

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

Third Year.
VOL. III, No. 24.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 15th DECEMBER, 1887.

\$1.50 per annum in advance
Single Copies Five Cen'ts.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

To an anonymous correspondent.
A correction.
Encouraging Canadian Industry.
The increase in militia expenditure.
"D" School of Infantry.
Defence Works in British Columbia.

UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE BRITISH IN BURMAH.
Killing of a dacoit chief.
MODERN TACTICS—Capt. H. R. Gall
Chapter I—Part II.
MILITIA NEWS AND NOTES.
POETRY—"Contentment."
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Current Topics.

A COMMUNICATION signed "Ramrod" has been received this week, addressed to the Editor of this paper and intended for publication. But the author has not made his identity known to us, and until this has been done we cannot publish his communication.

BY a printers' error in the statement published last week of the prize winners at this year's monthly matches of the Montreal Rifle Association, the third aggregate prize wrongly appears opposite the name of Mr. H. A. Brocklesby, instead of in the next line, for the winner was Mr. W. Brown. Those who file and bind their copies of this paper should make the correction in the table, now; they will not think of this paragraph when at some future time they refer to the table for information.

MESSRS. P. W. Ellis & Co., of Toronto, have just entered into a contract with the Dominion Rifle Association for the manufacture of the large number of silver medals annually distributed by that body, and which hitherto have been made in England. The samples shewn by the enterprising firm above named were fully equal to the imported article, and the Association after seeing them had no hesitation in deciding that the work should for the future be done in Canada. We congratulate the firm, whom we are happy to number amongst our advertisers.

EXCEPTION has been taken by the *Mail*, of Toronto, in a recent issue, to the annual increase of expenditure by the Dominion Government, and amongst the appropriations criticised is that for Militia and Defence, in the following words: "The Military Department is becoming annually more expensive. For 1886 its expenditure was \$1,178,000, as against \$660,000 five years ago; and Sir Adolphe Caron now makes it a boast that when the London Infantry School is open we will increase the strength of our standing army to one thousand men, as if the increase would cost us nothing." Now, why should the increase "cost us nothing"? And why should not the Minister of Militia boast about the increased efficiency of the force under his charge? Has the country not received value for the increased expenditure for militia purposes, and is not Sir Adolphe Caron entitled to commendation for having impressed upon the Government and upon Parliament the necessity for a larger appropriation for his department? It would be a good thing if the ratio of increase for the past five years would be maintained for many years to come. The investment would be a wise one. We have written to our Toronto correspondent to ascertain if it is not the case that some one lately apprenticed to *Grip* has reformed and joined the *Mail* staff. If the critic really meant it all, our advice to

him is that he should ask the business manager how the expenditure of the *Mail* establishment in 1887 compared with that five years previously.

ENLISTMENT for the new school of infantry, at London, Ont., will be commenced very shortly. The strength will be the same as that of the other schools—one hundred. Information has been received at the department that the barracks are about ready for occupation.

WHILE at Victoria, B.C., the Minister of Militia decided upon the site for the permanent barracks for "C" Battery, and came to terms with the owners of the land required. Tenders for construction were at once advertised for in the local papers. The site chosen is opposite Victoria on the other side of the arm of the sea which makes that city a port, and is near the entrance to the harbour. The highway between Victoria and Esquimalt runs conveniently close to the site chosen for the barracks. Surveying operations in connection with the fortifications to be erected by the Imperial Government at Esquimalt are being carried on by a detachment of Royal Engineers, in charge of Lieut. J. I. Laing, a graduate in 1883 of our own Royal Military College. Having accepted an Imperial commission, Lieut. Laing became attached to the Royal Engineers, and now has the welcome opportunity of turning to practical account, for the benefit of Canada, the excellent training he received at the Military College, and since largely supplemented by his experience at the British War Office.

The United States War Department.

THE annual report of the Secretary of War, presented at the opening of the first session of the fiftieth congress of the United States, convened at Washington on the 5th inst., proves highly interesting, as well for the information it contains, as far the recommendations made. Out of the total estimate of \$326,530,793 which Congress is asked to vote for 1889, the War Department requires \$55,481,418, and the Navy Department \$23,408,940. These figures might well be pondered over by the critics of Canada's expenditure for defensive purposes—and it must be remembered that the fifty-five millions mentioned above is exclusive of the expenditure on what corresponds in the United States to our volunteer militia. The appropriation is thus divided: Salaries and contingent expenses, \$1,903,585.00; military establishment, army and military academy, \$25,689,615.73; public works, including river and harbour improvements, \$22,339,151.20; miscellaneous objects, \$3,406,358.31; total, \$53,338,710.24.

The necessity for a large and thoroughly efficient artillery force is fully recognised, in marked contrast to the apathy shown by Canada with respect to this branch of the service. Of General Schofield's recommendation that each artillery post be furnished with the means for instruction in modern ordnance, the Secretary says: "The recommendation of General Schofield is a very important one. In no branch of the service is technical instruction and daily experiments and practice in the use of its weapons more demanded than in the artillery. Infantry can be rapidly organized and soon made serviceable; but the trained and well-instructed artillery soldier, whether officer or enlisted man, is only obtained by long and patient work. It is earnestly hoped that, if guns

cannot be had for fortifications, appropriations can be made for the purchase or manufacture of enough guns to employ the artillery and fit them for any emergency. The light batteries in this division are said to be in good condition. A concentration of these batteries may be made at Fort Niagara, N.Y., which affords better facilities for their work than any other place in the division, when that post can be prepared for their reception."

Again, in connection with the recommendation of the Lieut.-General that the army should be increased by the addition of 5,000 men to the present force, the Secretary calls attention to some remarks of General Schofield in his report, wherein he suggests the importance in the event of any increase of the army, that two additional regiments of artillery be provided for, in connection with certain changes in the present organization of artillery regiments. "While addition," he says, "to the present force is desirable to make more perfect and efficient our small army and render it more easily and rapidly capable of development and expansion in time of emergency, it is very plain that in any increase the fact should be kept in mind that those arms of the service which require long training to perfect the soldier should not be overlooked. The artillery is one of these arms, and should Congress decide to add to the army, the artillery should come in for its share of increase."

"The reports of the commanding officers of the schools of instruction in the three arms of the service, viz., cavalry, artillery and infantry," says the Secretary, "justify the expectations of those who established these schools. They afford admirable post-graduate courses of study, and it will be necessary, as it is desirable, that every officer should take his tour of study, in order that he may be fully equipped for his duty. If the recommendation that officers should be examined for promotion, as proposed in the report of 1886, is approved, every officer would have to advance to the standard established by the schools of his special arm. I trust that the bill introduced in the Senate at the last session may be passed by Congress."

The ordnance department report shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, 41,106 rifles and carbines were manufactured at the national armoury. "The question," it says, "of a reduced calibre for small arms is now under careful consideration and experiment by the department; and while the present calibre, .45, meets the demands of the service in a satisfactory manner, and was adopted fifteen years ago, after extended tests, the interest awakened in the military world justifies a further examination and report upon this subject. A magazine gun has become a necessity, and during many years the department has endeavoured to find one that would give satisfaction to the army. From what we learn of the magazine systems abroad, nothing is to be gained by haste, and the Springfield rifle must continue to serve our purpose until a magazine gun, that will do credit to the inventive genius of our people is adopted. It is to be observed that under the existing law, Revised Statutes, section 1672, only the Springfield guns can be manufactured by this department. We are unable, therefore, to make magazine guns, and can only test and examine the magazine guns and systems brought to the department by dealers or inventors. It is very desirable that this statute should be so far modified that we can purchase or manufacture magazine guns for experiment and trial. Larger appropriations for ammunition and target material are asked for. A matter so necessary to the effectiveness of our small army deserves the favourable consideration of Congress.

"In view of the success attained by our steel makers, it is apparent that the assurance that the outlay for the necessary plant will prove remunerative is all that is required to produce in this country the largest gun forgings of suitable quality. It is believed to be of vital importance that appropriations be annually made by Congress until our present need of modern guns is supplied and the aid that our steel industry demands is assured. As a step in this direction an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the forgings of 8-inch and 10-inch B. L. steel guns has been recommended in the estimates. This sum would procure the steel for about fifty 8-inch and forty 10-inch guns, and should be made available until expended. A trial of the improved Powlett carriage should be authorized. It was first tried by this department, and its favourable action induced further trial by the Navy department. The conditions differ so much in the two departments that appropriations for renewed trials by this department are recommended."

On the subject of coast defences the Secretary says: "The same report comes from the Pacific as from the Atlantic coast, that our harbours are destitute of fortifications, guns, and armament of every description. San Francisco is without a gun that can be fired with safety with present charges of powder and modern projectiles." And the report of the Engineer bureau contains the following: "During the past year no work has been done in connection with fortifications, as no appropriation for this purpose has been made since 1885. The existing works, many of which are of value for the defence of our harbours, are in a dilapidated condition, and extensive repairs are necessary for their preservation. The importance of immediate action looking to the reconstruction of the

defences of our sea coast and lake frontier was fully set forth in my annual report of last year. Should the funds now asked for, \$5,234,000, be appropriated by Congress, it is proposed to apply them to the construction of earthen gun and mortar batteries, which form by far the greater part of our projected defences, and in which the question of armour is not involved; and also to the completion of our system of submarine mines, the details of which have been perfected. The works at present in contemplation are for the defence of the harbours at Portland, Boston, Narragansett Bay, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hampton Roads, Washington, New Orleans and San Francisco. There appears to be no reason for further delay in beginning the important work of fortifying these great harbours. Special attention is invited to the needs of the Engineer School of Application at Willet's Point. The importance of the battalion of engineer troops as a torpedo corps, practiced in the rapid and certain planting of submarine mines, cannot be too strongly enforced."

The War Department estimate for 1889 exceeds that for 1888 by five million dollars, and is twenty-two millions greater than the actual appropriation for 1888.

The British in Burmah.

THE slaying of the noted dacoit chief Bo Shwe, of which intelligence arrived some time ago, has lightened not a little the arduous work of the British army in Burmah. The subjection of the predatory fiends of whom Bo Shwe was a leader and of other native insurgents, has been attended with immense loss of life to the British and Indian troops employed, the mortality in the first year, from November 1885 to November 1886, having been 91 officers and men died from wounds; 930 died from disease, and 2,032 invalided—a total of upwards of 3,000 out of a force of about 14,000 men.

The last mail from India brings papers to 14th October, which give interesting particulars of the chief's death. On the 5th of that month Major Harvey, of the South Wales Borderers, with 40 of his own Mounted Infantry under Lieut. Way and 31 men of the 7th Bombay Mounted Infantry under Captain Alban, after a forced march of fifty miles, attacked Bo Shwe, killing him and ten of his men, besides wounding many others. After their leader was killed the dacoits, who numbered about 200, scattered in every direction. The troops dismounted and followed them into the jungle, which is very thick at this season, for a distance of two miles. All the camp outfit of the dacoits was captured. Bo Shwe's body was brought in and fully identified. He had so frequently escaped capture that his apprehension alive or dead was almost despaired of. The mutilated bodies of the European soldiers who fell into his hands gave evidence of his diabolical ferocity, and his own fellow-countrymen tell dreadful tales of his cruelty and oppression. Much credit is given to Major Harvey for the manner in which he conceived and carried out the expedition which has resulted so favourably. Like all dacoit leaders Bo Shwe was too cowardly to fight against even an insignificant force; his scouts and spies always gave him sufficient information to give the troops the slip. Escape was so easy owing to the proximity of the jungle in the district in which he has been lurking that it required great caution to take him. A forced march of fifty miles, even performed on horseback, over a rough country, where for the most part there are no roads, and in such sultry weather, the mercury skirmishing in the vicinity of 110° in the shade, was in itself no small undertaking.

Bo Shwe was one of the very worst specimens of the dacoit pests who have been the curse of Burmah for the past hundred years or more. Utterly ruthless and brutally cruel, he was ready and willing to commit any atrocity on the unfortunate wretches who fell into his hands, in order to inspire with terror the native villagers on whom he preyed. Only a few months ago a party of a dozen Chinamen who were working on a road a few miles from Minbu were attacked by him, surrounded and overcome. Finding they had nothing about them to satisfy his cupidity he cut the muscles on one side of their necks, so as to let their heads fall over on one shoulder, and these poor Mongolians trudged into the British camp holding up their heads with their hands. Before British rule was established in Burmah it was such men as these, who by their excessive cruelty carved their way to the throne or became the head men over districts which the native princes were unable either to take from them, or supervise. The whole history of Burmah for centuries back has been one long record of passive submission to ruthless brutality. The people themselves have been ground between the two millstones of governmental rapacity, and dacoit barbarity, so that life if spared to them was scarcely worth having, and one of the richest and pleasanter countries in the world, capable of supporting many millions of human beings in comfort, was fast becoming a wilderness. There is plenty of evidence to show that Upper Burmah was at one time inhabited by a highly cultured people, the beautiful temples or pagodas still standing showing to what high extent architecture had been arrived,

Modern Tactics.

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

(Continued from Page 165.)

Chapter I.—Part II.

RECONNOITRING.

WHEN the advanced infantry of hostile armies approach each other, the cavalry screens are withdrawn, and form the cavalry divisions of their respective sides. After the withdrawal of the cavalry screen, reconnoitring becomes necessary to procure information concerning the nature of the ground in the immediate front and on the flanks of the army, as well as to discover the positions, the arrangements, and the numbers and movements of the enemy.

Reconnoitring is essentially cavalry duty, but whether cavalry or infantry, or both arms combined, are used for this work will depend—

- 1st. On the nature of the country;
- 2nd. On the cavalry force at the disposal of the commander.

A general must by some means obtain information of what is going on around him, or he cannot hope to act either aggressively or defensively with confidence. Instances of the disasters entailed upon armies and nations in consequence of their commanders' ignorance or neglect of the paramount importance of reconnoitring, furnish the history of the losing side of two out of three campaigns since the middle ages.

There is no need to go far back in military history to verify this assertion.

In 1859 the French army, numbering 125,000 infantry, 11,000 cavalry, and 300 guns, met the Austrian army, 146,000 infantry, 15,000 cavalry, and 600 guns, in full march at Solferino, neither army being aware of the vicinity of the other. Although encamped within a few miles of each other, these great armies took no apparent precautions for discovering each other's movements. The French were marching in a better formation than the Austrians for deploying, and to this they largely owed their success.

In 1866 the Austrians failed utterly owing partly to their inferiority of armament, but also in a great measure to their reconnoitring and patrol system being much inferior to the Prussians'.

This inferiority has been attributed to the want of proper military education among the officers and non-commissioned officers to whom these duties were entrusted—simple duties which ought to be the A B C of every soldier's study of his profession.

In 1870 the French disasters were largely attributable to the same cause.

While the Prussian system (following closely on the well-established principles of the First Napoleon) never allowed of surprise, the Austrians in 1866, and the French in 1870, were repeatedly surprised, and, being taken unawares, severely beaten.

Another striking instance of the disastrous consequences attending the neglect of reconnoitring duties was exemplified during the Russian and Turkish war, 1878. After the capture of Nikopolis on the 16th of July, 1878, General Krüdener, commander of the 9th Army Corps, was ordered to occupy Plevna, and secure the right flank of the Russian army from attack during its contemplated invasion of Turkey across the Balkans. Plevna is only twenty miles south of Nikopolis.

On the 17th July, Osman Pasha, with an army of 40,000 regular troops marching eastward from Widdin, crossed the Vid river on the right flank of the Russians, and occupied Plevna in their immediate front, almost within striking distance of Krüdener's head-quarters. As General Krüdener had an ample cavalry force at his disposal, his ignorance of the enemy's movements as indicated by his subsequent proceedings is astonishing.

On the 18th of July, General Krüdener directed General Schilder-Schuldener, with a brigade of infantry, thirty-two guns, and the 9th Don Cossacks, to march on Plevna and occupy that town. Schilder-Schuldener started the same day, bivouacked half way between Nikopolis and Plevna, and, in spite of his having a regiment of cavalry with his force, remained all that night in ignorance of the "presence" of Osman Pasha with a large army directly in his front.

On the 19th, Schilder-Schuldener continued his march southwards. His cavalry, instead of covering his column, was marching on his right flank, and considerably in rear, presumably looking out for any indications of the Turks, who had slipped past into Plevna two days previously.

On the afternoon of the 19th of July, Schilder-Schuldener reached the heights on the north-east of Plevna, and suddenly found himself under the fire of some Turkish batteries, posted about a mile and three-quarters in front of him, near the site of the famous Grivitza redoubt.

The whole tide of the campaign turned at this point. Without any reconnoissances of the enemy's whereabouts, numbers, or position, on the next morning, the 20th July, the Russian commander attacked an unknown force four times his strength in an entrenched position, and was terribly beaten at the first battle of Plevna.

This battle of the 20th July was followed at intervals by what are known as the second and third battles of Plevna, both equally disastrous to the assailants, and ended in the investment of the place, and the complete collapse of the Russian plan of campaign, which had been so brilliantly begun after paralyzing the action of the Turkish flotilla by the successful passage of the Danube, and Gourko's famous reconnoissance in force. A map of the Balkan Peninsula will enable the reader to take in at a glance the situation of the two forces on the 16th July, Krüdener in possession of Nikopolis, which he had captured from the south side, and Osman Pasha marching along the road which leads from Widdin to Plevna.

But we need not go so far afield or so far back as 1878. England has had her own lessons in South Africa, in Afghanistan, and in Egypt; demonstrating nearer home that the first principle of war, "gaining early and accurate information of the enemy's movements," cannot, even when fighting against half-armed savages, be neglected with impunity.

If these disasters have awakened us to a sense of knowledge and not only of fear, then we may yet profit by them before it is too late, *i.e.* before Great Britain is called upon to take part in another European war.

It is on the cavalry arm that the important duties of reconnoitring usually devolve but should the nature of the country preclude the employment of cavalry, or, as so often happens, in the absence of that arm, reconnoitring duties in all their details must be performed by infantry.

Officers in command of reconnoitring parties are liable to be captured or disabled, and their duties and responsibilities, owing to the uncertain fortunes of war, may at any moment devolve on their subordinates in the ranks of the non-commissioned officers.

Reconnoissances have been divided under two general heads:—

- I. Armed Reconnoissances.
- II. Secret or Individual Reconnoissances.

Under the first heading is included:

1. Reconnoissances in Force.
2. Reconnoitring Parties.

The reconnoitring patrols furnished from outposts are not included under the above headings, as they form part and parcel of the outposts, and will be considered in their proper place with outpost duties.

A reconnoissance in force usually consists of a body of troops comprising all three arms, or of a body of cavalry and artillery.

In the case of all three arms being employed, the object of a reconnoissance should be clearly defined. The commander may be instructed to unmask an enemy, *i.e.* try and make him disclose his positions and numbers. To effect this a considerable display of actual aggressive force would probably be needed before the enemy's outposts yield sufficiently to oblige the army they are covering to turn out, and occupy the ground they actually intend to give battle upon.

A practical and experienced soldier, seeing the enemy getting under arms, and forming to be ready to give battle, will rapidly gather a lot of valuable information regarding his numbers, artillery positions, naturally strong and weak points, flank defences, and the suitability of the ground he occupies, both for defence and counter attacks. It will then depend on his orders how he acts. The commander of a reconnoissance in force will have received his instructions either to attack if a favourable opportunity presents itself, depending on the main body for support, or to fall back under cover of the main body. Or he may be instructed to tempt the enemy to try and cut him off, and endeavour to lure the opponents out of a good position, falling back before them, much in the same manner as outposts fall back on the positions they are covering.

Strict obedience to orders is always essential to success, and many a battle has been unadvisedly brought on through over-confidence or mistaken zeal on the part of those entrusted with these important operations. A good example is furnished by General Gourko's reconnoissance in force over the Balkans, July (12 to 18th) 1878. On the 30th June, three days after the passage of the VIIIth Russian Army corps over the Danube, the Grand Duke Nicholas gave orders for a reconnoissance in force to be formed under General Gourko, which was directed to push forward to Tirnova and Selvi, and be ready on receipt of subsequent orders to gain possession of a pass in the Balkans by which the army could cross, at the same time sending his cavalry forward south of the Balkans to cut the railroads and telegraph, and gain as much information as possible regarding the numbers, movements, and disposition of the Turks.

The force placed at Gourko's disposal was:—

- 10½ battalions of Infantry.
- 32 squadrons of Cavalry.
- 32 guns, including two mountain batteries.
- 14,000 of all arms.

Starting from Tirnova at the head of his flying column on July 12th, in eight days Gourko gained possession of three passes in the Balkans, overcoming the most extraordinary obstacles, the difficulties of the road rendering it necessary for the guns to be dragged by infantry for a distance of several miles. Debouched into the valley of the Tundja, Gourko dispersed various bodies of regular Turkish troops, disarmed the populace, and lived on the country.

After capturing the Shipka Pass from its southern outlet on the 19th July, between that date and the 5th of August General Gourko's cavalry carried panic into the heart of Turkey, destroyed portions of the railroad and telegraph on the principal lines, gathered accurate information concerning the strength and positions of the Turkish forces advancing towards the Balkans, and, finally, when directed to fall back (owing to events on the north side of the Balkans) Gourko covered his retreat with his cavalry in presence of an army three times superior to his own force.

During these operations the Russian commander committed the grave error of dividing his force, which nearly cost him his infantry.

A full and interesting account of this brilliant reconnoissance is given by Lieutenant Greene, U. S. Army, in his valuable work on the Russian and Turkish War 1877-78.

(To be Continued.)

GOSSIP OF THE MILITIA.

The Royal Grenadiers Establish an Annual Military Tournament.

Inspection of Toronto Garrison Artillery, and regret at its impending disbandment—The Militia Reports on clothing—Shall medical supplies be forthcoming?—Changes and promotions among non.-coms. at Ottawa—The Scottish company of the 63rd: the annual re-union—Capt. Twining bids farewell to Halifax—Sir Adolphe Caron and General Middleton at the Mounted Infantry School.

“WITHOUT exception the best drilled corps in British Columbia,” is the complimentary way in which the Westminster Rifles are spoken of by the *Columbian*, in noticing a drill parade, under Lieut. Doane, which was held on the 30th ult.

Capt. John Davidson and Mr. John Taylor, of Guelph, have just patented a passenger coach safety lamp, their improvement being that should the lamp be overturned, so soon as it had passed an angle of forty-five degrees an extinguishing fluid deluges the burner and wick, putting out the light. The device is said to be simple, and one to be easily brought into general use.

John Bradley, who was a member of the Welland Canal Field Battery at the fight at Fort Erie with the Fenians, on June 2nd, 1866, and lost a leg in that engagement, died at Port Colborne on Friday, 9th December, 1887. Bradley received from the Dominion Government the magnificent sum of 30c per day pension. Mr. C. W. Bunting, when member for Welland, had him appointed ferryman at Port Colborne. He leaves a widow and five children.

The members of “A” Co., Royal School of Infantry, Fredericton, N.B., have subscribed for a memorial tablet to be placed over the grave of Pte. A. Parsons, the first of their comrades of the school to pass over to the silent majority. The tablet, a handsome piece of workmanship in Rutland white marble, has just been completed. The design is a raised shield with the following inscription: “In memory of Private J. Parsons, died 23rd May, 1885, aged 20 years. This tablet was erected by his comrades of ‘A’ Company, Royal School of Infantry.” Above the shield are two crossed rifles with fixed bayonets. Resting on the shield is a regulation helmet. On the upper part of the tablet, between the bayonets, is the badge of the school corps, consisting of the belt, with the words “Royal School of Infantry,” surmounted by a crown in the center of which is the emblem of the corps, a beaver. The whole is surrounded by a border of elaborately carved leaves.

Toronto.

THE Royal Grenadiers are, I am glad to see, going to have their first annual tournament on Friday, the 16th December, at the Metropolitan Rink. Although the programme omits to say whether the events are open to the militia world generally, I trust that they are and that the entries will be numerous. They may be sent to Sergt. Metcalf, Toronto P.O., up to the evening of the 14th. The events are: quarter mile race; tugs-of-war of 10 men each; sack race; half mile, drill order, race; relief race; fat man’s race, 200 lbs. and upward (this is limited to members of the Grenadiers); n. c. o. race, distance not given. Tug-of-war open to any organization (four men a side).

Capt. Hendrie, of the Hamilton Field Battery, has invited a number of the officers of the Toronto corps to spend a day at his farm, near Waterdown, to see the 40 head of thoroughbreds there.

I take the following clipping from the *World*:—“An interesting historical stone memorial has been rescued from oblivion and placed inside the Church of St. Mark’s, Niagara. It is the only memorial extant of 300 men of British troops and Canadian militia who fell in defence of Niagara when the American army, under Gen. Dearborn, of 7,000 men landed there on May 27, 1813. It reads as follows:—Sacred to the memory of Capt. M. McClelland, aged 42 years, and Charles Wright and William Cameron, in the 25th year of their age, of the 1st Regiment of Lincoln militia, who gloriously fell on May 27, 1813; also Adjutant Loyde, of the 8th or King’s Regiment of Infantry.

“As livid lightnings dart their vivid light
“So poured they forth their fires in bloody fight,
“They bravely fell to save their country’s cause,
“They loved their constitution, King and laws.”

“Pultan” gave us some capital caricatures of officers and sergeants. I think he might have commenced his remarks higher up the scale and worked downwards. What would he say did he see D.A.G.’s without spurs; wearing overshoes in uniform, etc., etc. What would he say did he see a D.A.G. at inspection, his breast one blaze of medals; they were honestly won—at rifle practice. The regulations lay down the law and say that these medals may be worn “in uniform at rifle matches” or “at rifle association meetings.”

ON “HANDLING A BATTERY.”

My friend who wrote me about the regulations governing the last gun practice of field batteries, now writes me again and says: “Printers’ error be D—(and write it with a capital D).” As far as regards his battery, he says, he was ordered by a brigade order to transport his men to Port Colborne; that he had to put his hand into his pocket to pay their fares there and back, and also pay for their maintenance there. That neither their rations nor an equivalent was issued to them; that he has written for pay to recoup himself, but that so far (it is nearly six months now) he has not been repaid, in fact the matter is “under consideration.” If you undertake, my friend, to keep up a battery you must expect these little things to happen. However, you have had a lesson, and next time you will probably know what to do. This is one of those cases where you are expected to be able to handle a battery under any circumstances whatever. You have handled it.

The Militia Regulations, 1883, contain the same plan for artillery camps as that inserted in R. & O., 1887. The department also issues officially a drill book for field artillery, containing a plan of encampment, but different from that in the regulations.

An artillery officer might lay out his camp in accordance with the artillery drill book and be found fault with by the D. A. G. of his district for not complying with the plan in the regulations.

Officers, in accordance with paragraph 709, of R. & O., 1883, will bear in mind that the carriages and trucks specified in the field exercises are those in ordinary use on railways in England, and as the passenger and box cars used in Canada are not similar, due allowance must be made. Would not this paragraph have read much better if the seating and carrying capacities of the Canadian cars had been inserted?

I said “specified in the field exercises.” Would you kindly oblige me by telling me the number of the page in the exercises where I will find this information.

THE CLOTHING OF THE MILITIA.

I have had occasion to refer to the clothing issued to the militia. Dissatisfaction has existed in the force for some time back regarding this. I understand that the clothing is furnished by Canadian contractors, the cloth made in Canada, in fact everything down to the sewing on of the buttons being done in this country. It is delivered at Ottawa, where an inspector sits upon it and condemns or passes it. If he passes the articles we ought to be satisfied, but it seems to be just the contrary. This is what is said officially about the clothing in reports: “Complaints of clothing generally—especially trousers, they did not last out the 12 days, made from such bad material.” “Complaints have been made against the rifle tunics; bad cloth and worse sewing.” “The trousers issued to this corps was not of good cloth and soon gave way.” That’s what we find after the clothing has been passed by the inspector and issued to corps. Now this is what the director of stores says of the same clothing: “The clothing supplied is equal, if not superior, in quality of material and make to what had formerly been purchased in England. The reports of the inspector fully warrant the statement that this clothing is certainly a credit to Canadian manufacturers.” “The clothing after due inspection, proved satisfactory and in accordance with contract.” Am I to understand that the contract calls for bad sewing, bad cloth, etc.? I notice in the permanent corps a large number of the men have sewn hooks and eyes on the skirts of their tunics to prevent their bulging out in front. So much for fit.

The amount voted annually for clothing is about \$90,000. Advertising for tenders costs about \$3,400, and my friend the inspector, who receives \$10 per diem for passing clothing, trousers included, which will “not last out 12 days,” is made to pronounce the supplies a “credit to Canadian manufacturers.” What an insult to Canadian manufacturers!

Clothing rotten, S. Ammunition unreliable, guns obsolete, carriages as a rule decayed, rifles inaccurate, tents bad, medical appliances wanting, regulations a dead letter, such is my summary of the militia reports. It seems we pay a Major-General, an Inspector of Artillery, with two assistants, a large number of D.A.G.’s and Brigade Majors, to inspect the militia, their equipment, etc., generally. I was very nearly forgetting the Inspector of Engineers, but as there are really no government engineer stores in charge of these corps much cannot be said as regard them. Notwithstanding this staff and their recommendations, the same thing goes on year after year.

MEDICAL STORES LACKING.

Clothing I have settled. The next subject is medical appliances. One surgeon calls attention (and it is not the first time either) “to the insufficiency of the medical stores”; another draws “particular attention to the very inadequate supply of medicines and appliances; the astringents and opiates were exhausted before the end of the first week; there were no bandages or cotton to make any from; there were no splints, not even a catheter; the adhesive plaster was worthless; no surgical instruments of any kind were supplied, not even a pair of common scissors.” Another says: “The medicine chest supplied by the department was simply a box. * * * It did not contain any of the appliances requisite for medical or surgical purposes.”

The above quotations have been taken from reports since the rebellion of ’85. I should have thought that things would have improved since then. At the time of the outbreak—*while actually in the field*—“I made enquiries regarding the equipment of the various regimental surgeons and was surprised to learn that, without an exception, they were all very scantily provided with medicines, instruments and dressings.”

In fact I feel that in the event of an epidemic or an engagement it would be impossible to render that service which would be required.” And this extract is further backed up with: “Five or six regiments and two batteries were already on the march and were provided with, some of them at least, but very meagre or ill-regulated medical supplies.” Some evidently then had no medical supplies. Now that we have a Surgeon-General, who I might hint should be the sole responsible administrative head of the medical branch, it is in reason to expect that surgeons should be supplied with at least “a pair of common scissors.” Well, “Blessed are they that expect little, for they shall never be disappointed.”

Here is an incident during the rebellion: “The wounded men, taken where they fell, had only the clothes they were wearing at the time, and these were usually blood stained or cut up. I therefore ordered a complete supply of clothing from Winnipeg but only received some uniforms.” I presume hospital clothing was ordered.

If I am not wrong, even now hospital clothing is a great scarcity in permanent corps.

LINCH-PIN.

INSPECTION OF THE GARRISON ARTILLERY.

The Toronto Garrison Artillery mustered on the evening of the 5th, forty strong, under Capt. McMurrich, and were inspected at the Drill Shed by Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., and Brigade-Major Gray. The corps was put through several company movements under Capt. McMurrich, all of which were very creditably done. After the muster roll was called they were put through the thirty-two and forty pound gun drill under Sergt.-Major Spence and Instructor Sergeant Ward. This part of the work was done in very good style. The D. A. G. expressed himself as well pleased with their movements and gun drill, and particularly with their neat and soldierly appearance. There were quite a few military and civilian spectators and the universal opinion was that it would be a great pity to see such a fine corps broken up for want of support from the Government. After the men were dismissed Capt. McMurrich entertained the inspecting officers and the other officers present at supper at the Toronto Club.—*World*.

London.

AS there is not much going on in military matters just now, I will resume where I left off the subject dealt with last week. For the purpose of testing the efficiency of the militia (see annual reports) let us visit the annual brigade camp of M. D. No. — and we shall see what we shall see.

We are approaching the lines occupied by that much lauded old corps, the —th “Hardhitters,” and here is a company turning out in marching order. We notice that a few of the old hands are dressed and waiting to fall in, while the remainder of the company are variously engaged. Some are daubing pipe-clay on their already wet belts; some are vainly trying to strap their greatcoats to the old-fashioned packing

cases which will presently make their shoulders ache; some are searching for lost articles amongst the straw in the tent; while frequently may be heard such exclamations as, "Where is my ball bag?" "Where is my bayonet?" etc. It being fifteen minutes after the time ordered for parade, the few old hands getting tired of waiting agree to make a start and fall in, and after a considerable amount of hunting around a bugler is at last found and requested to sound the necessary calls. He does his level best, but only succeeds in bringing out a few wailing sounds—not notes. The boys laugh—that laugh has done the business. With a flushed cheek, and fire in his eye, he seizes his instrument with a firmer grasp, resolved to "bust" his bugle or his "biter," and gives vent to a screech something between the cry of a distracted goose and a nighthawk. A cheer goes up now, but that screech has had the desired effect, for the boys come tumbling in quite lively. Let no one blame the bugler for being unable to sound the "fall in," he has never been taught, is anxious and willing to learn, but there is no one to teach him.

How oddly that officer of a rifle corps looks among so many red coats; we subsequently learn that he is taking the place of Lieut. Botherdrill, who could not turn out this year. And there in his shirt-sleeves, standing at the door of his tent, is our old friend Major Sixty-years, who, although placed on the retired list, retaining rank, under the provisions of paragraph 75 R. & O., 1883, still considers himself young enough to "rough it" in camp and serve his country in the rank of 2nd lieutenant. Now that is what I call pure, unadulterated patriotism, and having the services of so experienced a man must needs tend to the greater efficiency of the corps. What a pity that, as he tells us, he seldom goes on parade, not being wanted. But the captain has arrived, and preparations are being made for inspection. "Company, eyes right, dress" is immediately followed by the command "Rear rank take order." We can make no mistake, we hear it plainly, and the flank men obey as if they were used to it. Let us accompany the captain through the ranks. Some of the men wear leggings, some have ball bags, some have haversacks, some have water bottles, some have slings on their rifles, some have mess-tins, some carry knapsacks without greatcoats (lost the straps or never had them), some have the greatcoat fastened to the knapsack with a piece of stout twine and one strap, a few are unprovided with helmets, while all straps are covered with a nasty, sticky stuff, which plentifully bedaubes the mess-tin cases. The inspection is over. "Take close order" closes the ranks, and "Fours right, march," sends the company in the direction of the parade ground, where several other companies are formed up, and where from his place on parade a field officer is making frantic gestures to hurry up. We are now expecting to hear the command "Trot," but in vain, and the leading fours, taking the matter into their own hands, break into a run, which is gradually taken up by the whole company. A marker dashes away to take up his distance, in order that the left of the company should rest on the right of the marker; the command "Right form company" should be given, but not a bit of it; the company halts, and on the word "Front" the men turn in the same direction as the other companies. What matter that the left of the company has now become the right. Such a slight matter will not impair the well-known proficiency of the "Hard-hitters" in the only movement the General will see them go through—marching past—and except for a little confusion in the company when forming fours, the men get along pretty well in threes, fours and fives. There is, of course, nothing of this in the annual reports, but for all that I only write of what I have seen. PIPECLAY.

Ottawa.

SERGEANT-MAJOR PECK, of the Field Battery, has resigned that office, and Sergt. Ingram has, in consequence, been promoted Sergt.-Major.

Colour-Sergeant Henderson, of No. 6 company of the 43rd Battalion, has resigned in consequence of removal to Quebec, to take a position in the Union Bank there. He had been colour-sergeant of the company since its organization, about a year ago, and was exceedingly popular, being mentioned as likely to take an officer's commission to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. B. T. A. Bell.

THE FOOT GUARDS.

Recruiting for the Guards is brisk at present, the companies being desirous of entering with full strength into the drill competition, the particulars of which were published last week. The recruits are instructed by Colour-Sergeant Davis, of No. 3 Co., who is about to be appointed drill instructor to the regiment. Colour-Sergt. Davis has had the benefit of a course at "C" School; and he has also had the valuable experience of service as a non-commissioned officer with the Guards' Sharpshooters in their recent Northwest campaign, engaging in the expedition within a few months after his return from service with the Canadian voyageurs on the Nile.

Three vacancies lately occurred in the ranks of the non-commissioned officers of No. 1 company. These were caused by the removal of Sergt. Phillips to the Lower Provinces; Lance-Sergt. McQuilkin to the Northwest, and Lance-Corpl. Scott to New York. To fill these vacancies Corpl. Cunningham has been made sergeant, Lance-Corpls. Watts and Gordon become corporals, and Ptes. Horan, Stewart and Fripp lance-corporals. At a meeting last Saturday evening the non-commissioned officers decided to form a mess, and to have monthly dinners together, the first of which took place at the Queen last evening.

The annual dinner of No. 1 company will take place next Saturday, at Aylmer, to which village the company will march, returning home by train.

No. 5 company have drill once a week—each Thursday evening. The members have arranged for maintaining a toboggan slide in New Edinburgh ward, for their recreation during the coming winter, and the advent of cold weather is anxiously awaited.

At an informal promenade concert in the drill hall last evening the Guards' band played a number of new and very taking pieces of music which they have lately been practising.

Halifax.

CAPT. J. T. TWINING, of the 63rd Halifax Rifles, being about to remove to Boston, there to permanently reside, the officers of that corps entertained him at a complimentary dinner given at the Queen Hotel on the 29th ult. Besides the officers of the regiment there were several guests present. Lt.-Col. Mackintosh occupied the chair; having on his right Capt. Twining, and Lt.-Colonels McDouald and Curren, and on his left Lt.-Colonel Worsley, D.A.G. After the meal the chairman proposed the toast of "Her Majesty Queen Victoria," the band of the battalion, stationed in the hall, playing the National Anthem. The health of the guest of the evening—Capt. Twining—was next proposed by the chairman, and was enthusiastically honored. Capt. Twining, in a neat speech, thanked the company for this token of goodwill. He joined the battalion in 1873, and his intercourse with officers and men during that time had been of the most pleasant nature. He would always take a deep interest in the success of his brother volunteers, although separated from them. Lt.-Colonel McDouald, Lt.-Colonel Curren, Major Walsh, Major Egan, Lt.-Colonel Murray and Lieut. Blackmore complimented Capt. Twining on the manner in which

he had performed his duties as a volunteer both at home and in the North-West. A number of other toasts were proposed and responded to; two or three songs contributed, and the very pleasant gathering separated at an early hour.

The annual meeting of the First Scottish company (No. 1) 63rd Halifax rifles, took place last week in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, and was well attended. Capt. Bishop presided. After reports and financial statement were read the managing committee for the coming year were elected as follows: Lieut. Kaizer, Sergts. Downie and Myers, Corpls. Emmerson and Mackintosh, Lance-Corpl. Creighton, Ptes. Grierson, Longard and Mumford. Capt. Bishop was re-elected treasurer, and Lance-Corpl. Cameron, secretary. The revised constitution and by-laws were laid before the meeting, adopted and ordered to be printed subject to the approval of the lieutenant-colonel of the battalion. It was decided to have a sleigh drive as usual during the coming season. The prizes won at the annual target practice were presented. Says the *Chronicle*: "This company has always been regarded as a nursery of rifle shots, and is determined that no effort will be spared to encourage marksmanship. The new managing committee was instructed to procure a number of badges suitable to be worn on the arm, so that the shooting men in the company may have something to attest their skill, which may be displayed at all parades and reviews. The badges now in use are not according to regulation, and cannot be worn except at private parades or meetings of rifle clubs. The original constitution and by-laws of the 'Scottish Volunteer Rifle Co.,' which were adopted in 1859 and approved in January, 1860, by Lord Mulgrave, then lieutenant-governor of the province, having been frequently amended as the altering circumstances of the company rendered necessary, it was some time ago resolved that a 'revision of the statutes' was necessary, and the work has been going on. Monday night an amended constitution and by-laws were adopted, which, while retaining all the prominent features of the original, are better adapted to the present condition of the company. They will be printed in convenient pamphlet form and distributed among the members. The financial affairs of the company are in a very satisfactory condition, and the old 'Scottish' appears to retain much of its youthful strength and purpose of usefulness. No member is allowed to forget that he is standing in the ranks from which have risen a score of colonels and a whole battalion of majors, captains and other officers."

Winnipeg.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON, Minister of Militia, made only a brief stay of twenty-four hours at this city on his way back from the Pacific coast. He arrived late on Tuesday, and left the following night. On Wednesday afternoon he inspected the Mounted Infantry School, in company with Lieut.-General Middleton and Adjutant General Powell. To a *Call* reporter Sir Adolphe expressed himself as well pleased at the general condition of the school. Considering the short time which had elapsed since its establishment, he thought it had progressed wonderfully. "The horses," he said, "struck me, being something of a horseman myself, as being in very good condition; the saddlery and equipment all appeared to be kept in very good order."

The day previous to Sir Adolphe Caron's visit the School was inspected by Sir Fred. Middleton very thoroughly. In the morning he went through the stables, examined the horses and saw the men grooming them, he then went round the men's rooms and all the barrack stores and other buildings, and also the new officers' quarters; he went to the band room and heard the band play some marches. He then had all the officers attend orderly room and minutely inspected the company books and looked over the guard reports and other returns; inspected the canteen accounts and the recreation room accounts, also the accounts of the officers' mess and the sergeants' mess. In the afternoon he inspected the corps on parade, mounted—the day was so cold, several degrees below zero, that the band could not play; but the corps marched past in two mounted divisions and did some skirmishing and took up position to attack an enemy in force, the men dismounting except one of each section, who galloped to the rear with the four horses, and then brought them up again when ordered. The General expressed himself as being very well pleased with the whole of his inspection.

During 1888 \$4,000,000 will be expended on the Holstein canal. Of this Prussia contributes \$2,080,000, and the other German countries the rest.

We are told that every day a hundred men present themselves as candidates for admission into the London police force, more than there are recruits enlisted in any day throughout the United Kingdom.

The French army has adopted a new material for bed coverings, etc., which seems to possess the advantages of portability and warmth, as well as being waterproof, without the numerous drawbacks which always attend India rubber and gutta percha fabrics.

The total cost of the harbor defences of New Zealand up to the end of the financial year was £155,243, which includes the amounts paid for land, buildings, etc., but not for guns, ammunition and torpedo-boats, the cost of which amounts to £153,583. Up to the present the total expenditure has been £393,605.

Our lady friends will be interested in knowing that by sending 20c to pay postage, and 15 top covers of Warner's Safe Yeast (showing that they have used at least 15 packages) to H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N.Y., they can get a 500 page, finely illustrated COOK BOOK, free. Such a book, bound in cloth, could not be bought for less than a dollar. It is a wonderfully good chance to get a fine book for the mere postage and the ladies should act promptly.

There have in all been 28,000 Snider rifles issued to the police in Burmah, an index of the size of the force that has been so quietly and unobtrusively raised in less than a twelvemonth. So thoroughly well are the men doing their duty that a large reduction in the number of regulars will be made with safety at the next relief. Probably only two, or at the outside three, British infantry regiments will be retained in Upper Burmah.

"It is a curious fact," says the *St. James's Gazette*, "that there is hardly a reigning monarch in Europe whose family is of the same nationality, *par saug*, as the people governed. The house of Austria is really the house of Lorraine, and even in their origin the Hapsburgs were Swiss. And if the Emperor Francis Joseph be not, strictly speaking, an Austrian, still less is he a Hungarian, although he is King of Hungary. The King of the Belgians is a Saxe-Coburg; the King of Denmark a Holsteiner; the infant monarch of Spain is a Bourbon; the King of Italy a Savoyard; the King of Roumania and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria are both foreigners; the founder of the Bernadotte dynasty in Sweden was born at Pau less than a century and a quarter ago; the Czar is a Holstein-Gottorp; and the King of the Hellenes is likewise a Holsteiner. Even in our own royal family there is very little English blood left. The Hohenzollerns were originally Suabians, and therefore partly Bavarian and partly Swiss. Neither was the historic house of Orange, in which patriotism has nearly always been the first instinct, Dutch to begin with."

Goosey Jones.

(Winnipeg Siftings.)

IN 1866, when the citizen soldiers were called out to defend the hearths and homes of Canada from the ruthless Fenian invader, the Prince of Wales Rifles were camped at Huntingdon. When not on duty or raiding the well stocked commissariat of the "Vics," who were camped within stealing distance, the officers and men used to vary the monotony of camp life by rowing and fishing on the beautiful Chateauguay river. The latter amusement was a favorite one. A select party with a demijohn of bait, a pack of cards and a few hundred rounds of ammunition for chips, could spend an afternoon very pleasantly and profitably on the river, or in the cool shade of one of the many groves which ornamented its banks. The fish caught were generally of the genus crab and invariably the captures took place upon the homeward trip. One of these parties was made up of the senior Major, Captain Bill Robinson, and Lieutenant Brown.

They were rowing slowly up the river one hot afternoon when some one proposed a halt for refreshments. The water of the stream was too warm to mix with their lime juice, so one of the party—the Major—volunteered to go up the bank to a farmhouse where he knew spring water was to be had. Arrived at the house the farmer's wife offered him a pan of milk which she produced from an ice cooled milk house.

"Take it and welcome," said she, "we would only feed it to the pigs anyway. Not that I'm comparing you gentlemen to pigs, but sure it would only go to waste. Just leave the pan down on the bank and the children can get it when they go down to water the horses."

The gallant Major was profuse in his thanks—the good woman would accept nothing else, and returned to the boat, where he and his thirsty comrades regaled themselves with copious draughts of "goat's milk," as Bill called it. Refreshed, they continued up stream for some distance, fished for suckers with some success on Bill's part, and their bait giving out they turned homeward.

Drifting down stream, enjoying a *dolce far niente*, they came opposite the hospitable farmhouse. On the river bank waddled about a flock of geese, in full view of the occupants of the boat but out of sight of the house.

"Hold on," said Brown, "that's a splendid chance for a shot," as he sat up and grasped his revolver—he prided himself on his shooting.

"Stop," cried the Major, "surely you wouldn't shoot a goose belonging to the woman who was so kind to us."

"Oh, I'll pay for the goose," said Brown, and before the rest of the party could further remonstrate with him he blazed away.

The Major was indignant, Bill said it was a shame, and added that it was a disgrace to the regiment. They looked about for the result of the murderous shot, but no feathered victim was to be seen. The laugh was on Brown. All joined in quizzing him except the Major, who was still wrathful, and declared that the honor of the regiment had only escaped tarnish through Brown's wretched shooting. Brown suffered the roasting, which he had intended for the goose, in moody silence. At a turn in the stream, however, a flash of triumph lighted his face:

"Look! boys," he said, "I knew I couldn't miss an easy shot like that." And he pointed proudly to where a goose lay dead upon the sloping bank.

"This is most unfortunate," said the Major, cast from highest content to despair. "I wouldn't for a thousand dollars, that this should have occurred."

"But I'll pay for the goose, said Brown.

"Oh, pay for the goose! How can you pay for it? It is not the value of the thing, but the base ingratitude, the betrayal of hospitality, that I'm thinking of. How do you know but that was the woman's favorite goose. Perhaps she hatched it in her bosom, as I have often heard of farmers' wives doing, and reared it and made a pet of it. Oh, it's too bad, Brown, too bad."

"I know of one woman who will have a favorite goose, if Brown ever marries," said Bill. "We're in a deuce of a mess, and what are we to do?"

A council of war was held. Various plans were proposed to dispose of the victim. Brown was for going to the house and paying for the goose, but he was voted down. The Major feared that the sight of the murdered goose might have a bad effect on its mistress. Finally he said:—

"Here, Bill, you hand me your boat cloak, I will go up and throw it over the bird, wrap it up and run for the boat; then to-morrow, we will come up and explain the whole matter, and pay the poor woman for her goose."

Cautiously and swiftly the Major approached the dead body, his eyes scanning the top of the bank, for fear of detection from the house, deftly he threw the cloak over it, wrapped it up and rushed for the boat; hrew in his burden and scrambled into the stern.

Then arose a storm of exclamation. "Pugh!!" "Wagh-h!!" "Watinell's this!!!" "Je-rusalem!!!" And the party, holding their noses, opened the bundle and revealed a goose in the last stage of decomposition, and a ruined cloak.

It was afterwards learned that the goose had died of old age, three weeks before. The men got hold of the yarn, and, "Goosey Brown" retired from the service.

The Russian naval authorities are placing petroleum burning furnaces in the iron-clad *Tchesme*, which is approaching completion at Sebastopol. The displacement of the *Tchesme* is upwards of 10,000 tons, and her armour 16in. thick.

The great importance of the Australasian colonies as gold-producing countries is unsurpassed when we find that the total amount of gold raised from the earliest records to the end of 1885 is said to have been 79,678,137 oz, the actual value of which has been \$1,590,000.

A committee is being assembled to report upon the present system of technical education among the officers of the British army, and to make suggestions as to certain reforms in the present course of instruction, with a view to making the education of the young officer more practically complete.

A Danish officer is pictured to us making observations in regard to the deviation of rifle bullets. One day, when walking on the ramparts at Duppel, he saw a Prussian sharpshooter taking aim at him. While the soldier placed himself against a tree, in order to take a steadier aim, the officer raised his glass to watch his movements. "This is all right," said he; "the musket is just on a line with my breast—we shall see." The trigger was pulled, and the Danish officer quietly wrote down: "At a distance of about 500 yards the deviation of a ball from a rifled musket is about one meter. — *Chambers' Journal*."

The trial for speed of what has proved to be the fastest torpedo-boat afloat took place recently on the Thames. The new torpedo boat *Rayo*, built to the order of the Spanish Government by Messrs. Thornycroft of Chiswick, took on board a number of gentlemen connected with the Spanish Legation and others. The Spanish Minister made a brief inspection of the boat, but did not accompany the party on the trial trip. The *Rayo* is of steel, contains twelve water-tight compartments, and is a twin-screw vessel. She is constructed to carry four torpedoes. Six runs were made over the measured mile, giving an average run of 20¼ statute miles per hour. The fastest run—the fourth—was equal to a speed of 32¼ statute miles. Subsequently a two-hours' run past the Nore and to sea took place, a speed of 24.63 knots being recorded.

LYMAN'S FLUID COFFEE,

A HOME LUXURY FOR CAMPING OUT.



COFFEE of the FINEST FLAVOR can be made in a MOMENT, ANYWHERE, in ANY QUANTITY. As good with condensed milk as fresh, or as "Café Noir."

FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE

SUBSCRIBERS

to, and other friends of

THE MILITIA GAZETTE

would promote its interests by, whenever convenient,

DEALING WITH ADVERTISERS

who use its columns,

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN ORDERING.

THE NEW PAPER.

The new Conservative Journal about to be started in Toronto, to be called

The Empire,

Will make its appearance on or about the 19th of December.

No pains are being spared to make the paper worthy of Canada, and of the great party of whose views it will be the exponent. It will start with a

Staff of Brilliant Writers,

And able Journalists in every department. The public may expect

Full News from all quarters,

Able Editorials,

Accurate Reports,

Fair Comments,

Reliable Commercial News,

Interesting Sporting Intelligence.

And all other departments well sustained. In short THE EMPIRE will be a Bright, Readable and Reliable Paper.

Everybody Looks for it. All should Read it.

DAILY EMPIRE, | WEEKLY EMPIRE,
\$5 per Annum. | \$1 per Annum.

Send in your Subscriptions now, accompanied by the cash, so as to commence with the first issue.

Address, D. CREIGHTON,
Manager EMPIRE, Toronto.

TO ADVERTISERS!

For a check of \$20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million issues of leading American Newspapers and complete the work within ten days. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 circulation! The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be placed before One Million different newspaper purchasers;—or FIVE MILLION READERS, if it is true, as is sometimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on an average. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 30 cents for book of 176 pages.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce St., New York

We have just issued a new edition (the 161st) of our book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 176 pages, and among its contents may be named the following Lists and Catalogues of Newspapers: Daily Newspapers in New York City with their Advertising Rates.

Daily Newspapers in Cities having more than 150,000 population, omitting all but the best.

Daily Newspapers in cities having more than 20,000 population, omitting all but the best.

A small List of the country; being a choice selection made up with great care, guided by long experience.

One Newspaper in a State. The best one for an advertiser to use if he will use but one.

Bargains in Advertising in Daily Newspapers in many principal cities and towns, a List which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.

Largest Circulations. A complete list of all American papers issuing regularly more than 25,000 copies.

The best List of Local Newspapers, covering every town of over 5,000 population and every important county seat.

Select List of Local Newspapers, in which advertisements are inserted at half price.

5,493 Village Newspapers in which advertisements are inserted for \$41 a line, and appear in the whole lot—one-half of all the American Weeklies.

Sent to any address for THIRTY CENTS



Hamilton Powder Co.

(Incorporated 1861)

MANUFACTURE

MILITARY POWDER

of any required velocity, density or grain

SPORTING POWDER,

"Ducking," "Caribou," and other choice grades.

BLASTING POWDER

in every variety.

DYNAMITE

And all other modern "High Explosives."

SOLE LICENSEES FOR

H. Julius Smith's Magneto-Battery,

The best for accurate Electric Firing of Shots, Blasts, Mines, Torpedoes, &c.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

For Insulated Wire, Electric Fuses, Safety Fuses, Detonators, &c.

OFFICE:

103 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Branch Offices and Magazine at principal shipping points in Canada.

Descriptive Lists mailed on application.



North-West Mounted Police.

RECRUITS

ARE NOW BEING ENGAGED AT OTTAWA

APPLICANTS must be between the ages of Twenty-two and Forty, active, able-bodied men of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character and sobriety.

They must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well.

The term of engagement is five years.

The rates of pay are as follows:—

Staff-Sergeants \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.
Other Non-Com. Officers.. 85c. to 1.00 "

	Service pay.	Good conduct pay.	Total.
1st year's service,	50c.	—	50c. per day.
2nd "	50	5c.	55 "
3rd "	50	10	60 "
4th "	50	15	65 "
5th "	50	20	70 "

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters and other artisans.

Members of the force are supplied with free rations, a free kit on joining and periodical issue during the term of service.

Ottawa, March 23rd, 1887.

P. W. ELLIS & Co.,

TORONTO.

MEDALLISTS,

and manufacturers of all kinds of RIFLE AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION BADGES, Society Emblems, Presentation Jewels

AND MEDALS IN GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE — FOR —

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS, Colleges, Industrial Exhibitions, Agricultural Fairs, etc., etc.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.



Money Orders.

MONEY ORDERS may be obtained at any Money Order Office in Canada, payable in the Dominion; also in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, India, the Australian Colonies, and other countries and British Colonies generally.

On Money Orders payable within Canada the commission is as follows:

If not exceeding \$4	2c.
Over \$4, not exceeding \$10.....	5c.
" 10, " " 20.....	10c.
" 20, " " 40.....	20c.
" 40, " " 60.....	30c.
" 60, " " 80.....	40c.
" 80, " " 100.....	50c.

On Money Orders payable abroad the commission is:

If not exceeding \$10.....	10c.
Over \$10, not exceeding \$20.....	20c.
" 20, " " 30.....	30c.
" 30, " " 40.....	40c.
" 40, " " 50.....	50c.

For further information see OFFICIAL POSTA GUIDE.

Post Office Department, Ottawa,
21st May, 1886.

JOHN MARTIN & Co

MILITARY OUTFITTERS,

457 ST. PAUL ST.,

MONTREAL.

LOWE'S POLISHING FLUID,

For cleaning and polishing

TUNIC BUTTONS, BELT BRASSES, HELMET SPIKES AND CHAINS,

—and—

Metals of every description.

Supplied to the

CANADIAN MILITIA.

For polishing it cannot be excelled, saves time, labor, and money. Once used, always used.

PRICE: 15 Cents per Bottle.

To be obtained from all Drug and Hardware Stores.

PREPARED ONLY BY

LOWE & HALL,

659 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO.

UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.



45 PEABODY MARTINI

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CENTRAL AND RIM FIRE AMMUNITION

FOR MILITARY AND SPORTING USE.

Brass and Paper Shot Shells, Percussion Caps, Primers, etc., Black and Pink Edge Gun Wadding of Superior Quality.

HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

AGENTS,

17 and 19 Maiden Lane, - - - NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SPORTING GOODS, BREACH AND MUZZLE-LOADING SHOT GUNS, RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

AGENTS:

Union Metallic Cartridge Co.,
Bridgeport Gun Implement Co.,
Colt's Patent Firearms Co.,

Smith & Wesson Revolvers,
Gatling Fire Arms Co.,
Remington Military Arms,

Lec-Remington Magazine Arms,

And the celebrated Double-Action Bull-Dog Revolvers.

CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS TO DEALERS ON APPLICATION.

N. McEACHREN,

MILITARY TAILOR,

ALBERT HALL BUILDINGS,

191 YONGE STREET - - - - TORONTO.

UNIFORMS of every description made to order and everything necessary to an

OFFICER'S OUTFIT SUPPLIED.

Send for List of Prices.

Terms strictly cash

P. QUEALY,

MILITARY BOOTMAKER,

34 McDERMOT STREET,

WINNIPEG.

N.B.—All work done in first-class style.

JOHN F. CREAM,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND

MILITARY OUTFITTER.

MASTER TAILOR TO THE QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA

85 KING ST. WEST.

TORONTO.

FRANK BOND & CO.,

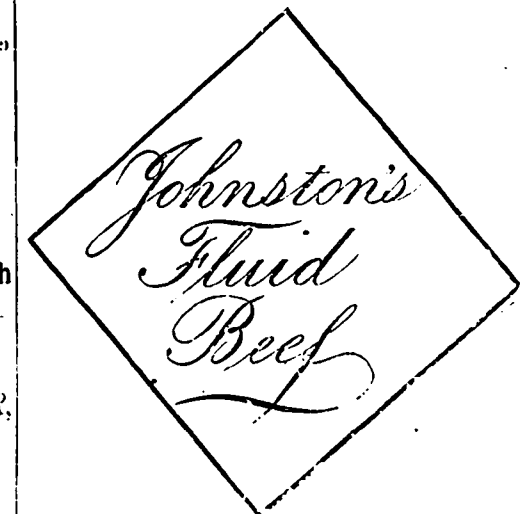
14 PLACE D'ARMES,
MONTREAL.

BUY AND SELL ALL

NEW YORK STOCKS,
WHEAT, CORN, AND PROVISIONS
IN CHICAGO.

STRICTLY ON COMMISSION,
FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN
Quotations per direct wires recording every transaction of New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

GREAT STRENGTH GIVER.



IT CLAIMS TO BE

Not merely a stimulant like the ordinary extracts of meat, but

REAL FOOD

That contains every element of meat that strengthens and invigorates, and

IT IS INDISPENSABLE

In the sick room, where its wonderful power of imparting strength

TO INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS
is practically illustrated, and is appreciated by all who have tried it.

TAKEN AS BEEF TEA

It is relishable by children and adults and the weakest stomach can retain and digest it.

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

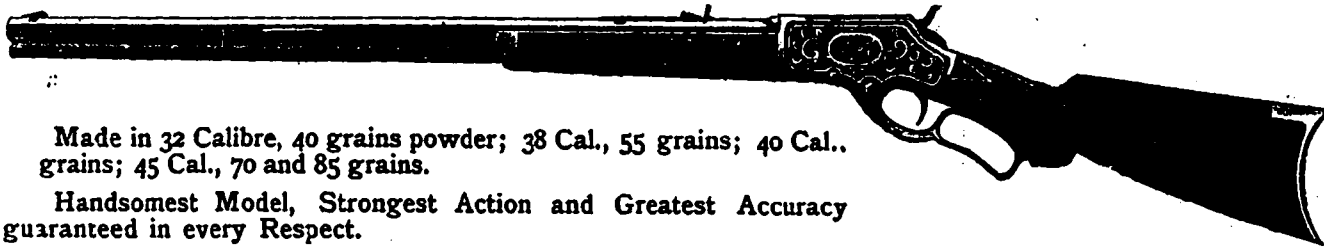
BOOSEY & CO., BAND INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS.

GOLD MEDAL, International Inventions Exhibition, London. GOLD MEDAL, Calcutta Exhibition, the only Gold Medal awarded to Band Instrument Manufacturers, English or Continental. SILVER MEDAL, Calcutta Exhibition, for Improvements in Brass Instruments.

BOOSEY & CO.'S Manufactory is the most complete in England, comprising as it does the manufacture of Brass Instruments of every kind—CLARIONETS, BASSOONS, OBOES, FLUTES and DRUM Illustrated Catalogues, Testimonials and Estimates sent upon application.

BOOSEY & CO., 295 REGENT STREET, LONDON.
MANUFACTORY—STANHOPE PLACE, HYDE PARK.

MARLIN REPEATING RIFLE.



CELEBRATED BALLARD,
Gallery, Hunting and Target Rifles.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUES TO

THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Made in 32 Calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 Cal., 55 grains; 40 Cal., grains; 45 Cal., 70 and 85 grains.

Handsome Model, Strongest Action and Greatest Accuracy guaranteed in every Respect.



The Prototype Instruments, being unequalled in musical quality and durability, are the best and cheapest for use abroad.

The Besson
Prototype Band Instruments
42 Medals of Honor.

Write for Testimonials from CANADIAN MUSICIANS and Bands using the BESSON Instruments.

F. BESSON & CO.,

198 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, ENG

The Besson Prototype Instruments are kept in stock by the following Canadian Music Sellers:—Grossman, Hamilton; Hubbard, Waterloo; Nye, Halifax; Orme & Son, Ottawa; Nordheimers, of Montreal, Toronto and London; Usher, of Brantford; Landry & Co., St. John, &c., &c., and of all leading Music Dealers in Canada.

MAYNARD, HARRIS & CO.,
Military and Civil Service Outfitters,
CONTRACTORS AND AGENTS,
126 and 127 Leadenhall Street, London, England,
(ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.)

UNIFORMS FOR ALL SERVICES.

HELMETS, GLENGARRYS, NEW PATTERN GOLD LACE, ACCOUTREMENTS, BADGES, ETC.
OF BEST QUALITY AND MANUFACTURE AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

Estimates, Drawings, Patterns, &c. free on application.

References to all parts of the Dominion

THIS PAPER FREE FOR THREE MONTHS.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS SENDING THEIR MONEY NOW.

ADVERTISEMENT

—AND—

SUBSCRIPTION

AGENTS WANTED

—IN—

MONTREAL,	TORONTO,
QUEBEC,	HAMILTON,
HALIFAX,	LONDON, ONT.,
ST. JOHN, N.B.,	KINGSTON,
FREDERICTON,	WINNIPEG,
CHARLOTTETOWN,	VICTORIA, B.C.

LIBERAL COMMISSIONS

PAID TO RESPONSIBLE MEN.

NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY.

WILL SECURE
\$1.50 THE MILITIA GAZETTE
FROM DATE TO
1st January, 1889.

CLUB RATES.

Any person, whether or not at present on our lists, sending the names and addresses of TWO OTHERS as new subscribers, together with \$3.00, their fees in advance, will receive HIS OWN COPY FREE.

New Subscribers forming

CLUB OF THREE

Or upwards, will be charged

ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Regular Correspondence

DESIRED FROM EACH
CORPS IN THE
DOMINION.

We will be happy to receive and gladly give space to chatty news letters concerning the doings of the force in all parts of the country. Letters for our regular "correspondence" columns invited

ON ALL TOPICS

OF INTEREST TO THE MILITIA.

THESE SPECIAL TERMS ARE OFFERED FOR THREE MONTHS ONLY.

They afford to our regular subscribers an opportunity of securing their own papers free for a year and at the same time helping us by increasing the circulation. Let all avail themselves of it.

OFFICE—71½ SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, 1st OCTOBER, 1887.