

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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Current Topics.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. R. OLIVER, commandant of the Royal Military College, announces that he is making an effort to have the course at that institution count toward shortening the time necessary to be spent by graduates in subsequently taking a university arts course. It is to be hoped he will be successful. Such a concession could not fail to be taken advantage of by many of the cadets, and it would generally popularize the College; which, however, has not by any means lacked popularity in the past, as the number of those desirous of entering as cadets is greater than can be accommodated.

IT is said to be not improbable that a change will be made with respect to the age limit governing the offer of six commissions annually in the Imperial army lately made to officers of the Canadian militia. Representations have been made to the Militia Department that in other colonies the age limit is wider, and that if it were made from 19 to 26 years in place of 19 to 22 as it now stands, there would be a greater likelihood of Canadian officers being in a position to compete. On the other hand it is pointed out that the few years additional in the age of Canadian officers entering would interfere materially with their chances of rising to the higher positions, as in the Imperial army a captain is retired at 40, a major at 48, a lieutenant-colonel at 55, and a colonel at 60.

THE NOMENCLATURE of the permanent Canadian infantry forms the subject of an inquiry in our correspondence columns. There can certainly be no doubt as to the correct terms by which to designate the companies of permanent infantry. The R. & O. and the Militia List alike tell us that they constitute the "Infantry School Corps." Confusion has arisen out of the permission of the Queen to designate as "Royal" the schools in connection with the corps. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Infantry School Corps and the Infantry Schools are two distinct though closely connected institutions; and that while the schools are now Royal schools, the corps is not a Royal corps, and it cannot properly be so styled as if such were its authorized name, but only in the sense that it is a corps *in connection with* the Royal infantry schools. The distinction is a very nice one, and will be best explained perhaps by a reference to the artillery schools of instruction. These are "Royal Schools of Artillery," but the corps with which they are connected is not styled Royal, being merely the "Regiment of Canadian Artillery." We agree with our correspondent that it would be a good idea, following

the precedent set in the artillery branch, to designate the permanent infantry as the Regiment of Canadian Infantry; and would welcome any change which would bring about less likelihood of confusion of terms than exists at present.

MAJOR E. G. PRIOR, of the British Columbia Garrison Artillery, seems quite likely to succeed to the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Shakespeare as postmaster at Victoria. Major Prior is at present a member of the provincial legislature, but will resign to seek the higher honour, which it is said will be conferred upon him by acclamation. His advent in the House will be welcomed by every well wisher of the force, and especially by those interested in rifle shooting, who will remember that Major Prior's enthusiasm about this most necessary branch of the soldier's training led him to be one of the pioneer team sent by British Columbia in 1886 to represent the province at the Dominion Rifle Association matches at Ottawa.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of the Ontario Artillery Association, appearing in this issue, announcing that the annual meeting will take place at Toronto on the 7th prox., and also giving notice of proposed changes in the constitution. A reduction in the number of council men is asked for, on the ground we believe that the council as at present composed has been found to be unwieldy, some of the members having become mere figureheads, and by inattention hampering the business. The Ontario artillerymen deserve credit for the perseverance they have shown in maintaining their association—the only provincial artillery institution in the Dominion, but it is not to be wondered at that some have lost interest, in view of the many discouragements that have to be contended against. These mainly arise from lack of equipment, and can hardly be removed until Parliament has become sufficiently alive to the necessities and importance of the case to cheerfully grant authority to the government to make adequate appropriations for the service.

PERHAPS without intending it, the *Toronto Mail* has rendered the militia force very valuable service in giving the benefit of its wide circulation to the complaints made by correspondents of the MILITIA GAZETTE of the existing woeful lack of equipment, and by reproducing from the official reports the recommendations of the department in this connection. The more publicity the matter gets, the better, for we are convinced that if the people's representatives in parliament were as well posted on the subject as they might easily be, they would long since have strengthened the hands of the Militia Department by manifesting a disposition to agree to an increased grant. The *Mail* states that the money for a reasonable equipment to drill with, and for the repair of the existing equipment, can be found in the present grant, but this is not the case, as those at all acquainted with the facts know. Again it says: "There is not much economy, nor yet much wisdom, in requiring a battery to drill with a lame gun, or in sending a company of engineers into the field without tools. The providing of the necessary equipment

of these arms of the service might involve a slight expense; but the expense would not be so large as is the loss incurred in the maintenance of corps which, owing to no fault of their own, remain uninstructed."

THE new government organ, *The Empire*, takes the *Mail* to task for its criticisms, and says: "It is discouraging to all who hold the welfare of our citizen soldiers at heart to find that there are men in the country mean enough to set going the idea that our militia is not being properly attended to, and to industriously and maliciously propagate what might be a natural feeling of discontent in the ranks of the volunteers if they really believed that they were not being fairly treated by the authorities." Further on the *Mail's* misleading figures concerning the expenditure are thus dealt with: "The increase in expenditure of from \$550,000 in 1876 to \$1,178,000 in 1886 wears a different face when we remember that of the latter sum a reasonable amount must be assigned to the natural increase in the service and certain expenditures entailed by the rebellion, such as purchases of military stores, ammunition, etc. The expenses in connection with the Military College, batteries, etc., have naturally grown as the efficiency of these departments of the service had to be maintained, and their equipment made equal to requirements if they were to fulfil the purposes for which they were instituted. But the expenditure of \$1,178,000 is really no increase over past years in general. It is exceedingly moderate, for the expenditure in 1872 \$1,645,282; in 1873, \$1,396,031; in 1874, \$1,186,545; in 1875, \$1,147,170!

LORD DUFFERIN has acknowledged by an autograph letter the simple civility of Captain Brown Wallis, of this city, in sending a marked copy of a local paper containing an account of His Excellency's presentation of new colours to the Hundredth Regiment. The interest taken by Capt. Wallis in the matter arises from the fact that he was one of the original officers of the Hundredth. Lord Dufferin's letter was as follows:—

VICEROY'S CAMP, India, 20th Nov. '87.

My Dear Mr. Wallis:

I am very grateful to you for your kind and considerate thought in sending me the JOURNAL with the particulars relative to the 100th Regiment. It was a great pleasure to Lady Dufferin and to me that it should have fallen to her lot to present a regiment so intimately connected with Canada with its new colours, and I am indebted to your kindness that the words with which she handed them to the battalion should have become known on your side of the water. You may be quite certain that, as long as we live, neither Lady Dufferin nor I will ever forget the affectionate kindness which we have received at the hands of the Canadian people, and that anything that revives the pleasant reminiscences of our stay amongst them is always a delight to me. With renewed thanks, yours sincerely,

DUFFERIN.

"Vestigia Nulla Retrorsum."

ATTENTION has of late been called to the expenditures for militia purposes, and a somewhat incredulous public has been warned of an alleged but mythical necessity for curtailing the expenses of government in this department. Now, every country worth protecting has in some way made provision for a militia or military system, and for the organization and maintenance of corps drawn from the ranks of its able-bodied population. Canada could not afford nor did she desire to make herself the exception. But success cannot be achieved in any such organization unless much time, attention and money have been employed to ensure it. It is an important step to resolve to have an efficient force at command, but to have that force equipped and properly trained for service cannot be brought about by the mere resolution. Officers and non-commissioned officers, for instance, cannot obtain efficiency at a moment's notice, even although they possess superior educational attainments in civil subjects. They must, in order to command wisely, and enforce the necessary discipline, possess military qualifications of the technical nature appertaining to their several appointments. Can-

ada has found, as other countries have discovered, that troops cannot be conveniently transported, nor corps be adequately maintained, unless suitable provision has been made in advance for these purposes. The resources of the Dominion in men and money are not large in comparison with those of countries more favourably situated, but in striving to make our coat from the materials available the Department of Militia seems to be solving difficult questions in wisely practical ways. We now happily possess a military college, several schools of military instruction, and an active militia, of which three bodies each does its part in disseminating military knowledge. The first gives a complete military education to young men before the time when they should enter upon the duties of a military or civil career. The second affords practical instruction to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men now in the active force. The third provides training schools on a larger scale in each district, by means of camps of instruction in the rural parts, and by battalions in the cities. It is true the existing appropriations for the service are limited, and the days of paid drill not enough for the purposes of actual service, but owing to the patriotic spirit evinced by officers and men alike in the maintenance of law and order in the Dominion, a spirit of self-help capable of sustaining violent shocks from without has also been inculcated. The efforts made in these directions by Canada, if similarly carried out in other colonies, would without causing any considerable drain upon the time and resources of their population produce an aggregation of strength and service which would prove of great value. The active militia has in the past been found necessary to ensure successful government and to protect public interests, and it will likely prove equally necessary in the future for the same purposes. Parliament cannot therefore impair the usefulness of a force it has heretofore aided in maintaining, without interfering with the harmonious working of necessary institutions. It is impolitic to retrograde; and with the constant development going on over a wide extent of territory, the natural desire is for progress. The development and growth that Canada has experienced since its various provinces were confederated, will doubtless continue in a greater ratio as its population increases in number and its great natural resources are more fully developed. With this increase its system of defence and protection must keep pace. If an individual desires to establish himself in any line of business he strives to make himself master of all its details. If when he engages in it he finds it more than he can personally attend to, he seeks for skilled assistance. If he wishes to protect himself against loss by fire, he insures. What is needful in these respects for the individual, is equally needful for the community, and for its various administrative departments. The militia force, and the law and regulations under which it is governed, are the result of actual requirements and of the patriotic desires of the population. The officers and men have served well and faithfully—not on the principle of pay for work performed—because the pay had been very limited in amount; but from motives which rendered pay a secondary consideration. It must be remembered that only a small proportion of the money heretofore voted for militia purposes actually goes to the men, the remainder is needed for the permanent corps and schools and other indispensable items, without which the force cannot be maintained nor can provision be made in advance for possible emergencies. The annual expenditure for militia purposes aggregates about 25 cents per capita of the population. It is a home service, and the money required for its maintenance is expended in the country, the population of which it has enabled to maintain national self respect. It should also be a source of pride to Canada to know that in thus protecting herself she has been assisting in this way, as well as by means of her railways and other public works, in strengthening the defensive powers of the empire, of which on account of her geographical position she must ever form a most important part.

Modern Tactics.

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

(Continued from Page 213.)

Chapter III.—ADVANCED GUARDS.

CAVALRY acting alone, and in the open formation best adapted for screening duties, is especially vulnerable and liable to be driven in, or out-flanked and cut off; while the appearance of hostile infantry is generally the signal for its withdrawal.

A cautious commander rarely depends upon his cavalry screen only for protection from surprise; but covers the immediate front of each of his columns advancing by parallel roads with its own advanced guard.

1st. To feel for the enemy, clear the front of his light troops, and give notice of his "presence" in any considerable force, in time to enable the main column marching behind to get off the road, and assume a fighting formation before it comes within artillery range of its opponents, or to withdraw, if a retirement is deemed necessary, to a suitable position.

2nd. To engage the enemy aggressively or delay his advance according to circumstances.

The strength of an advance guard depends on the strength of the column it is covering. For a battalion $\frac{1}{8}$, division $\frac{1}{6}$, army corps one-fifth to $\frac{1}{4}$, is the generally accepted proportion. If the country admits of cavalry operating, an advanced guard is composed of the three arms. The distance between an advanced guard and the main body it covers, depends on the nature of the country and the time required by the main body to deploy.

A division usually requires about an hour's warning to advance or retire to suitable ground and deploy; its advanced guard as a rule should, therefore, be about three miles in front.

An army corps numbers about 32,000 men of all arms, and with its trains, baggage, &c., occupies about 23 miles of road, and represents the maximum number of troops that should march on one road at the same time. The advanced guard of an army corps when comprised of the three arms, in order to fulfil its mission is usually pushed forward from 10 to 15 miles, *i.e.* about a day's march.

Distribution of Advanced Guards.

I. Vanguard.

II. Main Body.

The vanguard is usually composed of equal numbers of cavalry and infantry. As every delay of the advanced guard entails a corresponding halt of the main column in rear, when the country admits cavalry should lead the vanguard; first, because they can see further; secondly, cavalry can reconnoitre dangerous places off the road, and rejoin the column without its having to halt, unless they signal for reinforcements. The cavalry of the vanguard should therefore act boldly; but in the event of their being stopped by dangerous or difficult situations, such as defiles, woods, villages or steep heights not easily accessible to mounted troops, or by the presence of hostile infantry, the infantry of the vanguard should be close at hand, and the advanced guard must be halted to admit of such places being satisfactorily reconnoitred and cleared of the enemy. Cavalry in a wood, a village, or defile—such, for instance, as a road with a wall on either side—cannot manoeuvre. In unfavourable localities, if liable to be attacked, the infantry of the vanguard should lead in the formation best adapted to the situation. The interval between the vanguard and the main body of the advanced guard, should be sufficient to admit of the latter deploying or making other suitable arrangements to receive the enemy in the event of the vanguard being surprised or hurriedly driven back.

As a general rule the distance from the leading scouts of the vanguard to the head of the main body of the advanced guard should be about fifteen hundred yards, the extreme range at which effective aimed rifle-fire can be brought to bear on a column of troops on the line of march.

Main Body.

A portion of infantry leads the main body of an advanced guard to cover the guns which follow as near the head of the column as is compatible with their safety (when limbered up and on a road), and behind the guns the remainder of the infantry. Half a company of engineers is often added to an advanced guard, and placed wherever it is most likely to be wanted.

An advanced guard distributed on the above principles offers the smallest possible target to an enemy lying in ambush. Presenting small bodies pushed forward with ever increasing stronger bodies in rear, those in front can be quickly and effectively reinforced, or, if driven back, they can retire on the main body deployed to cover their retreat.

To what extent an advanced-guard commander engages an enemy in superior force must depend on his orders.

1. He can attack without halting, sending his cavalry to reconnoitre widely and boldly on the flanks, and, aided by his artillery fire, advance with his infantry in attack formation.

2. He can take up a defensive position to hold the enemy in check until reinforced from the main column.

3. He can retire, fighting, on the main column.

Under all circumstances constant communication must be kept up between an advanced guard and the main column it is covering, either by signallers, mounted orderlies, or a chain of connecting files.

It sometimes happens, when an important and distant point has to be secured,

such, for instance, as a bridge or a railway junction, that an advanced guard is composed entirely of cavalry. An instance was furnished in the Russian and Turkish War. War was declared by Russia on the 24th April, 1877, and the various corps mobilized and concentrated on the frontier near Kishineff proceeded to cross in three columns. The Russian plan of campaign necessitated the seizure of the railway bridge at the mouth of the River Sereth, in order to secure the Roumanian railway.

(To be Continued.)

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.]

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—With reference to a paragraph that appeared in your issue of the 22nd December last, regarding the 100th Regiment, I beg to state that you are in error in ascribing the scene that occurred in the court house at Ennis to men of that battalion.

The present title of the regiment is 1st Batt. Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), as a glance at the army list will show, and it is at present stationed at Fort William, Bengal.

The 2nd Batt. of the Leinster Regiment is the old 109th Bombay Infantry, at present stationed in Ireland, and to which the detachment on duty at Ennis belonged. HUNDREDTH.

THE INFANTRY SCHOOL CORPS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—Perhaps you may be able to inform me what is the correct appellation of our permanent Canadian infantry. First, in the General's official reports of 1885-6 I find "C School" mentioned as having advanced in skirmishing order; and where names are mentioned at the end of these reports, I see one officer spoken of as So-and-so, "C School," and a few lines further down another as So-and-so, "C Co. I. S. C!" Again, I have known this many named organization spoken and written of as "B Co. Royal School of Infantry," and also as "B Co. Royal School of Infantry Corps," and again as "Royal Infantry School Corps." But finally I see it written in the militia list as "A, B, C Co's. Infantry School Corps." Why should not the precedent of the batteries be followed and the infantry be called the Regiment of Canadian Infantry, leaving the school, or educational part, as Royal Schools of Infantry. If you can possibly throw some light on this subject you will greatly oblige yours obediently, PERPLEXED.

THE RANK OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—"Linch-pin" recently referred to the appointment of a Surgeon-General of Militia, and the total disregard of the Militia Act and Regulations by the authorities, but he did not half state the absurdities of the case. Let me give them to him. By the Militia Act, 1883, no person except the officer commanding the militia, the Adjutant-General, and the Quartermaster-General shall hold higher rank in the militia than that of Lieut.-Col. Lieut.-Col. Darby Bergin was gazetted on the 24th April, 1885, to the temporary appointment of Surgeon-General in connection with the forces on active service in the North-West, which is quite in accordance with the Militia Act, 46 Vic., chap. 11, sec. 33, which provides for such appointments whenever the militia is called out for active service in the field, but on termination of the service this officer should have reverted to his former rank in the militia, in the same way as Deputy Commissary-General Whitehead and Deputy Surgeon-General Roddick ceased to hold rank as such on vacating their appointments in the North-West forces, on completion of service, or as Major-General Strange, who was gazetted Colonel in the militia, ceased to hold rank altogether on relinquishing command, as also did Purveyor-General Sullivan. Otherwise an officer might be appointed with rank of Colonel or Major-General, and after the occasion requiring this had passed away if he did not revert to former rank we might have a D. A. G. with rank of Lieut.-Col., who by law commands the militia in his district, commanding a Major-General who on his return home after service in the field probably commands a battery of artillery or battalion of infantry. In April 1886 we find Surgeon-General Bergin gazetted antedating to 24th April, 1885. Now, were the militia called out for active service in the field at the date of this appointment, namely April 24, 1886? If so I have not heard of it; if not, where is the authority for the appointment, which is made in direct contravention of a clause of the act already quoted, but here repeated: "In time of peace no person shall hold higher rank in the militia than Lieut.-Col., except the G. O. C., A. G. and Q. M. G." Is this, then a time of war? As the Militia Act was not amended to cover this case, it is quite clear the appointment is illegal. Even any Order in Council made in contravention of the express stipulations of the Act would be *ultra vires* and void. Why not antedate him to the war of 1812 or 1837-8—it seems a pity to make it a year only. Then to make confusion worse confounded Surgeon-General Bergin is gazetted a Colonel in the Militia after having been Surgeon-General for a year. As the relative rank and authority of militia officers is the same as the relative rank and authority of officers in H. M. regular army (Militia Act 46 Vic., chap. 11, sec. 35) the relative rank of Surgeon-General is Major-General. It was rather Irish promotion to gazette him Colonel—a combatant officer—when he already holds the relative rank of Major-General. Supposing the Adjutant-General and Surgeon-General were doing duty together with Imperial troops, say at Halifax, which one would take precedence; or say at Government House? The Surgeon-General of course, by virtue of his higher relative rank; which is rather an anomaly, as the A. G. is supposed to be next to the G. O. C. in seniority. Perhaps it was with a view of making the Surgeon-General junior to the A. G. that the former was gazetted Colonel, but as it omitted to say he was to have the relative rank only of Colonel it would not apply. The Surgeon-General would under like circumstances outrank our next Major-General commanding the militia. Fancy a non-combatant being gazetted as a combatant without ceasing to be the former. Which is he? Can he be both at the same time? It is quite contrary to the English practice to give medical officers combatant rank; it is only in the United States where this is done. Surely the department are not looking to Washington for military ideas. Now Major-General, Surgeon-General, Colonel Bergin, I would like to know exactly what rank you claim to hold. According to my views your legal rank is Lieut.-Colonel, and no other.

RAMROD.

GOSSIP OF THE MILITIA.

The Monument Proposed by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society.

How inadequately equipped are Canada's strong places—Location of the new forts for British Columbia—A Surgeon of the 90th dies in Ottawa—The Guards' non-coms' class—The command of the Montreal police—The Promotions in the 63rd Rifles—The late Col. Milsom—The attached men at Fredericton Royal School of Infantry—A private of "A" Company, I.S.C., rewarded for bravery.

THE LUNDY'S LANE Historical Society last year issued a circular urging upon Canadians the desirability of taking steps for the erection of a monument on the scene of the memorable battle of Lundy's Lane. In connection with this subject the Toronto *Empire* of a recent date had the following: "Every school boy and girl in Canada ought to be familiar, much more familiar than they are, with the heroic achievements of that gallant band of patriots who so nobly fought and fell in defence of our infant nationality; and every Canadian, of whatever age or sex or condition, ought to rejoice that a systematic effort is at length being made to do honour to the heroes and the heroines of the war of 1812. In this busy, practical, money-getting age, we are too much inclined to 'let the dead past bury its dead,' forgetting that it is mainly to the self-denying bravery of the past we are indebted for the business possibilities of the present. No nation can afford to forget or neglect the traditions, much less the history of the past; and we are heartily glad that a movement has been organized with such encouraging prospects of success to rescue from possible oblivion the memory of one of the most thrilling episodes in the history of our land. It is a movement deserving of our deepest sympathy, and we hope to be able to give early assurance of its successful issue. Donations, however small, to the 'Lundy's Lane Fund' may be sent to the treasurer, James McGlashan, Esq., Manager Imperial Bank, Welland, Ont. Full particulars can be obtained by writing to any of the following well-known gentlemen—address Niagara Falls south P. O., Ont.: John A. Orchard, Esq., Rev. Canon Bull, M.A., Pres. 'Lundy's Lane Historical Society'; Geo. Shrimpton, Esq., Tres. 'Lundy's Lane Historical Society'; M. B. Morris, Esq., Cor. Sec. 'Lundy's Lane Historical Society,' or to J. C. Hall, Esq., Rec. Sec. 'Lundy's Lane Historical Society,' Falls View."

The plan for the proposed fortifications on the Pacific Coast, which has been under consideration for some time past by Imperial army officers, is about completed, and before many weeks are over it is expected that the Dominion Government will be in possession of definite proposals from the home authorities. It is said that the general proposal is that Canada shall construct the fortifications, and the Imperial authorities provide the armament and ammunition.

The annual meeting of the Battleford Rifle Association was held at Mr. Lawson's office on the 14th December. The only business transacted was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—President—R. C. Laurie. First vice-president—Major Cotton. Second vice-president—H. A. Head. Council—Chas. Smith, Cons. J. A. Fraser, Robert Macdonald, H. H. Millie, J. F. D. Parker, M. Young, F. Otton, H. H. Nash and J. H. Sully.

The names of three military men are prominently mentioned in connection with the vacant position of Chief of the Montreal police force. These are Lieut.-Col. Hughes, Brigade-Major of No. 6 District, Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnens, Commandant of the Royal School of Infantry at St. John's, and Lieut.-Col. Poitras, 64th Batt., at present Chief of the Valleyfield police.

In the January number of *Colburn's United Service Magazine*, there appears an interesting article on the Canadian Militia from the pen of Lieut.-General Middleton, who there says that he "will back Canadian officers and gunners to fight their guns against any artillery in the world."

The name of the Commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, appears in the last received *Broad Arrow* in the list of nine colonels who have just retired upon a pension and with the honorary rank of Major-General. He is now, therefore, Major-General Oliver.

Halifax.

PROMOTIONS have been made as follows in No. 2 Company of the 63rd Rifles, To be sergeant, Corporal John H. Adams, vice Robert Lindsay, discharged; to be corporal, Herbert Andrews, vice Adams, promoted.

A school of instruction for officers, non-com. officers and men opened at the drill shed on the 11th inst., and will be continued each Wednesday and Friday evening. Those attending are to do so in drill order.

The annual meeting of the officers of the 63rd will be held on the 18th inst.

In the brief notice of the death of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Milsom, which appeared in last issue, there was quite obviously a blunder in that sentence wherein he was said to have been an inspecting field officer of the "United States Militia." Of course "Nova Scotia Militia" was intended. The error was simply made, the abbreviation "N.S." being misunderstood for "U.S.," and the words then printed at full length. The following from the *Halifax Mail* gives some additional particulars concerning the life of the deceased:—"The late Colonel commenced his military career in the 36th regiment, from which he volunteered for service in the Crimea, going out with 375 volunteers, only 75 of whom were over 18 years of age. This regiment of volunteers was the 62nd, with Lieut. Milsom as adjutant. After the Crimean war the 62nd came to Halifax, and at the time of the Trenr affair Mr. Milsom went as a volunteer to Kingston, Ont., where he later on got his captaincy, after which he came to Halifax and bought himself out of the service, joining with Colonel Sinclair in the organization of the Nova Scotia militia in which he became brigade major, a position he held under the re-organization of the service after confederation until some six years since, when he was transferred to the Toronto military district, being succeeded here by Col. McShane. The late Colonel took an active interest at all times in making the militia effective, and many country officers will remember him in connection with the Fenian scare, and later on as adjutant of the military school in this city. A perfect disciplinarian and drill, a soldier in every respect and a gentleman at all times, Colonel

Milsom leaves a host of friends who will long remember him." The Halifax brigade attended in a body at the funeral.

Fredericton.

THIRTY-FIVE officers and non-commissioned officers have joined the Royal Infantry School for the course of instruction for the term commencing on the 1st inst. Lieuts. D. I. Eaton, of the 93rd, and F. H. Benn, of the 62nd, take each a long course. The following are the names of those taking the short course:—

- Capt. G. Alexander, 82nd Battalion.
- Lieuts. W. Ross, G. D. Perkins, D. W. Pickett, and F. W. Bourne, 67th; Ward, 68th; T. G. Kelly and J. E. Sansom, 71st; R. Allen, 82nd; O. W. Wetmore and C. W. Weyman, 74th.
- Sergts. H. L. Ross, 67th; C. Cooney, H. T. Campbell, E. O. Reilly and A. E. Murphy, 68th; R. B. Eaton and R. W. Payne, 78th; H. Barber, 93rd, and A. R. MacDonald, 94th.
- Corporals W. Bull, 67th, J. Pringle, J. Wood, and H. W. Craig, 71st; Boisner, 82nd; P. B. MacNeil, 94th.
- Ptes. H. Gurrier and E. Sepprel, 67th.
- Buglers R. White and G. Grigg, 67th; J. McMennamin, 71st; J. L. Smith, 68th, and H. K. Large, 82nd.

The Fredericton *Capital* of the 31st ult. says: "Victoria Lodge of Oddfellows will present Private Charles Shanks, of the Royal School of Infantry, in Oddfellows Hall, on the afternoon of New Year's Day, with a handsome watch and chain, for his gallant deed in rescuing Mr. Alonzo Smiler (a member of the fraternity), from drowning with Mr. Lynch, an account of which will be found in another column. Pte. Howell's assistance will also be recognized by the Lodge." Smiler and Lynch had been driving together on the ice, and with their horse and cutter had gone through an air hole. Smiler alone arose to the surface. His cries attracted the attention of Ptes. Shanks and Howell, who secured a boat in the barrack yard and by its means succeeded in rescuing him.

Toronto.

NOTICE in your editorial notes that you, Mr. Editor, have received a New Year's card from No. 1 Company of the "Vics." Let me offer you a piece of advice: Write in the margin of the card—high up, mind you, so as to leave room for others—the following words:—"Returned for correction. See Para. 167, R. & O., 1887." Should there be no margin, return card for margin first, and after second receipt return for correction as before. That's red tape! No. 1 Company "Vics" as intended does not exist; and it cannot be the "Vics" at Montreal, as their armouries are labelled "A" Co., "B" Co.; etc., the same remark about Para. 167 might apply to a card issued by "the B's," a nickname for No. 2 Battery Regiment of Canadian Artillery—called after "the 3 B's"—ever hear of them?

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Sir Charles Dilke, the author of certain articles in the *Fortnightly Review* on "The present position of the Army," has been criticized by another writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, who assumes that England is in a perfect position of defence, and complacently bases his hopes for security, in case of a European war, upon an alliance with the Central Powers. This alliance would seem to be made up of England, Germany, Austria, Italy, and I presume Turkey, as against Russia and France. Another authority, the late Valentine Baker, says if the first four Powers above named were united and allied, war in Europe would become impossible. But he goes on to say that should war break out who can believe that England can help being embroiled?

An American essayist has pointed out that in the event of war Canada could expect little or no help from England, which would be sure to be menaced by Russia, and to need all her troops for India and home defence. He thinks that as matters now stand, the Russians would be able to capture Victoria, B.C. Good bye! Colonel Holmes and "C" Battery!

A jump from English magazines and writers to the Canadian militia is a big one, but I shall take it.

A garrison gunner has, in addition to the usual duties of an infantryman, to work with fortress and siege guns, to shift heavy weights, mount and dismount ordnance, construct and repair batteries, and to perform the artillery duties connected with a fortress or applied to a siege. Prior to the introduction of rifled ordnance, the materiel used by garrison artillery was comparatively simple and subject to few changes (like the milish); the work of the officers was also light and easily learnt. But times have changed and with it artillery stores (though not in Canada). Every day there are changes, alterations, and improvements, necessitating a higher education for officers and men.

The armaments of forts and garrisons are governed in a great measure by the size and description of the works, as well as by the nature of the locality in which they are placed. For instance, it would only be a fool who would arm Winnipeg, or old Fort Garry, with armour piercing guns and supply Quebec with nothing but gatlings. Forts such as Quebec and Kingston, having both land and seafronts, must be armed accordingly. Field or position artillery would also be necessary to prevent troops from landing.

On forts liable to attack by iron plated ships the heaviest rifled guns should be mounted; against wooden vessels a gun of lighter class would be used. Field guns would be required to defend covert ways from assaults, &c., also machine guns.

The guns in Canada—numbering about 800—consist of breech-loaders (Armstrong), muzzle-loaders, rifled and smooth bores familiarly known as "gas pipes," also a few smooth bore guns converted into rifled muzzle loaders. Of serviceable guns we have about:

Class I, mountain guns.....	4
Class II, field guns.....	70
Class III, siege guns or guns of position.....	3
Class IV, medium guns.....	25
Class V, heavy guns.....	4

We shall see how our forts are armed. St. John, N.B., a point liable to be attacked by iron plated ships, boasts of five 64-32 M.L.R. guns—all of class IV, and a very inferior type at that. Quebec, a fort also open to attack, has one 40 pr. B.L.R. Class III, five 7 in. B.L.R., eight 64 pr. M.L.R. and one 80 pr. M.L.R. guns, all of class IV, and a whole host of "gas-pipes." Montreal, another point inviting attack, has nothing serviceable. At Victoria and in British Columbia generally, we find six 64 pr. M.L.R. (class IV), three 7 in. M.L.R. and one 8 in. M.L.R.; these four guns are of class V. On Prince Edward Island, we have nothing but some old smooth bores. Sydney, C.B., is defenceless and Pictou, N.S., is in the same plight. This then—excepting Kingston, which has one 40 pr. B.L.R., two 7 in.

B.L.R. and one 64-32 M.L.R. gun—completes the list of places at which we find guns approaching a serviceable nature. Toronto, Collingwood, Port Arthur, &c—all lake ports—have nothing. We defend these on paper.

The majority of the guns above indicated are medium guns, being for land fronts of fortresses for use against troops, earthworks, and for sea fronts for use against wooden ships; and of these, to repeat, we have at St. John 5, at Quebec 14, at Kingston 3, in British Columbia 6, Prince Edward Island nothing; all the et cetera are nothing—nothing.

Heavy guns, or armour-piercing guns, are looked for in vain, except in British Columbia, so that all our important forts and ports in the East do not possess one armour-piercing gun. St. John none, Quebec none, Prince Edward Island none, Cape Breton none, only British Columbia four.

Colonel Montizambert, Commandant of No. 2 Battery, R.C.A. (erroneously called "B" Battery), the winner of the medal presented by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin in 1877, for the best essay on the supply, care and repair of artillery materiel, says that the Imperial Government proposed as the armament for No. 1 fort at Point Levis, the following guns, viz:—"Seven 7-in. B.L.R., four 40 pr. B.L.R., eight 10-in. mortars and twelve capr guns." At present this fort possesses one 7-in. B.L.R. and six 32 pr. S.B. guns. A great and dismal contrast!

At Quebec itself, after quoting an authority for the number of guns required, which he places at 161, the same officer tells us that the Imperial authorities intended an armament there of nine 9-in. M.L.R., and four 7-in. M.L.R. (all armour-piercing guns), which with other pieces make a total of 84 guns. Ten years later—and in these days of progress (?)—Quebec has not anything but inferior guns. Isn't it about time that we woke up and provided that historic place—the key of Canada—with some modern and powerful guns? A rumour of a Russian cruiser coming up the river would upset the whole country, and send us all to the woods to be devoured by mosquitoes. Experience has shown us how much mischief can be done by a single cruiser—for example, the *Alabama*. In 1876 the *Cimbria* with some Russian seamen and some rifled guns appeared in American waters. We can laugh now, but it put us in a terrible state then.

Col. Montizambert's essay, although written ten years ago, is as interesting to-day as it was at that period, for during that time our armament has not improved. On the contrary, carriages have decayed, guns become more ancient, their bores more honey-combed, and their ammunition more deteriorated; fuzes are now probably useless, and still we jog along in the same old dog trot, year in year out!

I said that there were six 64 pr. M.L.R. guns in British Columbia and included them among my serviceable ones. A gun may itself be efficient, but without a carriage it goes without saying that it is not. Here is a description of the carriages for these guns. "Carriages, common standing: 64 pr., 2 unserviceable; carriages, naval, standing, sliding, 64 pr., 2 unserviceable, thus leaving only two serviceable out of the six on the station."

I don't know what truth there is in it, but I will give you a piece of history: The 9 pr. M.L.R. guns had just arrived from England; they were a great acquisition after the old smooth bores, and were shown to the then Minister of Militia, who was informed that they were the latest pattern of field gun. "Oh," says he, "rifled guns have gone out of date. Every Continental nation is going back to smooth bores." "Yes," says the then Major-General, "back I hear, Sir, to catapults." This remark of the then Major-General having been handed down from Minister to Minister, is probably the reason why S.B.O. is still held on to in Canada.

I am not sufficiently well posted as to Quebec, that I can write without fear of contradiction as to its fortifications, but Col. Montizambert in his essay says that it has five bastions, and he further gives us the armament which the Imperial authorities proposed. On this data I intend to work. I have shown that the armament both at Quebec and at the Levis fort is inferior, not only in power, but in numbers as well. I now propose showing that the garrison for that place (in case the *Cimbria* should reappear) is inadequate.

I shall first assume that 150 guns are requisite. Its garrison should, roughly speaking, consist of:

Artillery—Garrison.....	1,000
" Field.....	100
Engineers.....	150
Cavalry.....	200
Infantry—Guards for 5 fronts.....	1,750
" Main reserve.....	440
" Gun detachments.....	500
Total.....	4,140

At each Levis fort—I am only guided by Col. Montizambert's essay—about 600 combatants of all arms would be required, or a total of 1,800, which with Quebec brings the sum total to say 6,000 combatants.

Of these 6,000 men, 1,700 must necessarily be garrison gunners. We have at Quebec a battery, R. C. A. and three batteries of garrison artillery, with two more at Point Levis, or a total all told of 395 men. Engineers, they have none.

The garrison artillery—there is no use denying it—is not in what may be called a satisfactory state. The Inspector of Artillery says that he regrets being unable to report any progress towards efficiency as having been made by the garrison artillery except a few batteries, which he names. One brigade of artillery had not been drilled or inspected as artillery for two years, and then he goes on to say that the other batteries are generally only efficient in a moderate degree as infantry with an elementary knowledge of gun drill, as acquired by drilling with an obsolete smoothbore gun, and until the garrison artillery can be organized at or near the most important defensive positions, where they can have the opportunity of practising with modern and serviceable (?) equipments, their efficiency must be limited to that which can be acquired as infantry only. I must say, I look at the above and smile. Heavens above! if you cannot find modern and serviceable equipment at Quebec, I don't know where you may expect to get it. Probably such things do not exist in Canada, for we read that at Levis "the platform on which is the only gun they have to drill with, is broken." Broken so much as to impede drill and disgust men.

In the last issue of the GAZETTE we have a letter from "Garrison Captain," who says that the St. Johns Battery is armed with a 24 S.B. gun, without even a serviceable handspike. How gun drill can be done without handspikes, I don't know—but I am ready to learn.

I must take an exception to a remark of his: He calls a S.B. gun a "gas-pipe." I don't know what gas-pipes are like where he lives, but I know the gas-pipes of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto would feel highly insulted, did they know that they were put in the same low category as such useless, antiquated things as the smooth bore ordnance issued to the Canadian artillery.

The "G.C." further complains that the same battery has no equipment for shifting ordnance. I will give him a tip: In Toronto there is, or was, a corps officially

known as the Toronto Battery of Garrison Artillery, and locally as "the Disbanded." The members of this corps were weak enough to let the country sponge on them—you know what a contemptible word that is. Let them buy everything which he complains he has not. I believe the stores are going to be advertised for sale by auction, together with their helmets, fur caps, &c., &c. I have given him the tip—now let me offer him a little advice: *Don't be a fool and let the country sponge ON YOU.*

Perhaps the authorities consider that repository drill is all bosh. I wonder how garrison artillery, like the Levis battery, with one gun and one carriage, can learn to shift a gun from one carriage to another. As no place in Canada has "modern and serviceable equipment," I would suggest that these be obtained before any concentration of garrison artillery is made, or recommendation made for that matter.

LINCH-PIN.

Ottawa.

A CLASS of instruction for non-commissioned officers—present and prospective—of the Guards, was organized on Monday evening, by the adjutant, Capt. W. E. Hodgins. The class will meet in the orderly room every Monday evening, until about the end of March, by which time it is expected the course will be completed. The subjects of examination were stated as follows:—

Drill and Exercises.

1. Practically drilling a squad and company in close and extended order.
2. The command of a company in battalion.
3. Duties of commander of a guard, the mode of marching reliefs and posting sentries.
4. Manual and firing exercises and bayonet exercise, piling arms (including manual exercise for sergeants).
5. Aiming and position drill.
6. Reading, writing and the first four rules of arithmetic.

For corporals, certificates only, subject No. 2 will not be required.

Interior Economy.

1. The various n. c. officers of a regiment, their respective rank, precedence and duties.
 2. Duties of n. c. o. and men on guards, picquets, escorts and sentry, including honours and salutes.
 3. Duties of regimental orderly sergeant and corporal.
 4. " " company " "
 5. Mode of forming and dismissing parades.
 6. Dress and equipment of n.c.o. and men and how worn.
 7. Company books, returns and forms.
- 75 per cent. of the marks must be obtained for a sergeant's certificate, and 60 per cent. for a corporal's certificate.

Dr. J. W. Whiteford, assistant-surgeon of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, died on Monday last, at the Ottawa Protestant Hospital, of the low fever which has prevailed here for several months. The deceased was only about thirty-five years of age. He had practised his profession in Ottawa before removing to Winnipeg. He was appointed assistant-surgeon of the 90th in November 1883, and was on service with that regiment during the North-West rebellion of '85. A few months ago he once more took up his residence in Ottawa, just in time to be called upon to attend a large number prostrate with the disease to which he has himself succumbed. His remains have been forwarded to Belleville, his boyhood home, for interment. Amongst the pall-bearers here were Surgeon Horsey of the Guards and Surgeon Powell of the 43rd battalion.

British Columbia.

DURING the last month everything has been very quiet in the militia, all drills being suspended on account of Xmas holidays, but with the New Year the proverbial "new leaf" has been turned over. At New Westminster the B. C. G. A. No. 1, under Capt. Bole, will commence drill on 9th inst., and the New Westminster Rifles, No. 1, under Capt. Scoullar, will have their first parade this year on the 11th inst.

Captain Bole, M.P.P., who is an able and enthusiastic soldier, is doing everything in his power to promote the welfare of the militia in this province. He has just applied to have a sergeant from "C" Battery sent to New Westminster to drill the artillery and rifle corps. The acquisition of "C" Battery has already awakened a new life in the militia at Victoria, and the friendly rivalry which exists between the two forces will lead to very good results. Official word has been received with orders that the work on the new fortification at Victoria is to be commenced without delay. There are to be four forts, situated as follows:—One near Fisgard Light, which is at the entrance of the finest harbour on the Pacific coast—Esquimalt; one on the heights at the Esquimalt Lagoon; one at the entrance to Victoria harbour at Macaulay's Point; and the other on the Esquimalt Hill. Each of these forts is to be mounted with heavy guns, which recently arrived from England for that purpose.

Orders have been issued for "C" Battery to march out every Thursday morning. Prof. A. Agius, late leader of H.M.S. *Triumph* band, and at present leader of "C" Battery band, states that the new instruments have already arrived. Prof. Agius is a thorough musician and has worked wonders with the band, considering he has had it in hand but a very short time.

The militia of British Columbia send greetings for the New Year to their comrades throughout Canada. COLUMBIAN.

The question of granting further pensions to the soldiers of the Republic is discussed by Col. E. H. Ropes in the *American Magazine* for January. The debt of the country to its defenders, and their increasing needs, are very plainly set forth; as well as some of the distinguishing features which should be incorporated in pension legislation. This sprightly magazine is more interesting than ever in this its first number in the New Year. A special attraction to Canadians is an article wherein Cape Breton Island is described by F. M. Endlich. Aside from its quaint inhabitants and primitive scenery, the island, it says, is of interest on account of a projected railroad whereby the ocean trip to Liverpool may be shortened to four days.

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FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE

Half Hours Off Duty.

A STORY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

By James Hannay.—From The Empire.

(Continued from Page 216.)

THE bad news which he had to communicate affected each member of the Wright family in a different way. The Squire became quite warlike over the intelligence and almost felt himself young again; Mrs. Wright looked sad and pensive, while Mary wept without any sort of disguise. It seemed as if she already felt a premonition of coming disaster and bereavement. Living on the frontier she knew that Newark would be exposed to all the miseries of war, and that her lover, who was always the first to court danger, might lose his life.

Squire Wright was disabled from taking the field by reason of his bodily infirmities, but his knowledge of details and his familiarity with the actual needs of warfare, were of infinite service in the equipment of the militia force of the district. His presence too seemed to inspire every one with his own zeal and courage, for there he stood a paladin of the old war with the scars of battle in his face, still strong in council and faithful to his country and his flag. A land defended by the sons of such a man, if the sons were worthy of their sire, could not be weak.

General Brock did not fail to justify the confidence which Rideout had expressed in his ability. He proved himself emphatically a good man. Even the Squire had to admit that Simcoe could not have done better and when the news came of his great achievement—the capture of the American army under Hull at Detroit, Edward Wright felt as proud of the commander of Upper Canada as if he had been his own son.

During the first three months of the war, Sergeant Sutherland had no opportunity of showing his prowess on the field of battle. He was engaged in routine duty mainly, except when he resumed his old avocation of a blacksmith for the benefit of the service. Newark was still safe and his intended wife was near him. Her brother at Stanley Creek had indeed suggested that his mother and sister should go to reside at his house while the war lasted, but as Mrs. Wright would not consent to be parted from her husband, the result was that the Wright family still remained in their home at Newark.

Every Canadian schoolboy knows the story of that memorable October day when a second American army surrendered at Queenston Heights, and that morning Sutherland was stationed at Fort George, but when early in the afternoon the news came that Brock had fallen, and that reinforcements were needed, he was one of the three hundred militia that marched with the men of the 41st regiment to Queenston to retrieve the day. There, after a short contest in which he took an honourable part, he witnessed the surrender of the entire body of American troops that had crossed into Canada. It was on that day that Newark had the first taste of actual war, in the cannonade which went on between Fort George and Fort Niagara. Capt. McKeon, who was in charge of the guns of the south blockhouse of the latter fort, finding himself unable to cope with the fire from Fort George, basely turned his guns upon the village and destroyed a couple of houses. Then, as if to completely illustrate the adage that a cruel man is always a coward, McKeon, his commander Leonard, and the entire American force in Fort Niagara, took to their heels and fled. During the remainder of this memorable year Newark saw nothing more of warfare.

Christmas Day of 1812 saw a great change in the aspect of the pretty Canadian town from what it had presented one short year before. The people too had likewise changed, if not in their individuality, at least in character. The sound of a hostile cannon brings out more of the real nature of a man than can be learned in a lifetime of peace. It makes heroes of some men and cravens of others. The taste of war had made a hero of Sutherland and marked him as a man fit for any dangerous service.

Squire Wright's table at the Christmas dinner had fewer guests than the year before. The youngest son, now promoted to be a lieutenant was absent in his vessel which was cruising in the Indian Ocean. Rideout also was missing for he had plenty to attend to in York. Samuel Wright and Sutherland were, however, present and both were in militia uniform. For a Christmas party it was an extremely quiet one; indeed it could hardly be otherwise considering the circumstances under which they met. The Niagara frontier had escaped for the time, but who could predict what another year might bring forth.

Squire Wright had given his accustomed toast to the King, but when he rose to give the second in order his voice quivered with an emotion very unusual to him. "Let us drink," he said, "to the memory of the gallant Simcoe and the heroic Brock."

(To be continued.)

"Editor's Back Stairs."

The Interesting Views of the Late Dr. J. G. Holland.

THE columns of the newspapers appear to be flooded with proprietary medicine advertisements. As we cast our eye over them, it brings to mind an article that was published by the late Dr. Holland in *Scribner's Monthly*. He says: "Nevertheless, it is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day were more successful than many physicians, and most of them, it should be remembered, were at first discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however, any shrewd person, knowing their virtue, and foreseeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, then, in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out of them."

Is not this absurd?

This great man appreciated the real merits of popular remedies, and the absurdity of those that derided them because public attention was called to the article and the evidence of their cures. If the most noted physician should announce that he had made a study of any certain organ or disease of the body, or make his sign larger than the code size, though he may have practised medicine and been a leader in all medical counsels, notwithstanding all this, if he should presume to advertise and decline to give his discovery to the public, he would be pronounced a quack and a humbug, although he may have spent his entire life and all his available funds in perfecting his investigations.

Again we say, "absurd."

If an ulcer is found upon one's arm, and is cured by some dear soul of a grandmother, outside of the code, it will be pronounced by the medical profession an ulcer of little importance. But if treated under the code, causing sleepless nights for a month, with the scientific treatment, viz., plasters, washes, dosing with morphine, arsenic and other vile substances, given to prevent blood poisoning or deaden pain, and yet the ulcer becomes malignant, and amputation is made necessary at last, to save life, yet all done according to the "isms" of the medical code, this is much more gratifying to the medical profession, and adds more dignity to that distinguished order than to be cured by the dear old grandmother's remedy.

This appears like a severe arraignment, yet we believe that it expresses the true standing of the medical profession in regard to remedies discovered outside of their special "isms." One of the most perplexing things of the day is the popularity of certain remedies, especially Warner's safe cure, which we find for sale everywhere. The physician of the highest standing is ready to concede its merits and sustain the theories the proprietors have made—that is, that it benefits in most of the ailments of the human system because it assists in putting the kidneys in proper condition, thereby aiding in throwing off the impurities of the blood, while others with less honesty and experience deride, and are willing to see their patient die scientifically, and according to the code, rather than have him cured by this great remedy.

Yet we notice that the popularity of the medicine continues to grow year by year. The discoverer comes boldly before the people with its merits, and proclaims them from door to door in our opinion much more honorably than the physician who, perchance, may secure a patient from some catastrophe, and is permitted to set a bone of an arm or a finger, which he does with great dignity, yet very soon after takes the liberty to climb the editor's back stairs at 2 o'clock in the morning to have it announced in the morning paper that "Dr. So-and-so was in attendance," thus securing for his benefit a beautiful and free advertisement.

We shall leave it to our readers to say which is the wiser and more honorable.

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.

42 YEARS.

Steadfastly for forty-two years the WEEKLY WITNESS has held to principles which have stood the tests of time, ridicule, and of opposition, fair and unfair, and the WITNESS to-day speaks to sixty where in 1846 it spoke to one. Its growth has been both rapid and steady. Its publishers, desirous of still further increasing its circulation, have this year gone to large expense to secure a reproduction of THE LATEST MASTERPIECE of David-son Knowles (who was selected by Queen Victoria to paint the scene at Princess Beatrice's wedding), entitled

Suffer the Little Children to Come Unto Me.

It depicts the memorable scene with startling realism, reproducing in oils all the richness of ORIENTAL COLORING. The picture, executed by the greatest art firm in England, would bring \$1.50 if sold, but is reserved EXCLUSIVELY FOR SUBSCRIBERS to the WITNESS.

The price of the WEEKLY WITNESS and picture is \$1.25; the paper alone, \$1.00.

In 1860 the DAILY WITNESS was launched, and, like the weekly, to advocate the same principles regardless of cost. The picture "Suffer the Little Children to Come Unto Me," and the DAILY WITNESS, \$3.25 a year; the paper alone, \$3.00.

The NORTHERN MESSENGER still continues to be the favorite in the home circle and Sabbath school, and commencing with January first with new type, finer paper and other improvements, will be more attractive than ever. Prizes of books are given to friends who canvass for it. Annual subscription, 30c, with reductions to clubs.

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J. D. TAYLOR, MANAGER.

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.

The widespread circulation of the MILITIA GAZETTE, which has numerous readers in every city and town in Canada, and in addition a considerable circulation amongst Canadians abroad, makes it of special value as an advertising medium to those business men whose trade is not confined to any one locality. Manufacturers and dealers in Military Requisites in Canada and elsewhere will find advertising in its columns particularly economical and profitable, while every city business man who values the custom of the prosperous class constituting the local militia, would do well to solicit their patronage by means of a card in these columns.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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

The ordinary rate for subscriptions is \$1.50 a year. If three or more new subscribers send in their names together, the paper will be sent to them for a year for Only One Dollar each. Any old subscriber sending in the names of Two new ones, together with \$3, one year's subscription price, will receive his own copy free for a year.

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.

The Post Office address of the CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE is Box 316, Ottawa, Ont.

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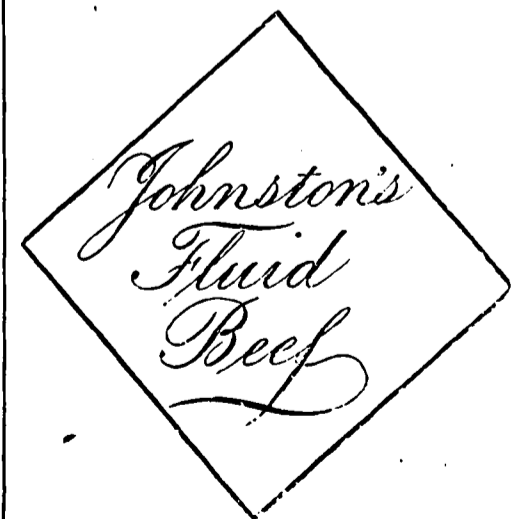
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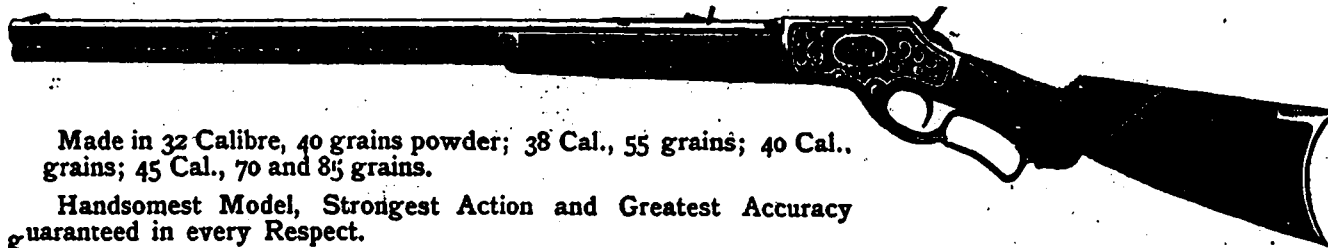


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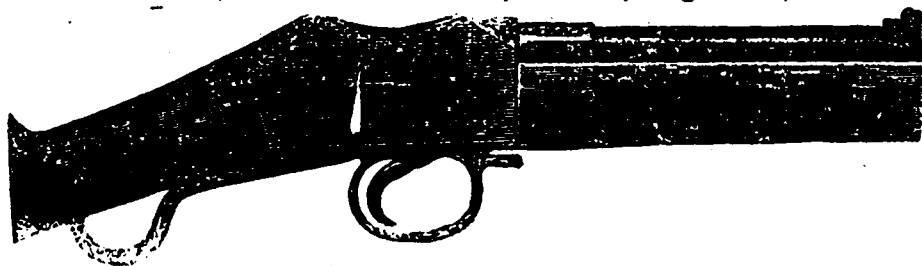
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