

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

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## Current Topics.

AS expected, Major E. G. Prior, of the B. C. G. A. has this week been elected by acclamation member for Victoria, B.C., in the House of Commons. Major Prior was born in Yorkshire, England, his father being Rev. Henry Prior. He settled in British Columbia about sixteen years ago. From 1873 to 1878 he was Mining Engineer and Surveyor for the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, and for two years was Government Inspector of Mines. He was elected for Victoria to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia at the general election of 1886, and resigned his seat in the provincial legislature on becoming a candidate for the vacancy in the Commons caused by Mr. Shakespeare's acceptance of office as postmaster of Victoria. The militia of the province will have an able representative in Major Prior.

THE action last recommended by the Imperial Small Arms Committee for trial, while differing from the Lee has some parts of that action in it, and is combined with a five-groove progressive spiral rifling attributed to the gunmaker Metford of Gloucester; the bore being .303. Two or three hundred of these rifles will be manufactured and issued to the troops for trial, as was done with the Lee-Burton, afterwards condemned. Captain C. Greville Harston, of Toronto, who went to England some months ago in response to a summons from the committee, is reported to be still engaged for them in working out his plan of conversion of the Martini, and is completing a hopper magazine intended to work in conjunction with his carrier. It is likely that a number of rifles on his plan will also be manufactured and issued for trial.

WOULD-BE reorganizers of the militia force all appear to leave out of their calculation one very important consideration—that is, the interests of the rank and file. Nearly every scheme suggested has included a proposition to double or at least largely increase the number of days of annual drill, but it is extremely likely that volunteering would quickly lose its popularity were further demands to be made upon time without more than the merely nominal recompense at present paid. Canada would not profit much by drilling for a few weeks annually a body of men whose only interest in the matter was that they were being paid a certain wage. The most desirable class of volunteers are those whose time is too valuable to enable them to leave their occupations for three or four weeks at a stretch to go into a camp of instruction. But many men who cannot attend for twenty-four days each year, or even every second year, could spare half that time annually. If, then, there is to be an increase in the drill appropriation it should be expended in

instructing the whole of the present force for twelve days each year, rather than half the number of men twenty-four days annually or the whole number the longer period every second year. The young men of Canada have an abundance of patriotism, but it is rather too much to ask that they should shoulder such a large proportion of the cost of the national defence as would fall upon them were the drill period extended.

"CONTINUED popularity and prosperity" is what the council of the Dominion Rifle Association will have to report to the members at the annual meeting to take place at Ottawa in March. During the past three years there has been an increase of more than 25 per cent. in the number of competitors attending and over 50 per cent. in the amount of money offered in prizes, which in the year reviewed was \$6,750, the number of competitors entering for this being 363—high-water mark for both. The competitors in 1884 numbered 287, in 1885 302, and in 1886 332. Every province in the Dominion has for the past two years had representative teams at the prize meeting. The council still have cause for regret that the membership of the association is so small, there being no increase in the year. It may be here stated that competitors need only be members by affiliation, paying a fee of \$1 each besides the affiliation fees paid by the associations to which they belong. Full members, who pay a fee of \$2, alone have the right of attendance at the members' meeting, and it is remarkable how many of those who take part annually in the prize competitions save the extra dollar and forego the privileges of a voice in the management of the association, which is left to a comparatively small number of enthusiastic spirits.

WIMBLEDON'S prospects seem brighter just at present. The Duke of Westminster, one of the founders of the National Rifle Association, who has joined with those making an effort to secure the retention of the now famous common as the prize meeting place advocates the purchase of the land claimed to have been rendered dangerous for tenantry on account of bullets falling upon it. He considers that "for so national an object the country might very well afford to buy up this property," as the meetings "can be held nowhere else to such advantage as at Wimbledon." The Dominion of Canada Rifle Association is about to join with the National Association to petition the Imperial Government on behalf of the movement to preserve Wimbledon as the annual meeting place of the representative marksmen of the Empire.

A PLEASANT surprise is perhaps in store for the promoters of the Lundy's Lane memorial fund, being no less than a proposition that patriotic "American" (i.e., United States) citizens should chip in. Noticing the appeal published in this paper a few weeks ago, the United States *Army and Navy Journal* says: "A Canadian society, known as the Lundy's Lane Historical Society, issued a circular a year ago calling on the Canadians to contribute to the erection of a monument at Lundy's Lane, where, on the 25th of July, 1814, the American forces under General Brown encountered those under the British General

Drummond, in which encounter our Generals Brown and Scott were wounded. We judge that the Canadians think they bore off the honours on that occasion. \* \* Perhaps, if they were asked, our patriotic American citizens might be willing to aid the Canadians in erecting this monument. In that case it could be made with two faces, recording on one side the achievements of our Canadian brethren and on the other those of the Americans under Brown, Scott, Jesup and Ripley." No doubt the society would not be averse to having a few lines additional added to the inscription, if the Americans (i.e., United Statesmen) care to contribute towards a truthful record.

### The Royal Military College.

ONE CENT per head of the population of Canada about covers the annual cost of maintenance of the Royal Military College, Kingston, since its establishment twelve years ago. That the investment has been a judicious one has been lately denied, in a series of newspaper articles remarkable chiefly for their display of the writers' lack of information with respect to the subject matter. In return for the comparatively trifling expenditure, the Dominion has secured:—

1. An institution with facilities for the instruction of militia officers generally in military topography and reconnaissance, strategy, tactics, military administration, and military engineering ;

2. The only training school for our Engineer officers, non-commissioned officers and men ;

3. A school which gives to young men admitted as cadets a military education equal to that obtainable anywhere in the world ;

4. An institution whose graduates are fitted to follow either a military or a civil life; their services being eagerly sought for to take officers' commissions in the Imperial service, and as civil engineers by governments and corporations at home and abroad.

The course—extending over four years—comprises instruction in military drill in the infantry, artillery and engineering branches, gymnastics, fencing, swimming, riding, signalling, tactics, strategy, military administration and law, fortification and military engineering, military topography and reconnaissance, geometrical and freehand drawing; mathematics and mechanics, French, English, civil surveying, practical astronomy, civil engineering, physics, geology and mineralogy, chemistry and electricity. All this is free to those who can pass the entrance examination, the conditions of which are noted elsewhere in this issue. Even the cost of board is borne in great part by the country, one hundred dollars per annual term being all required to be paid for this by the cadet himself. His other necessary expenses are simply the actual cost of his clothing and equipment.

Canada's permanent military force is so small that even were every commission given to a graduate of the Royal Military College, the number thus retained in military service would be a very trifling proportion of the those graduating. But if Canadians aspire to have their boys follow a military career, whether at home or abroad, it is only right that they should expect to give them their education in this country, just as Canada educates her sons to compete against the world in every other pursuit. The Royal Military College supplies the requirements in this respect, while its existence is at the same time essential to the well being of that portion of the militia force which receives from its staff instruction in the scientific branches of military learning not to be acquired elsewhere in the Dominion.

It is interesting to note what has become of the graduates; and the result of a study of the latest returns available—only to the close of 1886, though those up to a year later will be accessible in a few days—is highly gratifying, in that it shows that Canada has received very substantial service from the young men she has so well educated.

Of about 125 who had passed through the College prior to the date

above mentioned, 51 had taken commissions in the Imperial Army. These have since served in a great degree to cause the name of Canada to be more favourably known and her institutions to be honoured in all parts of the Empire.

Twenty-seven had passed into the employment of the Canadian government—three on the staff of the College itself, five in the permanent force, four in the Mounted Police, one in the Cartridge Factory, one in the Engineer branch of the Militia Department; two on the Hydrographic Survey of the great lakes; two on the Geological Survey; and the rest in various departments of the civil service. Twenty-two others are applying in civil occupations in Canada—mostly engineering—the instruction received in the College. Eleven residing in the Dominion have entered upon walks of life not directly connected with their College course of instruction. A number have become attached to the Active Militia, but the nature of the employment of the graduates prevents many who would otherwise like to, from joining the militia. Only twelve appear to have entered into engagements in the States, and of these several will undoubtedly return to this country upon the termination of the particular engineering undertakings which they are now carrying out.

When the Northwest troubles of 1885 broke out, nearly every available graduate volunteered his services. Several could not be placed, but twenty-three actually went to the front with the militia; this number forming more than twenty-five per cent. of the whole number of graduates to that date.

To enable the Royal Military College to continue unhampered in its career of usefulness to the young men of Canada, additional drilling and sleeping accommodation is required, should be ere long provided. Parliament has voted money to be devoted to this purpose, but for some reason or other the grant has been allowed to lapse. Perhaps it was through timidity occasioned by the criticisms of the expenditure for this service. If so it behooves the friends of the College to strengthen the hands of the government in the future, by outspoken testimony concerning the utility of this admirable institution.

It will only be a very few years until the Ex-Cadet Club will have become a power in the land. The fine body of young men now composing it are very much in earnest, and as year by year their number increases with the outgoing of graduates from the College, the influence of the Club—whose members are drawn together by the strong affections peculiar to military men—will be more and more felt in the decision of affairs affecting the institution. That their influence will be for good, may be safely assumed so long as they choose for guiding spirits such men as their presidents for the past and the coming year—men who while devoting themselves to useful and honourable civil occupations for which their College training has fitted them, have also connected themselves with the active militia, and, each in the onerous post of adjutant, are conferring upon that force the benefit of their own complete military training.

"Woman" is the title of an illustrated monthly magazine, of which we have just been favoured with the second number, that for January 1888. While, as its title implies, designed specially for the ladies, the new magazine will be found highly interesting to readers of both sexes. Some idea of its scope may be gathered by perusal of the following excerpt from the prospectus for 1888: "The publishers of *Woman*, appreciative of the general favour with which their enterprise has been received by the public, wish to call attention to the interesting features which will be presented to its readers during the present year. Among these may be mentioned a serial novel by Edgar Fawcett; a series of descriptive sketches of the Women's Colleges in the United States; characteristic stories by Julian Hawthorne, Margaret Sidney, William Ripley, Grace Winthrop, and other popular American novelists; an illustrated paper on the New Building of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York; sketches of Arctic life and incident, by the famous explorer Frederick Schwatka, and essays and papers on all the living themes of the day by well-known writers. In addition to the foregoing there will be departments regularly sustained in each issue, relating to practical subjects, such as home decoration; useful recipes and suggestions for household use; the Christian, charitable and benevolent societies of the United States; a mother's department and question department, and an open column, in which will be published as received correspondence on the subject of woman suffrage. The magazine is published at \$2.75 a year, by the *Woman* Publishing Co., 122 Nassau St., N.Y.

**Militia General Orders (No. 1) of 12th January, 1888.**

**No. 1.—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.—Annual Examination for Candidates, 1888.**

The annual examination to be held in the present year, for candidates desiring to be admitted as cadets to the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, will commence at the District Staff Office, at the headquarters of the several military districts in which candidates reside, on Tuesday the 12th day of June—the medical examinations to be held the day previous. The subjects and books in which candidates will be examined are as follows:—

*Obligatory or Preliminary Examination.*

(1) Mathematics:	Marks.
(a) Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, simple and compound proportions, simple and compound interest, partnership, profit and loss	500
(b) Algebra, including simple equations	500
(c) Geometry, first book of Euclid, or its equivalent	500

If Euclid is not used as a text book, the candidate is to mention at the head of his answer paper the name of the author of the text book used.

(2) (a) Grammar, English or French. Writing English or French correctly, and in a good legible hand from dictation	500
(b) Composition, as tested by the powers of writing an essay, precis or letter, in English or French	500
(3) Geography, general and descriptive	500
(4) History, British and Canadian, general	500
(5) French: grammar and translation from the language	500
(6) Latin: grammar and simple translation from the language into either English or French as may be preferred by the candidate	500
(7) Elements of freehand drawing, viz: simple copies from the flat; outline only	300

\*French will, for the present, be optional, and may therefore be omitted by a candidate.

No candidate will be considered qualified for a cadetship or be allowed to count marks in the "Further examination" unless he obtains a minimum of one-third of the total number of marks in each of the subjects; 1 (a, b, c, together) 2 (a and b, together) 3, 4, 6 and 7.

*Voluntary or Further Examination.*

(1) Mathematics:	
(a) Algebra—up to and including quadratic equations	1000
(b) Geometry—up to and including third book of Euclid, or its equivalent	1000

If Euclid is not used as a text book, the candidate is to mention at the head of his answer paper the name of the author of the text book used.

(c) Theory and use of common logarithms, plane trigonometry, mensuration	1000
(2) English or French literature—limited to specified authors	1000
(a) The examination to include Primer of the history of English literature, by Rev. Stopford Brooke, and Shakespeare's play of Julius Cæsar; or, for French speaking candidates, some standard French author, but not necessarily "text" work	1000
(3) Geography—physical, particularly of Dominion of Canada and United States	1000
(a) Examination in Colton's Outline of Physical Geography.	
(4) History—British and Canadian, limited to certain fixed periods	1000
(a) Examination in history of the British Empire, embracing the Stuart and Brunswick periods, and the period from 1812 to the present time (any school author) of Canadian history.	
(5) French Grammar, and translation from English into French or from French into English	1200
(6) Latin, including Cæsar's Commentaries, Book IV., from chap. xx to chap. xxxviii (inclusive). Book V to end of 23rd chap., and 1st, 4th, 6th, 7th and 9th Eclogues of Virgil. Translation into either English or French as may be preferred by the candidate	1500
(7) Drawing—copies from the flat; shaded. Simple object drawing	1000
(8) Elementary geometrical drawing	1000

No "voluntary" subject, except mathematics and drawing, shall gain a candidate any marks, unless he obtains a minimum of one-third of the marks assigned to that subject.

The marks obtained in the "obligatory" subjects will be added to those gained in the "voluntary" subjects, to make a second total.

It is to be understood that English speaking candidates use the papers prepared in that language, and that French speaking candidates use papers prepared in the French language. The object of this permission is to allow candidates to write their examination papers, except where, from the nature of the question, it is otherwise required, in English or French, whichever may be the language with which they are most familiar.

The standard of knowledge of English required from French speaking candidates for the present, will be: To write and speak English sufficiently to understand and be understood in that language.

Candidates should make application to the Adjutant General, Ottawa, by 1st May, in order that arrangements may be made for their examination in June.

NOTE.—Candidates will be permitted, after examination, to retain the printed examination questions, provided no rough work or scribbling has been done thereon, of which the supervising officer of the local board having assured himself, he will initial the printed questions to be retained.

Lord Wolseley is very decided on the value of dressy uniforms. "The soldier is a peculiar animal," he says, "who can alone be brought to the highest efficiency by inducing him to believe that he belongs to a regiment infinitely superior to those around him. In their desire to foster this spirit colonels are greatly aided by being able to point to some peculiarity in dress." Again he says: "The better you dress a soldier the more highly he will be thought of by women and consequently by himself."

"No Surrender" is the name of a new publication dated Washington, D.C., and devoted to the American fishing interests and "imperilled interests of the United States which have once again become objects of prey to the British and Canadian governments."

**Correspondence.**

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

MINIATURE MEDAL CLASPS OBTAINABLE IN CANADA.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—We notice an inquiry in your issue of the 19th inst. as to where the clasp for the North-West (miniature) medal can be obtained. You refer to an English firm, completely ignoring the three Canadian firms whose advertisements you have. To our knowledge two of these have the clasps which you were asked about.

CANADA FIRST.

[NOTE.—The three advertisers here referred to are, we suppose, John Martin & Co., Montreal, and N. McEachren and John F. Crean, Toronto, but we had no knowledge that their stock included these clasps.—EDITOR.]

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—Every lover of this country, and especially the garrison gunners, should feel under deep obligation to "Linch-pin" for the manner in which he has treated the subject of "Garrison Artillery" in your valuable journal of the 12th inst.

I do not quite agree with him, however, in his classification of the armament now in the various forts. For instance he shows the 64 pr. as "medium" where it should be under the head of "siege or guns of position"; nor is it quite correct to term the 7-in. B.L.R. gun an "armour piercing" one, for though it did good work at the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 at 1,200 yards range, at 1,000 yards with a battering charge of P. powder its projectile will only penetrate a plate of 7.5 inch, and I think it is not necessary to point out to "Linch-pin" that few—very few indeed—of the war ships at the present time are so lightly armoured as that. I may further state that the armour of to-day is far superior to that manufactured only a few years back, as it is steel faced or compound armour. I would also point out to him that the six 32's in No. 1 fort, Point Levis, are not even "guns," but are "carronades" for the purpose of defending the ditch or escarp. I observe he has not given Kingston credit for one 20 pr. B.L.R. gun (a gun of position), nor Montreal for a 40 pr. B.L.R. (a siege gun). Long since the Imperial Government proposed placing mortars in works, that piece of ordnance has become obsolete, and for shell fire the rifled howitzer has been employed for some years. However there is no use in "splitting hairs" over the matter, for truly it is a sad state of things, and the authorities incur a grave responsibility for allowing it to continue a single day longer. Look at the Australian colonies—a young country compared even to ours. They are well provided with guns, works, and a torpedo corps. Our Government has bestowed a paternal regard on the field batteries, giving them modern guns and all the needful stores, when we, who are (or should be) the more scientific branch of the arm, are entirely left out in the cold. I would here refer to your leading article of the 12th inst., and state my opinion that if the Government would only lay all the facts of the case before parliament and ask for a special grant, money would be at once voted which should be spent in purchasing 10-in. guns for Quebec, St. John and other exposed points, and 7-in. guns for Kingston, Montreal, Prescott, St. John's, and all stations where light armoured vessels could approach.

It is, however, fair to say in reply to "Linch-pin's" strictures that in my part of the country at least, all stores asked for in reason are supplied, even to handspikes, which the poor "Garrison Captain" at St. John's has apparently failed to obtain, and if the men of that battery have "only a foggy recollection of how to bore and fix a fuse" it is simply for want of proper instruction. Exception must also be taken to "Linch-pin's" remarks as to "fuses," for the 15 second fuse now on service is one of the latest pattern, and the same can be said of the R. L. fuse, mark II. I regret what he has written on "gas-pipes," also his remarks on the Toronto Garrison Battery. The subjects are far too serious and painful to joke upon.

Let us hope that better days are in store for us, but so long as the men of garrison batteries possess the insatiable love for rifle shooting and seem rather desirous of transforming themselves into indifferent riflemen than attaining the proud distinction, within their reach, of becoming expert gunners—expert at all events in the use of the guns entrusted to them, and become so conversant with the general principles of gunnery, as to be ready at any time to be rapidly taught to manipulate any other armament which might be placed at their disposal; and again, so long as so much precious time is lost in battalion drill, the garrison artillery of this country will never attain that high state of proficiency when every man will have become—as it should be his pride to be—an efficient garrison gunner.

January 23rd, 1888.

DRIVING BAND.

"MY OLD CAPE."

THERE hangs my cape, faded and worn and old,  
Many a tender secret could that old blue cape unfold  
Of girlish charms and lover's alarms,  
And the scrapes of a soldier bold.

A friend of years is my ancient cape,  
A friend both tried and true,  
Cupid himself invented the shape,  
Which was ample enough for two.

As a wrap to cover a thin white dress,  
It was always in great demand;  
For under its shelter who could guess  
I was holding a dear small hand?

The stars peeped out from above;  
But the moon went under a cloud,  
As I whispered the tale of my own true love,  
Too sweet to be spoken aloud.

With a dainty shake of her golden head,  
The dear little rogue whispered back;  
"I've fallen in love with your cape," she said,  
"So I'll take you as part of it, Jack."

So many years since then have flown,  
When I won my girlish wife,  
Now my cape and I are left alone  
To travel the path of Life.

There; I've talked you to death, no doubt,  
Have a toddy? Mix one for me, too,  
Why, bless me! my pipe has gone out,  
And the bugles are sounding tattoo.

— F. T. SIDNEY, U.S. Army and Navy Journal.

## GOSSIP OF THE MILITIA.

## Third Annual Reunion of the Royal Military College Ex-Cadets.

A Schedule of Deficiencies in Infantry Equipment—Festivities at Government House, Toronto—Deaths in the Militia—Tragic Ending of a Halifax officer—More Northwest Indemnities—"F" Company, 13th Battalion at Dinner—Ottawa Riflemen Steeplechasing on Snowshoes.

THE Royal Military College Ex-Cadet Club held their third annual meeting and dinner last Saturday, at Ottawa, at the Russell hotel. At the meeting, which took place in the afternoon, little business was transacted beyond the election of officers for the ensuing year. Capt. W. M. Davis, C.E., of Woodstock, Ont., and Adjutant of the 22nd Battalion, was chosen president, Capt. S. Denison (South Staffordshire regiment), of Toronto, vice-president, and Mr. Fred. White, of the Militia Department, Ottawa, was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The following were chosen as the committee of management:—Capt. A. H. Van Stranbenzie (R. E.), R. M. C. Staff; Lieut. Duncan Macpherson, C.E., Adjutant Victoria Rifles, Montreal; R. W. Leonard, C.E., Springfield, N.S.; F. J. Dixon, Montreal; and L. H. Irving, Toronto.

The secretary, Mr. F. White, was after the meeting presented with a valuable set of "carvers and forks," in recognition of the services he had rendered to the club, and in anticipation of his being about to leave the ranks of the bachelors.

The dinner in the evening was served in the Russell's best style, and passed off in the happiest manner. Lieut. Macpherson, the retiring president, occupied the chair, and Capt. Davis, his successor, the vice-chair. These two gentlemen belonged to "the old eighteen," constituting the first class to pass through the College. Four more of "the eighteen" were present, viz., Capt. H. E. Wise (Scottish Rifles), A. D. C. to General Middleton; Capt. A. G. G. Wurtele, Instructor R.M.C.; Capt. Victor Rivers, "A" Battery, R.C.A., and Mr. R. C. Laurie, D.L.S., of Battleford. The other ex-cadets present were Messrs. H. S. Greenwood, Peterboro; G. R. Hooper, Montreal; S. Denison, Toronto; R. W. Leonard, Springhill, N.S.; F. C. Anderson, W. J. Stewart, J. Stewart, F. W. White, Campbell, Lambe, and Bowie, Ottawa. The guests of the club were Lieut.-General Sir Fred. Middleton; Major-General J. R. Oliver, Commandant R.M.C.; Col. Walker Powell, Adjutant-General, President Board of Visitors, R.M.C.; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cotton, "A" Battery R.C.A.; Lieut.-Col. S. G. Fairt'ough, Instructor R.M.C.; McLeod Stewart, Mayor of Ottawa; Jas. Johnson, Ottawa Citizen; and J. D. Taylor, MILITIA GAZETTE. The list of toasts opened with those to the Queen and the Governor-General, loyally honoured. The first to call for a speech was that to "The Army, Navy and Auxiliary Forces," and brought a brief reply from Lieut.-General Middleton. The "Royal Military College" was next proposed.

Major-General Oliver responded, being received on rising with a demonstration of which he had good reason to be proud, and which testified unmistakably to his popularity with his former wards. In his speech he expressed the hope that a more commodious drill hall would shortly be provided for the College, and that its accommodation in the way of sleeping quarters and class rooms, and in other respects, would be increased. He expressed regret that such a small proportion of the Imperial commissions offered had of late been taken up, only those in the Engineers having been accepted. The Royal Artillery had for some time been short of subaltern officers, and he would have been glad to see graduates of the College join that branch of the service. The strictures of a portion of the press concerning the cost of the College, he did not think were really aimed at its abolition; such a result would be considered a great loss to Canada. As an evidence of the high esteem in which the College is held abroad, he instanced the reported intention of Australia to establish an institution on the same basis. He expected our College to increase in popular favour to a very large extent, should the efforts be successful which are now being made to have its course count as part of a university arts course. This concession being granted, a graduate who desired to take up the study of the law, for instance, would have three years taken off the time now necessary to qualify himself in that profession.

When the Commandant had concluded, Col. Fairt'ough and Capt. Wurtele were each called upon and spoke briefly in reply to the toast.

Adjutant-General Powell, the "father of the College," was next toasted, and in an interesting speech reviewed the history of the institution, which, he was happy to say, he had taken a prominent part in establishing. He paid a high compliment to the teaching staff of the institution.

Major McLeod Stewart proposed a toast to "The ex-Cadet Club," to which replies were made by Capt. Davis, the newly elected president, Capt. Denison, vice-president, Secretary White, Capt. Rivers and Capt. Wise.

Col. Cotton, of "A" Battery, having entered the room a short time previously, being very heartily received by the company, he was now called upon for a speech in reply to the toast of the "Regiment of Canadian Artillery," proposed by Capt. Denison. "The Ladies" were spoken for by Messrs. F. White, Laurie and Campbell; Messrs. Johnson and Taylor replied to the toast of "The Press," and the company joined in singing the National Anthem and "Auld Lang Syne," dispersing about midnight.

The next reunion will take place, it is expected, either at Montreal or Toronto.

Lieut.-Col. W. E. Ibbotson died at Sherbrooke, Q., last Thursday, at the age of 64. He had been confined to the house for the past three months, suffering from a heart disease. He had been a prominent figure in volunteer circles, being one of the oldest officers in the district. For the last few years he had been on the retired list. Old No. 1 Rifles, of which he was captain for many years from 1856, was the foundation of the 53rd Batt., of which he took command after Lieut.-Col. Bowen's retirement. He took part in the Fenian raid service, and was at the head of the regiment in Montreal during the threatened riots in connection with the Young Britons' proposed 12th of July celebration in 1878, no finer body of men being on service that day than the 53rd. On this occasion that regiment and the 54th Batt. were highly complimented by the citizens and press of that city. Col. Ibbotson figured prominently in the troubles of 1837-8, being present in Montreal when the parliament buildings were

burned. He afterwards went to Australia gold hunting, but finally returned to Sherbrooke and set up in the drug business. He was buried on Sunday with military honours.

A military board, consisting of Col. Jackson, D.A.G.; Major F. Peters, of the London Troop of Cavalry, and Capt. H. Dreaney, of the 26th battalion, met in London last week to adjudicate upon the claims for pensions of volunteers of that district who sustained injuries while serving in the North-West rebellion of 1885.

A grand military entertainment in aid of the library fund of B company I.S.C., and under the patronage of His Worship the Mayor of St Johns, Lieut.-Col. Count D'Orsonnens and officers of the company, will be given at Black's Opera House, St. Johns, to-morrow (Friday) evening, the 27th inst. A number of Montreal friends, notably a talented comedy artist of the Vics, will assist in the entertainment.

## British Columbia.

New Westminster, B.C., 14th January, 1888.

THE men of "C" Battery had a ball last week at their temporary barracks in Victoria. All who were present had a thoroughly enjoyable time. Dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning.

Capt. White, quartermaster of "C" Battery, has resigned. His father, who died recently, left him a large fortune, and he leaves at an early date for his old home.

Arrangements for the erection of the new fortifications are being completed with the least possible delay. In a very few years the Imperial government intend making Vancouver's Island a second Malta. Esquimalt is already the headquarters of the navy on the Pacific coast, and Victoria will be the stronghold of the army, so should at any time war break out with Russia, England will already have a large force of the army and navy to protect her interests on this coast.

In the early part of the week, Capt. Bole, M.P.P. of No. 1 Battery, B.C.G.A., at New Westminster, held his first drill for this year. A large number were present. After drill Capt. Bole entertained his men and officers at a banquet. Capt. Scoullar, Lieuts. Doane and Rickman, of the N. W. Rifles, and Lieut. Glover, of Winnipeg, were the invited guests. The evening was very pleasantly passed in speech making and song.

A sergeant from "C" Battery is to arrive shortly in order to drill the Artillery and Rifles stationed at this point, and on his arrival each company is to drill three times a week.

COLUMBIAN.

## Hamilton.

F COMPANY of the 13th Battalion held their annual dinner last week at the Franklin House, Capt. Gillespie presiding. Other officers present were: Lt.-Col. Gibson, Major Moore, Major McLaren, Surgeon-Major Ryall, Major Mason, Capt. Stuart, Assist.-Surgeon Griffin, of the 13th; and Capt. Hendrie, of the H.F.B. Colour-Sergt Grant occupied the vice-chair. After "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales and Royal Family," and "The Governor-General" had been toasted. "Lieut.-Col. Gibson and Staff Officers" was proposed. In responding, Col. Gibson congratulated the company upon the fine appearance they made physically and upon their high standard of intelligence. He congratulated the men upon the efficiency of their captain and Lieutenant Osborne. Major Moore, who next spoke, said he was very much pleased to be with "F" Company, as it was the company he first belonged to as a private, about a quarter of a century ago. Since 1864 he said he had never missed an "F" Company supper. Of the eight staff officers three had been privates in the company, and of the eight captains, four had come from the same company. Major McLaren, Surgeon-Major Ryall, Major Mason, Captain Stuart and Assistant-Surgeon Griffin also responded. Other toasts were: "The Hamilton Field Battery," responded to by Capt. Hendrie; "Capt. Gillespie and Officers of F Company," by the Captain and Lieut. Osborne; "Our Colour-Sergt Grant and Non-Commissioned Officers of F Company," by the Colour-Sergt, Sergt. Hamilton and Corp. Healey; "The Ladies," by Lieut. Osborne and Pte. Bethune.

## Toronto.

LAST Saturday night Col. Allan had a most enjoyable smoking party at the Reform Club. Every corps was well represented, amongst those present being Col. Otter, D.A.G.; F. Denison, C.M.G.; Majors Dunn, Delamere, Hamilton, Harrison, and Mead. Songs and recitations were given by Capt. Manley, Messrs. Nelson, McLeod, Browning, etc.

The ball at Government House, which by the way was a great success, swarmed with officers of all branches, of the Retired and all other lists. From the Imperial service we had Mr. Platt, 6th Dragoon Guards; Mr. Bernard, 6th Punjaub Regiment, also Sergt.-Major. Keefer, of the Bengal army. Col. Otter, D.A.G., and Col. Gray, Brigade-Major, represented the district staff. From the cavalry we had Col. G. T. and F. C. Denison, C.M.G., G.G.B.G.; Capt. J. Baldwin, 2nd Regt., and Mr. H. Merritt, G.G.B.G. Capt. McMurrich was the sole representative of field and garrison artillery. Major. Vidal, Capt. Sears, Messrs. Wadmore and Cartwright did the dancing for the Infantry School, while Col. Allan, Majors Hamilton and Delamere, Capt. Mutton, Brock, etc., of the Q.O.R., and Major Dawson, Capt. Manley, Davidson, Mason, Messrs. Lowe, Gibson and others, did the agreeable for the infantry. Col. G. A. Shaw, late 10th Royals, and Capt. G. H. C. Brooke, late 12th Batt., represented in uniform the retired list. Officers on the retired list might, I think, with advantage wear "R. L." on their shoulder straps. We would then know "who-is-who."

Mr. Wadmore, "C" Co., I.S.C., will on the 30th January give a lecture to the sergeants of the Queen's Own on "Reconnaissances and Outposts."

Thank you, Ramrod, for your letter in the GAZETTE of 12th inst. Are you asking me what he is? "Pooh-Bah" of the militia will fill the bill.

## ECCENTRICITIES OF THE PERMANENT CORPS.

We are always ready to poke fun at the militia, whether urban or rural, but we are not so prone to give the permanent corps an occasional dig in the ribs when they deserve it. It is not so long ago that a sentry of a permanent corps gave up his rifle to the officer of the day. Neither is it so long ago that I saw a permanent corps, whilst marching out, pass a Brigade-Major in all his war paint without taking any notice of him. Neither is it so very long ago that a militia officer, up for his certificate, was asked to countermarch his company, then in column by the left. He did it. After the words, "Halt, front, dress," he was asked, by which flank does the company take up its dressing. "By the left, sir." "No, you are wrong, it is by the right." So points were deducted from the poor ignoramus of a militiaman, and the other officers go scot free—bar this gratuitous notice.

I like a man when he has made a mistake to acknowledge the corn, saying, "as you were—my mistake!"

## DEFICIENCIES IN INFANTRY EQUIPMENT.

Which would you sooner see first—a city corps, if equipped, equipped at the expense of the officers and men, or a rural corps, which drills once in every two years?

The man who discovered the scheme of biennial drills had a great head on him—for parsimony and ignorance of the subject with which he was dealing. I think a city corps first, would seem the most fit; they drill every year; they are always efficient; always muster full strength; always well equipped; always well officered; always the best shots; always the best band—I have here already written *six lies*, so if I have any respect for my hereafter I had better stop before I tell a couple of dozen.

I said they were always well equipped, &c., and all the additional untruths which you like to tack on or imagine. We well know that a large number of city corps were sent to the North-West a few years ago. Amongst the corps was the "Efficientish," from Nowhere—a place where there is supposed to be a large collection of stores. This corps had its annual inspection on the 25th March, 1885, and "mustered full strength" (22 officers, 336 men). "The arms, accoutrements and clothing," we are told, "were clean and in good order." On the 31st March the battalion received orders to proceed on *immediate* active service. Six days after their inspection, six days after their arms, &c., were in good order, they received this order for *immediate service*. Did they act on it? Did they leave that night, or next morning, or did they leave within a week? No, after making the necessary arrangements the corps left on the 12th April. But this efficient corps' troubles were not yet ended: they arrived at Winnipeg—after 12 days' rest at headquarters—not the full strength which paraded on the 25th March, but 29 officers, 201 men—having gained 7 officers and having lost 135 men—I suppose crossing the gaps, and that their whited bones still show where these men laid down their lives.

At Winnipeg they commenced "to complete outfit, which consisted of boots, socks, shirts, utensils and waterbottles. There being no waterbottles in stores large numbers had to be manufactured." They were delayed at Winnipeg until the 23rd of April, completing an outfit the greater part of which should have been issued to them before leaving their headquarters. Paragraph 457 (2) informs us that the c.o. must show that his men are, amongst other articles (see par. 548), in possession of waterbottles, shirts, boots, socks, and until this is done the D.A.G. of the district *will not permit any corps to leave its headquarters*. This D.A.G. evidently did not do his duty. Was he ignorant of such paragraphs? He seems also to have *misreported* the state of the corps at their annual inspection.

Take the individual soldier of an infantry city corps as he stands there. Begin at his head; the helmet is *not* the property of the country nor of the Government; the tunic—with several different shades in it—yes; that belongs to the country; ditto the waistbelt, which is on its last legs; so are the frog, bayonet and the *inaccurate rifle*—yes; *that's the country's too*; the trousers, yes; the leggings, no, he has paid for them himself; his boots, shirts and socks we hope he has paid for, but they are to all purposes his. He wears then in clothing, represented in cash, the property of the country:

Tunic, probably worn by 3 or 4 men before his day, worth . . . . .	\$2.00
Trousers, ditto . . . . .	0 75
Total value . . . . .	\$2.75

His helmet he can always get \$1 for and 75 cents for his leggings, and with his other articles of apparel he is not behind his generous country, but ahead of it.

I should like the Members of Parliament, Senators and all, turned out with a tunic, forage cap and serge trousers, summer and winter, said articles to last them 5 years—or until condemned by "Linch-pin" as unserviceable. Wouldn't they be a pretty lot—perfect daisies!

An infantryman to be of any service—leaving aside the question of drill and his being able to shoot well—must be provided with some means of carrying ammunition, food, *water* (call it what you like) and a change of underclothing. That is my idea, but the authorities think and act differently.

I have quoted a corps which, without being properly equipped, proceeded to the North-West. Now I wish to tell of a whole district, which, no matter how willing officers and men are, will never, while deficient in equipment, amount to anything. The militia was taken over by the federal government in 1866—nearly 22 years ago—and in these 22 years, after over \$1,000,000 has been spent on such articles, it is distressing to be told that in 1886 "canteens were served out for the first time in this district, and were much appreciated." A whole district had never seen the inside nor outside of a canteen! Canada is a hot country at times and men are very apt to get thirsty, but thirst is not considered in the above cited district, for we are told that "water bottles they have none." I can easily understand why water bottles are not needed, for the "purest of water can be found anywhere at a depth of fifteen feet"! Of one corps in this district, a city one, I gather from the D.A.G.'s reports that even ammunition pouches are noticeable by their absence. However, alongside this corps is another which paraded in "marching order," "being beautifully clean." I would have read this paragraph with much more pleasure if it had been said, "The necessary kits having been supplied to this battalion, the men paraded in marching order: inspected all the kits; found a few articles missing, losses deducted from men's pay."

In the district adjoining the last, one battalion has no knapsacks. In 1885 it was, "An issue of knapsacks is much needed," and in 1886 it is again drawn attention to. If the requests of D.A.G.'s for really necessary stores be not complied with, I cannot see the use of their making inspections. In the same district, one city corps, which contributed four companies towards a force held in readiness for the North-West, and which after leaving headquarters were "supplied en route with full supply of further equipment required," has, we are told one year later, "had no knapsacks issued to it." Didn't they receive them en route?

In another district "the knapsacks are unserviceable"; the Oliver vatisse being asked for. You will probably get that ten years hence.

One D.A.G. says that he thinks 8 surgeons and 4 hospital sergeants in a camp of 1,000 men are too many. I would likewise say that as 1,000 men represent the war establishment of an Imperial regiment, there were too many lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, etc. All the same, of "regimental pills" there are too many, also paymasters; their pay would be far better spent on a qualified musketry instructor.

In the GAZETTE of the 7th July last, you notice a report drawn up by the medical officers present at the Ottawa camp, who drew attention "to the unsuitable nature of the head gear, and of the uniform generally for summer service" and the lack of medical supplies. The last I won't bother about—that's a tip I have taken from the authorities. The head gear we have had over and over again—sometimes the department sponges on the officers and men for them; other times on municipal councils. If the department could not furnish more than "a few hundred" for the 5,000 men in the North-West, there is very little chance of getting them now. These "few hundred" were a collection made between Ottawa and Montreal. A forage cap is a capital article for a boiling hot day—to get a sunstroke in—paying the unfortunate man's widow as much as would have supplied the whole district with helmets.

We have been told that militiamen have a habit of unbuttoning their tunics during

drills, camps, etc., and altogether presenting a slovenly appearance. "Necessity knows no laws," and on this acts the man buttoned up in a tunic intended for both summer and winter wear. The forage cap is also a most desirable article for winter wear, thermometer a couple of degrees below zero, and you expect a parade of men in those little caps—but they don't appear in them; if they appear at all, it is, officers and men, in their every-day fur caps. Of course there are exceptions to every rule. My corps, the "Half-Equipped," wear Persian lamb caps, overcoats, green facings, plenty of gold lace—the latter keeps out the cold more than anything else.

The so called rifle we have had enough of, the forage cap is unsuitable, so is the tunic, the overcoat we seldom use, knapsacks have never been issued, likewise canteens, haversacks nobody mentions, bayonets so-so, belts are rotten, pouches wanting, clothing very inferior, gun-carriages rotten, guns obsolete, tents often leaky. Is there anything else I could mention in a kindly way? Yes—paylist most acceptable, although rates are low.

Ottawa.

CROSS COUNTRY steeplechasing has been added to the list of the snowshoeing diversions of the 43rd Rifles. The first run took place on Monday evening last, from the Drill Hall to Billings' Bridge, a distance of about three miles. The contest was for teams of five each, chosen by lot, and five teams started. Corp. Wills, the club champion, was the first individual to cross the finishing line; Corp. Dowler came next, three minutes later, and close on his heels were McLennan, Clendinnen, Bray, Jones, Toby Allan, Young, Evans and Popham, in that order. The last contingent struggled in twenty minutes after the first man. Points being counted, it was found that the contest had been won by No. 4 team, scoring 78 points, the second team having 77 to its credit, and the fifth and last 73. The winning team consisted of Messrs. Allan, Young, Evans, Popham and Quinney; the team had kept remarkably close together, the members coming in seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eighteenth respectively. Supper was served at Billings bridge, and the Rifles were subsequently driven into town.

Peter Logan, formerly a soldier, but since 1868 a messenger in the Secretary of State's department, died in this city on Monday. He had been superannuated a couple of years on account of age and infirmities. The deceased in his early days served in the Royal Artillery. He had had charge of the Military Racquet Courts at Woolwich, Eng., and at Quebec, and was at one time known as the champion racquet player of America.

Captain Robert Grant, late of the Vernon Company, No. 4, of the 43rd Battalion, died on Friday last at his home in Vernon. Captain Grant was connected with the regiment for a very long period, and on his retirement from active service a few years ago carried with him the warmest respect and esteem of the regiment. The Metcalfe company of the 56th buried the deceased with military honours.

Halifax.

LOSTFORD WOOLRICH, a second lieutenant in the 63rd Rifles, Halifax, suicided at Sydney, C.B., on the 17th inst. He was a traveller for the dry goods house of W. & C. Silver, Halifax, and had gone to Sydney on their business. He had engaged a team to drive out to visit a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married, but half an hour before the time appointed for the start he hung himself with a small satchel strap in the sample room of the McKenzie House. When found he was dead. On the table were his militia commission, and a letter to his mother in which he said: "I am subjected to great trouble. I have committed a great sin, but I shall be happy shortly. May God help me to carry out my designs. Farewell." He had formerly been engaged to a Halifax lady, but the affair had been terminated owing to opposition on the part of his family, and this is said to have been the "great trouble" preying upon his mind, rendering him temporarily insane. The deceased was the son of T. V. Woolrich, of Halifax, and was about twenty-five years of age. At the time the Halifax provisional battalion started for the North-West, he was in New York, holding a good position, but having hastened to Montreal he there joined the battalion, and was made a sergeant in Capt. Cunningham's company. He was gazetted a second lieutenant last spring. The officers of the 63rd have passed a resolution of condolence with his family.

At the annual meeting of the officers of the 63rd Rifles, held last week, Major Egan and Lieuts. James and Bent were elected a band committee, and Lieuts. Gunning and Sircom auditors of the regimental accounts. The meeting adjourned until the 1st prox.

The case of Captain Fortune, of the 63rd Rifles, who claims indemnity from the government for injuries sustained to his foot in the North-West campaign, is again being considered by the authorities. A medical board, and an officers' board consisting of the D.A.G., Captain Cunningham, of the 63rd, and Capt. Chipman, of the 66th, have been deliberating on the matter. Capt. Fortune about a year ago received captain's full pay for three months, about \$300, and latterly has been under medical treatment at the government's expense.

## ONTARIO ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Ontario Artillery Association for consideration of Annual Reports and transaction of General Business will be held at the

ROSSIN HOUSE, AT TORONTO,

—ON—

Tuesday, 7th February, prox.,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

### A MEETING OF COUNCIL

Is also called to meet at the same place at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 7th February prox., to consider Report for presentation to the Annual General Meeting, etc.

L. HOMFRAY IRVING,  
Secretary.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,  
Toronto, 4th January, 1888.

## ONTARIO ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN CONSTITUTION.  
IN accordance with Section 8 of the Constitution of the Ontario Artillery Association, notice to members thereof is hereby given that I have received a notice of motion, in writing, that it is intended to propose the following alterations in the Constitution at the General Meeting to be held at Toronto on the 7th February, 1888:—

"That Section 9 be omitted, the following being substituted therefor: The affairs of the Association shall be managed by an Executive Committee consisting of five members to be annually elected at the General Meeting. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of this Committee.

"That Section 10 be omitted, the following being substituted therefor: The officers shall be a President and four Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting. That all words inconsistent with these changes be eliminated from the Constitution."

L. HOMFRAY IRVING,  
Toronto, 10th Jan., 1888. Secretary.

### BANDMASTER WANTED.

BANDMASTER wanted for 7th Fusiliers.—Applications will be received up to the 31st January, 1888; duties to commence 1st April. Salary, \$300 per annum. Applicants will state age, experience, etc., and give references. Apply to MAJOR W. M. GARTSHORE, Pres. Band Com. 7th Fus., London, Ont.

## Half Hours Off Duty.

### A STORY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

By James Hannay.—From The Empire.

(Continued from Page 232.)

“SERGEANT SUTHERLAND,” said Col. Harvey with a pleasant smile, “we hear good accounts of you from your Colonel and we are about to place a great responsibility on you, the lives of hundreds of brave men. You know Stoney Creek well?”

“Yes, Sir,” replied Sutherland, “every foot of it; I lived there when a boy.”

“Then you will recognize this place,” said Col. Harvey, handing him a plan on which the position of the American army was indicated.

“I do sir; it is the field near Mr. Gage’s house; I know it well.”

“The American army is there,” continued Col. Harvey, “will you undertake to conduct seven hundred men into their camp in the darkness to-night?”

“I will,” replied Sutherland cheerfully, “but there should be a reconnaissance first to obtain their exact position.”

“Certainly,” responded Col. Harvey, “I am about to make one and you shall accompany me.”

Next morning at two o’clock in the extreme darkness Sutherland led seven hundred men of the Eighth and Forty-Ninth Regiments right into the centre of the American camp, and scattered the force which was engaged in the invasion of Canada to the winds. The glorious result of this affair was the capture of both the American generals, together with one hundred and twenty-three other prisoners and four pieces of artillery. The enemy were utterly demoralized and fled next day to Forty Mile Creek, leaving their dead unburied and their badly wounded and most of their stores behind them.

Meanwhile the people of Newark were suffering all the discomforts which could arise from the presence of a hostile army of occupation. They were jeered and insulted in the streets; their liberty was restrained; in many instances they were robbed of their property, and even subjected to violence. The American officers scoured through the entire Niagara district hunting up the farmers who were members of the militia and taking their parole. In this way the occupation of Newark was made to look like a very brilliant achievement. But the defeat at Stoney Creek came upon General Dearborn like a thunderclap. Nor was his mental condition improved when a fortnight later Col. Boerstler and 540 of his men were compelled to surrender to an attack made upon him by 200 Indians, 15 of the Lincoln militia and 50 men of the 49th Regiment under Lieutenant Fitzgibbon. It was evident that the invasion of Canada was in a very bad way.

Still Newark was in the hands of the enemy and its people were suffering. Eight of the leading residents of the place were suddenly seized one morning as they sat at breakfast and hurried across the river to Fort Niagara, where they were confined as closely as if they had been great criminals, instead of true patriots. One of the eight thus immured in prison was Squire Wright, who from his former military and his influential position was naturally a marked man. To his family this separation from the head of the house was a dreadful shock. Even the resolute heart of Mrs. Wright failed her as her husband was torn from her arms. She fell ill and took to her bed. As for Mary the misfortunes that were gathering about her, with her father a prisoner, her mother ill and her lover absent, seemed to strengthen and improve her character and bring out its nobler elements.

Slowly the long, dreary summer of 1813, a summer never to be forgotten by the inhabitants of the Niagara district, passed away. For Mary it was a dreadful time. Less than a mile away was the fort in which her father was a prisoner, but she could not see him nor communicate with him. Her mother grew no better, but rather worse, and there was no silver lining to the dark cloud which overshadowed her young life. Only once during that dismal season did a single ray of light or hope appear. One morning she found a letter on her dining-room table. She opened it hastily; it was from her lover. How it got there she was afraid to ask, and she did not learn until months afterwards. The messenger who brought it was Sutherland himself, who, at the risk of being shot by the American sentinels or hanged as a spy, crept through the lines and gained the house without being observed. The letter was brief, but very much to the purpose. After a great many expressions of endearment, the writer advised Mary to have any important papers, plate or other valuables buried in the garden or in the cellar, as there was a rumour abroad that Newark was to be burnt. Mary could not believe that such a report was likely to be verified. Nevertheless, she promptly acted on her lover’s advice and buried the family papers, plate and jewellery.

Unfortunately the rumour in regard to the fate of Newark turned out to be only too true. In October, Armstrong, the American Secretary of War, wrote to General McClure, who was in command at Fort George, as follows:

“Understanding that the defence of the post committed to your charge, may render it proper to destroy the town of Newark, you are hereby directed to apprise the inhabitants of this circumstance, and invite them to remove themselves and their effects to some place of greater safety.”

The craven McClure improved upon the hint of his superior, the Secretary of War. Finding himself threatened at Fort George by the forces which were gathering under General Drummond he fled across the river to Fort Niagara with his whole force. But before he went he committed an act of vandalism which will forever make his name infamous. By his order Newark was set on fire and totally destroyed. It was on the 10th December, a bitter cold day, with deep snow on the ground, that this atrocious deed was committed, and the unfortunate inhabitants were given not half an hour’s notice to remove their effects, and under these circumstances hardly anything was saved. The people of Newark found themselves homeless in the depth of a Canadian winter with neither shelter, furniture, food nor fire, and among those who were thus left to the mercy of the elements were more than four hundred women and children.

Mrs. Wright was so ill at this time that she could not be removed from her bed, and she had to be carried out upon it and laid on the snow, by her brave daughter and a servant. There she had to witness the wanton destruction of her beautiful home with all its costly furniture and household treasures, and she felt that she could hardly survive such a misfortune. Mary sought to cheer her mother’s drooping spirits, but she had great need of a comforter herself.

(To be continued.)

## The Enigma.

### What the Scientific World Wants to Know.—A \$100,000 Offer.

WE have published in our columns from time to time different advertisements in regard to Bright’s Disease and its cures.

What is this terrible disease?

We have taken the trouble to make an investigation from the best sources and we give the results to our readers.

What astonishes us is the general indifference given to kidney disorders. The kidneys do not sound the alarm of their diseased condition, owing to the fact that they have very few nerves, hence few suspect that there is any disease in them. Irritation, inflammation, ulceration set in, and then the little tubes, of which the kidneys are full, are destroyed and thrown off, and from this fact are called tube casts.

As soon as this begins to take place it is only a question of how fast decomposition goes on before the disease results fatally. If the proper remedies are taken before final decomposition or waste of these tubes commences or becomes too far advanced, that is the only and last chance for relief. It is at this point or before that Warner’s safe cure proves so beneficial, and may cure or stop the wasting away of the kidneys if it has not advanced too far.

The most remarkable thing of all our investigation is the fact that the patient with Bright’s disease has no exclusive symptoms, but has the symptoms of every common disease.

First he may possibly feel a dull pain in his back, generally upon one side, which does not debar him from his usual business routine. After a time he may begin to feel neuralgic pains, or have a slight attack of what he may call rheumatism, or headache, with high or dark colored urine, with an unpleasant sensation in its passage, and after standing showing an unnatural condition. Later on, come tired feelings, loss of ambition or vigor, or loss of or failing eyesight, which is very common, with a distressed condition of the stomach. Any one of these symptoms is liable to occur.

This no doubt explains why the proprietors of Warner’s safe cure are curing so many diseases. By regulating and building up the kidneys, symptoms of general ill-health disappear. They justly accuse the medical profession of treating the effects and not the cause. Finally if this disorder is neglected the patient either dies of apoplexy, pneumonia, heart disease, blood poison, consumption, or any other disease that the system is most subject to.

There appears to be some one cause for nearly every other ailment of the human system, but up to the present time no one has been able to fully account for this terrible malady. We understand that the people of Germany have become aware of its fearful fatality, and have offered 400,000 marks (\$100,000) to any one that can satisfactorily explain the cause.

The German government have resolved to introduce for use in the army a new smaller bore repeating rifle, probably of eight millimetres, and the repeaters now in use will be transferred to the reserves and the landwehr. The change is made necessary, it is said, because the French war department has adopted a small bore rifle.



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Subscription Price, payable in Advance, \$1.50 a Year.

The Canadian Militia Gazette is the recognised organ of the Active Force of the Dominion. It is the only Military publication in Canada.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**

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.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

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

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These may begin at any time. Back numbers, to complete current volumes, can generally be supplied, and will be forwarded on receipt of price.

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The date upon the address label shows to what period each subscription is paid, and a change of such date after money has been sent constitutes a receipt for an amount sufficient to cover the subscription up to the further time indicated. No other receipts for subscriptions are sent unless specially requested. Subscribers are requested to pay particular attention to the dates upon their address labels, and to report immediately any mistake.

The date upon the label should always be ahead of that of the accompanying issue of the paper, subscriptions being payable in advance.

Remittances should be made by Post Office order or registered letter. Cheques should not be sent for small amounts, unless the remitter pays the commission charged by the bank. Money Orders, etc. should be made payable to the Manager.

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Post Office Department, Ottawa,  
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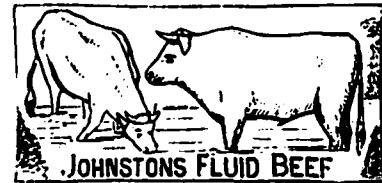
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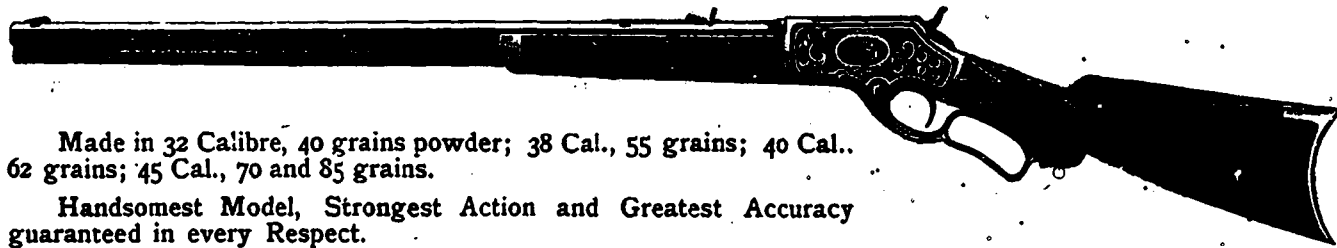
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