

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ACTIVE FORCE OF THE DOMINION.

First Year.
VOL. I, No. 32.

Ottawa, Tuesday, 15th December, 1885.

\$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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REMITTANCES

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.

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COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

Our friends will be glad to learn that the notice which for a few weeks past stood at the head of this column, was productive of the very inspiring effect of largely swelling our subscription list, and so of insuring to the proprietors of the GAZETTE a happy Christmas. Some time ago the *Volunteer Service Review* remarked, referring to a former appeal of ours for support—"Our contemporary appears to have discovered what is nothing new on this side of the water, that whilst all volunteers are glad to have such a paper, very few care to have to pay for it." Now we think this altogether too sweeping an assertion, for we have received almost as much support as we expected, and are well satisfied with the progress we are making. If those who intend subscribing will only do so promptly; and if those who do not so intend, will be manly enough not to sponge on our generosity—both will help us much.

One word more. Many of our subscribers have given us unsolicited praise, and a few have frankly criticized us, and both classes of correspondents we wish to thank for these evidences of kindly feeling, and we would only add the hint that the best way each subscribing friend can help us now is by securing other subscribers. If each would procure one more it would just double our subscription list, and double our power for doing good work.

A correspondent this week makes a suggestion relating to the disposal of our Indians, or at least a portion of them, that is well worthy of consideration. Now that they have no buffalo to hunt, they are pretty much in the position of those "idle hands" of whom the old hymn prophesies ill. Private letters, from various points, describes them as unsettled and dissatisfied, and it is to be feared that this year's rising will make the problem of their support a difficult one to solve—certainly it is not as plain as it was this time last year. If then, a small proportion of them could be used as irregular scouts it might increase the cordiality of our relations with the whole of them, and they could be utilized as recruiting agents and instructors, if, at any time in the dim future, some such contingency as our correspondent thinks possible should require the raising of a much larger body of Indians for frontier defence.

Canadian Militia matters have never received so much or so favorable notice from the English service press as it is just now bestowing upon them, and for this satisfactory state of things the GAZETTE has no hesitation in claiming most of the credit. Of course the surprisingly effectual subjection of the insurgents last spring by a purely volunteer expedition was the prime reason for this favorable notice; but if our journal were not in the field as a medium of communication, the news would not be published in the English ones. The *Volunteer Service Gazette*, in its last issue, makes the following announcement: "Our readers will have noticed that we have recently given various items of news regarding our Canadian compatriots, and we shall continue to do so as our space admits, as it seems to us that as the Canadian Militia and the British Volunteers have the same common object for their *raison d'être*, the more they know of each other's doings the better."

Do not our English contemporaries think that when they find it worth while to extract a column or two from our pages they should give us full credit for the news? We have been punctilious ourselves on this score, the only *lapsus* we remember being when credit for a continued paper was omitted accidentally from one of the three issues in which it appeared.

The reports which reach us of our permanent infantry force, represented by the Infantry School Corps, are so uniformly satisfactory that we feel the country should be congratulated anew upon the enrolment of the three companies. Last week we gave a long account of General Middleton's inspection of "A" company at Fredericton, when the opinion pronounced was that "no imperial regiment of the line could have surpassed them;" and this week is presented an account of a similar inspection of "B" company, at St. John's, P.Q., which is briefer, principally because the weather prevented any manœuvring. We have not heard much lately of "C" company, but we know that they are hard at work making up for lost time in their normal occupa-

tion of teaching, while the reputation of their commandant is sufficient guarantee of their own proficiency. The experience gained by this last company in the North-west will be invaluable to them in teaching internal economy, while the camping out of "A" company during the spring and summer will be of similar benefit in their case.

The Militia Department have just issued in neat pamphlet form a compilation of all the regulations for the schools of military instruction for the active militia. It contains all the paragraphs of the "Rules and Regulations" from 521 to 561 inclusive, with the various amendments that have from time to time appeared in general orders up to date. To this is added a syllabus of the several courses, giving a list of the subjects taught, and the full number of marks allotted to each, which we hope to reprint in full in future issues. In the meantime, candidates for admission to the schools can obtain copies of the regulations for the several school commandants.

Lieut. John Hearn, who graduated from the R.M.C. last year, and who is on the staff of the Quebec cartridge factory, has gone to Woolwich to take a "cartridge course" there. After his return to Canada we hope the authorities will see their way to sending him to study the operations of some of the large factories in the United States, where the process is so different that some hints should be got from a comparison of the different systems.

Now we have got the ball fairly opened for what promises to be a lively discussion on uniform. "Misty" is the apostle of one school, that which goes in for strict utilitarianism on service, "Grenade" of that order which advocates display in the fighting times of peace. And yet there need not necessarily be any conflict between the two sets of opinions. We are inclined to think that both are right in principle, and it is only in questions of detail that there is likely to be clashing. One remark of "Grenade's" we endorse heartily: that new official regulations are required, and that individual commanders should have less latitude in adopting variations that in the aggregate have had the effect of making our Canadian uniforms a very heterogeneous mixture.

We think "Grenade" is not quite fair in his strictures on the military tailors, for there are certainly some good ones in Canada, as witness our advertizing columns; and their rates can scarcely be termed excessive when it is borne in mind that they have to keep on hand a large stock of very expensive materials for a limited number of customers. In England, where officers are much more numerous, the prices may be more moderate, but one has always the dissatisfaction of not being certain of a good fit. Probably if officers were compelled to buy uniforms of a standard quality and pattern they would be forced to patronize our military tailors, who, in their turn, could then afford to reduce their present rates.

REFLECTIONS ON UNIFORM.

The Duke of Wellington once said that his greatest dandies were always his best soldiers, and Lord Wolseley says: "Make a man proud of himself and his corps and you can do anything with him." Now, if two of England's greatest generals so express themselves with regard to the dress of officers and men, there must certainly be something for military men to learn from the old adage that "the tailor makes the man," and the writer being one of those who firmly believes that dress is one of the principal elements which tend to make a serviceable and enthusiastic corps, speaking from a Canadian point of view, is emboldened to commit to paper for the benefit of the readers of the GAZETTE, some reflections on the uniform and dress of the officers of the Canadian Militia, in the hope that they may give rise to some discussions from which the force may receive benefit.

First of all, we want an authorized publication of Canadian Dress Regulations, which should be carefully compiled, and contain the most minute particulars of every article of uniform, and those corps which have any peculiar regulation should have it specified, and it should not be left to the fancy or whim of any commanding or other officer to wear or adopt anything which is not strictly according to regulation.

Secondly, as there are no *bona fide* practical military tailors in Canada, and as in order to obtain garments of the proper cut and pattern it is at present necessary to order from London firms, which always charge fancy prices, the Militia Department should employ practical tailors in London to provide uniform clothing at certain fixed rates, or competent military tailors should be established for each district, who would agree for certain fixed prices, to supply officers with requisites, the Government importing the materials, which they could do in quantities at greatly reduced figures; these firms should also keep always in stock a full supply of accoutrements of regulation pattern, which could also be purchased at lower prices, and likewise, saddlery and every requisite for a well appointed corps; if this were done, every officer would know at once what to get, where to go, and the cost of same, and those applying for commissions would be able, before sending in their applications, to "sit down and count the cost thereof."

Thirdly, while we are all members of one force, and have common interests and objects, the distinction between country corps and those existing in cities is very great, and either a great deal of latitude must be allowed the former, or there must be regulations applying only to them; the rural force perform their annual drill in camp, and probably are not required to again don their regimentals until their next drill, and therefore, all that is required of officers of country corps is that they should be properly and correctly dressed as officers, but a complete kit is not necessary and should not be insisted upon; say a blue or scarlet patrol jacket, white helmet or a forage cap, and proper accoutrements and saddlery, but all to be uniformly dressed and kept strictly to regulation. The officers of city corps are continually seen in cities while performing their annual drill, and besides these appearances in public are constantly required to attend guards, inspections, balls, levees, concerts, &c., and should, on those occasions, be dressed strictly according to regulations, and thereby obtain the respect not only of their men, but of the public generally, consequently these officers should be compelled to purchase a *complete outfit*, including winter uniform, which, at present, very few officers have.

Fourthly, is it not the fault of Deputy Adjutants General that the officers of their district are allowed to appear year after year wearing improper and incongruous uniform, and likewise the fault of commanding officers of corps, that their officers are not looked after in the same respect? The remarks in No. 30 of the GAZETTE, regarding the appearance of officers at camp in six of the military districts, are, from the writer's own personal knowledge, true also of three other districts, and under the eyes of the D.A.G., and not only are rural officers to blame for their slovenly appearance, but in more than one city of the Dominion have officers of city corps been seen on parade and in public, improperly and slovenly dressed; not only this, but officers have frequently been inspecting and finding fault with their men for appearing with dirty belts, buttons, &c., when *their own* gloves, belts and accoutrements were in a disgraceful state.

The question of uniform for the men is an important one, and one that can hardly be dealt with in a few words, but as the British Army have adopted a fighting kit and a parade uniform, Canada, no doubt, must do the same, but first let the Department endeavor to improve somewhat the present uniform of the militia; besides improving the utility of the present issue, let the men have something to give them a smarter appearance—an improved forage cap for instance—and let the sergeants be allowed to wear a better tunic with a little gold lace or other distinction, so that a non-com. will feel proud of himself, and if officers are particular in their dress the men are sure to be, though occasionally a careless man may have to be made an example of. These reflections would be incomplete if no mention were made of a winter head-dress, as suggested by the GAZETTE; the tuque would certainly do for active service or rough wear, but is hardly the thing for ordinary use; a fur cap with peak (gold for officers) and flaps to turn down over the ears and back of neck, and tied up when not so required is a neat and serviceable head-dress and looks well on any one. Accoutrements, &c., afford a fine scope for reflection, but too vast for this paper, and some of them would be only going over the same ground as covered by the admirable letters of "Misty," but if one could only have the Oliver equipment, at least for city corps, a great stride towards improvement would be made. If any dress regulations are to be issued, would not it be a good plan to ask for suggestions from officers of the municipal corps in the Dominion, so that when we do have them they would be really worthy of adoption and reference?

GRENADE.

“NOTIONS OF A NOODLE.”—VI.

“MY DEAR MISTY,—If you will observe the next man you meet arrayed in marching or fighting order, you will notice the other accoutrements, for the support of which the pipe-clayed waist belt is worn.

“The pouches are an important portion of the outfit, seeing that they contain all his ammunition, the expenditure of which effectively has frequently something to do with the issue of battles. Now, the first fault to be found with them, most decidedly is their number, three, all hanging to this belt, so that when off the body the chances are greatly in favor of their getting lost or mixed up with others. Who has not seen the confusion occasioned, even while quietly at home in barracks, over the loss of a pouch? Frequently the best part of a day is taken up, while all, from the sergeant away up the chain of responsibility to the commanding officer, are thrown into grave perturbation as to how John Smith became the temporary possessor of one of Tom Brown’s three pouches. When such harrowing cases occur in quarters, what must happen on service? Well, the consequence on service is about the same, with the difference that poor Smith has nothing to put his cartridges in. As it happens, this calamity to Smith is not so overwhelming, for the reason that he would rather put his cartridges anywhere than in the said pouches. I wish, dear Misty, you could see them full of ammunition when they hang over to the front, when the button that holds the cover is gone, or when one of the loops, through which the belt passes, gives way; you would then grasp all I want to indicate by so much writing, and grasp it so very much better, in fact to such an extent, that you would rush home as I am doing and write to any fellow your troubles regarding such idiotic things as they prove to be for actual work. All this breaking and cracking is mild when compared with the struggles of some poor fellow vainly trying to creep, or crawl, or shoot off his stomach; you would say at once ‘Why does he not kneel?’ That is the position I like to see a man shoot from; sink at once on the right knee; left elbow six inches from and square with &c., &c.’—(See rifle exercises.)

“Well, all I can say is that the mortal agony of that favorite position (which every man has experienced at some period of instruction) is in no way appeased by the swishing of buckshot or the ping of the bullet. And though the kneeling position is admirably adapted for the pouches, the stomach has a strong claim on our feelings while in the company of aggressive Indians or any other man who is shooting at you from—well! That is the question, from where?

“I think you will find Misty that there are some advocates for the mode I mention of firing from the lying position, as I don’t like the expression of ‘firing from the stomach’ it misleads, and some of your readers might try it and get kicked there.

“You can imagine, while shooting lying down, how conveniently situated the two pouches are, aiding a painstaking marksman much in the same way as the assistance he would derive from two bricks strapped on in front.

“Try firing off two bricks and then advance a little without rising; don’t retire, it is most disastrous, for in doing so you are certain to get foul in some way of the expense pouch, which we must not forget. It has plenty of play with quite a long strap, so that it is not quite safe to say where it will exactly crop up, but at all events look out for it. And this reason against retiring is, that if you do, the cartridges must be left, for all expense pouches empty themselves automatically when the soldier lies down; they are ingeniously made so for the purpose and seldom fail to act.

All the pouches, as a rule, split at the sewing when filled, their great age, as a rule, encourages this, and even those that are not relics of Waterloo, from continual cleaning and disuse about barracks give out very frequently. The idea of the two front pouches is to keep the packages of cartridges intact till required for immediate use and transferring to the expense bag. This is all very good in theory, but on a long tramp the paper tears and the ammunition gets loose and either falls out, for once free from the nicely arranged condition of the made up package it won’t all fit into the pouch. Numbers of rounds are thus lost, and the remainder grind together heads and tails till they are damaged, the bullets parting from the rest of the cartridge, or, at all events, becoming very loose.

“One absolute certainty about the pouches is that if in a hurry, they are not buttoned up, the slightest movement will throw the contents out on the ground.

The entire weight of the articles around the waist is as follows:—

Waist belt.....	10 oz.
Frog.....	3
Pouch.....	8½
“.....	8½
“ Expense.....	7½
Sword and scabbard.....	40½

Total..... 4 lbs. 13½ oz.

“This gives us a total of 4lbs. 13oz.; out of this let us take the 13oz. that would be the weight of a frontier cartridge belt or one like it, in fact it would cover that of two, and the remaining four pounds will represent the load that would make a different man of our poor soldier if he was allowed the privilege of arraying himself according to common sense instead of H. M. dress regulations.

“The advantages of the belt are hardly necessary to mention here, as I never yet met a man anywhere who did not know all about it and ridicule the present plan. One of the greatest blessings, however, is this: That the load of ball cartridge is so distributed, and fits so firmly on the body, around the waist or shoulder (the waist is best), that the weight is hardly noticed, no damage is done to the ammunition, it is never lost, and can be readily handled if wanted.

“There are no pouches to lose, and if required there is no trouble whatever in sleeping with belts on.

“You should see a night alarm in a dark tent, Misty dear, when the picquets suddenly begin popping, and with the vision of scalping knives and redskins before the eyes, it becomes a perfect bedlam in a crowded tent when the ‘turn out’ is the signal for a general grab for the rifles and belts. It is then we see the wonderful pull the British soldier has over his enemies.

“It is surprising how in a country like this, where in all other subjects we rather pride ourselves on the improvements and devices which are doubtless superior for us at least to the old ideas so stoutly adhered to in the Old Country, we are still victims to ancient customs. If we require a better sewing machine, or notice a defect in an English barber’s chair, we don’t plug along in the same way, because John Bull has himself shaved on a biscuit box.

“The lawyers no longer carry on their operations in wigs, and why in the world should we poor soldiers do so? It is true we are not compelled to wear wigs, but if the British army saw fit to-day to put them on, the permanent corps would immediately be issued out, or perhaps, I should say, ‘cauled’ out with, the same articles so that they might be an example of perfection to the outside militia. As I said before we are not served out with wigs, but some things are quite as bad, the pouches date back to the time of the wigs and pigtails, regarded now in the British army as useless, but really for our Indian warfare quite as necessary as bayonets, and I am not at all sure that a good wave of wigs, all together by Middleton’s column, would not have had a demoralizing effect on the rebels, and gained for our arms a bloodless victory.

“You may rail away Misty at all this till you are black in the face, but I maintain that we know in Canada, even among our own wooden headed Colonial officers, what is required for service on the plains far better than they do in England. There are a few things that we can improve on when required for use on this side of the Atlantic, and among these is the outfit of a soldier.”

Where this young man will fetch up is hard to say. Do you, Mr. Editor, think there is anything in all this stuff he writes me? I was not in the North-west, but is it such a place that a complete re-organization is necessary in the equipment before our troops can fight on a par with savages?

MISTY.

DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

RESULT OF 9-PR. R.M.L. FIRING COMPETITION FOR FIELD BATTERIES.

We publish the official list of prize winners in the Field Battery competition, of which we gave details in our issue of the 27th October. This, with the shifting ordnance results, published on the 24th November, completes the programme for field batteries; we shall publish the results of the other prize competitions announced in our issue of the 25th August as they are made up after the completion of the competitions.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZE WINNERS.

	Pts.	m.s.		Pts.	m.s.
\$ 15 Br. Snyder, No. 1 Batt., 1st Bde	33	5.43	\$ 3 Br. Tinney, Gananoque.....	29	4.31
10 Gun. Armstrong, Richmond....	37	4.15	3 Trp. Crites, Hamilton.....	29	5.29
10 Gun. Burkett, Kingston.....	37	5.50	3 Gun. Dillabrough, Hamilton....	29	6.27
8 Gun. Gagnier, Toronto.....	35	5.43	3 Sergt. Campbell, Richmond....	28	3.59
8 Gun. Heyworth, Montreal....	32	3.32	2 Sergt.-Major Maltby, Newcastle	28	4.30
8 Br. Moore, Ottawa.....	32	4.45	2 Sergt.-Major Lloyd, Gananoque	27	3.25
5 Br. Cliffe, Gananoque.....	32	4.50	2 Corp. McLean, Richmond.....	27	4.06
5 Sergt. Hood No. 2 Batt. 1st Bde	32	5.13	2 Sergt. R. J. Kendall, Montreal	27	4.16
5 Staff-Sergt. Fox, Toronto.....	32	5.41	2 Corp. Bradt, Welland Canal....	27	5.51
4 Gun. Horner, Hamilton.....	32	6.00	2 Br. Cowan, Ottawa.....	26	3.49
4 Sergt.-Major Moore, Kingston	30	4.12	2 Br. Rankin, London.....	26	3.58
4 Br. Collett, Hamilton.....	30	5.32	2 Gun. Gibson, Welland Canal....	26	4.00
4 Sergt.-Major Bertrand, Quebec	29	3.26	2 Corp. Dempsey, London.....	26	6.15
3 Br. Page, Quebec.....	29	4.05	2 Gun. Kincaid, Durham.....	25	3.52

WINNING BATTERIES.

\$ 30 Montreal, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson....	82	\$ 15 Richmond, Major Hon. H. Aylmer..	543
20 Quebec, Major Lindsay.....	536	10 No. 2 Batt., 1st Bde., Major Hood...	476

INSPECTION OF ST. JOHN'S, QUE., INFANTRY SCHOOL.

Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton, accompanied by Capt. Wise, A.D.C., inspected the Infantry School at St. John's, Quebec, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The first day was occupied by an inspection of the men's barrack rooms, which were found neat and clean. The sergeants' mess, canteen, men's kitchens and library were also visited. The general was highly pleased with all, particularly with the men's library. In this was noticed a good supply of daily papers (French and English), magazines, etc., and last, but not least, nearly 800 volumes of standard works. The sergeants' mess is too well known to need further comment. The usual inspection of office books, library, canteen and company accounts were satisfactory.

On the following day, owing to rainy weather, the company was paraded in marching order in the drill shed. They were drawn up in line at open order, under the command of Major B. H. Vidal, captain of B company, I. S. C. The general, accompanied by Lt.-Col. d'Orsonnens and Capt. Wise, was received with the customary salute. After this a very critical inspection of the arms, accoutrements and clothing was made, all of which were found most remarkably clean and in perfect order. Owing to want of space company and battalion movements had to be dispensed with. The manual exercise was gone through under the command of Major Vidal, firing exercise under Lt. Freer, acting adjutant of the school, and the bayonet exercise under Lt. and Capt. Coursol. The different exercises were performed with the greatest precision, and reflected great credit on the instructors of the school. During the afternoon a squad of 20 men paraded under Sergt-Major Phillips and went through the manual exercise, after which ranks were closed and single rank formed from the right; then the bayonet exercise was gone through, a general salute given, and the men dismissed. The whole of these exercises were performed from start to finish without a single word of command being given. The machine-like precision with which the work was done elicited high words of praise from the major-general. In the evening the general and his A.D.C. were entertained at dinner at the officers' mess, when the band played its choicest selections. This brought to a close a very satisfactory inspection of B company, I. S. C., Sir Frederick Middleton expressing his approval of all before he left in a complimentary order issued to the men. Lt.-Col. d'Orsonnens, commandant, and officers of B company, I. S. C., are to be congratulated on the drill, discipline and high state of efficiency of the Infantry School, St. John's, which is beyond doubt a credit to the Dominion.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN UNDER FIRE.

Captain Peters, who commanded "A" Battery of the Canadian Artillery in General Middleton's column, has the honor of being the first to take photographs of troops in action, and the *Amateur Photographer* of 6th November publishes illustrations taken from six of that officer's plates, as well as a portrait of the gallant captain. We cannot do better than reproduce some of the remarks made in that journal, while regretting that we cannot also reproduce the illustrations:—

Three of his views are from the battle of Fish Creek. In one the left of the Canadian line is seen. In the centre distance rebel buildings are in flames, the happy result of Capt. Peters' artillery practice. On the near side of the burning houses lies the enemy; invisible, because concealed in a deep gully. More in the foreground are the dead horses of two "scouts," shot beneath them as they galloped past. A second picture shows the guns being supported. (It portrays a level prairie with a few skirmishers lying on the grass in the foreground, and one or two field pieces in action farther off, in the middle of the picture.) A third gives a view of the battle towards the end of the day, when the Grenadiers relieved the 90th Regiment.

The battle of Batoche is represented by three pictures. A scene in the trenches in the early morning gives an excellent idea of the discomforts of a North-west campaign. Then follows a view of the opening of the fight. The Canadian advance is driving back the enemy and firing buildings. The third shows the shelling of the rebels' pits, and is taken as the last shot is fired before the general attack. As the battle of Batoche was the scene of the final defeat of Riel, and the fight which changed the campaign into a pursuit, a more interesting moment to record could hardly have been found. This picture is perhaps the one which approaches most nearly to our received notion of a battle view. But, on this point, let Captain Peters speak for himself. We shall quote his comments *in extenso*, because he mentions many little interesting points which will be fresh to our readers' experience.

CAPT. PETERS' NARRATIVE.

"The photographs, I fear, will not agree with the ordinary idea of what a battle really should look like after those striking and startling

productions that appear in our illustrated journals. I am sorry for this, but the fault is not mine. I selected the most important incidents and positions during both the actions of 'Fish Creek' and 'Batoche,' and if they are not equal to a first-rate carnage produced from the office of the above-mentioned papers, why I must throw the entire blame on the 'Marion Academy camera,' the maker of which should apologize to the public, and I have not the slightest doubt but that he will when he views the composed and apparently indifferent appearance of the Canadian soldiers, pitted against the best skirmishers in the world, the Half-breeds and Indians of the North-west Territories. I carried the instrument slung on my back most of the time, and took many of the views from the saddle, for I had, in addition to the camera, a battery of artillery to look after; and the fact that 20 per cent. of my men were killed and wounded in the two engagements will be sufficient guarantee as to the indisputable fact of the plates being exposed actually in the fighting line. On more than one occasion the plates stood a most promising chance of being fogged by a bullet hole, but luckily such a mishap did not occur. It is quite wonderful what the instrument *did* stand for, after the victory at Batoche and general smashing up of the rebels by Sir F. Middleton I clung to the camera in the celebrated chase after Big Bear, the Cree chief, who took us nearly 100 miles north of Fort Pitt right into the woods in the latitude of Hudson's Bay. During this part of the campaign, which was entirely with mounted men, we were forced to abandon our tents, and only allowed *half rations*, in blankets, which proved another inconvenience to photography, as the regimental blanket was the only changing tent to be obtained. My plan of pitching it was to lie on my back on the prairie after dark—in fact, I often combined the operation with the details of preparing for bed, pulling the covering up—or, more properly speaking, 'getting under the clothes,' when, by a delicate sense of touch, I generally managed to get most of my plates safely into the box, with a fair proportion having the film side to the front. Unfortunately, many were destroyed from the fingering necessary to make sure of the correct side to be placed towards the shutter. Necessarily I had many failures, for out of ten dozen shots only 63 good pictures were obtained; but these proved so interesting that all my labors were amply rewarded. One valuable batch was lost to me for ever, from the fact that as soon as the changing was completed I fell fast asleep through fatigue; had I slumbered quietly all would have doubtless been well; but, unhappily, a bad dream upset all my calculations, and next morning my valuable plates were all kicked out in the long grass and ruined. After this I never slept with the camera. The total distance travelled by the instrument was about 5,800 miles, about half of which was over the prairie with the troops, when most of the time it kept company with an energetic artillery trumpeter. I am convinced of one fact, and that is that no tripod instrument would for a moment survive such a trip; nor would it do for taking pictures in action, for I found that the rebel marksmen of the far West did not give an amateur photographer much time with his 'quickest shutter;' and I tremble to think of the fate of the artist who would attempt to erect his tripod where the enemy possessed such a large number of 'spotters,' as they call the expert riflemen of the plains. Some of them were vain enough to allow me an occasional instantaneous snap; but their desire never went so far as to allow the planting of the three sticks or the focussing with a black cloth. I marked the sighting or focus on the side of mine for two distances, one at twelve paces (which it is needless to state was only for dead men). For the live rebels, I generally, for fear of fogging, took them from a distance, as far and as quickly as possible.

"All these little contrivances, and many more are necessary when one is trying to take a portrait of an ungrateful enemy. Numbers of my plates are under time; but I am not particular. Those taken when the enemy had surrendered, and were unarmed, made better negatives; but 'circumstances alter photographs.'"

PROMINENT NAMES IN THE ENGLISH SHOOTING WORLD.

(From the English Correspondent of the Rifle.)

Two figures which in their respective lines have held the most prominent position in the British shooting community have recently disappeared. As I write, the announcement in the morning journals of the death last night of Col. and Lt.-Col. Viscount Ranelagh apprises the volunteer force that the man to whom it has owed perhaps the most in the first quarter century of its existence has joined the great majority. Lord Ranelagh was not much of a shot himself, but through his constant attention and solicitude he has got together in his volunteer battalion, the South Middlesex Rifles, a body of marksmen from which an eight, a twelve, or perhaps a twenty, could be selected which it

would be very difficult to beat in any battalion selection throughout the kingdom. The battalion has twice had the honor of possessing the Queen's Prizeman: in 1861, the year after the institution of Her Majesty's prize, when Mr. Topling carried it off with what we should now call the miserable score of 18 points out of a possible 42, at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, and again in 1876, when Mr. Robert Pullman performed the difficult feat of getting 74 points out of a possible 105, at the same ranges. The rifle used by Mr. Topling in the old days was the then famous Whitworth muzzle-loader, but Mr. Pullman fired with our present service-weapon, the Martini-Henry. The Duke of Cambridge's prize was won by Lord Ranelagh's men in 1866 and 1867, and another much-coveted prize, the St. George's Vase,—which in fact, ranks at Wimbledon next after the Queen's prize,—was won in 1863, by Mr. Topling, two years after he had won the Gold Medal. Many others of the greatest prizes have fallen to South Middlesex men, in one competition, which was originated by a team of this battalion, being for several years almost monopolized by them.

The other missing figure is that of the Duke of Abercorn, who was for a long series of years the captain of the famous Irish Eight, which up to last year had scored seven victories in twelve years against England and Scotland combined, in the long-range match for the Elcho Shield. This year the Duke of Abercorn was absent from Wimbledon on one day of the match, for the first time for almost as long as I can remember, and his countrymen lost the match after two brilliant victories in succession. I well remember with what power of voice, for a man so old, the ex-vice-roy of Ireland last year spoke the little speech which it is customary to deliver on the field of combat after the Elcho match, and how, with an enthusiasm almost boyish in its intensity, he declared the intention of the team to "fix the tenure" of the shield, the phrase "fixed tenure" having become only too common in the troublous period which followed in Ireland during the tenure of office as viceroy of the duke's liberal successor, Earl Cowper. The immense concourse of Irishmen of every rank and party at the funeral the other day testified to the truth of the saying, which had become common, that "Ireland never had a more popular viceroy." The new and the old periods of our shooting-history were curiously connected in the person of the late Duke of Abercorn. He was not only captain of the most redoubtable team of riflemen in Europe, but lieutenant-general of the Royal Archers of Scotland, an ancient body-guard of the Queen, whose uniform, equipment, and traditions are maintained as in the days of Cressy and Poitiers.

As I write, another Lord Mayor, not yet a week in office, is taking part at the Crystal Palace in another ceremony of interest to the shooting world of London. The Lady Mayoress proceeds in state, with the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, to distribute the prizes the most proficient shots of the London Rifle Brigade. This is always one of the first official acts of the officials whose reign commences on the 9th of every November, and the ceremony never fails to draw an enormous crowd to the Crystal Palace. The London Rifle Brigade is deservedly a popular favorite. Its black uniform, completed by a thick cluster of cock's black feathers to the shako, and black kid gloves, is one of the most genteel in the whole volunteer force; in drill they hold their own with the best, and for shooting power it is far above the average. No fewer than 28 per cent. of the total number of enrolled members has shot through the first class into the marksmen's class, a total of 228 men being entitled to wear the marksman's badge. One distinguishing feature of the London Rifle Brigade is that, except when on parade or strictly military duty, there is a feeling of equality and brotherhood between the officers and men, which does not everywhere exist in this monarchical country. This arises to some extent doubtless from the fact that a much larger proportion of the officers of the battalion are ardent lovers of shooting than in most other corps. Of the marksmen entitled to receive badges to-day 20 are officers. The three first names on a long list of winners include a corporal (Corp. Rothon), a captain (Earl Waldegrave), and a private (Pt. Elkington); and being personally well acquainted with all these men, I am in a position to say that the peer, though sandwiched in between two clerks at the head of the list, is proud and has great reason to be proud, of the companionship of his untitled supporters. We have a good many people in this old country who talk about abolishing the House of Lords forthwith, and who speak of its members as "those bloated aristocrats;" but in the noble sport of rifle-shooting, at any rate, as this letter shows, the peer in many cases delights to stand up shoulder to shoulder with the peasant, and is as proud of any victory he is able to gain over him as he would be of a victory over one of his own order. If every peer in the realm resembled Lord Waldegrave, Lord Spencer, and the two noblemen whose deaths I commenced by referring to, the day when the House of Lords will be abolished would be still in the far distant future.

FRANC TIREUR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONORS FOR THOSE WHO WERE AT THE FRONT.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—The letter of "Firebag" in your issue of 8th inst. fairly expresses the opinion of those who served under Major-General Middleton on the South Saskatchewan. Clasp have been given to Imperial troops for much milder affairs than was Batoche, as witness some received for the late Egyptian campaign, and notably the bombardment of Alexandria. That there should be no distinction between those who bore the brunt of the campaign and those who lived along the line of the railway in comparative safety and comfort seems absurd and almost incomprehensible. The case of the artillery lieutenant-colonel who carried his Winnipeg gatlings to Regina, where he remained throughout the war, is worthy of special distinction, and the idea of giving him a clasp with "C. P. R." engraved thereon timely and appropriate.

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN.

IDEAS ABOUT RIDING.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—Your kindly notice of my humble effort to demonstrate the importance of your journal in the interests of the Canadian Militia, tempts me to again wield my pen.

Now that shooting has become impracticable, the valuable space occupied by scores may be filled by other equally important subjects. Your comments upon the equitation of mounted officers and men are, I think, well timed, to which may be added the training of the charger, in order that a mutual understanding may be effected, and collisions such as occurred to His Excellency in Winnipeg and also happened to the Earl of Dufferin in Ottawa may be avoided. An equally important matter is the saddle. No doubt the old army pattern, with its heavy tree and trappings, and handsome fur cloth—to say nothing of bit, bridles and chains—was a magnificent affair and looked well on parade; but when we consider the weight of a portly officer, swelled to his utmost extent with martial pride and glory, the burden becomes irksome to the horse, and when the clanging of arms, the crash of martial music, and the hoarse cries of command combine to goad his nervous system to madness, is it to be wondered that an occasional cropper will mar the magnificence of the spectacle, even if no more serious accident occurs.

Now I contend that the trappings of the cavalry horse should be light, and should permit the surface to be exposed to the air as much as possible. We may take an example from our American neighbors, who employ a well-fitting concentrated tree with light saddle cloth. This does not irritate or gall the sensitive animal. Again, the stirrups being of wood, and formed into a "boot" by leather fronts, furnish a more secure support to the foot, are more easily retained, more easily recovered if lost, and, as it is impossible for the feet to slip through, enable the rider to pay more attention to his duties, and are a source of security to a timid rider. They may not be so elegant, but that must give place to convenience—long continued strain is attended with less fatigue both to man and beast.

The N. W. M. Police are provided with this pattern, but in this case I think the pommel is rather high, and if the cantle were made to recede instead of rising to a sharp ridge, danger of injury in case of a fractious beast would be lessened—both mounting and dismounting would be facilitated, as the leg need not be raised so high.

I believe the Department has had this subject under consideration, and now that "the cruel war" is over it will receive a new impetus. In addition to other advantages, cheapness is an important one.

London, Eng., 24th Nov., 1885.

"RELEGATED."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—Your lively little paper, now almost twelve months old, has been coming regularly, and I may say is as welcome as anything well can be. We down by the sea in this little province have not received much attention at your hands, but it is as much our own fault as it is yours. It cannot be expected that you will publish news that you cannot get hold of, and our officers are to blame in not letting you know the current news. It is a fact all the same that we take just as lively an interest in military matters as they do in the larger provinces. Our corps have all completed their annual drills and have been inspected. On the whole we have shown up pretty well. We have only three corps now in the province, all with headquarters at Charlottetown, viz; the P. E. I. Provisional Brigade of Garrison Artillery, the Charlottetown Engineers and the 82nd battalion. The artillery have not yet competed for the shifting ordnance prize, but will, I have no doubt, give a good account of themselves. They are drilling for it, and spare no pains. The Charlottetown Engineers have captured the Gzowski first prize in engineer work, and are drilling weekly with the commendable idea of holding first place, now that they have gained that prominence. Your paper is doing an excellent work in giving prominence to rifle shooting. We hope and trust that the Department will provide us with better rifle ammunition than that served out last year, and have it ready for practice in the early spring.

In the future I will try and remember the duty I owe the militia by keeping you posted in current events.

Dec. 7, 1885.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

UTILIZATION OF OUR INDIANS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—The other day I came across a very interesting paper on the Punjab Frontier Force, read at the Royal United Service Institution, on 27th June, 1884, by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry D. Daly, K.C.B., of the Bombay Staff Corps. From it I quote the following paragraphs relating to the famous "guides" that form part of that force. "The first duty which fell on Sir Henry Lawrence was the defence of this Tran-Indus frontier; and ten regiments, five of cavalry

and five of infantry, were organized for employment. Before proceeding further it will be well to turn to the small body of 'guides' which owed its origin to Sir Henry Lawrence, in December, 1846; their organization must have been in his mind when he conceived the idea of a frontier force. The guides, originally one troop of cavalry and two companies of infantry, were raised by Major-Gen. Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, then a lieutenant. It is hardly enough to say that on the enrolment of the guides each man's personal history was known to Lumsden; men of every wild and warlike tribe were represented in its ranks, men habituated to war and sport, the dangers and vicissitudes of border life, Affredies and Goorkhas, Sikhs and Huzaras, Wuziries, Pathans of every class, and even Kaffirs, speaking all the tongues of the border, Persian, Pooshtoo, etc., dialects unknown to the men of the plains; in many cases the guides had a camp language or patois of their own. Lumsden sought out the men notorious for desperate deeds, leaders in forays, who kept the passes in the hills, and lived amid inaccessible rocks. He made guides of them; tempted by regular pay and enterprise, many joined the corps and became conspicuous for daring and fidelity." Now, on reading this, it seems to me that our Indians of the North-west Territories could be thus utilized. Soldiering should suit them; they can ride, shoot, fight and with careful training and discipline under white officers should make as good soldiers as the heterogeneous mass that the Punjab guides were made of. Of course we do not need such a large force, but there is no reason why the experiment should not be tried with say twenty-five voluntarily enrolled Indians, all picked men chosen from the different tribes. They could be trained with the permanent force now in the Territories, either with the Mounted Police or Infantry or the Batteries of Artillery, and in a short time become good faithful soldiers. There is no knowing into what this Servian Bulgarian war may turn, perhaps causing the need of a force to defend the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia. The difficulty of raising "C" Battery is well known to the Government; even the volunteer companies in Victoria and other places on that coast are each about the strength of a corporal's guard. A strong force of Indian troops from this side the Rockies, of all arms, could be raised to do good service in the defence of the Empire. The Housas did good work for us in the Ashanti war, also the Natal Native Contingent in the Zulu war. Surely the Indians of the North west are as good men as they. I think this subject is worthy of consideration. Soldiering would be more congenial to the Indians than agriculture.

XXX.

THE TARGET.

DURHAM, ONT.—On Monday, 16th Nov., at the Mount Forest rifle ranges, a friendly rifle match was fired between teams of eight men from No. 4 Co. 31st Batt., county Grey, and No. 5 Co. 30th Batt., county Wellington, which resulted in a victory for the 31st by 46 points. The following are the scores, 7 shots at 200 and 400 yards:—

NO. 4 CO. 31ST BATT.			NO. 5 CO. 30TH BATT.				
Lieut. Williams	25	20	45	Lieut. Shelton	16	2	18
Lieut. Telford	22	21	44	Sergt. Stevenson	24	19	43
Sergt. Torry	20	23	43	Sergt. Coyne	18	11	29
Sergt. Matthews	25	11	36	Corp. Hall	28	28	56
Corp. McGirr	24	29	53	Pte. Brigham	17	15	32
Pte. Matthews	14	25	39	Pte. Elliot	27	13	40
Pte. Wright	27	21	48	Pte. Hunt	19	21	40
Pte. Irvine	11	17	28	Pte. Doyle	20	12	32
		336				290	

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?)

HALIFAX.—At a meeting of the City Council held on the 8th inst., the following letter in reference to a handsome silk union jack, which graced the wall near the mayor's chair, was read:

HALIFAX, 6th October, 1885.

To His Worship the Mayor, City of Halifax:

SIR,—In passing through Ottawa in April last en route to the North-west, on the service of putting down the rebellion of the Indians and Half-breeds, the Halifax provisional battalion, composed of 84 non-com. officers and men of the Halifax Garrison Artillery, 100 of the 63rd Rifles and 168 of the 66th battalion, Princess Louise Fusiliers, and 32 officers, under my command, was presented by the members of the House of Commons from Nova Scotia with a flag.

This flag the battalion carried with it in all its journeyings and has brought back to Halifax. As the Halifax provisional battalion has been disbanded, the men returning to their respective corps, on consultation with the late officers of the battalion I have concluded that the best disposition that can be made of the flag is to present it to the city as a memento of the occasion when a battalion composed of her citizens traveled over 3,000 miles to uphold law and order and to maintain the integrity of the country.

I have therefore the honor to ask your acceptance, on behalf of the city, of this flag, and trust that it may be thought worthy to be preserved as a memento of as fine a battalion of citizen soldiery as ever marched, and one which by the exemplary conduct of its members wherever it was stationed did much to add to the good name of Halifax from one end of the Dominion to the other.

JAS. J. BREMNER,
Lt.-Col. Com. Halifax Prov. Bat.

On motion of Aldermen Smith and Theakston, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that this council has much pleasure in accepting the colors to-day presented by Col. Bremner on behalf of the Halifax contingent of citizen soldiery who did duty in the North-west, and

Further resolved, that in accepting said colors this council hereby expresses its warm appreciation of the valuable services rendered by said contingent in suppressing the late rebellion in the North-west Territories.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—Captain F. H. Hartt has been appointed to act as adjutant of the 62nd Fusiliers vice McLean promoted; he joined over ten years ago and is a favorite with both officers and men of the corps. He is also well known among the shooting men of Canada and was on the Wimbledon Team of 1877.

MONTREAL.—The officers of the Vics. mess together once a month, holding a business meeting at the same time. Every third month they propose dropping business and inviting their friends.

No drills are going on now, but early in the new year they begin weekly company drills for a prize competition to be held in the spring.

KINGSTON.—Col. Kirkpatrick, speaker of the House of Commons, having satisfactorily explained his conduct in accepting a testimonial from the men of his regiment, has been permitted to resume command of the 47th Batt., and to withdraw his resignation.

TORONTO.—The medical board has so far examined into 54 cases and expects to finish their labors shortly.

The Q.O.R. grumble because their officers have not pushed their claim for a clothing allowance with sufficient energy. There was the same story over the six days' extra pay which was allowed to the Toronto regiments. The R.G. got their claim in and the men received their money long ahead of the Q.O.R., and now the clothing claim of the R.G. has been allowed and the papers signed and forwarded. It is true the allowance is very small, being only \$8.15 per man, but their sister corps is all behind again.

No. 1 service company Q.O.R. gave a dinner on Friday last in remembrance of Cut Knife. This was the only company of the Q.O.R. in that memorable fight and their gallantry under their distinguished officers, Capt. Brown and Lieut. Brock, was conspicuous, especially in covering the retreat. Lieut.-Col. Otter and Lieut. Sears were amongst the guests, and suitable speeches were made. Col. Otter in proposing the health of Capt. Brown dwelt on these facts.

Messrs. Bedson and Secretan were entertained at dinner by the officers of the R.G. at their mess room last week.

Private William Richardson, of Millbrook, who served in the North-west with the 10th Royal Grenadiers, died in Toronto on December 1st and received a military funeral. The firing party was drawn from Millbrook Company (Capt. Winslow's) of the 46th battalion. The pall bearers were from the Grenadiers. In granting a military funeral, Capt. Winslow did a very courteous act, which will doubtless be recognized by the Toronto corps.

31st Grey Batt.—The non-com. officers of Owen Sound Company will hold a ball on Christmas eve in the town hall. The proceeds are to be devoted to the purchase of helmets to replace those lost in the drill shed fire this spring.

BRANTFORD.—The rooms secured by the officers of the Dufferin Rifles in Brantford are considered to be the finest of their kind in Canada. They are fitted up in the most elegant style, with due regard to convenience and comfort. On entering from Colborne street, a neat design over the stairway in French glass of a rifleman standing at "the shoulder" meets the view. At the head of the stairs the transom over the double glass doors forming the entrance to the rooms, contains the words "Dufferin Rifles of Canada, Officers' Quarters," while the glass panels of the doors show a representation of three rifles and sword bayonets, underneath which are the bugle and drum—the whole design being unique. On entering the capacious rooms one is struck with the degree of elegance and comfort on every hand. The rich Brussels carpets, the handsome gas fixtures, the easy lounges and tarry-longs, indicate comfort. One of the large windows in the anteroom contains a representation of the regimental crest, with curtains gracefully drawn back on each side, the ground glass being relieved by a border of rich colored glass. A very handsome secretaire, for the use of the commanding officer and adjutant, is useful as well as ornamental. Here all the regimental books and records are kept. On the tables are found files of the leading newspapers of the day. On the walls are found pictures of a military character adorned by rich frames. Two of the handsomest pictures are large photos of Lord and Lady Dufferin, sent to the officers of the regiment from India. The handsome illuminated address from the Queen's Own Rifles to the Dufferin Rifles is also seen on the walls, while the tables contain the many silver cups belonging to the regiment, including the massive cup presented by the Q.O.R. The frescoing on the walls and ceiling is something out of the ordinary, being military in design, the four corners of the ceiling containing soldiers' heads representing a rifleman, hussar, artilleryman, and marine. Passing from the large anteroom through double glass doors containing military designs, one enters the messroom, fitted up in the same style as the anteroom. A lavatory beyond the messroom completes the suite of rooms. Col. Jones and the officers of the regiment purpose holding an "at home" in the course of a few weeks, when the rooms will be formally opened.—Globe.

WINNIPEG.—The 90th made application to the city council last month for a grant of \$500 for their regimental band, on the ground that the instruments had been badly damaged at the front, and that the band with some help could be made the leading musical organization of the city. The request was not granted, on the ground that the claim was one against the Government rather than the city.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—On Saturday the No. 1 Battery, B.C. Artillery, under the command of Capt. Pittendrigh, and the New Westminster Rifles, under command of Capt. Peele, were paraded for the annual inspection. Punctual to the appointed time, Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D. A. G., accompanied by his adjutant, Lieut. Snowden, arrived, and was received with a general salute, after which both corps were carefully inspected. After the inspection of arms and accoutrements, a number of infantry evolutions were successfully performed; the artillery then went through gun drill with great accuracy and rapidity. The Commandant has every reason to be well pleased with our local corps which are a credit to the mainland. A full church parade took place on Sunday, and both officers and men were soldier-like and efficient.

Great regret is expressed that Capt. Pittendrigh is compelled to retire from the command of No. 1 Battery, B.C. Artillery, in consequence of having passed the age limit. The gallant officer has served his country in the Crimea and elsewhere with distinction, and will carry with him into retirement the best wishes of those who knew him. He will be succeeded in the command by Mr. Bole, formerly lieutenant in the battery, whose appointment will be popular.

AMUSEMENTS.

(If the active organizers of regimental games, company clubs, and similar winter occupations for the militia will forward us accounts of their doings we will gladly publish them. This, we hope, will have the good result of encouraging the organization of similar clubs where there are none at present.)

ST. JOHN, N.B.—A most successful military concert was given on the 8th by the band of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers under the patronage of Lieut.-Col. Blaine and the officers of that corps. The band, under the leadership of Prof. Auguste Andersen, played some very fine selections, the principal being "Danse des Démons" and "Nightingale's Serenade" (Piccolo Solo), which were *encore'd*. The vocal part of the concert was no less enjoyable; the singing of Signor Ronconi of the Abbott Opera Company was rapturously *encore'd* and his rich bass voice once heard will not soon be forgotten; there were several other solos by leading lady and gentlemen amateurs of the city. The officers of the force in St John were present in uniform.

MONTREAL.—No. 5 Co. of the Vics. have issued a large number of invitations to their annual "At Home," to be held at Hall & Scott's on the 18th inst. The Gar. Art. Snowshoe club held its annual meeting Wednesday evening, the 9th inst., in the rooms of the sergeants' mess, St. James street. The prospects of the club are very encouraging, the membership having much increased. Next week the club will tramp over the mountain and will have turn-outs weekly thereafter. The following are the officers elected last night: Hon. president, Lieut.-Col. Oswald, re-elected; president, Capt. Stevenson, re-elected; 1st vice-president, Capt. Levin, re-elected; hon. 1st vice-president, Major Turnbull; 2nd vice-president, Acting Brig. Sergt.-Major J. Benton, re-elected; secretary, Sergt. S. D. Jones, re-elected; treasurer, Staff-Sergt. J. Cooper. Committee—Sergt. W. Fagan, Sergt. W. Brenner, Corp. P. McDonald, Gun. Norris, Bom. Laird, Bom. D. Budech, Gun. A. E. McNaughton.

TORONTO.—The arrangements for the ball of the G.G.B.G., in aid of the family of their late Troop Sergt.-Major, are progressing. A tug of war team of either the Q. O. R. or R. G. would accommodate the regiments in Montreal and give them all they wanted.

BRANTFORD.—The members of B company, Dufferin Rifles, held their annual supper in Foster's restaurant on Friday evening last.

WINNIPEG.—A library and recreation room for the use of the non-coms., and men of the mounted infantry, has been fitted up at their barracks, Fort Osborne. Any contributions in the way of books, periodicals or other reading matter, games, etc., will be gladly accepted, and may be sent to care of Sergt.-Major Billman, president of the library committee.

GLEANINGS.

The Remington works at Ilion, N.Y., have received an order from the Turkish Government for 200,000 rifles, and the announcement was received with the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and a general jubilee.

Never, probably, since the Guards left London for Culloden, and Hogarth sketched them as they marched under Highgate Arch to Finchley, have they had in England a scene of military disorder to match the exhibition made by the City of London Militia on their departure from Aldershot the other day. The regiment was a thousand strong, and of that total over six hundred men, including many non-commissioned officers, had deserted Mars for Bacchus, and were in a condition of more or less decided drunkenness. By all accounts the spectacle was very extraordinary. The valiant auxiliaries moved at will, and halted of their own accord whenever a liquor store was encountered.

The question of memorializing the Dominion Government to refund the expenses incurred by the City of Toronto in equipping the volunteers who went to the North-west on active service, and in supporting some of their families, will be submitted to the City Council at its next meeting.

An officer of the Midland Battalion asks us to suggest to gentlemen about to indulge in tobogganing that they can secure a wonderful amount of comfort, saving of their clothing and immunity from fatigue, by the use of "pattees," such as were served out to that corps. They consist simply of a cloth bandage, 8 feet 6 inches long by about 3 inches wide, wound round and round the leg over the trousers, from the instep to the knee. As the article costs but a few cents, and when nice'y put on is most becoming, perhaps some gentlemen will try the experiment; if so, any of the officers will gladly furnish a pattern and show how it should be worn.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

The Halifax garrison is to be again increased to its normal strength by the addition of the famous regiment, the 49th Berkshire. It is stated also that four first-class torpedo boats of 1000 horse power each will be sent to the Halifax naval yard next year.—*Moncton, N.B., Times*.

Inspector Howe last week enlisted 18 men in Halifax for the Mounted Police force, who will leave for the North-west immediately. As there were nearly 200 applicants he was able to secure a good class of men. He afterwards left for Picton to enlist some 10 more and will proceed with them to Moncton, where the Halifax detachment and some men previously enlisted at St. John will join them, and then they will be sworn in and put on the pay-list. The last enlistment made at Halifax put the men on pay at once, but this time no advance is made and no board bills paid till the men arrive at Moncton, when those who arrive will be sworn in.

TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDAL 1851.

PRIZE MEDAL 1862.



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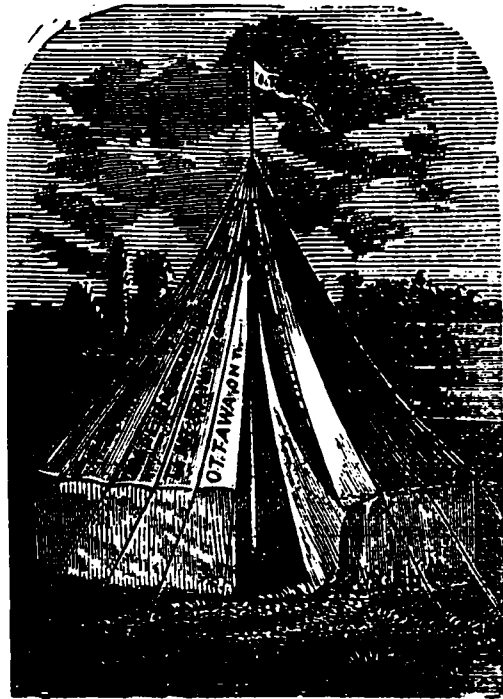
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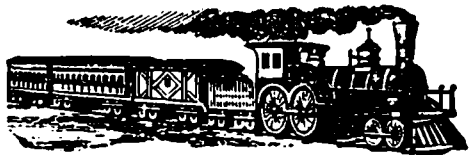
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