

money unpaid that were set or charged for raising, training, and arming the trained bands and Forces actually raised, and in being, before the passing of the above mentioned act" (13 and 14 Car. II.) By 26th Geo. III. c. 92 s.c. 62 it is enacted that the City Militia, "being an amendment or regulation of the Ancient trained Bands of the City of London, and to be raised by virtue of this act, shall possess and enjoy all and singular the rights and privileges which were enjoyed by the ancient trained bands of the City of London." E.

TRIAL OF THE CHILLINGWORTH'S TROWEL BAYONET.

(From the Springfield Republican, Feb. 1, 1873.)

As the verdict of the small arms board on Chillingworth's trowel bayonet has undoubtedly been given, it would not be out of place to giving a description of the experiments recently made by them. The weapon was placed in the hands of three men who were detailed from the outdoor laborers for that purpose. By direction they dropped upon the right knee and holding the socket of the instrument with both hands, they thrust it into the earth from seven to eight inches, then rapidly pressing it first to right then to left, "the point of the bayonet acting as a fulcrum," cutting the sod for a distance of twelve to fourteen inches, and then pushing the weapon under the sod cut, they loosened it from the earth. By continually stepping backward, and repeating the operation described, they loosened the soil for a space of five feet ten inches square. After piling up the sods in front of the trench dug, they grasped the socket with the right and the point of the bayonet with the left hand, and, holding the instrument in this manner, drew the loosened earth forward, throwing it upon and over the sods, forming a breast-work five feet long, three feet thick at the bottom one at the top, and nineteen inches high—"time 4 minutes." The soil was very hard, not having been disturbed for over twenty years, besides being full of roots, but the wedge shape of the bayonet parted and drew the earth out from between them. In the second trial, which was in easier digging, from the experience they have just received, the men handled the weapon much better, so that in the short space of two minutes and three quarters they dug a trench six feet square, throwing the earth up in front in the same manner as in the first trial forming a ball-proof embankment six feet six inches long, nineteen and one-half inches high, three feet thick at the base, and one on the top, behind which the three men were directed to lie down, when they were so concealed that they could not be seen at the short distance of ten paces. This is making cover in as much less period of time than entrenching tools could be ordered and brought from the rear to the front of an army. One of the bayonets were then fixed upon a musket, and on attempting to dig with it, it proved that the length of the piece caused the weapon to hang at such an angle that the earth could not stay upon it which demonstrated the fact that the soldier could not, if he would, use the bayonet as an entrenching instrument when fixed upon the gun. These men undoubtedly worked as rapidly as possible, but no faster than they would if under fire, and their lives depended upon the rapidity of their labors.

RECONNAISSANCE OF THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES AND INDIAN TERRITORIES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

From the Adjutant General Report p. 197

(Continued from Page 216.)

CHAP. II

Inspections in Manitoba.

Arriving at Upper Fort Garry on the 31st July, I inspected the Military Force on duty there the following day, and the detachments stationed at the Lower Fort and in the Hudson's Bay Company's Post near Pembina, subsequently.

The Military Force authorized at present to be maintained on duty in Manitoba consists of three hundred Infantry formed into a Provisional four Company Battalion, under the command of a Major, and an Artillery Detachment of one officer and 25 gunners; but at the time of my inspection the Force was considerably below its strength, and divided as follows:

At Upper Fort Garry.....	181 (all ranks)
At Lower ".....	20 "
At the Hudson's Bay Com- pany's Post near Pembina.	42 "

Total. 243 all ranks.

The decrease in the strength authorized which then existed resulted from the discharge of time expired men, but a considerable detachment was despatched to Fort Garry from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in October last, to complete the authorized strength.

I am happy to report that on inspecting the Infantry Battalion, I found it to be in as satisfactory a condition with regard to drill and discipline, as could reasonably be expected, considering the very short periods allowed for the enlistment of the men, and the officers' uncertain tenure of office.

The companies stationed at Upper Fort Garry were encamped at the time of inspection on the banks of the Assiniboine, about one mile from its junction with the Red River; the cleanliness, neatness and good order of this camp, which was occupied during the whole summer, reflected much credit on Major and Brevet Lt-Col. Irvine, the officer commanding the Battalion.

On inspecting the detachment at Pembina I found that there was insufficient accommodation in the small trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company at that place for the number of men there stationed.

In view of this fact, therefore, and the desirability at the time of strengthening the force at Upper Fort Garry, with the entire concurrence of the Lieut. Governor of the Province, I directed the strength of the detachment at Pembina to be reduced to 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 12 men - and there being no necessity for keeping any detachment at Lower Fort Garry with the concurrence of the Lieut. Governor, I directed the return of the party there stationed, to the Upper Fort.

The Battalion is now concentrated at the Upper Fort, and as the majority of the men have been recently enlisted to serve for a period of three years, it may be expected that before long the corps will attain to a higher degree of military discipline and training.

The respectability of character and good conduct as men exhibited by the majority of the individuals composing the corps during the last twenty months, has been con-

spicuous. The soldier-like bearing and discipline displayed by the Battalion on a recent occasion when called out in aid of the civil power to quell a riot, at the time of the elections, proved it to be a corps upon which the Government and the country can rely.

The Artillery Detachment was sent to Fort Garry subsequent to my inspection.

With regard to the Barracks accommodation provided for the Battalion in the Hudson's Bay Company's trading post, known as the Upper Fort Garry, I found it to be very inadequate, unsuitable, and generally unfit for permanent military occupation. The store buildings used as barracks for the men required a considerable amount of repair to make them fit for occupation in winter. They consist of wooden sheds, some of them mere shells.

The building used as the Officers' quarters, which originally was an excellent one, is now very old and decayed. A very considerable amount of repair is required in it - the roof should be entirely new shingled, though it is a matter of doubt whether the building will stand such repairs.

The storage room required for military stores is very inadequate and unfit for keeping such stores with safety - and they are in eight different buildings; one good storehouse being all that is required.

The Armory in which the spare rifles and arms are kept, is very damp.

A powder magazine is required - the Hudson's Bay Company's magazine is generally well filled with their own powder, and is, moreover, very damp.

While making this report on the state of the barrack accommodation at Fort Garry, it is but due to the Hudson's Bay Company to state that every assistance and facility in providing for the want of the troops has been accorded by the gentleman belonging to that great trading Company, as far as circumstances and their own requirements would admit. In very many instances they have placed themselves and their employees at no inconsiderable personal inconvenience in order to accommodate the troops, meet the wishes of Government, and the emergencies of the case.

For the last three years, it has been found necessary to maintain a military Force in Fort Garry, where only temporary accommodation, as a sort of makeshift, can be provided.

The men suffer much during the severe weather in winter from want of proper shelter and accommodation, it is difficult moreover to maintain good order and discipline among a body of soldiers when mixed up with civil employees in a Hudson's Bay trading post, and the arrangement altogether, except as a temporary measure, is very inconvenient and unsatisfactory.

Under these circumstances, provided it be in harmony with the policy of Government I would respectfully urge that no further time be lost in taking the necessary steps to supply the Military Force required with proper Barrack accommodation. On enquiring of the men if they had any complaints to submit relative to their pay, rations, &c., and general treatment, in accordance with my duty, they expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with their rates of pay, scale of rations, and treatment by their officers, but invariably in the most respectful manner complained of the wretched Barrack accommodation.

I feel bound to say that their complaints on this head were just, and to state that it would be only fair to meet the reasonable