

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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Notice.

WE have to thank those of our friends who, taking advantage of the club rates advertised on the last page, have paid for the renewal of their own subscriptions by securing new subscribers to the MILITIA GAZETTE. Quite a number of names have been added to our list in this way, and we have therefore decided to extend until further notice the time during which the offer holds good, which was to expire on the 31st inst. The arrangement is mutually advantageous, and we hope as many of our present subscribers as can possibly do so will avail themselves of the opportunity to secure their own papers free and at the same time render us material service. Our offer is that any present subscriber obtaining two new ones for us, and remitting \$3, their subscriptions for one year, will receive his own copy free for that period, and new subscribers forming clubs of three or upwards will receive the paper for one year for only One Dollar each.

To our subscribers in general we would say to each, look at the date upon your address label. It shows to what time you have paid. If you are in arrear, kindly forward the amount, by P. O. order or registered letter.

The change of the date upon the label after money has been sent, constitutes a receipt of the amount necessary to cover subscription up to the time indicated.

Current Topics.

THE officers of the Queen's Own Rifles, and the sergeants of the same enterprising corps, have made us, in common with other friends, the recipients of neat and tastily got up souvenir Christmas cards. Besides the regimental crest, and the inscription of the services of the Queen's Own,—“Niagara, 1864; Limeridge, 1866; Pilgrimage Riots, 1870; G. T. R. Riots, 1877; Battleford, 1885”—the card issued by the officers has two scenes illustrative respectively of gallantry in the service of Venus and of Mars. The sergeants' card is mainly commemorative of the gaieties of the campaign of 1885; and bears, surrounding the regimental crest, in addition to the inscriptions above quoted, the words “Cut Knife, 1885; Birch Lake, 1885; Turtle Lake, 1885.” An Indian tepee is seen in the background; and a representation of a sergeant of the corps appropriately forms a striking feature of the card.

RATHER inconsistently, the *Toronto Mail* in a recent issue gives prominence to the complaint of a correspondent of the MILITIA GAZETTE, concerning the poor equipment of the militia, while in the same article it expresses the opinion that were the taxpayers consulted “it is more than probable that they would express themselves as favourable to a more moderate outlay” for the militia service. We do not

believe the taxpayers would do anything of the kind. That better equipment is urgently needed is indisputable, and by what means can the desideratum be secured save by an increased expenditure?

A TOTALLY unfounded report to the effect that a re-organization of the militia force was contemplated, has been received as gospel by several Canadian newspapers which ought to have been better informed. The canard came by cable, and cited the War Office as authority. Some persons locate it more definitely, as it is said to tally exactly with the sapient recommendation of a British officer who travelled across Canada last year, and was good enough to distribute, *en passant*, some advice as to how the militia and other affairs of the country should be run. Be that as it may, however, the report is equally unfounded and nonsensical. Defects in the system have year by year developed themselves, but they have been such as to be very simply remedied. Those which yet exist are allowed to do so because the money necessary to remove them is not forthcoming. No reorganization will give the country a cheaper service; and the schemes which the critics have proposed nearly all call for an increased sacrifice of time and expense on the part of the men patriotic enough to give their services to the force.

MILITIA General Orders of the 23rd inst., published in this issue, contain particulars of the regulations under which the Imperial Government have agreed to grant annually six commissions in the cavalry or infantry of the line to officers of the active militia of Canada. The conditions as to age are such—the candidate being required to be within the ages of 19 and 23, and to have served 15 months in the militia—as to make the offer of little personal interest to present officers of the force. But the offer will give additional opportunities to graduates of the Military College to see service abroad. We fancy that very few who have not passed through the college will be in a position to avail themselves of it.

IT will be noticed in the General Orders that Lieuts. Freer and Sears of the Infantry School Corps have received the brevet rank of Captain, to which they had become entitled under provision of Par. 502, R. & O. 1883, by five years' service as lieutenant. The friends of these deserving officers will be pleased to hear of the higher dignity to which they have attained, though the rewards they receive for their services—in common with the other officers of the permanent force—are not so substantial as might be desired.

REVIEWING the European outlook, the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* has the following:—“How does the situation really stand? Germany has declared her intention of refraining from any attack on France, and there is no reason why she should attack her. On the other hand, the French press and French officers, many of them in high positions, lose no opportunity of openly declaring that they will never rest until they have had their revenge and regained their lost provinces and their forfeited milliards. * France is merely waiting for

the old Emperor's death, and then she will seek for her long-wished-for revenge. Germany, by allowing France to choose her own time in this manner, gives unmistakable proof of a desire to prolong peace. Turning now to the other great powers, we may remark that we have lately been favoured with a plentiful crop of anticipations and prophecies that an Austro-Russian war is looming on the political horizon. This is, however, a very old story, for there never was, and probably never will be, a time when some cause for such prophecies did not exist, and the rumour is purely the manufacture of newspaper correspondents. We may observe, *en passant*, that Austria and Russia have never crossed swords yet, and we see no possible reason at present why they should. Italy has found vent for her superfluous energy in Abyssinia, and has entered upon that expensive luxury which we know only too well under the name of a little war."

Militia General Orders (No. 21) of 23rd December, 1887.

No. 1.—MILITARY ARTICLES FREE OF CUSTOMS.

Adverting to General Orders (20) 25th November, 1887, it is requested that "Duplicates" or "Certified Copies" may be sent in to headquarters of each invoice forwarded for the purpose of obtaining remission of customs duty.

No. 2.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1883—PERMANENT CORPS. *Flag and Gun, daily, Victoria, B.C.*

Adverting to paragraph 517, Regulations and orders for the Militia, 1883, the battery stationed at Victoria, B.C., will maintain a flag at the barracks, Victoria, and fire a gun at noon daily, also at 9 p.m. in winter and 9.30 p.m. in summer. Each charge of powder used not to exceed one pound and a half.

No. 3.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1887. *Correspondence—Covering Letters.*

Courts-martial papers, Reports of Boards, Size Rolls, annual or other periodical reports, etc., should contain in themselves all information required.

Special attention of officers transmitting documents to headquarters is therefore requested to paragraph 960, Regulations and Orders, 1887, which reads as follows:—"Mere covering letters should not be used as they add to the bulk of documents without conveying any additional information."

No. 4.—DISTRICT STAFF.

Captain Arthur William Jones, from No. 2 Battery, British Columbia Brigade of Garrison Artillery, has been appointed Paymaster and Superintendent of Militia Stores for Military District No. 11, from 16th September, 1887.

No. 5.—COMMISSIONS IN THE IMPERIAL ARMY TO ACTIVE MILITIA OFFICERS.

The Imperial Government have agreed to grant six commissions in the cavalry or infantry of the line to officers of the active militia of Canada, under the following regulations, viz.:

1. Commissions in the cavalry or infantry of the line will be granted to officers of the local military forces of certain colonies, to be specified from time to time, under the conditions hereinafter prescribed as to age, physical and moral fitness, length of service in the colonial forces, literary and military qualifications, and a general eligibility for an officer in Her Majesty's regular forces.

2. A candidate will be required to have served at least 15 months as an officer in the local military force of the colony from which he is nominated, and must have attended two annual trainings, or have seen active service in the field. A certificate to this effect from his commanding officer must be attached to the candidate's papers.

3. The candidate must be within the ages of 19 and 22 on the 1st January of the year in which he is allowed to present himself for the examination hereinafter specified. A certificate of birth, or a declaration of his exact age, made by the candidate's parents or guardian before a magistrate, must be attached to his papers when forwarded to the War Office.

4. He will be required to undergo an inspection by a medical board, to be convened by the Governor of the colony, or other proper authority, and will not be allowed to proceed further with his candidature unless certified by such board to be physically qualified, in all respects, for a commission in the army.

5. An intending candidate must apply for a nomination to the Governor through his commanding officer, or such other channel as the Governor may prescribe, in sufficient time to allow of arrangements being made for his undergoing the military examination before he has exceeded the limit of age specified in paragraph 3.

6. A candidate will not be allowed to enter upon his examination until he has satisfied the Governor of the colony, in which he is serving, that he is of good moral character, and, in all other respects, a fit and proper person to hold a commission in Her Majesty's army.

7. The candidate will be required to undergo a qualifying literary examination in the following subjects:—

(1) Mathematics—viz. (a) arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion and simple interest; (b) Euclid, book I.; (c) algebra, up to and including simple equations.

(2) French, German or some other modern language; the examination being limited to translation from the language, and grammatical questions.

(3) Writing English correctly, and in a good, legible hand, from dictation. English composition, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter or précis.

(4) The elements of geometrical drawing; including the construction of scales, and the use of simple mathematical instruments.

(5) Geography.

In addition to the foregoing, the candidate will be required to select and qualify in two, and not more than two, of the following subjects:—

(a) Mathematics—viz., algebra, up to and including the binomial theorem; the theory and use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; plane trigonometry, up to and including the solution of triangles; and mensuration. (b) Classics (Latin or Greek). (c) English history—general. (d) Frechand drawing.

8. The candidate will be exempted from the above examination, except in geometrical drawing, if he can produce a certificate from the proper university authority that he has taken his degree in arts, or has passed the examination for the degree of B.A. or M.A., at one of the following universities, viz: Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, the Royal University, Ireland, or from one of the chartered Colonial Universities; or if he has passed one of the university examinations specified below, viz: Oxford, "Moderations"; Cambridge, "the Previous Examination"; Dublin, "the Final Examination of the Senior Freshman year", or "the Final Examination of the School of Engineering"; Durham, "the First Year's Examination"; The Royal University, Ireland, "the Second University Examinations in Arts or the second professional Examination in Engineering"; Scotch Universities, "the Examination for Candidates for the Army"; London University, the "First Examination" for the degrees of B.A., LL.B., or M.B.; or if he has passed some other test which is accepted by the university as exempting from the above examinations. An equivalent examination at one of the chartered Colonial Universities will likewise be accepted as a sufficient ground for exemption.

9. The subjects of the military examinations and the maximum marks obtainable in each subject will be as follows:—

	Marks.
1. The Elements of Field Fortification.....	600
2. Military Topography.....	600
3. The Elements of Tactics.....	600
4. Military Law.....	600

The scope will be that embraced by the synopsis of the course of instruction (in the subjects specified in paragraph 9) at the Royal Military College. There will, however, be no practical out-of-door examination in any subject. The text books will be those in use at the time of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, which, for the present, are as follows:—

1. The Elements of Field Fortification.—Phillips' Course of Artillery and Fortification.

2. Military Topography.—Official Text Book of Military Topography.

3. The Elements of Tactics.—Field Exercises; Cley's Minor Tactics.

4. Military Law.—Army Act; Queen's Regulations; Elements of Military Administration and Law (Boughey).

10. Sets of papers for the examination in both the literary and military subjects will be forwarded in due course, in sealed envelopes, to the Governors of the respective Colonies, who will convene Boards, the duty of which will be to see that the papers are fairly worked by the Candidates. The papers will then be returned without delay to the Director General of Military Education, War Office, London, for adjudication.

The Governor of the Colony will notify to the War Office, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as early as possible in each year, whether he has any duly qualified Candidates to nominate, and will, at the same time, state how many sets of papers he will be likely to require for their examination.

11. In the event of the number of Candidates nominated by the Governor in a Colony at any time exceeding the allotted number of Commissions, the selection will be decided by competition in the military portion of the prescribed examination.

No. 6.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Gov.-Gen's Body Guard.—To be Vet.-Surg., Frank Alex. Campbell, V.S., vice John Pratt Bond, left limits.

Toronto F. B. of Art.—To be Major, Capt. Joseph Hooper Mead, G.S., vice Gray, appointed brigade major.

Surgeon Arthur Wellington Bigelow resigns.

Sydney F. B. Art.—To be 2nd Lieut. (super.), specially and prov., Daniel Lewis McDonald.

1st Brig. Gar. Art.—Capt. J. D. Story retires retaining rank.

To be Lieutenants, Lieut. W. M. Botsford, R.S.A., from Montreal B.G.A., vice Adams, promoted.

2nd Lieut. J. C. De Wolfe, R.S.A., vice J. P. Fairbanks who resigns.

To be 2nd lieutenants, prov., Walter Philip Brown, vice Little, promoted.

Foster Elliot, vice De Wolfe, promoted.

6th Batt.—To be Major, Capt. Jeffrey Hale Burland, R.S.I., vice John Gray who retires with rank of Captain.

8th Batt.—To be Major Capt. John Elton Prower, R.S.A., vice Pentland, retired.

11th Batt.—To be Major, Capt. Isaac Jekill, M.S., from No. 3 Co.

No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Sergt. Malcolm McCallum, vice H. Jekill transferred to and promoted in No. 3 Co.

No. 3 Co.—To be Captain, 2nd Lieut. Henry Jekill, S.I., from No. 1 Co., vice Isaac Jekill, promoted.

12th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—2nd Lieut. Wm. K. McNaught retires retaining rank.

No. 6 Co.—Lieut. Thos. Booth having left limits his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

13th Batt.—2nd Lieut. James Walker Hendrie resigns.

21st Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be Capt., Lieut. Alanson Wm. Botsford, S.I., vice James Templeton who resigns.

33rd Batt.—No. 5 Co., Capt. John Leckie resigns.

Lieut. Wm. Roddick having failed to attend annua' drill his name is removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

35th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut. prov., Drum-Major John Francis Deane (S.I., 2nd B.) vice Crease.

37th Batt.—No. 4. Co.—2nd Lieut. Wm. Anderson resigns.

To be Asst.-Surg., David Thompson, vice Edward Aiken, left limits.

39th Batt.—Adverting to No. 2 of General Orders (19), 11th November, 1887, add "from 16th September, 1887" after the words "To be Lieutenant-Colonel," as the date of Lieut.-Col. Coombs' promotions.

46th Batt.—No. 7 Co.—To be Lieut, prov., Corpl. John Robert Burn, vice Robert Armstrong who resigns.

To be 2nd Lieut. prov., Pte. Jas. Alex. Trew, vice Peter Fenwick McDermid, left limits.

49th Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut. prov, John Wesley Blair, vice Ketcheson, resigned.

56th Batt.—No. 6 Co., 2nd Lieut. Wm. Henry Stephenson resigns.

62nd Batt.—To be Captain, Lieut. Geo. F. Thompson, M.S., vice Geo. A. Fraser, who retires retaining rank.

To be Lieutenants, 2nd Lieut. F. H. J. Ruel, S.I., vice C. Y. Gregory, who retires retaining rank.
2nd Lieut. J. P. Vroom, R.S.I., vice Thompson, promoted.

66th Batt.—To be lieutenants, 2nd Lieut. E. A. Seeton, S.I., vice J. A. McCarthy, deceased.

2nd Lieut. Edmond Davison, S.I., vice King, promoted.
2nd Lieut. W. Darley Bentley, S.I., vice Fishwick, promoted.
2nd Lieut. Charles Clarke Hole, S.I., vice Black, promoted.

74th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—The headquarters of this company are changed from "Petitcodiac" to "Moncton."

To be Captain, Lieut. Angus McDonald, M.S., vice J. W. McFee, who retires retaining rank.

No. 3 Co.—To be Lieut. prov., Clarence Spooner, vice Rowland Crawford, left limits.

75th Batt.—To be paymaster, Lieut. (prov) A.B. Coldwell, from No. 1 Co., vice Stephen Finck, deceased.

77th Batt.—To be Lieut.-Col., Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Herbert Charles Gwyn, V.B., vice John Brown who retires retaining rank.

88th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be Lieut. prov, Michel Chamberland, vice Rossignol.

91st Batt.—2nd Lieut. W. A. Fraser resigns.

93rd Batt.—To be surgeon, James Edward Trueman, M.D., vice W. Davison Mackenzie who resigns.

BREVET.

Permanent Corps.—To be Capts. (under provisions of Par. 502, R. & O., 1883): Lieutenant Henry Cortlandt Freer, R.M.C., Infantry School Corps; from 21st December, 1887.

Lieutenant James Walker Sears, R.M.C., Infantry School Corps; from 21st December, 1887.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieut. Samuel Alex. McKenzie, R.S.A., Gananoque Field Battery; from 30th November, 1887.

2nd Lieut. John Alfred Walker Allan, R.S.I., No. 4 Co., 12th Batt.; from 3rd December, 1887.

2nd Lieut. Wm. Moore McKay, R.S.I., No. 6 Co., 43rd Batt.; from 3rd December, 1887.

2nd Lieut. Wm. Thewles Lawless, R.S.I., No. 3 Co., 43rd Batt.; from 3rd December, 1887.

Lieut. Josiah Smith Billings, R.S.C., No. 5 Troop, 5th Regt. Cavalry; from 21st November, 1887.

2nd Lieut. J. P. Vroom, R.S.I., 62nd Batt.; from 31st October, 1887.

2nd Lieut. James Manning, R.S.I., 62nd Batt.; from 31st October, 1887.

2nd Lieut. Geo. M. Cleveland, R.S.I., 62nd Batt.; from 31st October, 1887.

2nd Lieut. Clifford M. Jack, R.S.I., 66th Batt.; from 13th October, 1887.

No. 7.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF ARTILLERY.

First Class "Short Course," Grade "A."

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Percentage of Marks Obtained.		
		Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
Lieut S. A. Mackenzie.....	Gananoque F. B....	.87	.81	.83

First Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Corpl. W. Pilton	Hamilton, F. B....	.85	.66	.74
Gunner W. Harris.....	do	.57	.79	.70

Second Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Gunner R. Balfour	Welland Canal, F.B	.73	.64	.68
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ROYAL SCHOOL OF CAVALRY.

First Class "Long Course," Grade "A."

Capt. G. S. Maunsell.....	8th Regt ..	.87	.95	.92
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Aggregate percentage obtained at R. M. College, .79.

Second Class "Short Course" Grade "A."

Lieut. J. S. Billings.....	5th Regt....	.69	.53	.57
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First Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Lance-Corpl. J. Bryant.....	Cav. School Corps...	.71	.80	.77
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Second Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Sergt. J. F. Leatherland.....	4th Regt ..	.75	.66	.68
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ROYAL SCHOOL OF MOUNTED INFANTRY.

First Class "Short Course" Grade "B."

Sergt. C. B. Braithwaite.....	R.S.M. Infantry...	.76	.72	.74
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ROYAL SCHOOLS OF INFANTRY.

First Class "Long Course," Grade "A."

Lieut. F. W. Hill.....	44th Batt..	.82	.82	.82
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Aggregate percentage obtained at R. M. College, .80.

First Class "Short Course" Grade "A."

Lieut. R. G. Johnson.....	2nd Batt..	.73	.78	.75
Capt. J. Hiscott.....	19th do ..	.70	.71	.70
2nd Lieut. W. J. Holden.....	32nd do ..	.70	.75	.72
2nd Lieut. W. T. Lawless.....	43rd do ..	.69	.68	.68

First Class "Special Course."

2nd Lieut. J. Manning.....	62nd Batt .	.72	.70	.71
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Second Class "Special Course."

2nd Lieut. J. A. W. Allan.....	12th Batt..	.54	.61	.57
do W. M. McKay.....	43rd do ..	.70	.67	.68
do J. P. Vroom.....	62nd do ..	.68	.52	.60
do G. M. Cleveland.....	62nd do ..	.71	.51	.61
do C. M. Jack.....	66th do ..	.56	.52	.54

Second Class "Short Course" Grade "B."

Lance-Corpl. W. F. Burnham.....	"C" Co. 1 S.C....	.66	.73	.69
Lance-Corpl. J. Middleton.....	do.....	.62	.65	.64
Private R. F. Bloomer.....	do.....	.80	.82	.81
Lance-Corpl. F. H. Thomas.....	Gov-Genl's F.Guards.	.71	.55	.63
Corporal C. Johnson.....	12th Batt..	.52	.62	.57
Private J. Jackson.....	19th do ..	.66	.71	.69
do W. H. Dinsmore.....	31st do ..	.56	.63	.59
do J. Symes.....	35th do ..	.58	.57	.57
Corpl. G. W. Lester.....	42nd do ..	.62	.60	.61

Gleanings.

The revenue collected by the Suez canal company in September was \$880,000, as compared with \$847,410 in September, 1886, and \$916,415 in September, 1885. The aggregate revenue collected in the first nine months of this year was \$8,636,730, as compared with \$8,602,485 in the corresponding period of 1886, and \$9,494,390 in the corresponding period of 1885.

There has been perfected by a Lieut. Krudinow, of the Russian engineers, a portable apparatus for intercepting not only telegraphic, but telephonic, messages in war time, and which can be used by any one who can cut the enemy's line and make the communication. Upon setting some clockwork going the instrument automatically transcribes any messages that may be passing. It has successfully stood a long series of practical tests.

Letters from Hong Kong give particulars of a typhoon which swept over the China sea on Sept. 17, about which time the *Wasp* was supposed to be lost. The island of Hoi Ling, containing 30,000 inhabitants, was struck with terrific force. Over 1,000 persons were drowned, and fearful devastation to shipping and property was caused. Near the Island of Chick Lung, ten miles from Yo Yung Kong, three vessels foundered and thirty-two lives were lost.

In the German infantry the majority of colonels entered the Service between the years 1849-1860, thus varying from 38 to 27 years' service; the lieutenant colonels between 1853-1862, varying from 34 to 25 years' service. The senior majors on the list have held the rank since 1880, and the majority entered the service between 1857-1869, varying from 30 to 18 years. The senior captains have held the rank since 1875, and most entered the service between 1862-1871, varying from 25 to 16 years' service. The first lieutenants got their commissions between 1871-1873, and the seniors have held the rank since 1879, while the senior 2nd lieutenant's date from 1877. In the cavalry the service of the officers is: Colonels, 39-27 years; lieutenant colonels, 32-26; majors, 28-19; captains, 24-14; 1st lieutenants, 15-8.

GOSSIP OF THE MILITIA.

Sketch of the History of the New Brunswick Garrison Artillery.

Holiday Festivities of the Toronto Corps—Regulation breakers in the Household Troops—Death of prominent ex-militia officers—

A criticism of Artillery Equipment.

ARCHIBALD PONTON, formerly a zealous militia officer, and for many years one of the most respected citizens of Belleville, Ont., died on Saturday the 17th inst. The *Intelligencer* says: "Mr. Ponton was the son of the late Dr. Mungo Ponton, Captain and Surgeon in one of H. M. Highland regiments of foot. Born at Inverness (near Culloden Moor) in 1805, he left Scotland for North Carolina to take charge of an elder brother's large plantation there. He subsequently received an appointment in the West Indies and resided there for some time. After his father and family had emigrated to this country (having received, with other British officers, 800 acres of land near Campbellford) he decided to cast his lot in with them and with the hope of youth face the rigorous hardships of backwoods life. Some years after Mr. Ponton removed to Belleville, where (or on his farm in Thurlow) he has since resided. Besides two sons and a daughter who died in childhood, and his widow, he leaves a large family—Edward George Ponton and Archibald W. Ponton, Mrs. Sharpe, of Chicago; Mrs. Armour and Mrs. Sankey, of Toronto, and two unmarried daughters residing with him at the time of his death. Col. Ponton, as he was generally known, was a born soldier, his active, athletic and erect figure being maintained in his old age almost to the last. He served in the rebellion of 1837, and on the frontier. He was captain of No. 1 Co., 49th Hastings Rifles (the oldest company of foot on the rolls of the Canadian militia) in 1856, 1857. He was the first lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Battalion in 1863, 1864, 1865, and brought the battalion to a high state of efficiency."

Col. Otter says that he will recommend that city corps go into camp for twelve days every third year. If by this he means that the members of city corps should go into the regular camps of instruction every third year then he will, we believe, find that the city corps will object to his proposal. The members of those corps will not consent to spend their holidays in the regular camps of instruction. They may go into such camps if they happen to adjoin their homes so that they can attend to their business every day, but when it comes to surrendering their holidays for the purposes of drill the men are sure to object. Country battalions take to camp life often as they take to a picnic, but with city young men it is different, and Col. Otter's suggestion is not likely to be popular among them.—*Star*.

At a meeting of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles' snowshoe club held last week, the following officers were elected: Hon. president, Lieut.-General Sir Fred. Middleton, K.C.M.G., C.B.; hon. vice-president, Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G.; president, Lieut.-Col. Boswell; first vice-president, Capt. Campbell; second vice-president, Lieut. Howden; captain, Lieut. Tulloch. A committee was formed composed of one member from each company and one from the staff of the regiment, the following being those elected: "A" Co., Colour-Sergt. Geo. H. Merritt; "B" Co., Sergt. C. McMillan; "C" Co., Pte. W. Gallier; "D" Co., Pte. Grayburn; "E" Co., Corpl. Buss; "F" Co., Colour-Sergt. A. Mowatt; Staff, Band-Sergt. Geo. A. Downard.

Lt.-Col. John Ballachey, who less than a year ago was promoted to the command of the 38th Battalion, Dufferin Rifles, has resigned. He was on Thursday evening last entertained by the officers of the regiment at a complimentary supper. It is reported that Lt.-Col. Jones, whom Lt.-Col. Ballachey succeeded, is about to again take command.

Toronto.

I WAS glad to notice that Col. Smith in his recent lecture objected to any element of civil organization creeping into a militia corps. I little thought at the time that in the very issue of the MILITIA GAZETTE containing my synopsis of his lecture I should find it recorded of No. 6 (?) company of the Governor General's Foot Guards that they elected their n.c.o's. I read there that Private So-and-so retired in favour of So-and-so, and So-and-so were elected lance corporals. Any corps pretending to be soldiers ought to be ashamed of so conducting themselves, but for a Guard corps—for the Household Troops—to do such a thing at headquarters, and under the very nose of the combined authorities, is an affair which ought instantly to be noticed and suppressed. I said "No. 6 Company," for such it is printed, notwithstanding that paragraph 167 says that each company is to be permanently designated by a letter of the alphabet. I, therefore, presume that No. 6 Company is properly speaking "F" Company.

AT THE COOK HOUSE DOOR.

Dinners to the right, dinners to the left, etc., is the order of the day. As this is Christmas week—everybody busy—I shall take my little shears and make my "dinners" from newspapers:—

The annual dinner of "D" Company, Royal Grenadiers, was held at the Bodega restaurant. The menu was all that could be desired, and mine host Thomas Anderton, caterer of the Bodega, deserves great credit for the manner in which he served up the choice victuals. The evening was passed pleasantly in speeches and song by members of the Grens and guests. The party broke up at an early hour, well pleased with the manner in which they were entertained.—*Globe*.

The menu of "D" Company Royal Grenadiers was very neatly designed and contained many appropriate mottoes and quotations, one being:

"With his helmet on his head
"And his sabir on his thy
"The sojer mounts his galant steed
"To conker or to dye."

The annual dinner of the Toronto Garrison Battery *alias* "the disbanded," will be held on Thursday the 29th December.

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.

The second annual dinner of the Old Fifteen Northwest contingent "F" Company, Queen's Own Rifles, was held on Christmas Eve at the Reform Club. The chair was occupied by Col.-Sergt. McLaren, and the following members were present:—Corpl. H. R. Boulton, Ptes. A. D. Langmuir, W. Langmuir, A. J. Boyd, J. L. Boyd, A. B.

Mackenzie, J. T. McLachlan, C. F. Harrison, C. M. Nellis, N. P. Dewar, J. S. C. Fraser, A. H. Scott, A. E. Phillips, W. A. Richardson. The toast list consisted of the usual loyal toasts; "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," proposed by the chairman and responded to by Pte. J. S. C. Fraser; "The Ladies," ably responded to by Pte. J. T. McLachlan.

The annual dinner of "G" Company, Queen's Own Rifles, was held Friday night in the Albany Club, and was a great success. The chair was occupied by Capt. Bennett, who had on his right Lieut.-Col. Miller, and on his left Capt. Boyce Thompson, of "A" Company. The other officers present were Capt. Macdonald, Lieut. Brock, Lieut. Nelson, as well as Sergt.-Major Crean. A large number of the members of the company turned out. After partaking of the good things provided, the chairman read letters of regret from Col. Gillmor, Col. Otter, Capt. Bowes and Major Hamilton. "The Queen," "Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor," were honoured in true military fashion. "Canada," the next toast, was proposed in a neat speech by Lieut. Brock and replied to by Lieut. Nelson. "The Army, Navy and Volunteers" was proposed by the chairman. Col. Miller, who responded, was vociferously cheered, and some time elapsed before he could get a hearing. "Co. G." the next toast, was proposed by Col. Miller and responded to by Capt. Macdonald, who met with a most cordial reception. "Our Guests," the last toast on the list, proposed by Sergt.-Major Crean and replied to by Mr. Denny and Capt. Thompson, brought a most enjoyable evening to a close shortly after 12 o'clock. Songs were contributed by Pte. Doherty, Staff-Sergt. Williams, Sergt. Sanson, Capt. Bennett and Sergt.-Major Crean.—*Mail*.

The examination of those members of the Queen's Own Rifles who have been qualifying under Capt. and Adj. Macdonald for sergeants' certificates, was held at the armoury on Friday evening last. The result will be announced in due course. The men speak highly of the attention bestowed upon this class by Capt. Macdonald, who has personally attended to its instruction at manifest inconvenience to himself.—*Toronto World*.

The annual meeting of "E" Company, Q.O.R., was held on Friday evening, Capt. W. G. Mutton in the chair. The affairs of the company were found to be in a very prosperous condition. It was decided to hold the annual sleighing party at an early date. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Treasurer, Lieut. J. Knifton and Secretary, Colour-Sergt. W. G. Ritchie (re-elected); representative to the regimental rifle association, Colour-Sergt. W. G. Ritchie. Rifle committee—Sergt. J. W. Bowden, Corpls. T. Caldwell and G. Bailey, Ptes. A. Dickson and G. Taylor. Clothing and recruiting committee—Sergt. F. T. D. Haton, Ptes. C. D. Lennox and A. M. Burns.—*Mail*.

THE EQUIPMENT OF THE ARTILLERY.

My remarks of last week regarding the engineers are also to a certain extent applicable to the artillery, whether field or garrison. In order that artillery may efficiently perform the various duties required of it, it is necessary that it should be well organized and equipped, for otherwise it would prove more embarrassing than useful to the troops of other arms. In consequence of the continual movement of a force in the field, the field artillery is obliged to carry not only a large amount of ammunition, but a great variety of stores, so that all repairs to carriages, harness, etc., may be executed without delay; the equipment is therefore not only extensive but complicated, and a good organization is essential to prevent confusion in a battery.

Cavalry and infantry may by dash and pluck partially make up for faulty organization, inferior equipment and want of training, but such is not the case with artillery, everything depending upon the armament and equipment being in good order and skilfully employed. In corroboration of this let me take an extract from the annual report of the Secretary of War for the United States: "In no branch of the service is technical instruction and daily experiments and practice in the use of its weapons more demanded than in the artillery. Infantry can be rapidly organized and soon made serviceable; but the trained and well instructed artillery soldier, whether officer or enlisted man, is only obtained by long and patient work."

A field battery has three requirements: Matériel, consisting of ordnance, ammunition and stores, and carriages for guns, ammunition and stores; personnel—officers to command, n.c.o's. to carry orders out, gunners to work the guns, drivers to take care of horses and drive, artificers to repair harness, carriages, etc., shoe horses, etc., and transport. I hardly expected that in Canada the artillery would be armed with the most approved type of modern gun, but what little we have in matériel I expect that little to be good. Regarding the personnel of the artillery, I have nothing to say against it, the officers and men being as efficient as they probably ever will be under existing conditions. Concerning transport, the less said the better—not that the horses are so inferior, but if a battery is well horsed it is no thanks to the authorities.

Respecting the matériel, all our batteries are armed with the 9 pr. M.L.R.—no, I won't say that, but that the majority are. The weight of this gun is 8 cwt., and it throws a shell of 9 lbs, with a muzzle velocity of 1,381 feet per second, the charge being 1 lb. 12 oz. This gun, then, is all we have in the field batteries. England and most of the Continental powers have a proportion of heavy field batteries possessing sufficient mobility to accompany an army in the field. With the 9 pr. M.L.R. in England went the 16 pr. of 12 cwt. as the heavy field battery gun. The new English field gun is a breech loader of 7 cwt., throwing a 12 pr. shell with a muzzle velocity of 1,700 feet per second, the charge being 4 lbs. What a difference there is between the 9 pr. M.L.R. and the 12 pr. B.L.R.! Then there is the corresponding gun to the 16 pr. M.L.R., namely the 22 pr. B.L.R., of 12 cwt.—the same weight, but throwing a shell 6 lbs. heavier, and with a velocity of 1,760 feet per second, as against 1,350. I won't go any further with new guns, otherwise the powers might take a sudden fit and purchase, which would never do, for what was good enough for our fathers must surely be good enough for us!

To come to something of every day occurrence. We find one very familiar remark, "Harness very old," a remark constantly occurring, and one of which, when left out of reports, the printers I am told pause and ponder over the omission. Condemn the harness and issue drag ropes instead, it would be a great saving. As the greater part of the militia harness was originally issued in 1857, I am not surprised at its decay at this day.

Another remark, which, thank goodness, is growing less frequent, is: "This battery is still armed with an obsolete equipment," the writing of which, year after year, must make the Inspector heartily tired—to say nothing of the want of encouragement to the battery itself. I trust that I shall never see this remark in print again, the battery being in the meantime supplied with something more modern.

The previous remarks have been taken out of reports made since the rebellion. At Cut Knife this was the state of affairs with the artillery: "The trail of one of these guns now unfortunately gave way, rendering that valuable arm practically useless. The other gun shared a similar fate later on in the day." That is, in six hours—for such, I believe, was the duration of the fight—two guns were placed *hors de combat*.

I run the risk of having "Rats," "Chestnuts," etc., called at this extract, but it is nevertheless true that the state of these 7 prs. was reported on time and time again with the result that in the hour of need they failed.

I had intended to keep field and garrison equipments separate, but cannot resist the opportunity of giving another example of artillery matériel. In 1884, there was issued to the Collingwood Garrison Battery an 18 pr. S. B. gun mounted on a travelling carriage. The gun itself, cast in 1814 (therefore 73 years of age) is obsolete, it is one of the same stamp as Lord Raglan ordered up at Inkerman to overmatch the fire from the Russian guns; the carriage was made in 1859, and is as rotten as can be. Col. Hogg has described its condition in the GAZETTE, and I have seen the identical carriage myself previous to and after its collapse. Later on I shall have it photographed. One day after target practice one of the wheels gave way, but that is not the only defect in it. The inspecting officer says of it: "The carriage was in bad condition, and on bringing it back to the drillshed it broke down completely." This breaking down of the carriage and a good deal of indifference on the part of the authorities led no doubt to the breaking up of the Collingwood Garrison Battery.

I trust that the infantry and cavalry will not think that I am going to overlook them. As soon as I have trotted the field batteries off parade I will take the other branches in hand.

LINCH-PIN.

Montreal.

THE officers of St. Johns Military School last week entertained the officers of the 65th Battalion, Mount Royal Rifles. The Mayor of St. Johns, Mr. Justice Charland and other prominent men were also invited. Col. D'Orsonnens occupied the chair. A special programme of music was prepared for the occasion. The visiting guests report having spent one of the most enjoyable evenings in the history of the battalion. The 65th will visit St. Johns next summer.

The first drawing for shares in the Victoria Rifles Armoury sweepstakes took place on Friday last under the superintendence of Lt.-Cols. Oswald, B.G.A., Caverhill, Royal Scots, and Massey, Sixth Fusiliers. The following is the official list of the drawing: W. D. Taylor, of Winnipeg, in trust, 16 shares; W. A. Harper, 15 shares; W. R. Samuel, 10 shares; J. Thompson, 6 shares; Lieut. Hooper, F. B., 5 shares; J. Morrison, 3 shares, and the following 1 share each: J. Stanford, Lieut. E. W. Parker, Vics.; H. Ross, W. Alex. Caldwell, A. W. Hooper, Capt. A. S. Henshaw, P. W. R., Lt.-Col. Henshaw, in trust, Geo. H. Wood, Lt.-Col. Bond, H. W. Garth and John Coates.

The *Star*, commenting on the effort being made to have Major Hughes of the 65th Battalion, appointed Chief of Police of Montreal, strenuously opposes such appointment, because Major Hughes refused to allow his house to remain placarded during the small pox plague of a few years ago.

Halifax.

WITH the meeting held in the Y.M.C.A. hall on Thursday evening, the Second Scottish closes a history of nine years, of which both the active and the retired members have every reason to be proud. The company has always claimed to be ready for duty and has proved equal to the claim whenever tested. During the Lingan riot in March, 1883, the Second Scottish furnished 23 of the rifle company ordered for duty, and in the Riel rebellion had 32 of its members in the Halifax regiment, a larger contingent, as the *Mail* reported at the time, than any other company in the city brigade. The annual reports for 1887 show the company to be sound financially and otherwise. Four of the rank and file have accepted commissions during the year: Sergt. Woolrich in the company; R. Blackmore, jr., in No. 4, and C. R. Reynolds and H. Flowers, jr., in the H.G.A. In addition to the above the company has lost several other valuable members, S. H. Romans and Chas. Munro who are in Victoria, B.C.; H. Blackwood in the Western States, and others. Still this company is never at a loss for members and is now nearly full. The "boys" can congratulate themselves upon their record with the rifle this year, for beside individual prizes they have captured the battalion silver bugle, the Laurie silver bugle, open to the province, and also defeated the First Scottish in an inter-company match—an unbroken record of victories for the year. The company decided upon holding its sleigh drive and appointed a committee to make all arrangements. Capt. Cunningham was re-elected treasurer and Sergt. Dixon, secretary, and the committee of management of 1887, Lieuts. McKie and Woolrich, Sergt. Dixon, Lance-Corpl. Shaw and Pte. McLeod, were also continued in office.—*Halifax Mail*, 24th.

New Brunswick.

THE death of Lieut.-Col. Foster, who for more than half a century had been a militia officer in this province, makes it opportune to pass in review his services and those of the corps with which he has been connected. Col. Foster was on a visit to Ottawa at the time of his death. His body was removed to St. John, N.B., where the interment took place on Thursday last, the 22nd inst. The following is from the *St. John Sun*:—

"The late Lieut.-Col. Stephen Kent Foster was born 8th March, 1811. Early in life he took an active interest in military affairs, and on 22nd November, 1833, at the age of 22 years, he received his commission as second lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion St. John City Militia, Lieut.-Col. Charles Ward commanding. Besides this battalion there were at this time the 1st Battalion St. John City Militia and the St. John County Regiment, the latter commanded by Lieut.-Col. Charles Simonds. To each of the latter corps an artillery company was attached, uniformed and drilled to a greater extent than the remaining companies.

"By a militia general order, 26th April, 1834, Col. Ward was directed to form an artillery company from his battalion. To this company the following officers were appointed: Wm. R. Ranney, captain; Wm. Hughson, Newton W. Wallop, Frederick A. Wiggins and the subject of this sketch, lieutenants.

"Shortly after this the battalion was known as the St. John City Rifle Battalion—the artillery company retaining its distinctive uniform. In addition to the three companies of artillery already referred to, other like companies were in existence and became organized in different parts of the province. On February 28, 1838, all of these companies were formed into one organization, under the name of 'The New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery,' to the command of which Captain Richard Hayne, late of the Royal Artillery, father-in-law of Major W. C. Drury, was appointed, with the rank and title of lieutenant-colonel commandant. This corps consisted of ten companies distributed as follows: Fredericton and St. John, each two; St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Woodstock, Richibucto, Westmorland and Northumberland, one each.

"On 31st March, 1841, Lieut. Foster was promoted captain, vice W. P. Ranney resigned, and on August 14th, 1848, he received his majority, vice Major Thomas L. Nicholson deceased. He was appointed to the rank of lieutenant-colonel December 6th, 1859, with command of the corps, Lieut.-Col. Hayne having been previously appointed adjutant general of New Brunswick militia.

The corps continued under the designation of regiment after Confederation, and

until May 28th, 1869, when the name was changed to what it now bears, viz: 'The New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery,' nearly all the batteries and officers remaining as before the change.

"Early in 1884 Col. Foster resigned, having been in command for nearly 24 years and having held a commission in the corps for within a month or two of half a century. During this period the corps, or a part of it, was on various occasions placed under arms, for example at the time of the Papineau rebellion, the Aroostook war, the Trent affair, St. Andrew's railway riots, Fenian scare, labour riots, the Orange troubles and after the great fire of 1877.

"Many and varied were the occasions on which the guns were brought out for the more peaceful purpose of firing salutes. Among these may be enumerated the Queen's accession 1837, laying of the cornerstone of the Lunatic Asylum ten years later, the Prince of Wales' visit in 1860, and again at the state dinner given at Reid's castle by the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne on the occasion of their visit here.

"During the half century of Col. Foster's service in the artillery many of the residents of the province and particularly of St. John were connected with him, some as gunners others as officers. Many of these have passed away. Those who survive him will learn of his death with sincere regret. No one took a greater pride in his corps than he, no one a more active interest in its members. Of commanding appearance, dignified manner and a kind yet firm disposition he was well fitted for the position he so long held and so well and faithfully filled, and his name will always be inseparably and honourably connected with the history of the New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery."

Reveille.

THE day star shines upon the hill,
The valleys in the shadows sleep;
In wood and thicket dark and still,
My comrades lie in slumber deep.
Far in the east a phantom gray
Steals slowly up the night's black pall,
And, herald of the coming day,
The distant bugle's soft notes call—

"I can't get 'em up,
I can't get 'em up,
I can't get 'em up in the morning;
I can't get 'em up,
I can't get 'em up at all!"

A thought of motion at the sound—
As though the forest caught its breath,
And belted sleepers on the ground
More restless, like life in death
And slumbering echoes, here and there,
Awaken as the challenge floats
And louder on the morning air
Ring out the cheery bugle notes—

"I can't get 'em up in the morning!
I can't get 'em up in the morning!
I can't get 'em up in the morning—
I can't get 'em up at all!"

And as the shrilling strains prolong,
Flames into rose and gold the day,
And springing up, with shout and song,
Each soldier welcomes march or fray,
Through wooded vale, or wind swept hill,
Where camp fires gleam and shadows fall,
Louder and clearer, cheerily still,
Rings out the merry bugle call—

"I can't get 'em up,
I can't get 'em up—
I can't get 'em up in the morning!
I can't get 'em up,
I can't get 'em up—
I can't get 'em up at all!"

—ROBERT J. BURDETTE in Brooklyn Eagle.

Contents of the Service Magazines.

In the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* for December the series of papers descriptive of the orders of chivalry is continued, there being presented a brief history of the Order of St. Patrick, illustrated by a coloured frontispiece, showing the star, collar and badge of. Capt. Gall's admirable papers on Tactics come to a close; so do Gen. Mitford's pleasant reminiscences of his travels from Orient to Occident. Col. S. Rivett Carnac gives a description, with illustrations, of Lieut. Zalinski's wonderful dynamite torpedo gun, destined, he thinks, to create a revolution in artillery. An article on the Transcaucasian Railway contains much useful information and some interesting sketches. All of the many other articles are profusely illustrated. One of the features of this periodical has always been the description, with copious diagrams and plans of scientific inventions of a military character. This month there is a full account, with drawings, of the Schuloff magazine rifle, and of Kynoch's revolver.

Col. Paske brings to a close, in *Colburn's United Service Magazine* for December, his instructive article on Afghanistan and the Boundary Commission. Colonel Knollys commences what gives indication of being a highly valuable paper on "The Defensive," which position, as compared with the offensive, he considers has received too little attention in the past, on the part of instructors in military tactics. Captain O'Callaghan continues his narratives of noted British victories, the scene being laid this month in New England, and the engagement chiefly described being the storming of the stronghold of the Narragansetts, in 1675. These are but a few of the articles contained in the number, the matter of which as usual combines instruction with interest.

Riflemen in Council.

Annual Meeting of the Council of the Quebec Rifle Association -- Nova Scotia elects Officers.

OFFICERS of the Nova Scotia Provincial Rifle Association were elected as follows, at a meeting of the new council held at Halifax on the 11th inst:—

President—Lieut.-Col. MacDonald, 66th P. L. F.
1st Vice President—Lieut.-Col. Mackintosh, 63rd Rifles.
2nd Vice President—Lieut.-Col. Curren, 1st Halifax G. A.
Treasurer—Lieut.-Col. Mackinlay.
Secretary—Major Weston, 66th P. L. F.

Council—Major-Gen. Laurie; Lieut.-Col. Murray, supt. stores; Major Walsh, 63rd Rifles; Capt. Barnhill, 78th batt.; Capt. Garrison, H. G. A.; Capt. Harris, H. G. A.; Capt. Crane, 63rd Rifles; Capt. Curren, H. G. A.; Capt. Cunningham, 63rd Rifles; Capt. Brown, P.L.F.; Major Church, 93rd batt.; Capt. King, 75th batt.; Lieut. Maxwell, H. G. A.; Lieut. Blackburn, 78th batt.; Lieut. Cassidy, 68th batt., and Lieut. Dimock, 78th batt.

Committees were chosen as follows:—Range—Major Walsh, Capts. Garrison and Brown; programme—Major Walsh, Capts. Barnhill, Garrison, Crane, Harris, and the Treasurer and Secretary; for the inter-provincial match, including selection of team, the President, Treasurer, Secretary, Major Walsh and Capt. Harris.

Major Weston and Capts. Garrison and Crane were elected representatives on the council of the Dominion Rifle Association.

Quebec Provincial Rifle Association.

The annual meeting of the council of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association was held at the brigade office on the 21st inst. The chairman, Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzie, presided, and among those present were Lieut.-Colonels Fletcher, C.M.G., Mattice, Martin, Fraser and Brosseau, Major Campbell, Capts. Hood, Sims, Starke and Newton, and Major Blaiklock, secretary.

The secretary presented the nineteenth annual report of the association, which was adopted. This report states that at no previous time within the past five years has the association been in such a satisfactory condition, not only financially, but respecting also the interest exhibited by the representatives of affiliated associations and by the public generally.

In the usual resolution of thanks to donors the Corporation of Montreal is included, for the generous gift of the five hundred dollar Jubilee challenge cup, won this year by the 6th Fusiliers, the names and scores of the winning team being given. The order for the cup has been given to Messrs. Watson & Pelton, of Montreal, who are having it manufactured in London, England, from a design drawn in Montreal. Four photographs of members of the Montreal force have been forwarded from which to mould the military figures which appear on the cup.

Though the entries in 1886 showed an increase of fifty per cent. over those of the preceding year, a still further increase is recorded for 1887, the total being this year 2,029 individual and 43 team entries, against 1,534 individual and 36 team entries for 1886. The largest number of entries in any regular match was 144. In the extra series at 500 yards there were 452 entries.

CORPS UNREPRESENTED IN THE MEMBERSHIP.

The membership shows an increase of twelve. On this subject the report says:—"This ought to be still further increased, as every officer in the force should consider it his duty to be a member of the association, and should use his influence to induce the men under his command to join also.

"We have no individual members from the following corps, and their representatives should make a point next year of having as many of the officers as possible join: Cavalry, Field Battery, Engineers, M. G. A., and 65th Battalion.

"We were much pleased to note a number of our Ontario friends and trust they will come in increased numbers next year."

THE COMPETITORS APATHETIC.

The report considers that the business meeting of the competitors announced to take place on the range during the annual matches, "was not particularly well attended, there being no one present but the chairman and the secretary. The council would be much better pleased," it proceeds, "to see this meeting well attended by the competitors, as it is from this meeting they expect to receive suggestions for the improvement of the running of the matches, and the affairs of the association generally."

WANTED—A RIFLE RANGE.

On the subject of ranges the report, after explaining the causes which made the abandonment of Point St. Charles necessary, says:—

"We are now absolutely without ranges. The D. A. G. requested a number of officers to act as a committee of search, with the view of ascertaining what properties there were in the vicinity of Montreal which would be suitable for the purpose. They have made a report which we believe has been forwarded to the Minister of Militia and an answer is expected every day. This will decide the situation of Montreal's future rifle range, which we earnestly hope will be a permanent one."

All competitors, and especially the prize winners, are urged to endeavour to remain for the public presentation of prizes, "as it undoubtedly assists in the carrying on of the work of the association."

Though the treasurer's statement shows a comfortable surplus, it is pointed out that there will be heavy expenditure called for by reason of the change of range, and it is recommended that an effort should be made next year to obtain subscriptions from places outside of Montreal.

Other matters referred to in the report are the presence of the French sailors of the frigate *La Minerve* at the annual matches; the services of the range officers; the winners of the principal prizes; the marking; the proceedings at the public presentation; the new system of distributing ammunition, and the success of the Quebec representatives at the Ontario and Dominion matches.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Chairman of council—Lieut.-Colonel Van Straubenzie, D.A.G.

Treasurer—Lieut.-Colonel Martin.

Secretary—Major Blaiklock.

Finance Committee.—Lt.-Cols. Brosseau and Fraser and Major Bond.

Auditors.—Capt. Fair and Lieut. J. G. Ross.

Representatives to the D.R.A.—Lt.-Col. Brosseau, Majors Blaiklock and Bond; Capts. Hood and Sims.

Vice-Patrons.—The General Officer commanding the militia, Lt.-Cols. Fletcher, C.M.G., Harwood, Hutton and Lyman, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. D. A. Smith, Hon. John Hamilton, Sir George Stephen, Senator Thibaudeau, Messrs. Alex. Murray, Joseph Hickson, Geo. W. Stephens, George A. Drummond, Robert Hamilton, (Quebec), Gilbert Scott, Andrew Allan, James Slessor, Hector McKenzie, L. J. Forget, H. McDougall, Duncan McIntyre, R. B. Angus, H. M. Allan, A. F. Gault, Hon. J. Shehyn, Hon. James McShane, W. J. Buchanan, R. R. Grindley, Geo. Hague, Wm. Weir, Ald. J. Grenier, A. M. Crombie and J. Murray Smith.

It was decided to make an alteration in picking the provincial team for Ottawa, hereafter it to be chosen from aggregate Martini-Henry shooting.

Lt.-Col. Brosseau, Major Lyman, Capts. Starke, Howard and Light-hall and Lieut. Macpherson were appointed a special finance committee to organize means to provide funds for the association.

In the January number of *The American Magazine*, Wm. H. Rideing will have the first paper of a series on Boston Artists and their studios, reproducing some of their paintings and showing their distinctive styles of art. Joaquin Miller contributes a remarkable poem on "Twilight at Nazareth." Edgar Fawcett's "Olivia Delaplane" is continued and deepens in interest. Cape Breton Island, "a secluded region, likely to become of interest in the near future," will be described in an illustrated article by F. M. Endlich.

Investigations recently made in the War Department at Washington show that the late American civil war was relatively the most sanguinary on record. Though the Federal and Confederate returns are not altogether exact, the War Office is able to give a close approximate estimate of the killed, wounded and missing in the Federal forces. According to the statistics, 297,825

The *Times of India* states that a general order is about to be issued by the Commander-in-chief, directing that cavalry shall, as infantry now do, cheer when charging. The practice, as every one knows, is very inspiring to those who are charging, and considerably upsets the equanimity of the enemy. A regiment of Lancers charging with a cheer would be calculated to disconcert the best disciplined force of horse or foot.



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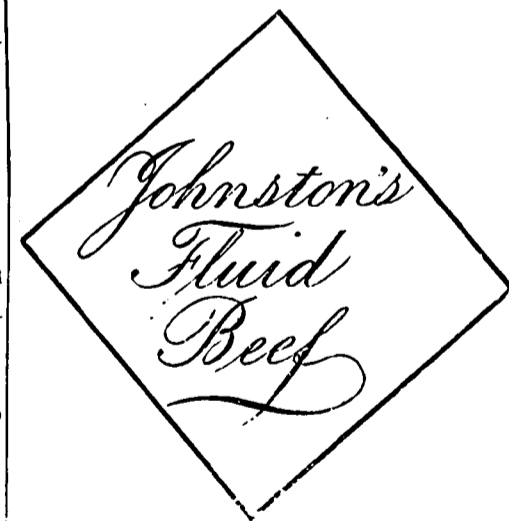
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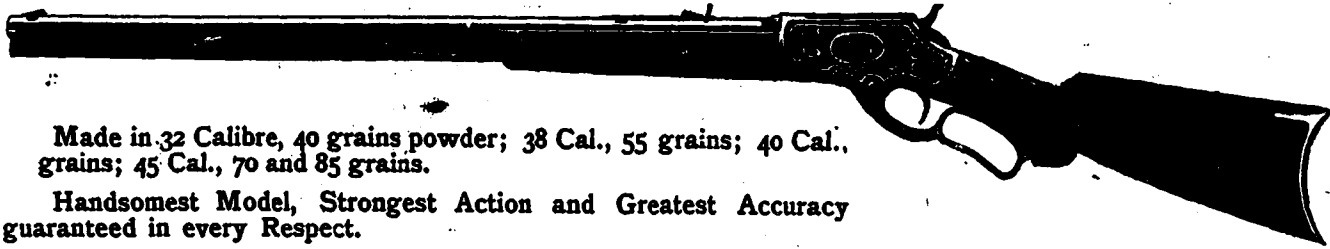
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