

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

Second Year.  
VOL. II, No. 86.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 10th MARCH, 1887.

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

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE aims at being the recognized medium of instruction and information for Canadian militiamen and rifle shots. Communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published, except with the writer's consent. The editors will not be responsible for the views of correspondents.

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Should be made by Registered Letter, Post Office Order or Draft. For Great Britain, each dollar may be taken as equivalent to 4s., and cents as half-pence. All communications must be addressed to

## THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,

Box 316, OTTAWA, Canada.

Printed by MASON & REYNOLDS, 45 Elgin Street, Ottawa.

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## Comment and Criticism.

THE Secretary of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association would be very thankful to any officer or rifleman who could give him a copy of the annual report of the association for the years 1869 and 1870, or put him in the way of procuring the same, as they are required to complete the records of the association.

THE officer who, as Lieutenant Greely, so nearly met his death as commander of the last Polar expedition, and whose name has since become a household word amongst us, has been appointed Chief Signal Officer to the United States, in succession to the late General Hazen, and has been promoted from the rank of Captain to that of Brigadier General. There appears to be no question as to the fitness of General Greely for the appointment. To say nothing of the terrible hardships he underwent on his expedition in the cause of scientific investigation and the success his party achieved, he has been for many years in the signal service, and has always borne the reputation of being a thoroughly scientific worker, so that all who know the circumstances of the case seem to agree that he was the man best fitted to fill the important position he now occupies; but the rapidity of his promotion, which caused him to miss entirely three grades, cannot but seem strange in our eyes. Such a thing could not occur in our Imperial service, and the fact that

it can be done in democratic America shows which form of government possesses most real power. In connection with the new appointment there was a proposition to separate the weather bureau from the signal service and transfer it to the Department of Agriculture, leading the latter only under General Greely and the War Department, but Congress not having had time to pass the bill before proroguing, both services remain for another year at least under the old regime.

THE *Victoria Warder* devotes an editorial column and a half to a reply to our comments on its article lately reproduced in these pages, and although on many points we feel bound to differ from the editor of that paper, he holds many views which we heartily endorse, and he evidently has at heart the improvement of the active force. For instance, in the wish that the schools could be so arranged as to pass out greatly increased numbers of qualified men we can quite coincide. We believe that the old schools under the Imperial forces, which took in all applicants, and instructed all alike, irrespective of rank or previous service, did excellent work, and we cannot see why the system could not be reverted to. Even granting that the new order of things posts a man better in interior economy and the niceties of regimental duty, the most urgent necessity is for competent drill instructors, and especially for men drilled in the new open formations, and we will endorse whatever scheme will give us the greatest number of men competent to teach this well with the least delay. So far as interior economy goes we think if the worst came to the worst Canadians could be trusted to "rustle" for themselves on a pinch, and as for courts martial and punishments the less the force has to do with them the more likely the machinery is to run smoothly. Not that we think these unimportant, we simply mean that if a partial neglect of these branches, necessitated by cadets living out of barracks, could insure the qualification in drill of a greater number, the gain would far outweigh any probable loss.

WE have noticed already a couple of errors in our list of graduates of the R.M.C., published last week. The adjutant of the Royal Rifles is Captain *Ernest F. Würtele*, instead of *F. G.*, as printed, and H. S. Greenwood is adjutant of the Fourth Regiment of Cavalry, and was promoted to the rank of Captain by the last general orders.

THE date for the annual meeting of the D. R. A., which this year will fall on the 4th May, the third Wednesday after the meeting of Parliament, draws nigh apace, and it is time that our shots should consider any question which ought to be brought before that meeting. The most important point to be considered is undoubtedly the recommendation made at the competitors' meeting, favoring an extended use of the Martini-Henry in the matches. One suggestion was that it alone should be used at 600 yards; another that some Martini matches should be included in the aggregate. For ourselves we are inclined to think that, in view of the fact that the armanent of the Imperial troops is just now in a very unsettled and unquestionably transition state, we can well afford to stand by the present arrangement for another year. The Snider is the arm of our Canadian forces, and the first duty of the D. R. A. is to en-

courage marksmanship amongst them. This must be always considered far more important than the selection of a Wimbledon team, or excellence of marksmanship *per se*.

WE would suggest that rifle shots and others interested should make use of our columns to discuss any points which it might seem desirable to have considered at the meeting either of the Dominion Rifle Association, or that of the Dominion Artillery Association, which usually takes place the following day. We will welcome any communication which is not sent in in any partizan spirit, but with a desire for the improvement of the methods of either association.

THE National Rifle Association of England has decided to open its revolver matches to all comers, instead of restricting them to warrant and commissioned officers as heretofore. Its rules regarding this important competition are now in consequence similar to those of other associations, including the D. R. A. There is one point in connection with the revolver match of the last named association which should receive the attention of the incoming council, viz: the great disparity between the value of the prizes offered and the entry fees received. We think it is scarcely fair to competitors in other matches, as for instance the several extra series, that in them the entry money should far exceed the prize money, and that in the revolver match this should be nearly three times as much as the income derived from the entry tickets. We believe that fewer revolver prizes would in no way detract from the attraction of that match, and as it grows in popularity the amount allotted to it could be proportionately increased.

WE learn with pleasure that the home government have so modified that part of the late Imperial warrant referring to officers holding Colonial appointments—we beg pardon, situations—that those who are upon retired pay may be employed without forfeiting that pay. This is no more than reasonable, but we hope the modification may be further extended, so as to cover the cases of men on half pay.

THE table which we publish this week, giving at a glance all the annual disbursements by the [Militia Department since Confederation, under properly classified heads, is a most valuable compendium, and should be carefully preserved for future reference, even by those, and we hope they are few, who do not file the MILITIA GAZETTE regularly. The extent of the table has compelled us to somewhat modify the usual arrangement of our columns.

### Contents of our Contemporaries.

The English weeklies for the 19th February are to hand.

*Broad Arrow*.—The New French Attack Formation; The Militia; Coast Defence; The History of the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment) 1st Batt.; The Royal Military Academy; The Irish Artillery Militia; Burmah; The Order of the Indian Empire; Correspondence; Notices; Editorial Notes.

*United Service Gazette*.—Royal Horse Artillery; The True Story of the Cartridge Contract; Health of the Navy; Our Colonial Forces in Natal, Egypt and the Soudan; Our Boys, their training; Viscount Wolseley at Woolwich; Militia and Volunteers; Foreign Service Gossip; Greater Britain; Personal Items; Regimental News; Editorial Notes, &c.

*Volunteer Service Gazette*.—Signalling Instruction in the Home District; The War Game; East London Engineers; The United Service Revolver Club; The Report of Lord Harris's Committee; The London Rifle Brigade; Correspondence; Notes and Jottings, &c.

### Personal.

Lieutenant H. K. Stewart, of the Gordon Highlanders, has been appointed to the command of the First Camel Corps of the Egyptian army. This officer is a son of Col. Stewart of Amherst, N.S., and consequently a Canadian.

## Records of Our Militia Corps.—No. II.

### The Eighth "Royal Rifles."

By Captain F. C. Württele, Retired List.

"Volens et Valens."

(Continued from page 675.)

ON 15th March, 1878, one of the former companies of the battalion was reorganized as No. 4 company by Capt. Charles B. Charlewood, late lieutenant H. M. 30th Regiment. The existing No. 4 was made No. 5 and No. 5 gazetted as No. 6.

On 23rd May the regiment, 245 strong, proceeded to Montreal along with 100 men of the garrison division and two guns of B battery to take part in the grand review before Lord Dufferin, held at Fletcher's Field on the Queen's Birthday. The 8th held their own in drill with the crack corps of Ontario and Montreal, although the Glengarry caps they wore detracted somewhat from their appearance alongside of busbies and bearskins, nevertheless it was remarked on all sides that the "boys in Scotch caps" were second to none in drill and smart soldierly appearance. The other troops present, besides the whole Montreal brigade, were the Queen's Own of Toronto, Ottawa Field Battery, the Governor-General's Foot Guards, and a smart American company from St. Alban's called the Barlow Greys.

The next service the regiment was called on to perform was of a serious nature; the labor troubles on the work at the new parliament buildings had spread, and culminated on the afternoon of 12th June, by the mob sacking Renaud's flour store and getting fired on by B battery. The 8th were then called out, and in an hour mustered strong at the armory. As the Parliament then in session had been threatened, they were quartered in the Parliament buildings for the night, and next morning the garrison, hitherto composed of the 8th, B battery and Canadian Hussars, was, by the request of the Lieut.-Governor, reinforced by three of the Montreal brigade, 5th Royals, 1st Prince of Wales and 3rd Victorias, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, D.A.G., and Lieut.-Colonel Bacon, Brigade Major. The Quebec garrison and part of the Montreal force were quartered on the Citadel, and the remainder in the skating rink. The arrest of a number of rioters and this timely display of force put an end to the disturbances. On the afternoon of Saturday the 15th there was a review on the esplanade of the whole brigade, except two companies of the 8th on duty at the Parliament house, when the Mayor and corporation presented an address to the Montreal troops, after which column of route was formed, and all marched to the Richelieu wharf, when the Montrealers embarked for home. The 8th remained on duty on the Citadel till the 19th, when they were inspected on the esplanade by Lord Dufferin and Lieut.-Gov. Letellier. This was the first appearance of the regiment in public wearing the new helmet. On returning to the Citadel, before being dismissed from duty, Colonel Strange addressed the regiment, complimenting it on its high state of discipline and efficiency.

In the spring of 1879 the pioneer corps was formed and its equipment furnished by some of the officers.

As No. 4 company had become disorganised and Capt. Charlewood had resigned, Capt. H. J. Miller, of the 55th Megantic infantry, raised a company to replace it, and was gazetted to the 8th on the 28th of March 1879.

On the 24th May the regiment again paraded in Montreal in full strength, band and pioneers, to take part in the grand review held there before the Governor-General, Lord Lorne, and H.R.H. Princess Louise. Besides the Montreal brigade, there were also present an American regiment of the New York National Guard, the 13th Brooklyn, 520 strong, Queen's Own of Toronto, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa field battery, Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Shefford field battery, B battery, 100 men and two guns, 8th Royals, Quebec garrison artillery, Royal Military College cadets, and Royal Naval reserve from the Allan steamers.

Again Quebec was disturbed by riots: this time the ship laborers gave trouble, and the 8th were called out on the 15th August, 1879, and quartered in the skating rink. Late in the night of Sunday 17th, the regiment marched down to the Queen's stores in Champlain street, and remained there till the 22nd, when it marched to the Citadel and was dismissed. On the evening of the 21st H.R.H. Princess Louise arrived via H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, from a visit to the maritime provinces, landed at the Queen's wharf, where she was received by a guard of honor of 100 men and band of the 8th, under Capt. Ray, Lieuts. Norris and Webster, the remainder of the regiment lined Champlain street.

Again the ship laborers gave trouble, and to aid the civil power the 8th were called out on the 12th May, 1880, and placed on the Citadel till 7 p.m. of the 14th, when they were relieved, except one service company under Capt. LeSueur, together with a company of the 9th bat-

tion, which remained there till the 17th, when they were dismissed.

This year the Queen's birthday review and sham battle took place on the plains of Abraham, before the Governor-General (Lord Lorne), their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise and Prince Leopold. Besides the Quebec brigade, the following regiments were present: 62nd infantry, of St. John, N.B.; 5th Royal Scots, 6th Fusiliers, 1st Prince of Wales, 3rd Victorias and 65th Rifles, and a company of high school cadets from Montreal.

On the 30th April, 1881, Lieut.-Col. Alleyn resigned his commission on being appointed judge, and Major Andrew C. Stuart was promoted to the command. Lieut.-Col. Stuart joined the regiment as ensign in No. 6 Co., 1st May, 1868; lieutenant, 8th October, 1869; captain, 28th January, 1870; brevet-major, 28th January, 1875; major, 18th April, 1878.

On the 11th March, 1883, the regiment met with a sad loss in the death of Lieut. Col. Stuart, who had been seriously ill for some time. His funeral took place on the 13th, and was attended by the whole regiment. The firing party of 150 men was under command of Major Scott, and the gun sleigh was furnished by A battery in charge of Capt. Peters.

General orders of 22nd May contained Major Scott's promotion to the command of the regiment. Lieut.-Col. E. G. Scott joined the Victorias in 1862, and passed through all the grades to color-sergeant, and was appointed ensign in the company on 1st May, 1868; lieutenant, 5th March, 1869; captain, 9th February, 1872; brevet-major, 9th February, 1877; major, 30th April, 1881, and lieutenant-colonel, 22nd May, 1883, but antedated to 27th April.

This year, 1883, Capt. W. E. Russell raised a signal corps of 13 men and fitted them out with all the necessary apparatus of flags, lamps, telescopes and heliographs; the next year they were mounted and went through a riding course on the Citadel, subsequently they rode out to the plains, and were inspected by the D.A.G. and specially mentioned in his report. They became very proficient at long distance signalling, and on the expected arrival of H.M.S. *Canada*, with H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, a party proceeded to Cape Tourmente, 30 miles below Quebec, and signalled to the Citadel with their heliograph her approach.

The new pattern breastplate, with the old regimental motto, *volens et valens*, was gazetted in general orders of 12th October.

H.R.H. Princess Louise and Lord Lorne left Canada permanently by the S.S. *Sardinian* on 27th October, on which occasion the regiment furnished a guard of honor on Allan's wharf, of 100 men and band under Capt. Ahern, Lieuts. Stuart and Miller.

In March, 1885, the North-west rebellion broke out, and the regiment, which was at the time performing annual drill, held itself in readiness, hourly expecting marching orders for the front, and two companies under Major LeSueur did garrison duty on the Citadel for one month, owing to the absence of A battery on service. Capt. Prower, chancing to be at that time attached to B battery, proceeded with them to the war, and was present at the action of Cut Knife, and went through the campaign with the battery. Lieut. Roche got attached to the Montreal garrison artillery, and served in the North-west with them.

On the 6th March, 1886, Lieut.-Col. Scott retired from the 8th, and Capt. H. J. Miller, as senior officer, took command and was gazetted lieutenant-colonel on 31st March. Lieut.-Col. Miller served in the ranks of the Highland company of the 9th Battalion, and subsequently in the Victorias till 10th February, 1871, when he was gazetted lieutenant in the 55th Megantic infantry; captain, 12th September, 1873; rejoined the 8th as captain of No. 4 company, 28th March, 1879, and promoted lieutenant-colonel as above.

Hitherto, company promotion prevailed in the 8th, but on 30th July general orders changed this to seniority or regimental promotion.

The annual inspection took place this year on the 24th May on the plains of Abraham, before the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne, when Private D. Smith, of No. 6 company, was presented by her ladyship with the North-west medal, he having served through the campaign with the Royal Grenadiers.

Three of the officers of the regiment were called by government to serve on the commissions to investigate the manufacture of snider ammunition at the government factory, Lieut.-Col. Scott and Capt. Balfour serving on that of 1883, and Capt. F. C. Würtele on that of 1885.

This sketch would not be complete without the "shooting record," which has been almost continuous since the formation of the regiment, and it may be well said, difficult to excel. Efficiency in the use of the rifle had always been the desire of the officers from the first, and from this cause the battalion began to make a good name on the rifle ranges, as far back as 1865, when the Victorias, or No. 1 Co., tried their skill against the non-coms. of H.M.'s 17th Regiment, and got beaten, but were successful in the return match. In 1868 they were victorious in two matches with H. M. 30th Regiment, one with the 60th Rifles, and one with the Royal Engineers. These matches were all 10 men a side of all ranks, and the team was chosen from No. 1 Co., or the Victorias.

The Stadacona team took first battalion prize, \$250, at the great Dominion rifle matches held in 1868 at Laprarie, together with a number of individual prizes. They generally held their own in all the district matches at Quebec. In April, 1869, the regimental team fired a match with H.M.'s 60th Regiment, winning by 29 points. The next important victory scored was on the 16th August, 1871, at the Provincial matches held at Montreal, when the team composed of Capt. Morgan, Serjts. Hawkins, Baxter, Ferguson, and T. Holloway, won the Dominion cup, valued at \$800, given as a battalion prize by the P.Q.R. association. That same fall the Grand Trunk rifle brigade sent a team to Quebec and beat the 8th on Beauport Flats. However, in 1872 the return match was won by the Stadaconas at Montreal, on the day before the P.Q.R. association matches, which they had come up to attend. Again, the team composed of Capt. Scott, Lieut. Balfour, Paymaster Frew, Serjts. Hawkins and Baxter, was victorious in the battalion match, winning the Dominion cup, this being the second time in three years it became the property of the regiment.

In 1873 Capt. Morgan and Serjt. G. Baxter of No. 2 company were chosen and went to Wimbledon. In 1874, Lieut. Balfour won the Governor-General's bronze medal, and Capt. Morgan again went to England on the Wimbledon team. On the 6th March, 1879, as the battalion had not been for some years very successful at rifle matches, a meeting of the regiment was held, and the regimental rifle association was reorganized on a sound basis. The result was that in 1880 the team took second prizes, both in the battalion and association, and third prize in the skirmishing matches at the Provincial, and Corporal G. Philips won the Governor-General's silver medal and Lieut.-Governor's medal, but as a team the 8th did nothing at the Dominion, although individually they did well; Capt. Balfour won the Governor-General's prize of \$250 and his place on the Wimbledon team for 1881. That year the Canadians won the Kolapore cup and Capt. Balfour was 6th score in that match. At the Provincial the team took third prize for skirmishing, and at the Dominion matches third battalion prize.

In 1882 the Royals were well to the fore in the provincial, taking 1st prize both in the battalion and skirmishing matches and 4th and 6th team prizes for volley firing, and Serjt. G. Philips won the Dolan Cup. They won at the Dominion matches 5th battalion prize and Corporal Goudie won his place on the Wimbledon team for 1883, and went to England that year. In 1883 the 8th were again successful, both at the Provincial and Dominion matches, winning at the former the 2nd Batt., 2nd Military, 4th Association and 1st prize in the 3rd series Military match. At Ottawa they took 1st Minister Militia, 5th Dominion and 3rd prizes in the Gzowski matches. Capt. Balfour won the Gov.-Gen's Medal, besides the N.R.A. Medal and Snider champion badge. Lieut. W. H. Forrest took the Grand Aggregate and first place on the Wimbledon team and went to England in 1884. This year the team again were close up at the Provincial, taking 2nd Battalion, 5th Association, 3rd Skirmishing and 3rd Volley Firing prizes. At the Dominion they won 2nd Minister of Militia and 4th Dominion Match prizes and Lieut. Forrest again won his place on the Wimbledon team. In 1885 they took only 3rd volley firing prize at the Provincial, but at the Dominion were 2nd place for the British Challenge Shield as well as 5th prize in the Gzowski competition. In 1886 they won the 4th Association, 2nd Battalion and 1st Volley Firing prizes at the Provincial; and the team composed of Serjts. Alex. Thomson, Goudie and Dewfall, Corporal Hartley and Private R. D. Norton carried off the British Challenge Shield, that much coveted prize, for skirmishing and volley firing; also the 4th Gzowski prize, and Serjt. Goudie his place on the Wimbledon team for 1887. To the regimental rifle association and the active encouragement given to rifle shooting by the officers is due the successes above recorded. The regimental matches held annually on 29th June have always been looked forward to and carried out most successfully.

Since the formation of the regiment the roster contains the names of one hundred officers. The 25th anniversary was celebrated, on the evening of 21st February by a ball, given in the Academy of Music, by Lieut.-Col. Miller and officers to the non-com. officers and men of the regiment.

The present officers of the Royal Rifles are:

*Lieutenant-Colonel.*—H. J. Miller.

*Captains.*

G. E. A. Jones,  
J. Elton Prower,  
E. Montizambert,

J. S. Dunbar,  
Charles Miller,  
J. F. Burstall.

*Lieutenants.*

A. E. Hall,  
T. I. Poston,  
F. W. Ashe,

J. B. Peters,  
W. C. H. Wood,  
W. M. Dobell,

C. J. Dunn.

*Adjutant.*—Ernest F. Würtele, Capt.

*Surgeon.*—P. Coote.

**The Department of Militia and Defence and the  
STATEMENT OF MILITIA EXPENDITURE UNDER THE VARIOUS**

Services,— (Fiscal Year up to 30th June.)	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries, District Staff.....	34,252 33	47,826 53	34,591 12	29,140 01	31,146 93	26,839 38	21,046 10	32,116 75
Military Clothing and Stores.....	6,264 80	61,985 24	179,237 50	98,289 23	132,771 32	76,782 74	32,928 94	97,756 81
Barrack Accommodation.....	65,112 88	61,369 53	29,997 33	30,531 58	4,002 00	323 46		
Drill Sheds, Rifle Ranges and Armouries.....	37,751 51	20,651 39	19,592 01	6,680 34	3,348 12	4,035 19	5,422 26	14,574 62
Brigade Majors.....	18,876 88	16,007 22	32,016 15	28,634 35	27,611 98	24,906 72	27,199 31	28,988 06
Drill Instruction.....	39,869 81	43,676 57	62,387 77	44,570 66	41,700 00	41,232 95	42,645 40	40,281 42
Military Schools.....	59,955 02	92,280 59	84,819 76	41,256 23	37,768 26	27,169 22	29,892 38	11,475 21
Efficient Corps, Bands of.....	4,850 00	5,561 00						
Care of Arms, Public Armouries, etc.....	3,529 24	25,358 56	67,065 87	55,403 74	50,518 04	52,200 80	56,027 21	50,037 83
General Militia Service.....	3,813 37	23,566 22					5,311 62	
Dominion Day Review.....	15,511 97							
Special Surveys (Military).....	2,606 02	2,606 05	2,267 81	902 73				
Compensation for injuries at drill.....	1,997 70	450 00						
Contingencies.....	33,688 05	14,275 18	44,730 06	43,513 93	81,265 64	50,056 43	50,864 31	56,010 04
Annual Drill.....	123,483 32	404,834 36	322,644 36	331,083 44	504,561 68	568,342 11	366,897 33	315,557 26
Ammunition.....	70,993 68	47,611 16	33,685 46	10,648 36	139,106 96	74,346 12	57,749 30	60,000 00
Expense of Force in Nova Scotia.....	1,665 71							
Gunboats.....	18,509 09	14,313 84	15,922 99	14,628 04	24,953 89	23,952 86	9,459 62	
Expense of force in New Brunswick.....	37,401 82							
Making the Enrolment.....		36,764 25	7,810 79	41,946 67	1,972 98	49,990 21		
Targets.....		5,375 15	4,850 87	5,000 00	4,864 86	250 50		4,697 58
Rifle Associations.....		12,990 51	14,760 00					
Damages to Arms.....			4,944 92			758 73		
Frontier Service.....			284,648 04	144,394 88	1,881 27			
Military Stores.....				9,777 31	142,663 96	49,859 53	69,302 64	74,969 16
Care of Military Properties.....				2,331 36	8,190 61	7,960 91	9,668 73	52,548 54
Red River Expeditionary Forces in the North-West.....			163,119 78	510,450 22	83,259 61	147,367 91	209,169 42	133,227 10
Ordnance and equipment of Artillery.....					35,583 75	21,750 45	37,314 39	20,000 00
Batteries, Pay, etc., of "A," "B" and "C".....	19,180 46				86,055 23	79,913 64	109,713 40	114,950 56
Improved Firearms.....					142,055 07	65,991 98	38,933 33	40,000 00
Royal Military College.....								
Guard at Rideau Hall.....								
Expenditure, Precautionary Measures for Defensive Purposes.....								
Conversion of S. B. Guns into 64-pr.....								
Organization of Militia in N.-W. Territories.....								
Dominion Rifle Association.....								
Purchase 40-pr. Rifled Guns.....								
Dominion Artillery Association.....								
Cavalry and Infantry Schools.....								
Purchase of Medals, Wimbledon Team.....								
Purchase of Store Building, Ottawa.....								
Construction and Repairs.....								
Improved Rifle Ordnance.....								
Militia on Active Service, N.-W. Rebellion.....								
Lingan Riots.....								
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>734,364 66</b>	<b>937,513 35</b>	<b>1,409,092 61</b>	<b>1,419,183 08</b>	<b>1,645,282 76</b>	<b>1,396,031 84</b>	<b>1,186,545 69</b>	<b>1,147,170 94</b>

STATEMENT OF SUMS PAID ON ACCOUNT OF

Militia Pensions.....	26,644 19	14,836 60	17,504 89	17,132 49	16,552 59	16,009 80	16,311 39	15,604 45
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**Recent Deaths.**

We find the following particulars in a local paper respecting the late Capt. C. S. F. Spry, 35th Batt., whose untimely death we announced lately. He succumbed to an attack of typhoid fever after only a week's illness. He was born in Toronto on the 23rd May, 1868. In 1881 he joined the 35th Simcoe Foresters and accompanied the battalion to the annual camp at Niagara the same year as orderly room clerk. He was gazetted 2nd lieutenant of No. 1 company provisionally, and after taking a course of instruction at the School of Infantry at Toronto and obtaining a first class certificate was confirmed in his rank on 7th July, 1884, and promoted 1st lieutenant on the 3rd October the same year. On the breaking out of the North-West rebellion in the winter of 1885 he accompanied the York Simcoe Battalion under the command of Lieut.-Col. W. E. O'Brien as lieutenant of No. 3 company, and was with his regiment during the whole of the campaign, having endured the fatigue of the long and terrible march round the north shore of Lake Superior with all the patience of a veteran. On the return of the regiment he entered the law office of Messrs. Lount, Strathy and Lount, with the intention of becoming a barrister. On the 8th January, 1886, he received his commission as captain of No. 1 company, and was with his regiment at the annual camp in September last. He must have been one of the youngest captains in the force, as well as the youngest officer who went through the North-West campaign.

**Canadian Made Ammunition for 64 and 9-Pounder R.M.L. Guns.**

WE have obtained particulars respecting the experiments made last fall at the Dominion cartridge factory in the direction of manufacturing, under the immediate supervision of the Militia Department, ammunition for artillery, including common and shrapnel shell. In view of the fact that the 9-pr. R.M.L. gun, with which our field batteries are armed, is being rapidly superseded in the Imperial service by other

types, and that the manufacture of its projectiles will in consequence probably soon cease in England, it seems the more important that the Dominion should be if possible in a position to manufacture her own ammunition for this style of gun.

A board, consisting of Lieut.-Cols. Irwin, Inspector, and Montzambert and Cotton, Assistant Inspectors of Artillery, was in October last appointed by the Major-General commanding to report upon this subject and found that the work had been and could be satisfactorily done. Common shell for 64 and 9-pr. R.M.L. guns and shrapnel shell for the field pieces were submitted by Major Prévost. These differ from the present service patterns by being cast smooth, not being provided with studs. In this respect they are of the same general pattern as the service shell for 80-prs. and larger garrison guns and the 13-pr. field guns. Rotation is attained by the use of a cast gas check of copper alloy with projections to fit the grooves cut on its circumference. The gas check is fastened to the shell by being spun on in an undercut groove on the projection at the base of the shell, and is prevented from revolving independently of the shell by means of recesses in the base, into which the check is forced by the explosion of the charge.

The ignition of the time fuzes is secured by means of three fire holes one-fifth inch diam. bored through the gas check. This was found in actual experiment to work perfectly. In internal construction the shells are identical with the service pattern.

The advantages claimed for this method of construction are the possibility of manufacture with the present machinery plant, with the single addition of a small foundry; the utilization of the existing stock of cast iron and copper scrap, there being a large quantity of the former scattered over the Dominion, and some of the latter produced at the factory in the manufacture of small arms cartridges; increased accuracy consequent upon a lower trajectory; and finally the possibility of using heavier projectiles in the guns. No estimate of the relative cost could be made, in consequence of the fact that these preliminary shells passed through a number of processes which would be simplified if the industry were definitely established, and a better article would doubtless be pro-



Military Force of Canada.—Continued from page 675.

APPROPRIATIONS FROM 1867 TO 1886, INCLUSIVE.

1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
\$ cts. 33,169 49 74,938 42	\$ cts. 32,900 00 22,394 33	\$ cts. 34,780 37 44,477 54	\$ cts. 37,830 00 55,905 84	\$ cts. 30,137 46 47,106 28	\$ cts. 28,724 84 53,977 47	\$ cts. 24,799 55 47,860 96	\$ cts. 23,462 37 56,121 22	\$ cts. 24,524 93 47,719 07	\$ cts. 25,399 99 106,254 43	\$ cts. 25,512 06 74,750 96
8,996 69 27,487 23 39,999 79 9,526 00	23,609 55 24,521 21 39,774 96 7,735 72	11,033 84 19,763 19 39,915 19 8,455 14	23,453 73 15,913 54 39,789 40 7 54	13,154 96 16,004 27 42,515 21 3,856 77	9,864 47 15,289 48 39,974 55 2,821 58	10,079 56 13,221 60 38,471 90 5,370 24	9,990 29 14,912 35 37,406 33 4,637 70	9,986 65 14,362 75 38,382 03 2,264 80	11,739 36 14,050 29 37,166 75	9,853 42 12,932 79 35,955 00
51,840 88	51,874 83	51,874 89	51,885 13	51,977 29	51,884 00	51,599 87	51,953 65	61,438 27	58,007 17	59,739 01
62,237 01 392,986 68 28,128 39	46,511 75 124,267 95 18,805 05	44,757 29 154,005 24 49,427 50	49,657 32 154,284 34 52,297 18	45,886 22 172,924 59 8,693 58	58,439 58 157,125 51 3,198 54	48,445 26 264,969 19 49,591 38	41,377 42 218,801 33 39,787 19	40,227 88 314,473 56 24,044 83	37,227 52 230,151 19 52,336 87	43,721 37 240,967 87 73,610 88
569 52	20 43									
59,953 90 2,547 02 81,916 53 19,662 72 109,945 00 39,428 39 16,813 28	12,297 43 6,253 08 29,969 17 243 20 109,691 85 26,550 53	4,762 40 9,980 49 11,210 18 655 09 114,735 31 30,113 10	111,784 97 8,369 84 4,577 25 113,923 48 41,422 26 2,103 95 14,493 13	60,594 88 9,283 18 116,942 23 58,070 38 2,971 22 51 94 5,000 00 4,258 47	52,624 35 7,975 92 114,909 53 58,690 69 58,937 52 250 00 11,500 00	34,148 56 7,977 06 117,179 14 58,937 52 53,678 81 794 52	28,632 55 7,968 49 134,883 36 53,678 81 794 52	71,557 97 9,894 58 129,671 40 57,620 28 81 25	36,573 32 12,185 48 128,746 88 53,531 01	90,410 41 11,985 97 149,543 32 57,727 66
							8,000 00 1,946 67	8,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
								2,000 00 125,032 76 214 00 8,000 00	2,000 00 152,198 63	201,321 55
									42,188 72 148 84 1,697,851 32	70,654 15 2,851,921 69 1,472 00
1,060,446 94	580,421 04	618,136 58	777,698 90	690,018 93	667,000 51	772,811 79	734,354 25	989,098 22	2,707,757 77	4,022,080 11

MILITIA PENSIONS, FROM 1867 TO 1886, INCLUSIVE.

64,540 25	63,906 76	55,385 94	48,573 25	41,876 50	36,030 20	36,348 44	29,880 50	27,668 10	23,216 47	*17,963 00
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\*North-West Rebellion Pensions (1886) included herein..... \$6,805 57

duced if all the steps of construction were under the direct control of the Superintendent of the factory.

It was ascertained by actual experiment on the Island of Orleans that the new projectiles required elevations for a range of about 75 yards less than those for service shells, thus showing a considerable increase in initial velocity due to the greatly diminished escape of gas by windage. It has been suggested that shells weighing 10, 11 and 12 lbs. should be tried to ascertain whether the increase of weight could be arranged to counterbalance the increase in velocity, and so permit the use of the present range tables without change, while giving the gun an increase in shell power without loss of accuracy or velocity.

The Board recommended as a result of their enquiries, that the manufacture of fifty 9-pr. shells should be authorized; half of them to be increased about 3 pounds in weight; that the initial velocity of ten of the lighter ones should be taken with a chronograph, and compared with that of service shell fired under exactly similar circumstances; that fifteen should be fired on an ice range with blowing charges only so that their range, accuracy and effective fuze action could be determined, while the recovered shells would show how the gas checks acted in producing rotation; and that accurate estimates of the cost of production should be made, in order to determine the economic advantage of their home manufacture.

Cavalry versus Mounted Infantry.

REFERRING to a statement made by Col. Methuen in a recent lecture that in the Franco-Prussian war "only 212 Germans were wounded, and only six were killed, by the sword," the *United Service Gazette* says: His figures have been called in question, and admitting, (for argument's sake) that there may be a trifling error in his statement, we do not see that the value of his remarks and his general deductions are affected thereby. From a work lying before us, published some years ago, we take the subjoined excerpt:—"A report has been issued by

the German medical staff upon the deaths and wounds inflicted by the various weapons upon the German troops. The losses of the Germans in the whole war of 1870-71 amounted to a total of 65,160 killed and wounded. Of this number only 218 were killed and wounded by the sabre and clubbed muskets. Unfortunately the sabre wounds are not given separately; but even assuming that these casualties were all inflicted by the sabre, the result is still most remarkable. Of the cavalry 138 were killed and wounded by the sabre out of a total of 2,236. The most striking point of all, however, is the very small proportion of the killed to the wounded, the total killed by the sabre being, all told, only six—the wounded 212. In all the cavalry fighting at Woerth, at Vionville, at Sedan, in the battles on the Loire, and in the Northern Provinces, in all the outpost service extending over almost half of France, the only deaths caused by 40,000 cavalry with the sabre, in six months' campaigning, amounted to six; while in the United States, out of 100 men, Mosby's cavalry, in one skirmish, killed twenty-four and wounded twelve with their revolvers, and in another instance, out of a similar number twenty-six were killed and wounded in a similar way.

The cavalry soldier of the future is destined to be very much of a hybrid animal, and must be trained and able to do a great deal of his fighting on foot, and do it well." And so on.

To this charge General Franklyn retorts, in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the Colonel's hobby is mounted infantry in place of a large portion of cavalry,—an idea which finds no favor with the Germans, with all their vast experience in the art of war. Now, not reckoning the first three charges at Mars la Tour alone, the second of which was the famous death ride, by Bredow's brigade, consisting of only six squadrons, and which when nearly exhausted met with such fearful losses when taken in flank by De Fortou's fresh cavalry, does the Colonel not know that as night was falling, and in the terrible encounter close to the village of Mars la Tour, mass against mass of cavalry, and in which two out of three French generals fell (Legrand and Montaign), nearly all that perished in this fearful struggle (where even the unhorsed and wounded

continued fighting) were killed by the sword? If anything more were wanting to disprove such a statement as the Colonel's, it is the testimony of the hero himself of this great battle, Gen. the Count von Alvensleben, whose remark was:—"It is something like the German surgeons who, during the Crimean war, went into the French hospitals and reported that they could not find many bayonet-wounds, forgetting that this was the great weapon of the British infantry." Col. Methuen, Gen. Havelock-Allen, and others, who vaunt so much the mounted infantry in place of cavalry, have had little experience of European fighting, and may not, perhaps, know that the best German authorities are of opinion that such an arm should, if used, be composed of the smallest men possible, on strong ponies, with no spurs, nor sabretache, nor any impedimenta—which might not please those who advocate it—and do not apparently remember how the curtain of cavalry two days in advance of Prince Frederick Charles' army, when he was marching from Metz towards the army of the Loire, performed scouting duty.

### Regimental Notes.

We wish to publish information respecting all the doings of all corps. Will the officers interested, particularly at a distance, assist us by having news relating to their corps promptly forwarded?

**Quebec.**—The 9th battalion commenced their annual drill on Monday, the 28th February.

**Arnprior.**—The oratorio of Esther was produced under the auspices of No. 5 company, 43rd battalion, in the town hall, on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The chief parts in the piece were taken by members of the 43rd, and with magnificent costumes, excellent solos, and a carefully trained chorus of ninety voices, the performances drew crowded houses and realized a large profit, which will be devoted to the purchase of bushies and leggings for the company. Capt. Macdonald and the officers of No. 5 are to be congratulated on the wonderful progress made by the company since it was organized last fall, as it already has acquired the reputation of being the crack corps of the district. Lieut.-Col. White and Capt. Evans came up from Ottawa on Tuesday evening to witness the performance, and at the same time pay an informal visit to their regiment's youngest company.

**Charlottetown, P. E. I.**—Capt. Moore entertained the members of No. 2 Battery G. A. and a few of their friends at dinner on the 25th ult. The Captain occupied the chair, and on his right were Brigade Major Irving and Capt. Weeks, of the Engineers, and on his left F. Mitchell, Esq., cashier of the Merchant's Bank of P. E. Island. Lieut. J. A. Longworth performed the duties of vice, assisted by Adjutant Morson, Lieut. H. C. McDonald of No. 2 Battery and Lieut. Moore of the Engineers. The usual toasts were honored, and with song and speech and recitation the time passed quickly. The Brigade Major in the course of his remarks, referred to the gratifying fact that the artillerymen of this Island had carried off the Governor-General's prizes for shifting ordnance and general efficiency, ever since those prizes were offered. He regretted that the Government did not see fit to send a detachment of Canadian volunteers to England to participate in the Queen's Jubilee.

The dinner, which has now become an annual institution, was tendered to the officers and men of No. 2 Battery by their gallant captain in recognition of past achievements. This battery, which has for several years held the first position for the whole Dominion, during the past year completely eclipsed its former good record by carrying off the Governor-General's first prize for general efficiency, and the Dominion artillery association's first prize for shifting ordnance. The following is the record since its organization by Capt. Moore:—

Organized in 1883, was inspected by Col. Irwin in infantry drill and highly complimented. In 1884 was inspected by Col. Cotton, and won first place for general efficiency. In 1885 was inspected by Col. Irwin, and won first prize for general efficiency and second prize for shifting ordnance. In 1886 was inspected by Colonel Irwin, and won first prize for general efficiency and first prize for shifting ordnance.

When it is considered that these prizes are won from the whole Dominion, and that last year twenty-five batteries competed, we are sure Capt. Moore has good cause to feel proud of their achievements in the past.

Brigade Major Irving is corresponding with the Ottawa military authorities concerning a proposed military celebration during the jubilee month. Whether it will be celebrated locally or in one Canadian city is not yet decided.

#### RIFLES' SNOWSHOE RACES.

**Ottawa.**—The fifth annual races of the 43rd Rifles snow shoe club were held on Cartier Square on Saturday afternoon, and formed a fitting culmination to a successful season's work. Notwithstanding bitter cold weather, there was a fair attendance of spectators, and excellent contests.

The total number of entries was seventy-four. Arrangements were carried out by the following committee of management: Capt. Evans, Bandmaster Greenfield, Color-Sergeant Grant, Sergt. Bray, Corp. Wills and Clendinnen, Ptes. Cummings and Jones and the indefatigable secretary, Corp. Huband. The list of winners of prizes is as follows:—

Green quarter mile, ten entries—1st, Pte. J. S. Stevenson; 2nd, Pte. A. Spence; 3rd, Pte. H. Carling.

100 yards, heats, four entries—1st, Corp. Clendinnen; 2nd Capt. Evans.

Boy's race, 100 yards, nine entries—1st, W. Kavanagh; 2nd, B. Jones; 3rd, E. Coleman; 4th, B. Hill and W. Greenfield (equal).

Quarter mile, open, three entries—1st, Corp. Wills, Rifles; 2nd, P. Reinhardt, Le National. Reinhardt held the lead till within 50 yards from the finish, when Wills spurted in good form and won, after an exciting struggle, by about two yards.

100 yards, heats, green, five entries—1st, Pte. J. S. Stevenson; 2nd, Pte. A. Spence; 3rd, Pte. T. Jones.

Hurdle race, 220 yards, six entries—1st, Pte. J. S. Stevenson; 2nd, Pte. Dowler; 3rd, Corp. Clendinnen. Stevenson, who had distinguished himself in the green races, captured the race in excellent style from the older hands.

Three legged race (two shoes) five entries—1st, Capt. Evans and Pte. C. Cummings; 2nd, Corp. Clendinnen and Pte. Macdougall.

A very amusing race, the winning men taking the first two heats easily, with a wild rush by the other four pairs for second place.

Half mile walk, green, four entries—1st, Ptes. S. Short and C. Cummings (equal). Short took the lead at the start and held it until the middle of the last lap when Cum-

mings spurted, reached Short, but was unable to pass him, the two crossing the line together after a plucky and exciting contest.

One mile, open, three entries—1st P. Reinhardt, Le National; 2nd J. Dowler, Rifles. Dowler took the lead and held it until about 120 yards from home, when Reinhardt spurted and a desperate fight ensued for first place, the two running neck and neck until within about five yards from the finish when Dowler tripped and fell, Reinhardt crossing the line first, the winner of a magnificent race.

Scramble race, 120 yards, five entries—1st, Corp. Clendinnen; 2nd, Pte. Dowler.

Team race, 120 yards, heats, five entries—1st, Color-Sergt. Grant, Ptes. Carling, Dowler and Stevenson; 2nd, Capt. Evans' team and Pte. Jones' team, equal.

In this race teams of four men abreast are fastened together with ropes, and the four that crossed the line first in good order won the heat.

Consolation race, three entries—1st, Pte. Shore; 2nd, Bandmaster Greenfield.

The Guards' snowshoe club, nearly forty strong, tramped to Aylmer on Saturday afternoon, covering the ten miles in less than three hours, despite the cold and heavy roads. They had quite as jolly a time as the rifles in the beginning of the week, and returned by special train at a late hour. Major Todd led, and Staff-Sergt. Newby was whipper-in.

Capt. Douglas offered some prizes to the employees of the military stores on Saturday afternoon, to be competed for with the Nordenfelt at 500 yards. The weather, however, was too cold to permit of much enthusiasm in the shooting contest.

### The Target.

**Brantford.**—The annual meeting of the Dufferin rifles' rifle association was held on the 5th, when Major Rothwell, treasurer, reported a balance on hand of \$28.07, with \$32 subscriptions yet unpaid. The annual report referred to the successful year's work, the change made from iron to canvas targets, and the abolition of sighting shots. The council suggest the consideration and adoption of some plan which by means of team practices, coaching or otherwise, would tend to increased efficiency in the teams representing the association at the D.R.A. and O.R.A. meetings. The report was adopted. Lieuts. Ruddy, Park, Killmaster and Nelles, and Sergts. Ince and Thomson ("C" Co.) were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the ensuing year for the annual matches. Each alternate Wednesday and Saturday during the months of May, June, July and August, were set as practice days.

It was moved by Surgeon Harris, seconded by Major Rothwell and carried unanimously: "That this association desires to place upon record its extreme regret at the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Jones from the presidency, he having resigned the command of the regiment. The association must be ever under a deep sense of gratitude to Col. Jones for the great zeal he has always shown in its affairs; it is further resolved that Col. Jones be elected honorary president for the ensuing year.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Lieut.-Col. Ballachey, president; Major Rothwell, Capt. T. Harry Jones, vice-presidents; Major Rothwell, treasurer; Capt. Sweet, secretary; Lieut. Ruddy, assistant secretary; Dr. Wm. T. Harris, surgeon and executive officer; auditors, Capt. Snartt and Mr. T. S. Wade; finance committee, Capt. Stratford, Lieuts. McLean and Park; range officers, Capt. Harris, T. Harry Jones, McGlashan and Lieut. Leonard; executive committee, Lieut.-Col. Ballachey, Surgeon Harris and Capt. T. Harry Jones; the council, this body is composed of the rifle committee of the Dufferin rifles, viz: Lieut.-Col. Ballachey, Major Rothwell, Capt. R. R. Harris, Capt. E. Sweet, Capt. H. J. McGlashan and Lieut. H. F. Leonard. Lieut.-Col. Jones was appointed "coach" for the present year.

### Gleanings.

"It strikes me," said a city and county hall man yesterday, "that we do not want any war with Canada. When we were drafted in 1861-4 we knew where to go, but in case of trouble with Canada, where could we go?"—*Buffalo Courier*.

Wood powder has recently been introduced into the Belgian army. Ordinary sawdust, after treatment with nitric and sulphuric acids, is, with powerful pressure, made into cartridges which are protected from dampness by a covering of paper soaked in paraffine. The explosive force is at least equal to that of common gunpowder, and the results are said to be more regular.

Germany continues to keep up her belligerent attitude towards France, and has lately been pouring troops into Alsace-Lorraine and greatly strengthening her garrisons there. There are now 65,000 men, with 1,700 horses and 280 guns, in the annexed provinces. The correspondent of the statistical *Journal* shows that to be one gun to 230 men, the German average being only one to 380; also that there are eleven men under arms to each square mile of territory. To carry that rate out all through the country would require 2,200,000 men in Germany, 2,250,000 in France, and 23,000,000 in European Russia.

The *Broad Arrow* asks why no gazette has as yet announced that Her Majesty has sanctioned the bestowal of the order of the Red Eagle of Prussia on General Viscount Wolsley? "It can scarcely be that the permission to wear the highly-honored decoration which the emperor-general conferred on our adjutant-general is being withheld. The official list, we notice, does not include the Red Eagle in the list of foreign orders bestowed on Viscount Wolsley. But as it also fails to include the Duke of Cambridge in the list of décorés its accuracy can fairly be questioned. The field marshal commanding-in-chief is one of the very few English Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honor, and has also the Grand Cross of the order of Leopold of Belgium, while the Duke of Connaught, in company with the Prince of Wales, enjoys the still greater honor of wearing the Black Eagle of Prussia. The heir apparent is the only living Englishman who has been honored with the Golden Fleece of Spain."

Mr. Stanley's expedition take with them a Maxim machine gun, which has been specially made by Mr. Maxim for this purpose. On Monday the weapon was put through its paces by Mr. Maxim, Mr. Stanley, and Lieut. Stairs. At first a belt of 120 cartridges was fired under various conditions, and then a belt of 333. A third belt was also charged, partly with live cartridges and partly with dummies, in order to demonstrate the facility with which a miss-fire could be corrected. The firing mechanism was then taken out, cleaned, and replaced in a very short time. It was then fired by hand-loading, without a belt. It was then fired with a belt, and a canvas water-bottle and tube were used to supply the water to the jacket, showing how easily this appliance could be made available in case of damage to the copper tank or on an emergency. Finally, the gun was taken in two parts and carried by two men, each man shouldering a part, a short distance, and brought back to the firing point. The

cartridge belt had been previously placed in the gun ready for firing, and in ten seconds from the time the tripod was placed on the ground the gun was being fired. The gun met with approbation from those present.

The recent memorandum from the Duke of Cambridge, expressing his dissatisfaction at the small number of officers of militia artillery who have qualified at the school of instruction, Woolwich, comes not a moment too soon. In Ireland there are some seventy-three batteries of artillery, and to instruct them there are only a possible fifty-four officers with P.S. after their names. The 8th brigade, North Irish Division, R.A., cannot boast of even one officer entitled to the letters P.S. Again, only seven out of fourteen lieutenant-colonels commanding brigades have been through the school at Woolwich; the inference is, therefore, that they cannot teach what they do not know themselves. It ought to be made a *sine qua non* for promotion to field rank in the militia artillery that an officer has a certificate from the school of instruction. An artillery officer not properly educated in gun drill is not only useless, but is positively dangerous. The brigade worst accommodated is the 2nd brigade, North Irish Division, which last year trained in England.

Notwithstanding all peaceful protestations to the contrary, it looks very much as if France and Germany were helplessly gravitating towards war. Every day a fresh pawn is moved on the chessboard. One day the Germans forbid the exportation of horses; another the French gave an army credit of eighty-six million francs; a third day the Germans publish new rules for the conveyance of troops by railways. The Germans call out 70,000 reservists to teach them the management of the new repeating rifle. The French make preparations for the immediate despatch from Algiers of the Fourth battalions stationed there. And so it goes on. Each move is answered by a corresponding one on the other side. And all, we are told, with the most peaceful intentions in the world. Every one is inclined to ask why France and Germany should fight? There is no visible reason, it is true; but just as it is said that in the region of the calms, two ships lying at a distance from one another, are by some occult influence attracted towards each other until they come in collision, so the two great nations are mutually attracted and drifting helplessly towards one another, and towards the destruction of one or both. — *Broad Arrow.*

The facility with which military titles are acquired in America, and especially in the South, is illustrated by the fact that the Governor of North Carolina has thirty-two aides-de-camp, each with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In the entire army of the United States there are only twenty-four allowed by law to divide among ten general officers, and only three of these aides have the rank of lieutenant-colonel, the highest rank held by any of the others being that of captain, most of them being lieutenants. The lucky Governor of North Carolina could thus supply the regular U. S. army with its full complement of aides-de-camp, and have eight left to "loaf around the throne."

The trial of the 111-ton gun was commenced on Thursday at the Government butts, Woolwich. A dozen gunners loaded the weapon with 600 pounds of cocoa powder, and a conical cylinder shot weighing 1,800 pounds. The gun was fired by electricity, and went off with magnificent effect. It rolled easily up the Maitland inclined platform, a distance of 20 ft., and was found to have stood its first fire exceedingly well. The velocity was recorded as 1,695 ft. per second, and the pressure 9.65 tons, an exceedingly satisfactory result attributable to the special qualities of the gunpowder. Two more rounds were afterwards fired with charges unprecedented, though still within the maximum, one being 700 lb. and the other 800 lb. Both showed high velocities with low pressures, and the gun has thus far achieved a meritorious record.

It is not often that a major of a regiment is offered the command of a battalion of another regiment, and still less often does he refuse it. Colonel G. Barton, of the 7th Fusiliers, is, however, said to have done so; his ambition being to command a battalion of his own regiment, in which he has served for twenty-four years. Colonel Barton is one of Lord Wolseley's favorites. He commenced his career in the Ashantee war, for his services in which he was specially promoted captain. In 1879 he obtained a brevet for the Zulu campaign, and in 1882 another for the Egyptian campaign. He is now a full colonel, but only the third major in his regiment. Colonel Barton is at present in command of the regimental depot at Portsdown Hill. — *Broad Arrow.*

A committee, consisting of Major-Generals Sir Evelyn Wood, Henry Brackenbury, E. H. Clive, Colonels Sir Baker Russell, Walker (Scots Guards), H. P. Pearson, Lieut.-Col. Coke, and others, has just reported in England on the question as to which system should be preferred: (1) magazine rifle as a permanent arrangement; (2) magazine removable by an armorer; (3) magazine attachable by soldier when ordered. The matter was freely discussed and settled in one sitting, at which it was decided that the magazine rifle as a permanent arrangement (system No. 1) had certain tactical advantages over the other two.

Captain Newburgh Stewart, R.N., a cousin of Gordon's Stewart, one night while in Abyssinia, whence he has just returned, after a stay of two-and-a-half years, devoted to sport, in the midst of a heavy storm, was studying as to the best method of securing his tent. His eye fell on the camp lamp—a ship's lantern with iron stays in bow form: "There," he exclaimed, "is my tent." The idea thus suggested has been carried out in a tent now on exhibition in London. This tent is supported by eight ribs of American elm resting upon the ground; while the place of the pole is supplied by hauling ropes descending from the apex of the roof to a holdfast driven into the earth in the centre of the tent. With the canvas drawn taut the tent assumes the shape of a beehive, in contrast with the sharp-rising conical form which distinguishes the service tent. The shape can be modified by the cut of the canvas. The tent under normal conditions stands without pegs and ropes. Provision against stress of weather, however, is supplied in the form of four iron holdfasts, which can be fixed into the ground by long and light iron pins. The canvas door rolls up and down like a window blind instead of tying and untying. There is an expedient for preventing dust or sand from driving under the canvas, and the tent expands and contracts automatically in wet and dry weather. The inventor declares that the tent can be put up in two minutes, the upper part of the ribs always remaining in the canvas. There is a saving in weight, as the elm ribs and iron holdfasts with ropes weigh less than heavy tent-pole, pegs and ropes. This saving is estimated at twenty tons for a regiment with eighty tents of the Indian pattern. — *U. S. Army and Navy Journal.*

Dr. Riegler, of Pesth, has just made a very curious experiment in photography, and one that to many people will appear almost incredible. He has photographed a bullet after it had been fired from a rifle, and while it was proceeding with a velocity of 440 metres—rather more than a quarter of a mile—a second. A Werndl infantry rifle was the weapon selected for the purpose of conducting the experiment, which was in every way successful, a perfect reproduction of the bullet being the result. A horse at full gallop, a swallow in its flight, and even a flash of lightning, have succumbed to the photographer's art; but his last triumph is still more marvellous. — *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Lord Wolseley advocates the abolition of all polished steel in arms and accoutrements, and generally of all articles that require the present waste of time in spit and polish.

The French army has adopted tricycles for mounting messengers on, and now the Italian army has selected bicycles for the same purpose, of which two or three are to accompany every regiment. It is claimed that riders can cover 250 leagues in six days.

**Our Trading Column.**

The cost of announcements in this column for each insertion will be one cent per word for the first ten words one-half cent for each additional word. Each advertisement will have a register number in our books, and all communications regarding it must be forwarded through the GAZETTE, but it must be distinctly understood that this office incurs no other responsibility or liability in connection therewith. Address, with stamp for return postage, Canadian Militia Gazette, Box 316, Ottawa.

This column is established for the purpose of enabling our friends to exchange, purchase, sell, or otherwise advertise articles they desire either to acquire or dispose of. It is not available for commercial purposes.



**LYMAN'S FLUID COFFEE,**

**A HOME LUXURY FOR CAMPING OUT.**

COFFEE of the FINEST FLAVOR can be made in a MOMENT, ANYWHERE, in ANY QUANTITY. As good with condensed milk as fresh, or as "Café Noir."

FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE.

**TO ADVERTISERS!**

For a check of \$20 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million issues of leading American Newspapers and complete the work within ten days. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 circulation! The advertisement will appear in but a single issue of any paper, and consequently will be placed before One Million different newspaper purchasers;—or FIVE MILLION READERS, if it is true, as is sometimes stated, that every newspaper is looked at by five persons on an average. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 30 cents for book of 176 pages.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,  
10 Spruce St., New York

We have just issued a new edition (the 161st) of our book called "Newspaper Advertising." It has 176 pages, and among its contents may be named the following Lists and Catalogues of Newspapers: Daily Newspapers in New York City with their Advertising Rates.

Daily Newspapers in Cities having more than 150,000 population, omitting all but the best.

Daily Newspapers in cities having more than 20,000 population, omitting all but the best.

A small List of Newspapers in which to advertise every section of the country; being a choice selection made up with great care, guided by long experience.

One Newspaper in a State. The best one for an advertiser to use if he will use but one.

Bargains in Advertising in Daily Newspapers in many principal cities and towns, a List which offers peculiar inducements to some advertisers.

Largest Circulations. A complete list of all American papers issuing regularly more than 25,000 copies.

The best List of Local Newspapers, covering every town of over 5,000 population and every important county seat.

Select List of Local Newspapers, in which advertisements are inserted at half price.

5,493 Village Newspapers in which advertisements are inserted for \$41 a line, and appear in the whole lot—one-half of all the American Weeklies.

Sent to any address for **THIRTY CENTS**



**AMENDED NOTICE.**



**Mail Contract.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on 11th March, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twelve times per week each way, between Aylmer and Ottawa from the 1st April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Aylmer, Tetreauville, Hull and Ottawa, and at this office.

T. P. FRENCH,  
Post Office Inspector.  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Ottawa, Feb. 16th, 1887.

**N. McEACHREN,**

**MILITARY TAILOR,**

ALBERT HALL BUILDINGS,

191 YONGE STREET - - - TORONTO.

UNIFORMS of every description made to order and everything necessary to an

OFFICER'S OUTFIT SUPPLIED.

Send for List of Prices.

Terms strictly cash

**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Existing Policies \$100,000,000.

Invested Funds, \$31,470,435.64.

Profits divided in ten occasions, \$17,500,000.

Class H Policies are FREE FROM ALL RESTRICTIONS, the contract being PAYABLE WITHOUT THE SMALLEST DOUBT.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager, Montreal.  
Agents in every city and town in the Dominion.



**Notice to Contractors.**

**EXTENSION OF TIME.**

THE time for receiving tender for

NEW EXAMINING WAREHOUSE.

OTTAWA,

is hereby extended to **TUESDAY 15th MARCH.**

By order,  
A. GOBELL,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 28th February, 1887.

**MAYNARD, HARRIS & CO.,**  
*Military and Civil Service Outfitters,*  
 CONTRACTORS AND AGENTS,  
 126 and 127 Leadenhall Street, London, England,  
 (ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.)

UNIFORMS FOR ALL SERVICES.

HELMETS, GLENGARRYS, NEW PATTERN GOLD LACE, ACCOUTREMENTS, BADGES, ETC.  
 OF BEST QUALITY AND MANUFACTURE AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

Estimates, Drawings, Patterns, &c.,  
 free on application.

References to all parts of the  
 Dominion

Inventions Exhibition, 1885. The only Gold Medal for tone quality.

AWARDED TO

BESSON'S PROTOTYPE MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.

The Prototype Instruments, being unequalled in musical quality and durability, are  
 the best and cheapest for use abroad.  
 Write for Testimonials from Canadian Musicians and Bands using the BESSON Instru-  
 ments.



**F. BESSON & CO.**

198 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, ENG.,

**Military Band Instrument Makers.**

The Besson Prototype Instruments are kept in stock by the following Sellers:—Alsin, aipeg  
 Grossman, Hamilton; Hubbard, Waterloo; Nye, Halifax; Orme & Son, Ottawa, &c., &c., of all  
 leading Music Dealers in Canada.

**SUBSCRIBERS**

to, and other friends of

**THE MILITIA GAZETTE**

would promote its interests by, whenever  
 convenient.

DEALING WITH ADVERTISERS

who use its columns,

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN ORDERING.

**J. STOVEL,**

MILITARY TAILOR

For Manitoba and the North-West  
 Territories.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

**MILITARY GOODS**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All work guaranteed according to  
 regulation.

320 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**Hamilton Powder Co.**

(Incorporated 1861)

MANUFACTURE

**MILITARY POWDER**

of any required velocity, density or grain

**SPORTING POWDER,**

"Ducking," "Caribou," and other  
 choice grades.

**BLASTING POWDER**

in every variety.

**DYNAMITE**

And all other modern "High Explosives."

SOLE LICENSEES FOR

**H. Julius Smith's Magneto-Battery,**

The best for accurate Electric Firing of Shots,  
 Blasts, Mines, Torpedoes, &c.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

For Insulated Wire, Electric Fuses, Safety Fuses,  
 Detonators, &c.

OFFICE:

103 St. Francois Xavier Street,

MONTREAL.

Branch Offices and Magazine at principal shipping  
 points in Canada.

Descriptive Lists mailed on application.



**DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.**

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26,  
 in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide  
 wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and  
 pre-emptions.

Upon payment of an office fee of ten dollars, surveyed agricultural land, of the class open to home-  
 stead entry, may be homesteaded in any one of the three following methods:—

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable  
 portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the  
 1st day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following,  
 and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for  
 three years from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader shall begin actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his home-  
 stead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve  
 months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry; and shall within the first year  
 from date of entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section, and shall  
 within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional;  
 making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the  
 said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years  
 of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and shall have  
 erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preced-  
 ing his application for homestead patent.

3. The homesteader shall begin the cultivation of his homestead within six months after the date of  
 entry, or if the entry was obtained after the first day of September in any year, then before the first day  
 of June following; shall within the first year break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his  
 homestead; shall within the second year crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less  
 than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall have erected a habitable house  
 on his homestead before the expiration of the second year, and on or before the commencement of the  
 third year shall have begun to reside in the said house, and shall have continued to reside therein and  
 cultivate his homestead for not less than three years next prior to the date of his application for patent.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three  
 or five years, as the case may be, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead, or homestead and pre-  
 emption, as the case may be, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the homestead for at least twelve  
 months subsequent to date of entry, and in case entry was made after the 25th day of May, 1883, has  
 cultivated thirty acres thereof.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

Any homesteader may at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, obtain entry for an ad-  
 joining unoccupied quarter-section as a pre-emption, on payment of a fee of ten dollars.

The pre-emption right entitles the homesteader to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming  
 entitled to his homestead patent, but a failure to fulfil the homestead conditions forfeits the pre-  
 emption right.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of the Regulations,  
 may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario;  
 the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Land Agents  
 in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

**A. M. BURGESS,**

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

**MILITIA ATTENTION!**

NOW READY,

"SQUAD DRILL ELUCIDATED,"

BY MUNROE.

Will be found invaluable to officers, non-  
 commissioned officers and men as

A SELF-INSTRUCTOR,

being simple to understand and leaving  
 nothing to be imagined by the student.

Will be sent post paid to any address on receipt of  
 price 50 cts. a copy, or three for \$1.00.

ADDRESS:

Sergt.-Inst. J. B. Munroe,  
 School of Infantry, Toronto, Ont.

**JOHN F. CREAN,**

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND

**MILITARY OUTFITTER.**

MASTER TAILOR TO THE QUEEN'S  
 OWN RIFLES OF CANADA.

89 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.

**AGENTS WANTED!**

TO RECEIVE

Subscriptions and Advertisements

For this paper, in

EVERY TOWN AND CITY

IN CANADA.

Liberal Commission.

Write for Terms.

**P. QUEALY,**

MILITARY BOOTMAKER,

34 McDERMOT STREET,

WINNIPEG.

N.B.—All work done in first-class style.

**JOHN MARTIN & Co**

MILITARY OUTFITTERS,

457 ST. PAUL ST.,

MONTREAL.



**Money Orders.**

MONEY ORDERS may be obtained at any  
 Money Order Office in Canada, payable in  
 the Dominion; also in the United States, the Unit-  
 ed Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium,  
 Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the  
 Netherlands, India, the Australian Colonies, and  
 other countries and British Colonies generally.

On Money Orders payable within Canada the  
 commission is as follows:

If not exceeding \$4	2c.
Over \$4, not exceeding \$10	5c.
" 10, " "	10c.
" 20, " "	20c.
" 40, " "	30c.
" 60, " "	40c.
" 80, " "	50c.

On Money Orders payable abroad the commis-  
 sion is:

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

For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL  
 GUIDE.

A. CAMPBELL,

Postmaster-General.

Post Office Department,  
 Ottawa, 21st May, 1886.