material worked up in most of the outfits to which they had been accustomed."

The annual ball of the officers of the 12th Battalion, York Rangers, takes place at Aurora, Friday evening, the 11th inst. The Editor of the MILITIA GAZETTE takes this opportunity of acknowledging, with thanks, the courtesy of Lieut.-Col. Wayling and officers of the battalion in forwarding an invitation.

The drill hall at Vankleek Hill is about to be sold, being no longer needed, as the 18th Battalion has practically ceased to exist. For some reason not generally obvious, the name of this corps has not yet been removed from the militia list.

Apropos of the contemplated establishment of a cavalry school in Ontario, a correspondent of the *Empire* urges that a portion of such corps should be attached to each of the infantry schools, so that officers there to qualify for field rank might have the opportunity of receiving necessary instruction in equitation.

One of the volunteers who served with the Midland Battalion in the '85 campaign is about to pay the extreme penalty of the law to uphold whose majesty he so lately risked his life. The unfortunate man has been convicted at Toronto of causing the death of a young woman by an attempt at abortion. His name is John Gamble, and he served with C Company of the Midlanders.

The Austrians have decided to disclass the fortress of Josephstadt in Bohemia.

Gen. Logerot, the new French War Minister, distinguished himself in the Crimea, in the Franco-German war, and in Tunis.

Of the 909 lieutenants in the British Navy, over 300 have been more than 20 years in the service. The service of seven just promoted varies from 22 to 26 years.

Major-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood is to go to Australia to inspect the local military forces, accompanied by Major-Gen. Brackenbury and other distinguished officers.

An appeal has been issued in England for funds to erect a memorial in the cemetery at Brussels to the British officers and men who fell at Waterloo.

It is proposed to demolish the fortress of Rastadt, and to replace it by a vast fortified camp.

La France Militaire reports that Germany has obtained specimens of the Lebel gun with samples of the cartridges and powder belonging to it, and has already manufactured copies of them.

Our French contemporary, *Revue de Cavalerie*, cites one instance of the fatal effect sham battle exercise has upon cavalry. At the Battle of Worth (Franco-Prussian campaign), a small body of the English Cuirassiers and Sixth Lancers, while in retreat from Morsbroun, came suddenly upon the 13th Uhlans (Prussian), supported at a short distance by more cavalry. A captain of the English promptly formed upon his men, the charge sounded, and the French men dashed forward. But the Prussian Cavalry did not move, as if determined to receive the shock at a standstill. This was so unexpected that the French horse, as if remembering the order of sham fight, drew up their horses at pistol shot range. Neither side did anything. Had a single man rushed forward with the standard at this point, it were certain that a melee would have followed. As it was, both sides emptied revolvers and carbines, and the Frenchmen, discovering they were vastly outnumbered, and that there was nothing to be gained by fighting, turned and fled.—*Scientific American*.

Half Hours Off Duty.

A STORY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

By James Hannay.—From The Empire.
(Continued from Page 248.)

THE battle was over, and the enemy in retreat to their camp, but nearly two thousand dead and wounded men were lying about Lundy's Lane. The sound of battle had ceased for about an hour, and all was quiet, except when the silence was broken by the groans of the wounded, when Sutherland, who felt very weak, became conscious that some one was near him. He spoke, and in a moment Samuel Wright was by his side:—

"Thank God I've found you," said the burly militiaman, "are you badly hurt?"

"I fear I am," replied Sutherland in a faint voice. It was his last utterance for many hours.

When Sutherland came to himself at the close of the long July day, which followed the battle of Lundy's Lane, he found that he was in a house, and a moment later he became aware that a woman was bending over him. It was Mary Wright who had been weeping over her wounded, and, as she thought, dying lover, and who was now watching him as he returned to consciousness, and as she saw him slowly revive her tears of sorrow were succeeded by tears of joy.

"God is good," she said devoutly, "he may yet be spared to me."

It was the thoughtful care of Samuel Wright that had been the means of conveying Sutherland so promptly to the Squire's new house. With three others as stout as himself the sturdy yeoman had carried the wounded man on his back all the way from the field of battle to Newark.

"Will he live?" asked Wright of the surgeon as that wise man examined him.

"He may," replied the doctor, "but it is a bad case, and the bullet has probably passed through the lung and is lodged in the muscles of the back; good nursing will save him if anything will."

"Then he'll get that," said Wright, and he forthwith proceeded to carry Sutherland to Newark as already described.

Sutherland was desperately wounded, and remained for a long time in the very shadow of death, but he did not die. After weeks of suffering he passed the crisis and very slowly began to recover. He had become sadly wasted, but returning strength brought back the old proud resolute look to his face. Mary once more was happy, for her lover was almost himself again, and her wedding day had been named and sanctioned by her father.

The marriage of William Sutherland and Mary Wright took place on Christmas Eve, and at the dinner table the following day, except that there was one vacant chair at the foot of the table, there was a re-united family gathered. The long absent lieutenant in the navy had returned from sea; Samuel Wright was there with his wife, and even the Squire's old friend Rideout had consented to give up his own dinner at home in order to be present. Everyone was happy, yet amid the rejoicings of the day and the occasion, the vacant chair was there to remind the company of the missing one, and to show them the transitory nature alike of human happiness and human sorrow.

(Concluded.)

Military Drill for Girls.

Teaching Them How to Walk Gracefully.—Developing the Figure.

THE English custom of a military drill in female institutions of learning has been introduced into this country, and is already producing fine results. The pupils who daily go through these exercises are distinguished from other young ladies by their more erect bearing, their strong, vigorous appearance, their graceful and confident movements, and, beyond all, their superior and easy walk. The last was the original object of the exercise, and the instructed were known as the drill or walking class. One of the female institutions of Baltimore has adopted this mode of instructing and developing its pupils physically, and every afternoon, for thirty minutes, the school is put through the exercises by an expert drill master.

The scene presented is novel and interesting to any who have the privilege of witnessing it, whether they are parents, young adults of either sex or children. The class of girls, numbering about thirty, form as would a company of the 5th Regiment at the command "fall in," and await further orders. Though most of them have only been drilled since the opening of the school in September; they are already proficient and soldierly in their bearing, so rapidly does the young female take instruction. All the manœuvres are executed with accuracy and simultaneously, and with evident relish. Common time, quick time and double

quick time are made at word of command, and they come to a good halt from a double quick. The drop on one knee, as if to receive a cavalry charge, is well done, the movement probably being the most warlike of all the exercises. A wobble at the knee and the full action at the hip joints are parts of the requirements. One of the most pleasant features of the drill is to see these happy, smiling young creatures go through the various salutes.

A spectator leaves after witnessing the drill with thoughts of cheerful youth, beauty, female warriors and future society belles. He is also fully impressed with the fact that the participants in the drill have style of carriage, full chests and upright shoulders that are sadly wanting in most American girls. It is the habit of outdoor walking that gives to the English woman her longer lease of life and greater duration of physical charms. The English woman's foot is larger and firmer than that of her American cousin, but just as shapely.

The walking customs of the English and German ladies are being introduced in America, and ere long it is hoped that the high order of American female beauty may be as durable and as marked in advanced life as it is now perishable and uncertain. In Baltimore the lawn tennis clubs, the gymnasium exercise and horseback riding have done much toward making the young women active and healthy, symmetrical and graceful.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The annual report of the Supervising-Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service for the fiscal year 1887 is a valuable work of 308 pages, including a copious index. The medical statistics are especially interesting.

A chief of division in the Pension Office, hailing from Indiana, several days ago posted the following notice in a conspicuous place in his office: "Hereafter I don't want none of my hands to walk about the corduroys during office hours."

Cadet (vaingloriously).—I'm afraid we fighting men are too susceptible, Miss Brenton.

Miss Brenton (of Boston).—Yes; how awfully susceptible Mr. Smith was to Mr. Kilrain, wasn't he?—*Tid Bits.*

Mrs. B.—My dear, you came in too late last night, and you talked in your sleep.

Mr. B. (uneasily).—Did I? What did I say?

Mrs. B.—It sounded like "ante up, jackpot."

Mr. B. (with admirable presence of mind).—Yes, my dear, I had been discussing Volapuk with Jones. The expression which escaped me in my sleep means "God bless our home."—*Kansas City Journal.*

An old soldier lay dying in a little town in Pennsylvania, one day last week. "Is there anything on your mind that troubles you?" asked his pastor, as an expression of grave concern passed over the veteran's face. "Yes," said the dying man, "there is. I have not made use of my opportunities. I was in the war about four years, in many battles, and thought I tried to do my duty. But I never picked up a lighted shell, with its burning fuse sputtering close to the shell, and threw it over the parapet of the fort. I have been a regular attendant upon army reunions, and I have read the newspapers since the war, and find that I am the only man in the Union army who has not performed that feat, although I had plenty of opportunities. My life has been wasted." "But why," asked the pastor kindly, "did you not do it when you had an opportunity?" "Because," said the gallant old soldier, "I wanted to save the shell. I always knelt down and pulled the fuse out with my teeth!" And then the noble life went out with a snap like a friction primer.—*Burdette.*

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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.

REGIMENTAL NEWS.

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.

Reports of annual or other meetings of regimental or company clubs, etc., or rifle associations, should be forwarded by the secretaries as early as possible. Scores of rifle matches must be accompanied by full particulars as to description of rifle, distances, number of shots, etc.

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Advertisements of unobjectionable character will be inserted at reasonable rates, which will be made known upon application to the Manager.

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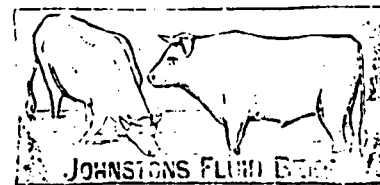
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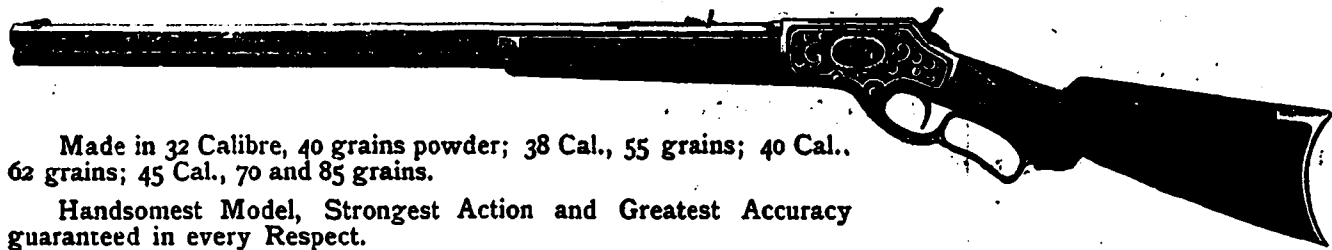


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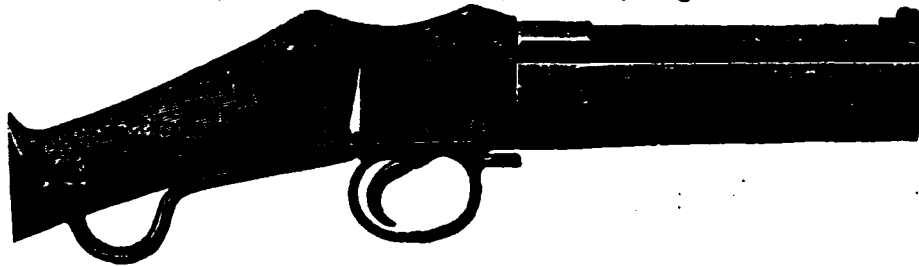


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