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**M**AKING up the programme of competitions for 1888, the executive committee of the Ontario Artillery Association appear to have ignored the garrison branch, taking their cue no doubt from the Dominion authorities. The prize money has been devoted so as to secure the best possible results in the field artillery, to which alone under present circumstances it can be profitably applied. A list of the prizes offered will be found in the report of the meeting, appearing on another page. It will be noticed that inducements are offered to both officers and men to take advantage of the course of instruction at the artillery schools. It is to be hoped that the government will act upon the resolution asking that the officers appointed to the Shoeburyness team shall be members of the Dominion Artillery Association. The objection to the government retaining the right of making these appointments would scarce be heard of if merit in the artillery service were considered more than political creed and influence.

**W**IMBLEDON common appears to have its shooting days numbered, and there seems to be an impression in many minds that the popularity of the National Rifle Association will so wane consequent on a removal to new quarters, that its very existence will be threatened. We are certainly not amongst those who hold this opinion, believing that rifle shooting as a pastime has reached such a pitch of popularity amongst the volunteers that the meeting would be a success held at any reasonably convenient place, though removal from Wimbledon will no doubt strip the meet of very enjoyable social features which have added not a little to the general interest in the past. But the possibility of an interruption in the series of meetings adds moment to the question which those eligible for places on this year's Canadian team for Wimbledon are called upon to answer before the 10th instant, by which time those of the first twenty who intend to go must notify the secretary of the association to that effect. Failing such acceptance the next in order will be called upon.

**O**F the twenty men who head the list, thirteen have already represented Canada at Wimbledon, three having been thrice across and four others twice each. The average number of new men on the Wimbledon teams has been about thirteen, the roster showing 211 individuals to have made up the seventeen teams of twenty men each which the Dominion Rifle Association has despatched to Wimbledon. Two men have been on the team five times each, these being one of the famed brothers, Pte. Thomas Mitchell, of the 13th, who first went in 1874, and the other Pte. James Riddle, of the 6th Fusiliers, who has made his five trips since 1878, in which and the following year he went

as a non-com. of the Montreal Garrison Artillery. The Dominion Rifle Association pays all the necessary expenses of the team from the time the members report at Quebec, until they disembark at that port after having made the trip. But the association takes no portion of the prize money, most of which is pooled and divided evenly amongst the members of the team, so that each is pecuniarily interested in the shooting of all the rest. The amount so divided last year reached £293, each man thus receiving upwards of \$70 prize money, besides which seven won individual prizes in extra matches, these amounting to £122, including the hundred pounds constituting the Prince of Wales' prize, which fell to the lot of Pte. A. Gillies of the 90th.

**T**HE new Martini-Enfield rifle continues at least to hold its own in the race for recognition of superiority as a modern military weapon. One rival at least seems now helplessly distanced, this being the much talked of Lee, the latest concerning which is the following from the *A. & H. G. Gazette* of the 17th ult.: "The new magazine rifle recommended by the Small Arms Committee seems doomed to failure, if there is any truth in the rumour current that besides the accident reported as having happened to Major Lockyer, the modified Lee rifle burst up or was otherwise disabled twice last week." Even the Small Arms Committee seem to have been not all of the same opinion as to the merits of this rifle, as Sir Henry Halford, in his lecture before the Military Society at Aldershot, said "the magazine should not be used ordinarily," whilst Major Philip Smith, another of the committee, said that, "It should be used permanently, otherwise the spring joints will not bring up the cartridges," which statement seems to indicate that it would have been a very undesirable weapon.

**N**EITHER as an important political factor, nor as a pleasant and expeditious route to the East, has the Canadian Pacific Railway been as yet sufficiently appreciated, is the conclusion arrived at by the *Admiralty and Horse Guards' Gazette*, which in its issue of the 24th March thus refers to the road: "The great importance of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as affecting the defence of the British Empire, has as yet hardly received the attention which it deserves. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the naval authorities have recognized it as having an important bearing on the manning and repairing of our ships in the Pacific—Esquimalt is now to be used as a repairing station, and the crews necessary for recommissioning ships will be conveyed by the Canadian Pacific Railway direct to Esquimalt. At the present time there is not sufficient dockyard accommodation, but this is to be increased and that there will be a large saving under the new system is certain, and relief crews will get there *via* Canada in less than half the time taken at present. The line must have an important bearing on the conveyance of troops in the event of any troubles in the East, while, as soon as the new steamers now being constructed to run from Vancouver Island to various ports in Japan, China and elsewhere are completed, the Canadian route will doubtless be selected as preferable to the Suez Canal. Both as an important political factor and a pleasant and expeditious route to the east, the Canadian Pacific Railway has not, as yet, been sufficiently appreciated."

EACH association, provincial or local, affiliated with the Dominion Rifle Association receives annually from the latter body a handsome silver medal for competition amongst the members of the affiliating organization, and entitling the winner to one free entry in the Dominion of Canada and the Association matches of the D. R. A. These medals have heretofore been made in England, but this year the contract has been awarded to and is being very satisfactorily executed by a Canadian firm, Messrs. P. W. Ellis & Co., of Toronto. A double advantage has been secured thereby, the work not only being done at home, but also so performed at a saving of about a dollar apiece on the fifty-five medals, which now cost we believe \$4.50 in place of \$5.50 each as heretofore. True, this is not a very large amount, and it is the use which it has been proposed should be made of a portion of this surplus in the appropriation for medals which gives the matter its chief interest. This is, to grant to each provincial association an additional medal, the new one being bronze, the greater importance of these organizations compared with the smaller bodies affiliating—not to speak of the great difference in the affiliation fees—making it fitting that a distinction should be made in issuing the medals.

WHILE on the subject of affiliated associations, we would like to call the attention of the secretaries of such to a grievance which the secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association has against them. That is, the fact that they neglect to forward him their addresses, or acquaint him with the fact when any change occurs in the occupancy of the office, and thereby cause no end of trouble and inconvenience. This is, of course, the result of thoughtlessness, and it is hoped that any secretaries reading this paragraph will be prompt in furnishing the required information.

IN the United States Military Service Institution Journal for March there is published an interesting paper by Lieut. F. M. Woodruff of the U. S. regulars, on the subject of "Our Northern Frontier," considered in connection with the supposed breaking out of armed hostilities between Canada or Great Britain and the States. The paper received first prize in a competition under the auspices of the institution, which thereby tacitly adopted as correct the views there expressed. Lieut. Woodruff states that the possible arm-bearing force of the Dominion consists of militia, which, if turned out to the last man, would number "about 900,000 effectives for active service," though it would be practically impossible to place so great a number under arms. After giving some details respecting the organized militia force, and calling attention to the insufficiency of its training, he says that the weakness in the organization is its lack of a "nucleus of a transport system." He admits, however, that during the recent outbreaks in the North-West the troops were moved to the front with remarkable rapidity. Canada's chief advantage, he thinks, lies in the possession of admirable railway and inland navigation systems. By means of these English troops, sent out by steamers of the Cunard, Guion, White Star and Inman lines, could be quickly distributed at important points throughout the country. The part which the English fleet of gunboats and cruisers would play is thus described:

"Forty-three of these vessels draw less than seven feet of water, and some would immediately pass through the Richelieu river and Chambly canal to Lake Champlain; this naval force would be auxiliary to a land force that would approach the frontier of New York from Montreal. From Halifax and St. John, N.B., a strong naval force would threaten the important cities from Eastport, Me., to Hampton Roads, and so absolutely defenceless are all these cities that they would be placed under tribute. England would send some of her fleet to occupy Gardiner's Bay, at the eastern end of Long Island, the occupation of which would be of the highest strategical importance, as it would furnish the enemy with a secure harbour for his transports, and it would serve as his most important base of operations. From St. John England would send a land force into Maine, and thus secure control of the railroads even as far as Portland, where she would already have had some of her ironclads. From Bermuda she would send her vessels to lay the cities of the South Atlantic and Gulf coast under tribute, and finally from Victoria she would send them to San Francisco and Portland,

Oregon. On the entire frontier the only point at which the United States possesses the whole advantage is Minnesota and Dakota, where we could quickly send a force to invade Manitoba, and cut off communication with the extreme west. In addition to the bases of operations named, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton would serve as bases upon Lake Ontario for naval operations; and as every effort would be made to keep the Welland canal intact; they would also serve as bases for operations on Lake Erie. The ordnance stores and war material possessed by the English and at the disposal of Canada, and the perfect system of navigation and railroad communications from Montreal, which is only fifty miles from Rouse's Point, would soon place the whole of Northern New York under control of the enemy. This would include the two frontier railroads and the city of Ogdensburg."

Up to this point Lieut. Woodruff concedes the advantage to the enemy, but he holds that as the United States could arm and equip 20,000 men every week matters would soon be "evened up." In the meantime the following programme would probably be adopted by our neighbours:

"Regular troops would be massed at four or five points on the frontier, viz., at St. Vincent, Minn.; Detroit, Mich.; Buffalo, Ogdensburg and Rouse's Point, N.Y. Upon the declaration of war the troops should be ordered to occupy and hold at all hazard Windsor, opposite Detroit; Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, and Prescott, opposite Ogdensburg; a bold dash by some picked men would probably give us the possession of four bridges across the Niagara River, viz., the Suspension bridge, Cantilever and the International bridges, and the small Suspension bridge. The troops taking possession of Fort Erie should make a desperate effort to reach and destroy the Welland canal, or disable it as much as possible; and the troops from Ogdensburg should attempt the destruction of the Point Iroquois Junction and Galops canals; the latter is only seven and three-eighth miles below Prescott. That this might be done by a fearless commander is highly probable, for it was along this portion of the frontier that the Fenian raids were successfully made. The troops from Detroit should construct earthworks at Windsor, and also occupy Sarnia and Cartwright, and the commanders at these three places should be made to understand that there was to be no such thing as withdrawal or surrender. The troops from St. Vincent should move to Winnipeg, and hold that point to sever connections by the Canadian Pacific with the extreme west. Troops should be sent to Bangor, Me., to concentrate there a large portion of the National Guard of that State, and if any delay occurred in the operations of the Canadians, these troops should at once move towards Vanceborough, and if possible MacAdam, N.B."

GREAT interest centres in the revision of the infantry drill system which General Lord Wolseley has promised the British army. On this subject the *Broad Arrow* says: "For months we have heard rumours that our infantry drill was in process of revision, and have anxiously awaited the time when the result of so much careful thought and study should be given to the world, but in the excitement of administrative reorganization there is danger that the equally pressing need of a thorough overhauling of our drill system may escape attention. Our present drill system is based on the "march past," whereas it ought to be based on the "attack." We believe that, taking into consideration the peculiar qualities of the British soldier, his bodily strength and physical courage and his coolness in the hour of danger, the attack formation proposed by Lord Wolseley for Tel-el-Kebir is the one best adapted for the British Army. We would modify it so far that the half-battalions should be an open line of companies; that the companies should be double companies, so that the company in the front line should be supported by its twin company in the second line; that the third and fourth lines should either be half the brigade in the same formation, or taken from the second brigade. The independent movement of companies in two ranks preserving a general line seems to offer the greatest advantage, and to be open to the fewest objections."

The *Moscow Gazette* affords us some details respecting the gross effective of the land forces of all Russia. According to official figures the Czar can command 824,000 men for the active Army, with 1,600,000 reserves, and two million one hundred and sixty thousand additional troops in the first category of the territorial forces, or nearly four and a half million soldiery in the field. This host is in advance of the very important contingents of irregulars from outlying European and Asiatic provinces, whilst the numbers of the reserve could be doubled by reducing the term of service from five to two years. The latter fact, concludes the *Gazette*, is not ignored by our neighbours, and the Russian Army is in a position to successfully confront any coalition of hostile States. By an ukase, bearing date 15th June, but only just made public, the Senate committee at St. Petersburg is informed that the recruiting list of 1887 for Russia in Europe is fixed at 235,000 men. It is also ordered that the settled populations and regions of the Terek, Kouban and Transcaspian region in Asia must furnish a force of 2400 irregular horse.

## Modern Tactics.

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

(Continued from Page 312.)

### CHAPTER VII.—REAR-GUARDS.

THE ordinary rear-guard to a column advancing consists of a portion of infantry, with a detachment of cavalry or mounted police. It is a necessary precaution for the protection of stragglers and authorized camp-followers, and brings up the rear of every column of troops on the march, affording assistance and protection to trains and baggage-guards in case of breakdowns.

The duties of rear-guards of this description are often very trying, and tax the patience and good temper of those employed to the utmost, especially in bad weather with bad roads and inferior transport.

There are two other classes of rear guards: 1st, to a force retiring for strategical or other reasons, without having given battle; 2nd, to a force retreating after a defeat.

The tactics of No. 2 class embrace those of a rear-guard of class No. 1; we will, therefore, confine ourselves to a consideration of the former.

At first sight it may appear strange that a rear-guard composed of a portion of a beaten force should be called upon to do what the whole detachment or army has failed to accomplish, viz. stop a hitherto victorious enemy. Experience, however, has shown it not only to be possible, but so generally feasible, that, unless an army remains fighting long enough to be routed before it leaves the actual field of battle, it is an accepted maxim that a rear-guard of some sort ought to be extemporized, under cover of which, and of darkness, the greater portion of the beaten troops can get off the field and reorganize more or less efficiently.

During the first moments of his final withdrawal from a field of battle, a commander looks to his cavalry to cover the retreat of his most severely exposed battalions, while at the same time he organizes a rear-guard composed of his least demoralized troops, usually taken from the general reserve, a portion of which should, if possible, always be retained in hand to meet this special emergency.

A rear-guard action calls forth the highest qualities of a tactician under the most difficult and adverse circumstances, and at no time is the discipline and fine qualities of all arms more surely tested than when called upon to co-operate in covering the retreat of a beaten force.

It may be here remarked that although the words army and general are most frequently employed throughout these chapters, on active service a knowledge of the principles of tactics is as essential to the commander of a battalion or a company as it is to a general commanding a division or an army in the field.

It was during the conduct of a rear-guard in retreat that the Duke of Wellington, then commanding the 33rd Regiment, first distinguished himself in the Low Countries. "On the 15th of September 1794 the French had, on the previous evening, seized the village of Baxtel, from which the Duke of York directed General Abercrombie, with two battalions of the Guards, four of the line, a battery of horse artillery, and a couple of squadrons of horse, to dislodge them. The English, though they attacked with gallantry, sustained a repulse, and, being closely pursued, would have been probably cut to pieces had not Colonel Wellesley, with exceeding promptness, deployed his battalion and checked the pursuers. The village was not retaken; but his judicious move arrested the enemy, and the English were enabled to continue their retreat in good order and without heavy loss.

It was a saying of Napoleon's, "that no man was a general until he had conducted a retreat."

One of the most gallant rear-guard actions of the British army was "El Bodon," September 25th, 1811, when a force composed of 3 battalions, the 5th, 77th (British), and 21st (Portuguese), 5 squadrons—2 of the 11th Hussars and 3 of German Hussars—2 batteries of artillery, retreated for several miles in contact with a force nearly five times their strength, and covered the withdrawal from a difficult situation of three battalions, under Picton, operating on their right flank. A full account of the action of El Bodon is given in Napier's *Peninsular War*, and also in Clery's *Minor Tactics*, with a good illustration in the last-named book.

This action elicited the warm approval of the Duke of Wellington, expressed in terms extremely flattering to the regiments engaged.

The tactics adopted by the French General, Montbrun, would not be applicable to the present day, when a force of even 2,000 cavalry could not hope to attack successfully in the open three battalions of infantry armed with breech-loaders. Modern infantry armed with breech-loaders (not repeating rifles as they soon will be) can develop more than twenty times the amount of fire action of those days, and the assailants would now be exposed to it for a distance of a mile and a quarter in the open, in place of 600 yards as in 1811. This fact has altered altogether the relative strength of the two arms, when directly opposed to each other, to such an extent that even on open ground infantry may confidently be expected to receive cavalry extended in echelon of battalions, or even companies, without forming squares. This alters entirely the tactics of cavalry as practised prior to the introduction of the breech-loaders.

Rear-guard fights, in which cavalry formerly took such a prominent part, belong rather to history than to the study of modern tactics.

#### Composition of Rear-Guards

must depend entirely on the nature of the country, but a rear-guard is usually composed of a force of all three arms with a portion of engineers. The cavalry and artillery,

with a rear-guard, should be equal in strength to the enemy's advanced cavalry and artillery sent in pursuit.

#### Rear-Guard Tactics.

are essentially defensive. All the principles of modern defence are applicable to them, especially the use of hastily constructed field-works. Like out-posts, the mission of a rear-guard is to retard rather than repel an enemy, to gain time rather than to inflict loss. The assumption being that any success can only be temporary, as the enemy's advanced-guard will shortly be reinforced by his main body.

The art of rear-guard fighting is—

1st. To occupy successive positions which directly cover the retreat of the columns in rear, and by taking every advantage of the natural strength of such positions, freely supplemented by artificial means, to oblige an enemy to approach them with caution.

2nd. To know when and how to withdraw without appearing to be hard pressed.

If the enemy's cavalry presses forward, a rear guard commander should withdraw his squadrons to the flanks and, carefully masking his guns, endeavour to draw it on to his infantry, deployed and ready to receive it with well-directed volleys, delivered at "medium," or, if possible, "short" distances.

If the enemy's cavalry is beaten off, a rear-guard commander should not let his squadrons pursue, but rather open fire with his guns, bearing in mind that his cavalry has far more important duties to perform than cutting up a few of the enemy's troopers.

The duty of the cavalry is reconnoitring widely to discover any indications of the pursuers creeping up by parallel roads to cut off the rear-guard.

A rear-guard commander should seldom engage the enemy's artillery, but, directly his infantry appears, open fire on it at the longest effective ranges to oblige it to deploy and so gain time. A rear-guard commander can dispose of all his troops in his front line, and thus occupy a much more extended front than in the ordinary defence of a position.

Special circumstances may demand a prolonged resistance such as the defence of the approaches to a defile, a bridge, or a deep ford still to be traversed by the retreating army hampered with its sick and wounded, and possibly sorely delayed for want of sufficient transport.

On these and similar occasions rear-guard tactics scarcely differ from those used in ordinary defence, and under certain conditions a rear-guard may be directed to hold out to the last extremity, *i.e.*, until it is forced to surrender.

A rear-guard defending the entrance to a defile still in front of the army it is covering will occupy a position as far in rear of the main column, as the configuration of the country, the condition of the roads, and the strength and proximity of the pursuers justifies.

At the entrance to the defile, if its flanks are accessible, the main column will have a sufficient force of infantry and artillery to hold the flanks and command the approach and so protect the retreat of the old rear-guard, and prevent the enemy from entering the defile with it. This affords a favourable opportunity to relieve the old rear-guard and allow it to rejoin the main column.

If the flanks of the defile are inaccessible, as in the case of very steep heights, the main body will leave a detachment in front of the entrance to cover the retreat of the rear-guard, and will construct successive barriers half-way across the defile itself to aid the rear-guard in retarding the pursuers; but in this case the main defence will be in rear of the defile to crush the head of the enemy's column as it issues from it.

Care must be taken to withdraw the rear-guard quickly through a defile, or over a bridge or causeway, as the enemy is certain to press on briskly in the hope of issuing pell-mell with the defenders, and so nullifying the defence in its rear. After passing a bridge it should be blown up. A ford should be rendered impassable. In the case of a causeway (a road over a morass) the tactics in defence are similar to those adapted to a defile with heights inaccessible, *i.e.*, the main defence should be in rear of it on the side farthest from the enemy. The withdrawal of troops left in front of it is always a difficult and dangerous operation. Across the entrance to a defile through which a force is withdrawing a deep and wide ditch should be dug, provided with a temporary bridge, and preparations made for removing or blowing up the bridge, as soon as the last of the rear-guard troops have passed over. An engineer officer, with a party of sappers, should, if possible, be told off for this special duty.

If the pursuit is slackening a rear-guard commander should send word to his main body (*i. e.* to his commander-in-chief), and still keep touch with the enemy. If the pursuit stops altogether, touch must still be maintained, and, if necessary, a detachment left to watch the enemy's movements. A rear-guard retiring over the open should be withdrawn gradually. 1st. A portion of the guns sent back to the next position. 2nd. The remainder of the guns. 3rd. The infantry in echelon of battalions; those on the most exposed flank being first withdrawn. 4. The cavalry withdrawing slowly on the flanks.

The general line of tactics adopted by a rear-guard must depend on the special circumstances in which it is placed. If its own main body is close at hand, and much hampered with its trains, and sick and wounded, more time must be allowed it to get away, and, as under these circumstances the pursuit is likely to be vigorous, a desperate and prolonged series of rear-guard actions may be imperative.

If the country is generally favourable for defensive tactics no good opportunity should be lost of checking the pursuit; but under no circumstances should a rear-guard action be unnecessarily prolonged.

The strength of a rear-guard can only be decided on the spot. If possible a large proportion of cavalry and artillery should be detailed for this duty (unless the country is unsuited for their effective action). The cavalry to check that of the pursuit, and to reconnoitre widely to the flanks. The guns to compel the pursuers to deploy at a distance.

(To be continued.)

## GOSSIP OF THE MILITIA.

### Formal Opening of the Royal School of Infantry at London.

A description of the Institution—Critique on the Armament of the Canadian Artillery—A handsome gift from the M. G. A. to the Vics—Changes in the officers of the Guards—The lacrosse club of the 90th.

INTIMATION has been received that Lieut. Dudley W. Ridout, who after graduating from the Royal Military College, Kingston, in 1885, accepted a lieutenancy in the Royal Engineers, has just been promoted to a position on the engineers staff of the war office.

The lacrosse club in connection with the 90th Rifles, Winnipeg, have formed a company to be incorporated under the name of the Ninetieth Park Association, with a capital of \$10,000, to acquire and maintain a park for the purposes of the club.

#### London.

LONDON'S Royal School of Infantry having been opened on Monday of this week, some particulars concerning the institution, and "D" company of the infantry corps in connection with these schools, will not be out of place. The FREE PRESS of Monday morning contained an interesting account of a visit paid by one of its reporters, together with a brief historical preface as follows:

"Some eight or ten years ago the question of establishing schools for military instruction in infantry manœuvres was mooted in the Dominion Parliament. The question was favourably discussed at three or four succeeding sessions of the House, but for good and sufficient reasons action on the motion for their establishment was deferred. In the Parliament of 1882-83 the motion to institute a series of schools of this class, as the country might develop a need for them, was introduced by Sir Adolphe Caron, the Minister of Militia, and passed the House without dissension. The next year (1883) "A" company was formed and stationed at Fredericton, New Brunswick. In the fall of the same year another company was recruited and given headquarters in Quebec province. The next summer the first infantry school in Ontario was established at Toronto and designated "C" school. It soon became apparent to those in authority that the institution named was not at all adequate to the needs of such a large Province, and an Order-in-Council was issued two years ago for an additional company to be stationed in this city, as the military, as well as commercial, centre of the western peninsula. So much by way of introduction.

#### IN THE BARRACKS.

The reporter, after passing the main guard, was shown to the Commandant's office, and courteously received by Col. Smith. In traversing the immense institution the Colonel explained the necessity of each department in his thorough-going style. The first apartment visited was the store room, the shelves on either of the four walls and tables in the centre of which were piled with uniforms, underclothing, boots, helmets and the other requisites.

"Of what does an outfit consist?" inquired the reporter.

"When a man enlists he is furnished with a cloth tunic for parade, a tweed tunic for lounging around in, a pair of pants, two grey flannel shirts, two heavy undershirts, a pair of top boots, a cap and a helmet, pair of mitts, a fork, knife, spoon, razor and other small articles."

"How often is this outfit renewed?"

"The original outfit is made to do duty for the three years of enlistment," replied the Colonel.

"You speak of three years' enlistment. Does that mean that the soldiers are given instruction for that period, or are they regular soldiers in the proper sense?"

"They are regular soldiers," was the reply. "I am glad you put that question, for a misapprehension seems to have gone abroad as to the relation of the regular staff to the school, conveying the idea to the general mind that these men have simply enlisted for that term to gratify their innate desire to become soldiers. They form the nucleus of a Canadian standing army, and may be called upon to do service in any part of the Dominion at a moment's notice in case of an emergency, as was instanced in the North-West rebellion in 1885, when "C" company was the first to be placed under orders to proceed to the seat of the disturbance. But the primary and estensible object of this corps is to afford proper instruction to officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the active militia of the country who wish to make themselves more prominent in the service."

#### THE MEN'S QUARTERS.

The next rooms visited were the barracks where the men are quartered. In each of these are fifteen iron bedsteads, which are folded up during the day time. On a shelf, which runs round a room, are stored the clothing and nick-nack of the men. It is the intention shortly to provide boxes in which to store this clothing, which will tend to give the room a more tidy appearance.

On entering the first of the barrack rooms the Colonel made a close scrutiny of the belts and clothing of the men, which were exhibited on the shelf, and fastened his eyes on one which had not been properly pipeclayed.

"Whose is that?" was asked of Sergt. Burnham.

"Private—s. sir. I have instructed him to have them cleaned by to-morrow morning."

"This dilatoriness must be checked at once. Report him, and we will have him put on the gates to-night."

A visit was paid to the other barrack rooms, but in each of these everything was found in good order. As soon as possible the names of the occupants of the beds will be emblazoned over them, and thus facilitate the work of inspection by the officers.

On entering the kitchen two red-coats were observed cutting some cold meat for hash. Passing through this the dining-room of the men was entered.

"Is it customary to allow all the men to mess together in these institutions?" was again queried.

"Well, no. They generally mess in their own room, but the architect made provision for such a room here, and we utilize it," the Colonel replied.

"Do you consider this the better method?" was again asked.

"I am hardly competent to express a definite opinion just yet. It has the advantage, however, of enabling the men to keep their rooms cleaner and is also more convenient."

The officers' apartments were next investigated. The ante-room is nicely furnished and carpeted. The mess room is fitted up with an extension table capable of accommodating twenty-four officers. Above this room sleeping apartments have been furnished for fifteen attached officers, each one being given a separate room, and all fitted up with table, bureau, bed, wardrobe and washstand and other conveniences which make them very comfortable looking. The west wing was next gone through, but only one or two of the rooms there have been furnished.

On entering the museum the party were treated to a couple of airs on the piano by Pte George Shields, who is the musical director of the corps' minstrel troupe.

#### THE STRENGTH OF THE CORPS.

"How many men have been enlisted up to date, Colonel?"

"Forty-seven, but we have also two sergeants attached. On Monday the attached force will be increased to about thirty-five, six or seven of whom will be officers."

"How long is the term of instruction?"

"The regular course extends over three months, but we also have a special one, which may extend any period between seven days and the regular one. This latter is for those who have already made themselves proficient in the discipline, but who desire to take advantage of the lectures in order to enable them to pass their examinations."

"You propose to increase your regular force to 100 do you not?"

"Yes; just as soon as possible. I have been particular to receive only men of first-class physique, standing at least five feet eight, and of good chest measurement, for there are not many of us and it is well to present as creditable an appearance as possible on parade."

The reporter was in the act of thanking Colonel Smith for his kindness and taking his departure when he was invited to look at the cells for refractory red coats.

"Of course you will hardly ever require these?" was remarked on entering the main door.

"We have one of them in use now," was the reply. "A couple of months ago a deserter from the North-West Mounted Police gave himself up, and he is now confined here awaiting orders from the Department."

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE COMMANDANT.

Colonel Smith is an experienced and painstaking officer, and has been connected with the Canadian Militia for the last thirty years. He commenced his military career as a private in the Cobourg Rifle Company, but was afterward transferred to the 40th battalion. When "C" company was organized he was appointed captain, which position he held until he was promoted to the school in this city. By virtue of his position he was then gazetted lieut.-col. He saw service in the North-West rebellion with "C" company and was a portion of the time Assistant Adjutant-General to the North-West field force. Col. Smith won laurels for himself while connected with the Toronto school. He is an enthusiastic soldier and spares no pains to impart instruction to those attending the school. While he adheres strictly to discipline, even to the minutest details, he still has a fascinating and kindly disposition which makes him universally popular with all under his command. No doubt the London military cadets will soon be placed in the first rank of proficiency under his direction, and the militia of the western district are to be congratulated on the wisdom of the Government in making this appointment.

#### A FINE-LOOKING BODY OF MEN.

"The non-commissioned officers and men of the permanent force," the FREE PRESS article concludes, "are a splendid-looking lot of young fellows, of fine physique and pleasing countenances. Already a healthy spirit of emulation, as to who shall be the best conducted on the streets, as well as in the barracks, seems to have possessed them, and they promise to be worthy citizens of London."

#### THE SEVENTH FUSILIERS.

The annual meeting of the officers of the 7th Battalion was held at the Drill Shed Friday night, eighteen being in attendance. The report of the Finance Committee showed monetary matters in a flourishing condition, the balance of cash on hand being \$125. The appointment of August Andersen as bandmaster was confirmed, and it was resolved also to appoint a paid bugle-major at \$50 a year, an appropriation being made for that purpose. It was also decided to purchase some new bushies to make up a complement of 300. The time for commencing drill was set down for the middle of April. The following committees were struck: Finance—Major A. M. Smith, Capt. Butler and Capt. Tracy. Regimental—Major J. B. Smyth, Capt. Beattie and Lieut. Byrne. Band—Major Gartshore, Capt. McKenzie and Lieut. Hytenrauch. Mess—Major A. M. Smith, Surgeon Niven, Lieut. Fraser and Lieut. Dillion. Special for reception of 5th Scots—Col. Williams, Major A. M. Smith, Major Gartshore, Capt. Beattie and Capt. Peters. Special for purchase of bushies—Major J. B. Smyth, Capt. Tracy, Lieut. Byrne and Lieut. Bazan. Rifle—Capt. Tracy, Lieut. Hutchinson, Lieut. Byrne and Lieut. Rayne.

#### Toronto.

THE FUNERAL of the late Robert Stobo, which took place at Scarboro', was attended by a large concourse of friends, who came to pay the last tributes of respect to one whose loss is keenly felt by all. Deceased came to his death from a severe attack of cold, which brought on congestion of the lungs. During the Fenian raids of '66 and '67 he served his country as lieutenant in the Scarboro' company of volunteers, now known as No. 1 of 12th York Rangers. Much sympathy is expressed for his sorrowing wife and family.—*Empire*.

#### CANADIAN ARTILLERY ARMAMENT.

At the last meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association at Ottawa, the Governor-General made a speech, a speech from which I wish to take an extract or two. His Excellency referred to a subject of great importance to the Canadian artillery, meaning thereby "the recent appointment by your government of a central defence committee, to which a great body of important questions concerning the safety of the Dominion is to be referred. \* \* I need not say that those problems, more especially in so far as they have reference to our coast defences, closely concern the artillerymen of Canada, and I shall be surprised if the labours of the Committee do not bring into additional prominence the value of your arm and the importance of maintaining for it a high condition of efficiency."

I trust that the authorities will not give His Excellency an opportunity of being surprised; he knows that the high condition of efficiency which he desires is not to be attained by feeding garrison gunners on antiquated, storeless guns.

At the time of the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, Canada was made a free gift by the English authorities of their existing armaments, which included ten 7-inch B. L. R. guns—that was about 1871. Since then, excluding field guns, we have purchased or have had presented to us four 40-pr. B. L. R. and twenty-nine guns of all other descriptions. A truly noble showing—three guns a year and some of these were presents.

Smoothbore guns were discarded as being obsolete—not powerful enough—in short because they had had their day, like crossbows. The Armstrong breech-loaders then came into vogue. These had a short run, when muzzle-loaders took their place; and now England has a new style of gun—a breech-loader on the interrupted screw system.

The 7-inch Armstrong gun was probably introduced into the service about 1859, but in 1863 was 'cast,' so to speak, as being not sufficiently powerful—a reason which ought to carry more weight with it to-day than twenty-four ago pears. The 40-pr. B. L. B. dates from about the same time. The 64-pr. M. L. R. guns were ostracised in England about 1865 for the same reason—not powerful enough against iron-clad ships. The 7-inch, 8-inch, 9-inch M. L. R. guns all in time pointed out the necessity for more powerful weapons.

All our so-called modern guns are really fossils, and nearly as ancient as the smoothbores themselves, and for Canada to talk of arming Quebec, etc., with muzzle-loaders is very nearly as bad as going back to "gas-pipes."

The Elswick Ordnance Company manufactured the 7-inch and 40-pr. B. L. R. guns; they are now making a 30-pr.—but not on their old system. They are also turning out guns for the Nordenfelt company, and it is perhaps worth while to briefly compare these guns with the new English breech-loader, and with the old 40-pr. B. L.

The new Armstrong and Nordenfelt guns have all their parts made of steel, the cartridge and projectile being connected together by a metal cartridge case, by which means obturation is obtained. The breech mechanism of the Armstrong is a modification of the interrupted screw system, the Nordenfelt a modification of that used in all their quick-firing guns; both systems are strong and serviceable—at least so we are told.

The new English B. L. gun, 5-inch, is also made of steel; the breech closing arrangement is the interrupted screw system, with the de Bange obturator. The greater portion of the 40-pr. (old gun) is made of wrought iron—a few had barrels made of steel. The old Armstrong system and its suitability for Canada is best described by a short extract: "The breech mechanism is against the gun and has been known in the severe winters of this climate to become immovable from the oil or drifts snow freezing between the bearings." Whether this would be true of other breech-loading guns is a question which should be inquired into before purchase.

For convenience the different guns, charges, weights, etc., have been tabulated:

	40 pr. N	30 pr. A	5 inch B L	40 pr. Old Gun.
Calibre .....	4.2"	4.72"	5"	4.75"
Weight Gun .....	38 cwt.	34	40 cwt.	35 cwt.
Charge .....	23 lbs.	9.5	16 lbs.	5 lbs.
Projectile .....	40 lbs.	30	50 lbs.	40 lbs.
Velocity Muzzle .....	2150 f.s.	1900	1800	1180
1000 yds. ....	1790	1381	1456	1000
2000 yds. ....	1486	1041	1179	891
3000 yds. ....	1230	886	1007	804
Penetration Muzzle....	10.3"	7.4	8.75"	*3"
1000 yds. ....	8.5"	5.3	7.	
2000 yds. ....	7.0"	4.	5.7	
3000 yds. ....	5.8	3.4	4.9	
Rounds per Minute .....	14	10	2	

\*Proof at 600 yards.

The 40-pr. N. is more powerful than the 30-pr. A; although not exceeding it materially in weight. It is far superior to it as regards velocity, trajectory, penetration, rapidity of fire and shell power.

As compared with 5-inch B. L. gun, it is lighter by 2 cwt. and is superior to it as it is to the 30-pr. A. At 1,000 yards the 40-pr. N. has nearly the velocity that the 5-inch has at muzzle. At 2,000 yards, the 40-pr. N. is able to punch wrought iron plates as the 5-inch can only do at 1,000 yards.

The effect of the velocity and trajectory of the 40-pr. N. cannot be made plainer perhaps, than by the following supposition: Assume the side of a ship to be 25 feet high, range 2,000 yards. If the gun is laid at the water line and the range over-estimated by 200 yards, the 40-pr. N. would strike the ship; not so the 30-pr. A. which would miss. The range must be overestimated by more than 200 yards to cause the 40-pr. to miss, but if the error exceeds 100 yards, the ship would be safe from the 30-pr.

Just compare the initial velocity of the 40-pr. O. P. gun 1,180 feet per second, and consider that at 3,000 yards the remaining velocity of the 40-pr. N. is 1,230.

LINCH-PIN.

Montreal.

In the Victorias the 42 men limit company, as full strength, will soon be at a discount, some of the companies, at least, coming near to the old figures, 55. Recruiting is going briskly on, and it is nothing unusual for companies to meet after drills and ballot for half a dozen applicants at a time. The muster required to entitle a company to compete for an average drill attendance prize, offered by the adjutant, is 15 files from present week to inspection. Another valuable prize is offered by the c. o. for the first company showing a muster roll of 55 effective n. c. o.'s. and duty men, with a waiting list attached.

The outcome of the M. G. A. entertainment, in aid of the Victoria Rifles' armory, was a cheque for \$450, handed over to Lieut.-Col. Henshaw during the past week. Though many expressions of good will between different corps have been chronicled during the past year, and many valuable remembrances exchanged, this handsome and practical one will stand alone.

In the recreation department Good Friday was a field day, the shooting gallery showing a prize competition at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Staff-Sergt. Shaw captured the 200 with 24 points, Private Thompson the 500 yards with 24 also, and Sergt.-Major Rodden, the 600 yards, with 19 points.

The bowling alley had a match on between teams, 4 men aside, from No. 3 company against the sergeants. The company team went to the front in grand style and finished with a total of 1539 to 1,371 for the sergeants.

No. 5 company, by invitation of Corp. Andrew Bell, their newly appointed c. o., met on Tuesday evening at a dinner in the armoury and had an enjoyable time of it.

The invitation cards bore the legend "Music and Singing," for which No. 5 is famous, and the performance in this line, amongst the members of festive five, was away up. The meet was taken advantage of to present retiring Captain T. P. Bacon with a handsome illuminated address on receipt of which Capt. Bacon feelingly responded and made some practical remarks for the benefit both of his successor and the company.

BUSBY.

Lieut. R. H. Smith, of the 6th Fusiliers, Montreal, died on Monday, after a few days' illness. The deceased received his commission provisionally in 1885. He had no relatives in Montreal and died in a boarding house. He was car accountant for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The following is the programme arranged for the Fifth Royal Scots trip to London in June: Battalion to leave Montreal on Thursday, June 14th, reaching London next morning; Friday afternoon, a review, in which the Seventh will participate; Friday evening, entertainment in Grand Opera House by the Royal Scots; Saturday afternoon annual Caledonian games and sports of regiment on baseball grounds; Saturday evening, banquet by the Seventh to the Fifth; Sunday, grand church parade; Sunday night, home.

Ottawa.

CAPT. E. WALDO, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, has resigned the command of No. 6 company, which he has held for close on three years, and retired from the regiment, retaining rank. Capt. Waldo was an exceedingly popular officer, and his company has been steadily maintained as one of the best of the regiment. He will be succeeded in the command by Capt. F. White, transposed from No. 5, which company Capt. White has been instrumental in reorganizing during the past year, and making thoroughly efficient. Capt. Waldo has served thirteen years in the regiment, in the ranks and as an officer; he received his commission in 1879.

Lieut. H. W. Bowie has been promoted to be captain of No. 5. Lieut. G. S. Bowie, a brother of the captain, and a graduate of the R. M. C. in 1887, has been enrolled in the Guards, and it is understood will serve with No. 5.

Taps.

[John P. Force in "Ohio Soldier."]

"Night draws her sable mantle on  
And pins it with a star,"  
Darkness has come, and rest is won  
By those who thro' the dusty way  
Have marched their long and weary day  
Across the prairies far.

Aud now the bugler from his tent  
Comes forth to blow the call.  
By him 'tis sent. The regiment  
Will hear and know the hour has come  
For sleep, until the rising sun  
Shall summon one and all.

Lights out! Lights out! The bugle's clear  
Notes falling on the air,  
Sound to the ear now far, now near,  
Now almost ceasing, now enhanced  
By echoes, o'er that wide expanse  
Of prairies bleak and bare.

Lights out! Lights out! From every lamp  
The light is seen to die.  
With measured tramp around the camp  
The sentries guard against their foes;  
The rest are wrapped in sweet repose  
Beneath this starry sky.

"Taps" falls far sweeter on the ear  
Than any other sound.  
Like opiate rare, it soothes all care—  
To weary men a blessing seems—  
And pleasant are the soldier's dreams,  
Tho' stretched upon the ground.

Ah, Taps, thy mournful signal call  
Floats o'er a new-made grave.  
Thy soft notes fall where one from all  
Life's weary march forever rests—  
Asleep. Where wild birds build their nests,  
Unmindful of the brave.

Primitive Life in Vermont.

LAST year a series of sketches written by Rowland E. Robinson, appeared in *Forest and Stream*, depicting the primitive life of thirty years ago in a remote Vermont village. These were so well received that they have been collected and published in book form under the title of "Uncle Lisha's Shop, life in a corner of Yankeeland," and they make a whole that is well worth reading from cover to cover. Though each sketch or chapter embodies a complete incident, one adds zest to another, as they treat of the same individuals, each of whom has a very distinct individuality. Most of the sketches are humorous, but one or two delve deeper into our sympathies, and are pathetic as well, as for instance the search for a child lost in the woods, and the tenderness with which Sam Lovell's forethought in her recovery is manifested. It is in this human sympathy, and in his vivid description of the backwoods scenery and character that Mr. Robinson excels. The scheme of the book is to represent a lot of villagers gathering in the cobbler's shop, and swapping yarns and poking fun in their uncouth way at each other, the sittings being varied occasionally by the out-door excursion—a turkey shot, a fox hunt, etc. The backwoods Yankee dialect, and the peculiar jargon of the French-Canadian are splendidly reproduced, and all kinds of nature, including the knave and the fool, are included. Perhaps the highest praise that can be given the book is to say that any chapter could be utilized for a public reading, and would be sure to bring down the house.

Uncle Lisha's Shop, by Rowland E. Robinson. Cloth 16 mo. pp. 187, \$1. New York *Forest and Stream* Publishing Co., 1887.

An order has been issued by the British Admiralty directing that one in each half-year seamen shall have target exercise after dark with quick-firing and machine guns. During the practice ships are to be under weigh at not less than from six to eight knots an hour, and special canvas targets, cross shaped and bearing a white flag 6ft. square, are to be anchored if possible. Electric light is to be made use of at the discretion of the commanding officer.

## THE ONTARIO ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

### A tempting array of prizes offered for this season's competitions.

Including several new trophies—A movement to reward attendance at artillery schools—Canvass to be made for increase in membership.

AN extraordinary meeting of the executive committee of the Ontario Artillery Association was held in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, on the 30th March, when there were present Major McLean, Major Mead, Capt. Davidson, Mr. Irving the secretary, and Mr. Malloch the treasurer. Much important business was transacted, as will be seen by a perusal of the following official report forwarded to the MILITIA GAZETTE as the adopted organ of the association:

#### NEW TROPHIES OFFERED.

Major Mead having on motion taken the chair, it was moved by Major McLean, seconded by Capt. Davidson, "That \$250 be spent in purchasing a cup to be called 'The Mowat Cup' to be awarded to the battery making the highest total points for general efficiency. The cup to become the property of any battery winning it three years in succession." Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Irving, seconded by Major McLean, "That the committee offer for competition among the gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College a cup of the value of \$50. The cup to be the property of any cadet winning it twice." Carried.

It was moved by Major McLean, seconded by Capt. Davidson, "That the committee does not see its way clear to offering any prizes for officers' firing competitions, owing to the small number competing, but if sufficient ammunition is provided to enable all combatant officers to fire, the committee will award a cup of the value of \$100, to become the property of any qualified officer winning it two years in succession." Carried.

It was moved by Major McLean, seconded by Mr. Malloch, "That \$100 be spent in purchasing a cup (\$40 of which is to be taken from Col. Gzowski's donation to the association) to be awarded to the battery making the highest total aggregate score at annual gun practice, such cup to be called the 'Gzowski Challenge Cup.' The cup to remain the property of the association, the custodian for the year being the commanding officer of the battery winning it." Carried.

A committee consisting of the chairman, the secretary and treasurer, were authorized to purchase the necessary cups.

#### REWARDING ATTENDANCE AT THE SCHOOLS.

It was moved by Major McLean, seconded by Capt. Davidson, "That a prize of \$10 in cash be given to the non-commissioned officer or gunner of any Ontario field battery obtaining the highest decimal at his short course examination at the Royal School of Artillery at Kingston. It is to be understood that no prize will be awarded for any certificate lower than first-class grade 'B.' That until the strength of the garrison artillery is increased, provision cannot be made for allotting garrison non-commissioned officers and gunners similar prizes." Carried.

#### A PREMIUM ON MEMBERSHIP.

It was moved by Mr. Irving, seconded by Mr. Malloch, "That in the event of an artillery team being sent to Shoeburyness this year, the committee beg to suggest that the adjutant be selected from the artillery of the ordinary active militia and that he must at the same time be a member of the Dominion Artillery Association." Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Irving, seconded by Capt. Davidson, "That the committee urge upon all artillery officers, the necessity of securing as many subscribers to the association's funds as possible." Carried.

#### THIS YEAR'S PRIZE LIST.

The following was the prize list decided upon for the year 1888:—

*Royal Military College*—Cup, value \$50, for best shot.

*Royal School of Artillery*—Firing competition, 9 pr. M.L.R.—1st prize \$5, 2nd prize \$4, and 3rd prize \$3, for individuals shots.

*Cobourg Garrison Battery*—Firing competition—1st prize \$5, 2nd prize \$4, and 3rd prize \$3, for individual shots.

*Field Batteries*—9 pr. M.L.R.—Aggregate score, 1st Gzowski Cup, value \$150, and \$35 in cash, 2nd \$25, 3rd \$15; total \$75.

Highest individual score—1st \$10, 2nd \$5; total \$15.

Highest individual scores in each battery—1st \$5, 2nd \$4, 3rd \$3; total \$120.

*General Efficiency*—Field batteries—1st prize, Mowat Cup, value \$300, no cash this year; 2nd \$30, 3rd \$20.

*Driving Competition*—To the two most efficient drivers in each field battery \$12; total \$120.

*Efficiency Prize*—Short Course R.S.A.—To n. c. o. or gunner (field) obtaining highest decimal, \$10. Winner must obtain a Short Course 1st Class Grade "B" certificate.

#### Gleanings.

The British War Office has decided that more attention is to be paid to telegraphy for field purposes, a subject that is attentively studied and developed in the French and German Armies.

Some important and interesting experiments were recently made at Lydd camp. Captain Hawkins, R. E., demonstrated the usefulness of a new and ingenious method of working electric search lights. The object was to work the search lights under the fire of the rifles and Gardner Guns of an enemy. The engine and apparatus which worked the light were placed under a casemate about 200 yds. from where the light was actually seen. The light was so arranged as to be under cover, and to throw the rays on to a reflector on the top of a parapet by means of which the country all round was scoured under a shower of bullets fired at the reflector. The reflecting disc had a diameter of 26 inches, and it was found that, although it was struck by bullets several times, the damage to the reflector was practically nothing, the reflecting power being only diminished by the area of a bullet hole.

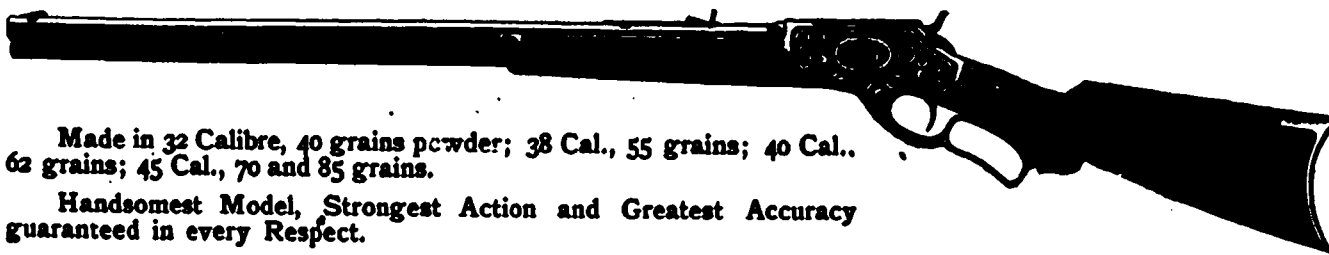
The King of Dahomey received an invoice of Krupp cannon not long ago, and conceived the idea of having them mounted on elephants' back for use in the field. With much difficulty this project was carried out, and at the next military review the King ordered that one of the guns be fired immediately in front of the royal position, first taking the precaution to place a couple of thousand prisoners where it was calculated the ball would strike, so as to judge the effectiveness of the shot. When all was ready, one of the biggest elephants was backed round and sighted. Just as the lanyard was jerked, however, the animal turned half round to reach for a peanut or something, and the shell took off the Prime Minister's head and knocked a hole as big as a sewer through the royal palace. His Majesty wouldn't care so much if the matter had ended there—as the minister wasn't very prime and the palace needed ventilation—but it didn't. On the contrary, the elephant, which had been stood on his head by the recoil, picked itself up in a fury and started in on the down grade ahead of his ticket. It upset the grand stand the very first rush, slung the Grand Chamberlain and Past Grand Carver Missionaries into the next street. It then jumped into the brass band with all four feet, and if it hadn't gotten the big drum over its head, so that it couldn't see, would probably have cleaned out the entire congregation. The king was not found until the next morning, and then, as he slid down out of a banana tree, he was heard to remark that there was only one thing needed to render his new artillery system an entire success—that was to get the enemy to adopt it.

#### SILK RIBBONS!

Those of our lady readers who would like to have an elegant, large package of extra fine, Assorted Ribbons (by mail), in different widths and all the latest fashionable shades; adapted for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, Scarfs, Trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Fancy Work, &c., can get an astonishing big bargain, owing to the recent failure of a large wholesale Ribbon Manufacturing Co., by sending only 25 cents (stamps), to the address we give below.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on topics of interest to the Militia is invited. To ensure insertion of any communication the name and address of the writer must be forwarded with it. No name so communicated will be published without consent.

REGIMENTAL NEWS.

It is our desire to record all events of general interest transpiring in connection with each and every corps in the Dominion. That we may be kept posted, officers are respectfully requested to interest themselves in seeing that the news of their respective corps shall be forwarded to the MILITIA GAZETTE—if possible by some person chosen by them as regular correspondent.

Adjutants will greatly oblige by forwarding copies of regimental orders, especially those relating to promotions or transfers of non-commissioned officers and officers.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

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

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.

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Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent, of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,  
Comptroller, N. W. M. Police.

Ottawa, March 12th, 1888.



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" 10, " " 20	10c.
" 20, " " 40	20c.
" 40, " " 60	30c.
" 60, " " 80	40c.
" 80, " " 100	50c.

On Money Orders payable abroad the commission is:

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

For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

Post Office Department, Ottawa,  
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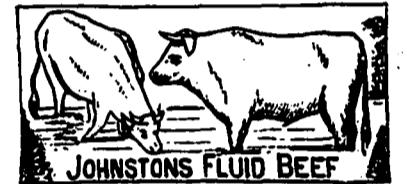
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