

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

Third Year,  
VOL. III, No. 20.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 17th NOVEMBER, 1887.

\$1.50 per annum in advance  
Single Copies Five Cents.

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YEAR by year batteries of artillery—especially garrison batteries—are being suffered to languish and pass out of existence, without any effort being made to revive or replace them, and apparently very little to the concern of the authorities. It seems that the Toronto battery is now to be disbanded, which will leave only one volunteer garrison battery in Ontario. It is only a few months ago the Collingwood battery was gazetted out. The sole survivor, the Cobourg battery, is not in that condition, it is said, in which even its best friends can speak very enthusiastically of its prospects. Can the country afford the loss of these corps? Were they of no use; and if useless whose fault was it? And is it not highly desirable that well equipped batteries of garrison artillery should be maintained at least along the lake and river front of this province?

RELIEF from the tax imposed upon the militia by the changes made last session in the tariff, has at length been afforded as promised, by the passage of an order-in-council, providing for the payment of a drawback in full in the case of importers in the trade, and for free importation in the case of officers of the militia importing for their own use or that of their battalions. Articles which might be put to any other than militia use have been excluded from the operation of the order-in-council, so that there can be no abuse of the privilege. For the information of officers and others desiring to secure free importation, it might be here stated that to obtain the certificates required by the Customs department, applications, accompanied by the invoice, should be made direct to the Minister of Militia.

IF evidence were needed to demonstrate progressive expansion in the facilities provided to increase national self respect and the stability of the institutions of the Dominion, the recent sending of C battery to Victoria, B.C., might be cited as a step which could not have been undertaken with success eighteen months ago. In the absence of now existing railway facilities, the battery could not have been sent across the continent on British territory without tremendous expense to the country and much fatigue and hardship to the men. Now they have been transported from Kingston and Quebec, a distance of more than 3,000 miles, within six days from the date of their departure, and with a minimum of inconvenience. The facilities for management of the force have also been so developed since the country has been thrown upon its own resources that the taking on of new corps and transplanting them in any

portion of the Dominion does not cause apparent trouble to officials of the department at headquarters at Ottawa. The regulations which govern the force have been carefully built up and so tested by actual experience that they now provide for almost every contingency likely to arise in the details of administration. The order to move and barracks at the place of destination seem to be all that are needful. The minutiae of equipment, transport, subsistence, pay, quarters and such necessary accompaniments are arranged on a basis of efficiency, and the safeguards provided ensure economy and good service.

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It is not usually a subject for congratulation that facilities exist for the development of a military system. Experience has, however, proved a military force necessary in every country to ensure good government and the peaceful enjoyment of the liberties of the population. In a country so large as Canada, with its great responsibilities, it has seemed imperative to make provision for the useful employment of its militia as a military body when necessary. In this sense it is gratifying to know that the machinery required to permit its being done efficiently and economically has kept pace with the growth and progress of the country. "C" Battery has settled down quietly at British Columbia, and although it is the first corps Canada has transplanted in that distant province it is governed and maintained exactly the same as are all the other corps of our small force of permanently maintained men, and it like all the others provides an economical trained nucleus for the embodiment of a regiment of the locality whenever the necessities of the country require such action. In the meantime it will form the basis for a school of military instruction for the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the militia who have their homes in British Columbia. In this way the system of training and maintenance and of command and discipline which applies there is the same as applies in every other portion of the Dominion. The combatant officers have been many years in the service, and the men of which "C" Battery is composed have had previous training in other batteries, thus fitting them specially for the new and distant service on which they have been sent.

## Winnipeg.—A Military View of its Possible Future.—VIII

[CONTRIBUTED.]

(Continued from Page 148.)

AS the construction of the Canadian Pacific has brought into existence and completed the most northerly and main line of defence and communication of the British Empire, by a continuous line from Great Britain to Bombay or Calcutta, it now remains to see how the real power it has placed in the hands of the statesmen of England is to be applied.

To the northward of this line there are little or no interests to serve, no outlying settlements, and therefore the labour of those obliged to preserve its integrity will be considerably lightened. Capt. Colomb groups his lines of defence and main military stations as follows: The United Kingdom is our Imperial basis; the Imperial lines of communication are:

1. To British North America across the Atlantic (this line up to 1886 ended at Halifax, it now extends from Quebec to Vancouver Island in the North Pacific), is the most northerly and primary line—because the Canadian Pacific Railway has completed the communication between the oceans by its means. 2. To the West Indies, from Southampton to Barbadoes. 3. To India, China and Australasia by the Mediterranean and Suez Canal. 4. To India, China and Australasia round the Cape and *via* the Pacific. 5. From Australasia round Cape Horn. The area enclosed by these lines of defence extends from the 60th parallel of north latitude to that of 60 south, and in longitude it encircles the globe. There is no country with a seaboard in existence which has not felt what British influence means, This gives an idea—a rough one necessarily—of the vast interests of humanity and civilization confided to the care of this great power. How she is to fulfil these depends upon whether her rulers eschew “parish politics,” or whether following in the tracks of an ignorant democracy they will imperil the whole. The statesmen of her greatest dependency (Canada), led by the greatest statesman of the age, have solved a very difficult portion of the problem now before the Empire, and will be quite ready to lend a hand at freeing the remaining portion from the shackles and confusion thrown around it by mere demagogues, and as the lines of defence have been defined, do their part to put them into a state of efficiency at once.

As Capt. Colomb has clearly pointed out, when the location of those lines are placed it only remains to ascertain the relative value of each. He says: “The United Kingdom is the base, and its first line passes through the Dominion of Canada to Bombay, Kurrachee (the mouth of the Indus) or Calcutta—as hereafter may seem best for the interests of the Empire and the safety of India. It is a line partly by sea and partly by railway. The distance from Liverpool to Quebec, 2,634 miles, *via* North Atlantic; 3,302 miles of Canadian Pacific Railway, and 3,169 miles to Yokohama in Japan. Passengers can be placed at Vancouver Island in 15 days; allowing a day for trans-shipment, 16 days. Allowing for the passage across the Northern Pacific at the same rate, the 3,169 miles will be made in 10 days, or a grand total of 26 days between Liverpool and Yokohama.

The advantages to be offered by each line of communication and defence will require to be accurately stated. In that now under consideration, which should appropriately be styled the Great Canadian Pacific line, there is to be found in Nova Scotia, the North-West Territories and Vancouver Island ample supplies of coal, and more than ample supplies of grain, cattle and all that is necessary to equip troops with rapidity.

At Nova Scotia, Quebec and Vancouver there are ample ports, easily rendered defensible, and it would not spoil our harvests to turn out 50,000 soldiers—men who will fight and have enough experience to adapt their style of fighting to the circumstances by which they are surrounded—men who know what to do and how to do it. Look at the campaign on the Saskatchewan. Could it be excelled in any point by veteran soldiers?

If, as is asserted, Russia is destined to be a great Asiatic power, it will be in the event of judicial blindness falling on the people of Great Britain, for here is the power given into the hands of a weak colony to blockade every mile of sea coast belonging to this aspiring power, and to eventually bind her down to the civilization of her people and the improvement of their domestic happiness.

With respect to the defences of the north-east end of this line, would it not be open to the statesmen of Great Britain to make such treaties or conventions with the adjacent independent states. We have annexed Burmah and may occupy the Malay Peninsula. We may also use Afghanistan if we only treat it properly, and the fighting population will be with us to a man. A native army, officered in part by Englishmen, must play a great part in the future of India and the British Empire, and if the latter only does its duty by its people there need be no fear for the future. The great danger is at home, in the citadel of this great line of defence, and that arises from the masses of her unemployed poor. This source of trouble must be sternly met, and the only available way is to make military service compulsory on men who cannot find employment.

The series of papers to which this belongs recommended a great military station at Winnipeg, both as a strategical measure and an act of general policy. The more this is studied the more feasible it becomes. No government or constitution worthy the name should exist which did not as a general principle enforce the duty and the right to prevent population under their rule from becoming congested. It is quite evident that a total revolution in military arrangements is inevitable. With our illimitable resources—over 3,200,000 square miles—there is no reason why London should have nearly a million of paupers. This view of the case shows what may be done by a new state of affairs without confiscating the capital of the rich man to feed the poor.

(To be Continued.)

### Pneumonia!

A SCIENTIFIC AND ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF THIS DREADED BLOOD DISORDER.

“It is generally supposed that pneumonia is due to the *accidental* penetrating of specific microbes into the system, but the observations of M. Jaccoud show that “the disease really results from the development, under favorable conditions, of microbic germs *permanently present in the system*. A chief condition of such development “is a sudden chill, which explains the frequent coincidence of lung affections with “abrupt changes of temperature.”—*Scientific American*.

Another prominent (American) authority ascribes pneumonia to an excess of ozone, ozone being produced by passage of electricity in the air.

A distinguished American physician tells the New York *Tribune* that the prevalence of pneumonia indicates the universality of a uricacid condition of the blood,— sudden chills always being characteristic effects of too much acid, of one sort and another.

The disease, as M. Jaccoud observes, is undoubtedly in the blood, but if in the form of permanent microbes or germs, these germs must be developed by the uric-acid condition of the blood. Indeed, they cannot presumably exist in alkaline blood. Uric-acid is the name for the waste matter of the system, which the kidneys, through evident though unsuspected impairment, have not been able to filter from the blood,— the filter being foul and stopped up in many of its little hair-like tubes.

The *Tribune's* authority says that pneumonia is a secondary disorder, the exposure and cold being simply the agents which develop the disease, already dormant in the system, because the kidneys have been but partially doing their duty. In short, pneumonia is but an early indication of a bright's diseased condition. This impaired action may exist for years without the patient suspecting it, because no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity, and often it can be detected only by chemical and microscopical examinations. Nearly 150 of the 740 deaths in New York City the first week in a recent March, and in six weeks 781 deaths, were caused by pneumonia alone.

If one has occasional chills and fever, a tendency to colds in the throat and lungs, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, extreme tired feelings, short breath and pleuritic stitches in the side, loss of appetite, backache, nervous unrest—scalding sensations or scant and discolored fluids, heart flutterings, sour stomach, distressed look, puffy eye sacs, hot and dry skin, loss of strength and virility, pneumonia is likely to strike him down any day, and his recovery will be doubtful.

These indications may not appear together, they may come, disappear and reappear, for years, the person not realizing that they are nature's warnings of coming calamity.

The disease is very quick-acting and if the accompanying kidney disorder is very far advanced, recovery is impossible, for the kidneys give out entirely, and the patient is literally suffocated by water.

The only safeguard against pneumonia is to maintain a vigorous condition of the system and thus prevent attacks, by using whatever will radically and effectually restore full vitality to the kidneys, and for this there is nothing equal to Warner's safe cure. If the kidneys are not sound pneumonia cannot be prevented. This remedy is known to millions, used, probably, by hundreds of thousands all over the globe, and commended as a standard specific wherever known and used. It does not pretend to cure an attack of pneumonia, but it does remove the cause of, and prevent that disease if taken in time.

When a physician says his patient has either bright's disease or pneumonia, he confesses his inability to cure, and in a measure he considers his responsibility ended. In many instances, indeed, persons are reported as dying of pneumonia, heart disease, apoplexy and convulsions, when the real cause of death, and so known by the physicians, is this kidney consumption. Thousands of people have it without knowing it, and perish of it because their physicians will not tell them the facts.

The same destiny awaits every one who will not exercise his judgment in such a matter and be true to himself, his family, and to society.

### The Target.

A very interesting rifle match took place on the 9th inst., on the Suspension Bridge, N.Y.C. rifle range, between teams picked from the crack shots of the 42nd Separate Company, N.G.S., Niagara Falls, N.Y., and members of 1st and 6th companies of the 44th Battalion, Niagara Falls, Ont. The wind was blowing a cold stiff breeze in the marksmen's faces. The match consisted of five shots each man at 200, 300 and 500 yards, and resulted in a victory for the Canadian team, as follows:

Canadians.				Americans.					
G. Margetts	20	17	24	61	C. Prat	23	17	17	57
Capt. McMicking	21	12	11	44	Lieut. Pettibone	19	15	15	49
Lieut. R. P. Skinner	10	14	14	38	T. C. Deveaux	18	9	19	46
J. Flynn	15	26	10	41	R. Barr	16	12	5	33
I. Bradley	17	16	13	46	G. Barker	10	8	15	33
Total				230	Total				218

#### THIRTEENTH BATTALION MATCHES.

The twenty-first annual rifle matches of the 13th Battalion, Hamilton, took place at the Victoria Rifle Club's ranges, on Monday and Tuesday of last week. The weather was fine, except that a varying wind blew. The *Times* in its report says:— The winner of the first prize in the senior match, singular to say, is almost a recruit and a comparatively young shot, Pte. J. R. Adam, of C company. This must be very encouraging to the young members of the regiment, as it shows what can be done with a reasonable amount of practice and systematic perseverance in a short time. This popular regiment is improving very much in all that constitutes perfect soldiers, and it only needs the comforts of the new drill hall to in a short time make it one of the first corps in the Dominion. Several well-known names will be missed from the prize list in the senior match through a generous act on their own part and a rather severe decision on the part of the Managing Committee, who ruled that they could not be allowed to shoot at the last range on account of being somewhat late of coming out next morning, they having given their places to shoot on the previous evening to men who could not come out at all next day.

Match No. 1—200 and 400 yards, five shots at each; for men who have never won a prize of \$5 or over; kneeling position at 200 yards, any position at 400 yards. Fifty prizes in cash and kind. 1st, value \$15; 50th, value \$1.00.

Col-Sergt Stannard, A	20	21	41	Pte A Stewart, C	19	14	33
Pte Madgett, B	21	18	39	Pte B Clark, A	15	16	31
Pte W Wilson, F	21	16	47	Pte J Clark, A	15	16	31
Pte John Baker, E	17	18	35	Pte W J Patterson, D	15	16	31
Pte Silk, C	19	15	34	Pte W Martin, E	21	9	30
Pte T Johns, E	16	17	33	W C Wilde, A	17	12	29
Corpl Waddell, G	16	17	33	Pte DD Stewart	17	11	28

Table listing names and scores for various matches, including Pte E Reinholt, G., Corp R S Coombs, D., Pte W Claringbowl, C., etc.

Table listing names and scores for various matches, including Pte G H Burwell, E., Bandsman J Burns, Sergt C Hamilton, F., etc.

regular matches, with scores of 61 out of a possible 70 with the Snider rifle, and 62 out of 70 with the Martini. George McMicking, of Niagara Falls, followed closely with 59 and 61 respectively in the same classes.

Eight eighTEENS counted out. Range prizes—200 yards: Pte Madgett, B, 21; Pte W Martin, E, 21; Pte E Reinholt, G, 21; Pte W Wilson, F, 21; Col-Sergt Stannard, A, 20; Pte W Claringbowl, C, 19; Pte Silk, C, 19; Pte A Stewart, C, 19; Pte E Ball, G, 18; Pte T Zeats, A, 18. 400 yards: Col-Sergt Stannard, A, 21; Pte John Baker, E, 18; Pte Madgett, B, 18; Pte T Johns, E, 17; Corp Waddell, G, 17; Pte B Clark, A, 16; Pte G Curran, B, 16; Pte F Southam, D, 16; Pte J Clark, A, 16; Pte W J Patterson, D, 16; Pte W Wilson, F, 16.

The match for the Junior Cup (No. 3) was decided by the scores in the above match. It was competed for by teams of four from each company; winning the cup twice consecutively gives permanent possession. "A" company won it this year, the following being the team and the scores made: Col-Sergt. Stannard, 41; Pte. J. Clark, 31; Pte. M. Goodwin, 24; Sergt. Mills, 21—total, 117.

Match No. 2.—200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each; kneeling position at 200 yards, any position at 500 and 600 yards; 34 prizes in cash and kind, 1st, value \$25 and medal; 34th, value \$1.

Table listing names and scores for Match No. 2, including Pte J R Adam, C., Lieut-Col Gibson, (declined prize), Pte H Graham, E., etc.

Table listing names and scores for Match No. 2, including Sergt Harris, G., Corp Bittles, B., Pte A Murdoch, C., etc.

First Match.—200 and 500 yards, seven shots; Snider rifle.

Table listing names and scores for the First Match, including John Ogg (Snider gold medal), A Murdoch, Geo A McMicking, etc.

Second Match.—500 and 600 yards, 7 shots; Martini rifle.

Table listing names and scores for the Second Match, including John Ogg, Geo A McMicking, Geo Murdoch, etc.

Third Match.—200 yards, 10 shots; Snider rifle.

Table listing names and scores for the Third Match, including W Parker, T Mitchell, D Mitchell, etc.

Fourth Match.—500 yards, 10 shots; Martini rifle.

Table listing names and scores for the Fourth Match, including J J Mason, Thos Mitchell, John Ogg, etc.

Fifth Match.—800 and 900 yards, 10 shots; any rifle.

Table listing names and scores for the Fifth Match, including A Pain, Remington, W M Goodwin, Remington, etc.

\*Martini marksmen were allowed seven points extra.

Sixth Match.—Grand Aggregate in first, second and fifth matches.

Table showing Grand Aggregate scores for various participants, including A Pain, D. R. A. medal, W M Goodwin, O. R. A. medal, etc.

Range prizes (Winners of the first four prizes in match debarred.)—200 yards: Staff-Sergt Pain, C, 23; Sergt Goodwin, A, 21; Pte Graham, E, 21; Sergt P Robertson, E, 21; Pte T Lawrence, E, 20; Capt Zealand, C, 20; Corp H Marris, D, 20; Lieut Ross, B, 20; Major Mason, 19; Pte A Murdoch, C, 19. 500 yards: Staff-Sergt J J Zealand, C, 20; Color-Sergt Geo Murdoch, B, 19; Corp H Marris, D, 19; Pte D Henderson, C, 19; Pte T Lawrence, E, 19; Capt Reid, E, 18; Staff-Sergt Pain, C, 16; Pte A Ray, A, 15; Sergt Bismarck, A, 15; Capt Adam, G, 15. 600 yards: Pte T Lawrence, E, 14; Major Mason, 14; Capt Zealand, C, 13; Sergt Harris, G, 13; Pte A Murdoch, C, 13; Corp Meadows, D, 12; Capt Adam, G, 11; Lieut Ross, B, 11; Major McLaren, 10; Staff-Sergt Clarke, 10.

Simultaneously with No. 2 match, there took place that for the Officers' cup (No. 4), between company teams of twelve. Any company winning the cup three years consecutively to have permanent possession. The victors this year were "C" company, with a total of 367 points, the scores of the others being: E, 348; B, 328; A, 320; G, 239.

Match No. 5.—Non-commissioned Officers' Cup—Ranges 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each; to be competed for by six members of each company; any company winning this cup for four years consecutively entitled to hold it in permanent possession.

Table listing names and scores for Match No. 5, including Capt Zealand, Pte J R Adam, Pte D Henderson, etc.

Individual Prizes.

Table listing names and scores for individual prizes, including Capt Zealand, C, Pte Ray, A, Pte J R Adam, etc.

Match No. 6.—District Challenge Cup.—Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards; 3 shots at each; to be competed for by three marksmen from any volunteer company in the third brigade division. The cup to be held in trust for the association for one year by the company making the highest aggregate score each year, the name of the winning company to be engraved on it; entrance, \$10 from each company, those companies excepted which have entered and paid that sum in any previous year, and who only pay \$1 this year.

Table listing names and scores for Match No. 6, including Capt Zealand, Pte D Mitchell, Staff-Sergt Pain, etc.

Individual Prizes.

Table listing names and scores for individual prizes, including Sergt Goodwin, A, Capt Zealand, C, Pte D Mitchell, etc.

Match No. 7.—Buglers' and Drummers' Match. Range, 200 yards; five shots; kneeling position.

Table listing names and scores for Match No. 7, including Buglar Major Filkin, Bugler A Mills, Bugler Corp Saw, Bugler Pryke.

VICTORIA RIFLE CLUB.

The following report of the twenty-third annual matches of the Victoria Rifle Club, of Hamilton, which were held at the ranges near Ainslie Wood last month, is taken from the Times:—

The weather was not very favorable for good shooting, the frequent showers and varying wind being particularly troublesome on the first day. The attendance was good, showing that the interest in the matches of this old and popular rifle club is well sustained. Some remarkably good scores were made by those who were fortunate enough to have a favorable time so shoot. The honors, on the first day, were carried off by that old and reliable shot, John Ogg, of Guelph, who made such an excellent record at Wimbledon this year. It will be seen that he carried off the first in both the

For a number of years there had existed in the minds of a few persons doubts as to the sufficient size and stability of the foundation of the Washington Monument. These apprehensions becoming widespread, a joint committee was appointed by Congress, consisting of the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the monument society, the Chief of Engineers of the Army, and the architects of the Capitol and Treasury, with instructions to make an investigation of the work already done and to direct and supervise the completion of the structure. This joint commission caused a special investigation to be made by capable engineers, who reported that the foundation was in an unsatisfactory condition, and that it would be "unsafe to subject it to any additional load whatever." The embodiment of these facts in the commission's first report to Congress led to the enactment of a joint resolution, June 14, 1878, authorizing the expenditure of "\$36,000, if deemed advisable, in giving greater stability to the foundation." An anecdote of this date related by a well known citizen of New York may illustrate the anxiety felt at that period as to the safety of that structure. President Hayes had taken out the New Yorker for an afternoon drive, and the carriage stopped in front of the monument. "I have never been so near before," remarked the guest. "Oh! don't be alarmed," instantly replied Mr. Hayes; "the commission has just reported, and it may not fall down for some time yet."—Oscar Foote, in The American Magazine for October.



## GOSSIP OF THE MILITIA.

### Removal of the New Tax on Militia clothing, arms and accoutrements.

**Death of Surgeon Trew, N. W. Rifles—Dr. Duncan appointed Surgeon of C Battery—Linch-Pin is critical—Indoor target practice in Montreal—Activity in the 65th Batt.—The P. W. Rifles and Prince of Wales exchange greetings—The Mayor of Halifax compliments the Garrison Battery.**

THE promised Order-in-Council relieving the militia of the recently imposed tax on clothing and equipments, has been passed. It reads as follows:—"His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that there may be remitted and refunded by the Minister of Customs to military tailors and others importing military clothing or materials therefor, arms or accoutrements, for the use of the militia of Canada, or of officers thereof, the Customs duty actually paid thereon, on production of satisfactory evidence of the importation thereof, subsequent to the 13th May, 1887, and of the exact amount of duty paid thereon, including a certificate from the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, or the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, to the effect that such articles, or articles manufactured therefrom, have been sold and furnished by such importer direct to the said department, or to a militia officer for the exclusive use of the Canadian militia, or of such officer thereof, and that such articles as so sold or furnished are not of such a character as to be fit for any other use. That an officer of militia importing for his own use or for the use of the corps under his command, articles above specified, may be allowed to make free entry thereof, provided the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, or the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, certifies that such articles are imported exclusively for the use of such officer as such, or for such corps, and that they are not of such a character as to be fit for any other use. That an officer of the militia importing for the use of the corps under his command musical instruments for bands, may be allowed to make free entry thereof, provided the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, or the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, certifies that such instruments are the property of such corps and not of individual members thereof."

The Thirteenth battalion (Hamilton) intend to spend the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day in battalion drill—badly needed, as the corps get very few favorable opportunities for it. Owing to the want of drill hall accommodation battalion drill has had to be performed on the street, and being at night has been anything but satisfactory.

No. 5 company of the Governor-General's Foot Guards has voted \$30 towards the Sharpshooters' memorial fund, which still languishes below \$3,000. The amount intended to be raised when the fund was started, two years ago, was \$5,000.

The resignation of all the officers of the Toronto Battery of Garrison Artillery have been received by the Militia Department. The reason given is the refusal to grant an additional battery.

#### Halifax.

THE handsome cup and medals won by No. 3 battery, H. G. A., at the recent military tournament for shifting ordnance, were presented at the drill shed last week. Sharp at nine o'clock Mayor O'Mullin arrived and at once proceeded with the business of the evening. He first addressed the battery, congratulating the men on being the winners of so important a trophy as the jubilee cup, and expressing the pleasure it gave him to perform this duty. It was expected when the money was given by the city for the purpose, that outside teams would have entered and competed. Unfortunately none put in an appearance, so that No. 3 battery had virtually a walk over. This fact, he thought, should not in any way detract from the honor that should attach to the winners of the cup, for he felt assured had any visitors been on hand to compete with No. 3, the result would have been the same. He felt that much praise was due to Sergt.-Major Bailey, who worked hard to make the military tournament the success that it was. His worship also paid a high compliment to Capt. Curren, in whom the men of No. 3 battery have, he said, not only an enthusiastic and thorough officer, but a comrade and friend as well. The Mayor then handed over the cup to the battery, and presented each of the men who composed the detachment which competed at the tournament, a silver medal. The names of the recipients are:—Lieut. Maxwell, Battery Sergt.-Major Lowrie, Sergt. Case, Sergt. West, Corpl. Duncan, Corpl. Gordon, Bomb. Hunt, Bomb. Tough, Gunners Geo. Umlah, J. Umlah, S. Courtney, Symonds, Leadly, Spence, G. Chapman, Drillio, Weatherbee, Fader, and D. McDonald.

Capt. Curren, in a brief speech, thanked the Mayor for attending, and also for complimentary references to himself and the H. G. A. No. 3 battery, he said, had a splendid record, and he doubted not that it would in future sustain its reputation. Speaking for the brigade as a whole he could say that at any time its services should be required by the country, it would respond quickly to the call of duty.

Capt. Curren, on behalf of No. 3 battery, also thanked the Mayor for the interest he had shown in the volunteers of Halifax. He gave an outline of the work done by the battery at Quebec, and gave assurance that in future his men would strive to keep well at the top. Capt. Curren called for three cheers for Mayor O'Mullin, which were given with a will.

The prizes were viewed by the large number present and greatly admired. The silver tripod won by No. 3 battery at Quebec in 1884, was also on the table. It will be remembered that this battery came within an ace of gaining possession of the Quebec merchants' cup. It was won by the battery in 1884, and competed for again (having to be won twice) in 1886 when the battery lost by just one point.

#### Montreal.

THE non-commissioned officers and men of the Prince of Wales Rifles held the usual celebration festivities on the birthday of His Royal Highness, Wednesday of last week, the affair taking the shape of a complimentary ball at the Queen's Hall. Among the guests present were Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. F. Bond, Major and Mrs. E. L. Bond, Major and Mrs. T. P. Butler, Lieut. Bourne, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Beausoleil, Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., Surgeon-Major and Mrs. F. W. Campbell, Major Campbell, Capt. Cooke, Capt. C. C. Clapham, Major and Mrs. Dugas, Capt. and Mrs. Foulis, Capt. Godfrey, Lieut. Hunter, Capt. and Mrs. Hanson, Capt. Hatt, Capt. Johnson, Capt. Lighthall, Capt. Leprohon, Lieut. and Mrs. Lefebvre, Major and Mrs. Milroy,

Capt. Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. G. T. Ross and Dr. Wilson. The quadrille of honor was composed as follows: Sergeant-Major Porteous and Mrs. Frank Bond, Lieut.-Col. Bond and Mrs. Butler, Major Butler and Mrs. G. T. Ross, Dr. G. T. Ross and Mrs. E. L. Bond, Major Campbell and Mrs. Beausoleil, Dr. Wilson and Miss Bell, Capt. Lehrohon and Miss de Montigny, Capt. Lighthall and Miss Hullingsbed.

During the day the following congratulatory message and reply had passed:—  
Montreal, November 9, 1887.

To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Sandringham:

The Prince of Wales Regiment, celebrating Your Royal Highness' birthday, beg to wish you many happy returns, and to renew their pledges of loyalty and devotion.

FRANK BOND, Lieut.-Col.

Sandringham, November 9, 1887.

Col. Frank Bond, Prince of Wales Regiment, Montreal:

Thank you and regiment for birthday good wishes. ALBERT EDWARD.

The sergeants' mess of the Prince of Wales Rifles have presented a handsome sword and belt to Sergt. Lefebvre, on the occasion of his surrendering his stripes to accept a commission.

The Vics have opened their armory shooting gallery and practice with the Morris tubes is now in full blast.

The Montreal Rifle Association will dine together—holding the first of what is expected to be a pleasant series of annual events—on the 17th of December. The membership of this flourishing and formidable rifle association is now close on a hundred.

One of the last survivors of the old Canadian voyageurs has just passed away in the person of Joseph Lecuyer, who died at Vaudreuil, near here, at the age of 94 years. The deceased was engaged in the troubles of 1812, and afterwards became a regular voyageur in the service of the Hudson Bay Company. He formed part of the boat's crew in the expedition when Sir Geo. Simpson and Mr. J. G. McTavish went with their wives to the Northwest, these ladies being the first white women to visit those remote regions. After his travels the daring voyageur settled at Vaudreuil, where he acquired considerable wealth.

An object of curiosity is now being exhibited in the Star window, this being a small, old-fashioned field gun captured by the Missisquoi volunteers at the fight at Moore's Corners in 1837. The rebels secured this gun from sympathizers at Swanton, Vt., and Gagnon's force brought it with them when they attempted to force their way from the lines to the Richelieu district, where they hoped to effect a junction with another force supposed to be in existence there. Mr. Geo. W. Johnston, of Clarenceville, the present owner of the gun, was one of the participants in the fight, being in command of a body of the loyalists, and upon the rout of the rebels claimed it as his portion of the booty. The American sympathizers of the rebels subsequently stole the gun and dragged it across the lines, but after a time a party of Canadians re-stole it. Expectation of again hearing the boom of the antiquated weapon was no doubt long ago given up, but it is said to be producing a decided boom—in the circulation of the Star war literature—at present.

Sergt.-Major Gauthier, of the 65th Batt., has commenced another course of instruction for officers wanting to qualify at the end of next March. It is to be hoped that this new batch of officers will pass as successfully as the six young lieutenants of last winter did. When this is done, every officer in the regiment will have qualified. There will be a course for n.c.o's during the winter, and every effort is being made to place the battalion on a good footing before entering the new drill hall, the completion of which is anxiously awaited.

RAM-ROD.

#### Toronto.

A QUESTION which has long been debated in military circles here is which is the correct thing to do at mess in drinking "The Queen." Some contend that it should be drunk sitting, others standing. Some Imperial regiments no doubt enjoy the right of drinking "The Queen" sitting. This right probably originated during the time when to be drunk was fashionable, and it was not thought judicious to show that some were incapable of standing at such an early stage in the evening.

After the recent inspection of the Q. O. R. was over, and before dismissing the men, Col. Allan, having referred to the neatness of the men and their steadiness on parade, next spoke of a cowardly attack which had been made on him in a certain Toronto newspaper—cowardly because his hands were tied—but it pleased him very much to see that the attack had been well answered by a parade of over 500 officers and men at muster, and 496 at inspection.

I hear that Col. Sweeny has definitely declined to accept command of a brigade of garrison artillery proposed to be established here. He is too busy, he says, with other things at present to enter into any military corps.

Everything is quiet here in military circles, except grievances, which are not, it seems, confined to Toronto alone. From Halifax to British Columbia one hears and reads the old, old tale.

Even the good things in militia life are not evenly divided. London drill shed has a caretaker paid by the department, I believe. Toronto shed has two caretakers (one with a little more cleanliness would answer as well) paid by the city corps. How is this?

I hear that a certain captain in a certain infantry corps in London has lately received from the authorities a clasp for his North-West medal. As neither the corps nor the officer were under fire, it has nearly rent the city asunder trying to find out why this officer was selected for such an honor—an honor which I hear he declines to wear, not being entitled to it.

#### QUEER REGULATIONS FOR FIELD BATTERY PRACTICE.

A friend sends me a circular memo. respecting the annual gun practice of field batteries, marks a paragraph in it, and says, "What do you think of that?" The paragraph referred to is No. 3, which says that "transport will be paid for 2 officers and 16 men from battery to range and return, and an allowance of 75 cents each, inclusive of daily pay if during annual drill, for each for such days as necessarily absent from battery headquarters." I think that a printer's error must have crept in somewhere. As it now reads it is tantamount to the government only paying gunners and corporals 25 and 15 cents each respectively; the officers and men in addition paying for their rations, vide paragraph No. 4. I think if my friend were to write the proper authorities he would probably have the error rectified.

Another point my friend refers to is the essence of matter contained in No. 6, which says that officers commanding London and Ottawa batteries will make their own arrangements locally so as to obtain transport at the most advantageous rates. He objects, he says, to c. o's being placed in this position. They must furnish the money themselves to pay transport, and await the refunding of it. He thinks the government ought to advance the transport money, or at least give them an accountable warrant to cover expenses.

## SOME ODDITIES OF THE NEW R. AND O.

In glancing over of a copy of the Canadian Militia Regulations, 1887, just issued, I notice that no mention has been made of guards turning out at reveille, retreat and tattoo. In parts our regulations are copied *holus bolus*, applicable or inapplicable to our militia, from the Queen's regulations. I would suggest that everything applicable to the militia should be inserted in our regulations, thus doing away with the necessity of purchasing two books.

The term "that the militia is subject to the Queen's regulations and orders for the army" is very ambiguous. If it suits the powers that be, they are subject to them, and vice versa. I have always found that it works this way—"you are liable to all the punishments, but devil the privilege."

I notice particularly the enumeration of books supplied gratis to D.A.G., schools, etc. It is a strange contrast to the supply of books supposed to be purchased out of an annual allowance of \$2 per company for postage—especially an independent and isolated company.

Paragraph 974 says that on active service companies will be supplied with order book, ledger, and defaulter book. I know a c. o. who while on active service applied some three or four times for a ledger, which he never received—in fact, it was denied him. However, to appease him a defaulter book was sent him after every fresh application.

Why are plans of encampments for cavalry, artillery and infantry inserted totally different from our authorized strength? Take for instance, the cavalry camp: "4 squadrons of 100 horses each." Why, we can only boast of squadrons having 70 horses each. The artillery camp, we are told, is for a battery with 6 guns—we only muster 4 guns and *without* waggons, which are also provided for in plan. In the infantry camp, why is the paymaster put in with the adjutant? Paymaster and quartermaster should be together. Are no forms of camp for engineers laid down?

The regulations also enumerate the districts into which Ontario is divided for military purposes. I find the following *counties* mentioned, Bothwell, Monck, Niagara and Cardwell. There are no counties by these names in Ontario. If it is said that they represent electoral districts, then Niagara is not one—it was, I believe, gerrymandered *plumb* off the face of the map.

I can't force myself to say good-bye to these regulations just yet, so it will be "au revoir."

## British Columbia.

## LINCH PIN.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 5th November.

THE remains of the late Surgeon Chas. N. Trew were, on Sunday last, buried at New Westminster with military honors. The procession was headed by a firing party comprising, under command of Capt. Scoullar and Lieuts. Doane and Glover, the whole of No. 1 Co. N. W. Rifles, to which the deceased officer was attached for over 14 years. The firing party was followed by the band, and immediately following came a gun carriage of No. 1 battery, drawn by four bay horses, with two artillery drivers. On this carriage the coffin was placed, bearing the deceased's cap, sword and several floral wreaths and crosses, while the grand old flag was his pall. Following the gun carriage came No. 1 Battery, B.C.G.A., with side arms only, marching two deep in line with the wheels, followed by these officers, two and two: Lieut. Bonson, Captain Peele, Captain Pettinough, Captain Worsnop.

Captain Bole, M.P.P., as senior officer commanding, closed the military part of the procession. At the Episcopal Church of Holy Trinity the coffin was taken into the building and the beautiful service of the Anglican Ritual was read by the Lord Bishop of New Westminster, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon of Columbia. The procession, which besides the military consisted of the I.O.O.F. and private citizens, besides 26 carriages, then re-formed and passed down Mary street and up Columbia street towards the cemetery, to the solemn strains of the Dead March in Saul. The firing party was headed by Sergeant-Major McMurphy, formerly Sergt.-Major in the Royal Engineers, an old veteran of many winters, whose breast was ablaze with decorations won on many a hard fought field, from Kaffir land to the bleak steppes of the Crimea, but who, notwithstanding his years, carried himself like a soldier in his prime. At the cemetery six artillerymen of equal height, and who would make magnificent grenadiers, carried the coffin to the grave. Here the concluding part of the burial service was performed by the Bishop. The firing party fired three volleys over the grave and we left our comrade to sleep on the hillside overlooking the majestic Fraser, till the archangel's trumpet shall sound the last parade. Surgeon Trew's death is deeply regretted by all the officers and men of the militia in British Columbia who loved him for his many good qualities of head and heart.

The No. 1 Battery B. C. Brigade of G. A. made a splendid turnout at the funeral of the late Surgeon Trew on the 30th October. The men are all young, smart and soldierlike. Their uniforms fit them well and their belts and accoutrements would do no discredit to the Royal Regiment of Artillery. The busbies looked very effective, and all the corps wore white gloves. The battery have, however, but too good reason to complain—as their guns are smoothbore 24-pounder howitzers with field carriages, and even harness is not provided. In a country like this where wages are so high it is a wonder we have any militia at all, as nothing is done to encourage military tastes. The officers of the battery—Capt. Bole, M. P. P., Lieuts. McNaughten and Mowat, as well as Sergt.-Major Davidson—may well feel proud of their battery.

## COLUMBIAN.

Dr. Duncan, who has spent the past few years in British Columbia and the Northwest, has just been appointed Surgeon of "C" Battery. He has already had a taste of duties similar to those upon which he is about to enter, having been attached to "B" Battery during a portion of its sojourn at Battleford in 1885. Dr. Duncan is a native of Duncanville, Russell County, Ontario, and is well known in Ottawa, where he taught for several years, and at Montreal, where he received his medical education, graduating a few years ago.

The American Magazine for December will be a Christmas number. Its leading article, by Wm. H. Ingersoll, will discuss the peculiarities of the accepted likeness of Christ, and recount the legend of its origin. This likeness is traceable in the sacred art of all Christian nations from the beginning of our era. Mr. Ingersoll will more especially describe the endeavors of distinguished American painters and sculptors to represent this ideal. The article will be abundantly illustrated. A pathetic account of an organized method adopted by the U.S. soldiers, when in the field, for celebrating the return of Christmas, will be given by one of the survivors of a society which held its last meeting during the war.

The Montreal *Star* says editorially about Russia's trans-Siberian line: This line will shorten the time occupied in travelling to Japan from Western Europe to about 18 days, and will open up to trade a part of Siberia said to be fertile, but previously unsettled. It will in many respects be an undertaking similar to the Canadian Pacific. The principal difference will be that the work will be a purely Government one.

## A Deer Hunt.

"FOUR days in camp, four days of blinding snow  
And bitter cold, monotony and smoke!  
If this be pleasure 'tis a pleasure I  
Shall henceforth shun with pleasure," Ernest cried,  
As seated round the blazing camp-fire logs  
We smoked and talked, the while the storm without  
Wailed through the great woods like a Titan's ghost  
Till near to midnight, when it passed away.  
But when the first faint glimmer in the east  
Bespoke the dawn, we rose and breakfasted,  
Prepared our luncheon, laced our snowshoes on,  
And, gun on shoulder, sought the open plain;  
The blood of each one coursing through his veins,  
And robust health felt to the finger tip.  
O're mile on mile of pure untrodden snow,  
Save where the subtle fox had left a track,  
Or playful rabbit bounded fleetly o'er,  
Duc northward toward a gentle sloping hill  
Some three leagues off, against a frosty wind  
That came to meet us from the sullen north,  
And tried to "nip" us as he passed us by.  
We travelled on, good cheer in every heart  
Till three hours' walking brought us to the top;  
And then we saw—oh, lovely, thrilling sight!  
The joy of which none but the hunter knows—  
Our game at last. For on the plain beneath,  
Between us and the margin of the wood  
That hemmed the barren in, lay all at ease  
A dozen deer; due windward from us, too,  
And scarce a mile away. "Ours! Sure as fate,  
They must be ours!" thought all; and every heart  
Beat higher with excitement; every eye  
Beamed with the hunter's fire, as flashed the horns  
Of the great leader in the morning air.  
Then ere another hour four loud reports  
Rang out against the wintry silentness,  
Awaking echoes from a thousand caves  
Which answered back again, and stretched at length  
Four deer lay bleeding on the trampled snow;  
While Ernest shouted, "Good! the leader's mine!"  
And was as happy as a joyous lark  
That sings in heaven on a summer morn.

North Sydney, Cape Breton, Nov. 1st.

H. E. BAKER.

## Militia General Orders (No. 19) of 11th November, 1887.

## No. 1.—District Staff.

Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. John Gray, from the Toronto Field Battery of Artillery, has been appointed Brigade Major of 3rd, 4th and 5th Brigade Divisions, Ont., from 27th October, 1887. The duties of Brigade Major will cease to be performed by the Deputy Adjutant General Military District No. 2.

The Headquarters of Brigade Major Gray are at Toronto.

## No. 2.—ACTIVE MILITIA—Permanent Corps.

**Regt. Canadian Art.**—To be Quartermaster, from 8th October, 1887, with honorary rank of captain, Geo. Rolt White (formerly on Retired List of captains). Quartermaster White is detailed for duty with "C" Battery.

**Infantry School Corps.**—To be Quartermaster, from 31st October, 1887, with honorary rank of captain, Louis Elzéar Frenette (formerly captain No. 1 company, 9th battalion). Quartermaster Frenette is detailed for duty with "B" Company.

**3rd Prov. Reg. Cav.**—"B" Troop—To be captain, Lieut. David Sutton, S.C., *vice* H. B. Weller, deceased.

**Montreal Brig. Gar. Art.**—Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (18) 21st October, 1887, *read* "William Murray Botsford, R.S.A. (formerly Capt. No. 3 Battery, New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery)," *instead of* "William Murray Bosford, (provisional)."

**Toronto Bat. Gar. Art.**—Lieut. L. H. Irving, M.Q., retires retaining rank.

**5th Batt.**—Major John Charles McCorkill retires retaining rank.

**24th Batt.**—Major C. D. Rowe retires retaining rank.

**33rd Batt.**—No. 4 Co.—Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (18) 21st October, 1887, in which Sergt. Coleman is promoted, *read* "To be lieutenant" *instead of* "To be 2nd lieutenant."

**39th Batt.**—To be Lt.-Col., Major H. L. Coombs, V.B., *vice* Thompson, retired.

**40th Batt.**—No. 8 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Staff-Sergt. W. Smith, *vice* W. E. Black, left limits.

**57th Batt.**—No. 4 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. W. H. Hill, M.S.

No. 6 Co.—To be Capt., Lieut. F. H. Brennan, G.S.I., from No. 5 Co., *vice* William Henry Cooper, left limits.

**66th Batt.**—To be captains, Lieut. Henry King, S.I., *vice* Menger appointed Adjutant.

Lieut. H. F. W. Fishwick, S.I., *vice* C. H. Mackinlay, who retires retaining rank.

Lieut. W. M. Black, S.I., *vice* Spike appointed Paymaster.  
To be Paymaster, Captain A. W. Spike, M.S., *vice* Capt. Robert H. Humphrey who retires retaining rank.

To be Adjutant, Capt John Menger, R.S.I., *vice* Weston appointed Major.  
Lieut. E. G. Stayner resigns.

**91st Batt.**—To be Capt., Lieut. W. R. Dow, R.S.M.I., *vice* T. E. Vallancey who is removed from the list of officers of active militia for having failed to attend drills.

**96th Batt.**—To be Lt.-Col., from 21st October, 1887, Major S. W. Ray, S.I.

No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., from 7th Nov., 1887, Sergt. David Thompson Ferguson, *vice* Howard Fenwick Holmes who resigns.

**No. 3.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.**

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF ARTILLERY.  
First Class "Long Course," Grade "A."

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Percentage of Marks Obtained.		
		Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
Lieut J. E. P. Bergeron.....	No. 2 Lévis Battery	.69	.76	.72
Aggregate percentage obtained at R.M. College, .71.				
Capt. J. E. Prower.....	8th Batt ..	.67	.74	.7
Aggregate percentage obtained at R. M. College, .70.				

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

Capt. E. Palmer.....	P.E.I. Brig	.68	.70	.69
Aggregate percentage obtained at R. M. College, .66.				

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

Sergt. W. Fellows.....	"B" Batt. R.C.A..	.77	.82	.79
Bomb. J. Wood.....	do	.95	.88	.91
Acting Bomb. W. Prevost.....	do	.65	.82	.73
do A. Swallow.....	do	.74	.93	.83

Second Class "Long Course" Grade "B."

Sergt. L. Lavoie.....	"B" Batt. R.C.A..	.56	.79	.67
Acting Bomb. J. O'Leary.....	do	.63	.72	.67
Staff-Sergt. G. M. Gibson.....	Montreal Brigade.	.64	.5	.58

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF INFANTRY.  
First Class "Long Course," Grade "A."

Capt. A. H. McLauchlan.....	67th Batt..	.95	.81	.88
Aggregate percentage obtained at R. M. College, .80.				

**Correspondence.**

HAS ANYONE SEEN THIS SERGEANT?

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—Cast your glance over paragraph 258, R. & O., 1883, and see what a sergeant of the militia should be as per regulation. It does seem a pity that such an amount of fine language should be thrown away. I sometimes fancy that the "inventor" of the R. & O., knowing that the sergeants were not up to the mark, sought to make up for inefficiency by using a lot of nice sounding phrases; and I feel bound to confess that the regulations and orders for the militia are eminently calculated to leave a good impression on the mind of a stranger to the force.

To the average militiaman the regulations do not exist, and to those who do read them they are almost as clear as "mud" and just as useful. Paragraph 153 places the active militia under the Army Act and Queen's Regulations. Now imagine a sergeant wading through these very dry publications with no one able to explain or assist him. I wonder if the "powers" really do expect (perhaps they don't) a sergeant to possess the "accomplishments" laid down in paragraph 258. If they do great will be their surprise when they learn the truth. Let us stroll towards the camp and have a look at the "critter" where the "gilt" daubed on by regulation is rubbed off. Here he comes. No! this cannot be a regulation sergeant. He is a fairly active looking lad, with a ruddy good-natured face; the big brass number on a hideous round thing worn on his head inform us that he belongs to the —th "Humbugs"; his tunic is about four sizes too large; while his trousers are much too short; his waistbelt is loose enough to encircle the waist of a 200 lb. man; his buttons have not been cleaned since last camp; and his sash—Oh, that sash! How shall I describe it! Well, it held seven big "knots," and is still a yard too long, being down to his heels. He has on the right sleeve of his tunic (at the elbow) an unsightly patch of white cotton; and to judge from the outward appearance of the lad, he is very unlike what he should be—as per regulation. We get into conversation with the "youngster" and soon find out all about himself and the "Humbugs." We learn that this is his first year in camp. That he had no time to get his clothing altered, having only received it and his gun on the eve of departure. He had not taken the oath of allegiance, none of the boys having been asked to go through that "farce." He only came to camp to have a good time and oblige his cousin the captain (hence his promotion). He had tried to learn some drill but got stuck on "front form squad." Had heard of a law intended to govern the militia while in camp; but it was all "bosh." Never heard of the "Army Act or Queen's Regulations"; what was the use of bothering about such matters for twelve days, the officers didn't. The Adjutant, after a course at the "school," had tried to introduce some reforms, but was promptly "sat upon" by the other officers; they did not want any new fangled notions introduced into the old "Humbugs." Had heard that his company (he meant battalion) received great praise from the "General" for its drill in former years, and had no doubt it would receive a like amount this year.

Now that brings me to the subject of "soft sawder" or "taffy." I am not a man that would object to a little wholesome "taffy" being administered to the force occasionally, but I cannot help thinking that less taffy and more instructions would be the correct thing. It might have the effect of somewhat reducing the force, but what General would not rather be at the head of 20,000 disciplined, well armed men than at the head of a badly-armed, ill-organised mob of 40,000. And now, sergeants of the militia, don't expect any "taffy" from me, and don't suppose for a single instant that I am trying to throw ridicule on you. I have camped with you, drilled with you, eaten "hard tack" with you, drunk muddy water with you, crossed the "gaps" with you, bled with you—no I didn't bleed any—and have laid myself down on the ground side by side with you; but, in spite of all that you are still a long way below the standard as per regulation; but I am aware that it is not altogether your fault.

And now a word of advice before parting. Don't call your captain "Jack" or "Bill." Study the regulations. Don't eat tobacco on parade. Get your uniform altered to fit.

PULTAN.

**Queries and Replies.**

PRECEDENCE OF CORPS ON PARADE.

Q. To the Editor: (1) In a review of the following corps in what position—from the right—would they be placed, and why: Ottawa Dragoon Guards, 2nd Regt. of Cavalry, Toronto Field Battery, Toronto Garrison Artillery, G. G. Foot Guards, Royal Grenadiers, Queen's Own, 13th Battalion, 43rd Battalion? (2) Why are the Queen's Own given the right of the 10th Battalion (Royal Grenadiers)?

Ans. (1) According to the rules of precedence the corps would stand as follows: Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, 2nd Regt. of Cavalry, Toronto Field Battery, Toronto Garrison Artillery, Governor-General's Foot Guards, 2nd Batt. (Queen's Own Rifles), 10th Batt. Royal Grenadiers, and 43rd Batt. They may, however, be placed, for drill or review purposes, in any order deemed advisable or suitable by the officer commanding. (2) The Queen's Own are given the right of the Royal Grenadiers by reason of regimental seniority.—EDITOR.

The velocipede is now universally used by orderlies on fort service in Alsace-Lorraine, and we learn from Strasburg that one of the military sights there is the practice of the riders.

Mr. Rigby, the celebrated gunmaker of Dublin and London, has been appointed head of the Small Arms Factory at Enfield. Mr. Rigby is well known, not only as a successful gunmaker, but also as an experienced rifle shot. In this last capacity he has for many years fired as one of the "Irish eight" at Wimbledon.

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**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this Office until Tuesday, the 15th instant, for the Clearing and Removal of Snow, &c., from the Public Buildings, Ottawa; and also for the Removal of Snow, &c., from the roofs of buildings, out-buildings, walks, avenues or roads, &c., &c., at Rideau Hall. Forms of Tender and Specifications can be had at this office, where all necessary information can be obtained. Separate tenders will be required for each work, and must be endorsed "Tender for Removal of Snow, Public Building," and "Removal of Snow, Rideau Hall," respectively. An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
A. GOBELL,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 8th Nov., 1887.

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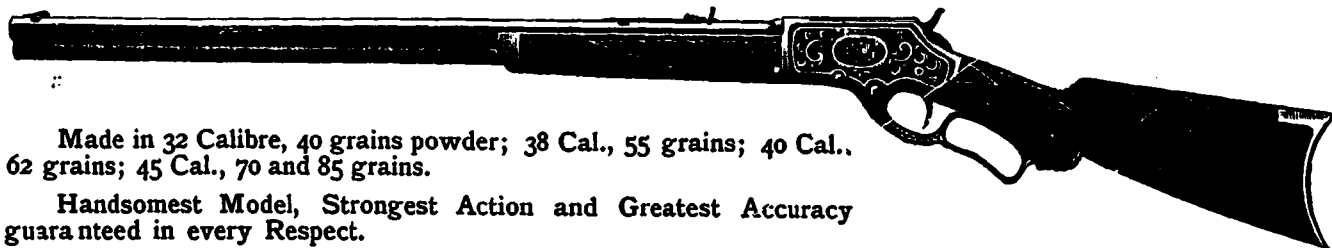
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