

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

Second Year.
VOL. II, No. 71.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1886.

\$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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time, and are payable strictly in advance. Terms for Canada, the United States, or Great Britain, \$1.50; eight months, \$1.00; to clubs of four annual subscribers, four copies for \$5.00; postage in each case prepaid. Single copies can be obtained from the newsdealers at 5 cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Unexceptionable in character will be inserted at 15 cents per line for transient matter. Rates for large spaces or extended periods will be given on application. Space estimated at four columns to the page and twelve lines to the inch.

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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

D.R.A. council meeting.
Big gun projectiles at Quebec.
The distinguished service order.
Last week's general orders.
Dogs as sentinels.
Lord Charles Beresford's bombshell.

PERSONALS.

SHOOTING ORDNANCE COMPETITION.

SELECTED.

The Canadian militia.—*Lieut.-Col. Oswald.*
The Enfield-Martini rifle.
Magazine rifles.
An unrewarded hero.

THE NEW DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sergt.-Instructor Gauthier—*Jos. R. Renaud.*

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

MESS ROOM YARNS.

THE TARGET.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

EXTRACTS FROM MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

OUR TRADING COLUMN.

Comment and Criticism.

A MEETING of the whole council of the Dominion rifle association has been called for two o'clock, on Wednesday the 8th December next. We would suggest that in future a *dies non* should not be chosen for such meetings.

SOME experiments have been made at the Quebec cartridge factory with a view of ascertaining whether projectiles for big guns could not be as satisfactorily made and filled here as in Great Britain. When Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery, was there early in the month, he, in company with Cols. Montizambert and Cotton, was present at the proof of several 9 and 64-pounder projectiles, manufactured under the superintendence of Major Prevost. A report on the result has been sent in to headquarters, and it is believed that the experiment gave satisfaction, and that good practice was made. It is sincerely to be hoped that the experiments in this direction may continue to give satisfactory results, so as ultimately to enable us to be self sustaining in this important branch of our military supplies.

THE announcement that a new order has been instituted for distinguished service in the army, navy and colonial forces, will be received with interest throughout the British Empire, and especially in Canada, where the opportunities for receiving Imperial distinctions have hitherto been somewhat meagre. In another column we reproduce the Royal Proclamation instituting the Order, which is so very explicit that

no enlargement upon it seems necessary; it is to be hoped that, at least, in the case of the North-West rebellion, its provisions will be made retro-active, for it seems especially designed to meet the cases of the principal officers concerned in the suppression of that insurrection, who have not yet received any recognition of the valuable services which they undoubtedly rendered to the Empire.

THE general orders this week are shorter than usual, and embrace only three items affecting officers higher in rank than captain. In The Governor General's Foot Guards Lieut.-Col. Ross resigns, and the command devolves upon Lieut.-Col. Pennington Macpherson. Both officers are well known throughout Canada, and the announcement will be received with a mingled feeling of regret at Col. Ross' retirement from active service, and of satisfaction at his successor's promotion. In the 57th Peterborough battalion Capt. Howard relinquishes the command of A company and assumes the post of paymaster, receiving the honorary rank of major. In all we find the orders contain six promotions, four appointments of qualified officers and nine provisional appointments, while there are only seven losses, so that by way of a change we have a net gain of six commissions.

GENERAL Middleton remarked casually, during the discussion after his lecture on outposts, that dogs belonging to the sentries had been found extremely useful aids to outpost patrols, and he suggested that this species of sentinel might be profitably employed to a greater extent in future. We notice that a similar experience has been reported from Germany, where the experiment was extensively tried during the recent autumn manoeuvres with signal success. We know that the wakefulness of the watch dog is proverbial, and the acuteness of his scent and hearing would prove of service at night, when man's duller senses are least available. If things could be so managed that a bark from one of the dogs would not set every dog within hearing barking, the importance of this sort of sentry could not be over estimated. Think, too, of the feeling of security and company that a dog would bring to his master in the weird hours of dawn, when every waving branch or rustling leaf suggests to the highly strung imagination of the lone watcher a lurking foe, and when even the most daring man feels the influence of the hour. A dog then is a better companion than a fellow man.

ABOUT a month ago Lord Charles Beresford, the new junior lord of the Admiralty, caused somewhat of a sensation in home naval circles by publishing an official memorandum, in which he accuses England of being utterly unprepared for war, at least so far as her navy is concerned. The substance of his complaint may be summed up very briefly. He claims that there is no preconcerted plan of war preparations, and that whereas the Admiralty should know just where to get all that would be wanted in case of war, it possesses no such information, that the great object to be attained is to be first in the field, but that England could not get out her first reserve under five days, while France could have hers in action in forty-eight hours; moreover, that there are not sufficient

reserve supplies, either of men or munitions, on hand, and that this is essential, particularly at the remote stations. The remedy proposed for all this is to organize an intelligence department divided into two sections, the first charged with the task of gathering all information relative to foreign navies, inventions, trials, and foreign maritime matters generally; while section two would organize war preparations, including naval mobilization and the making out plans for naval campaigns for all contingencies, corrected periodically and frequently.

Personals.

Major-General Strange is mentioned as a candidate for parliamentary honors in Alberta, N.W.T.

Major-General Middleton, returned to Ottawa on Monday after his Winnipeg trip, and on Tuesday left for Peterborough, to inspect the 57th there.

Major Gwynne, for many years intimately connected with the volunteer service, and who, at the time of his retirement, held the rank of major in the 41st battalion, died at Brockville on Monday, from the effects of a severe cold contracted last spring. He was buried yesterday with military honors.

Mr. Wm. Downs, who served with the Midland battalion in the North-West, and who has been suffering from an ulcerated abscess brought on by exposure, was examined by the medical board at Kingston, a few days ago, and recommended to go into hospital there for treatment.—*Port Hope Times.*

It is reported in the press of Nova Scotia, that Major-General Laurie has been invited to enter political life. In this connection the *Yarmouth Times* says:—"A brave soldier who has won honor at the hands of his sovereign; a gentleman who has actively identified himself with the agricultural interests of our province; an officer who voluntarily left home and family and placed his life and sword at the disposal of our country in the time of peril, General Laurie is one whom any country might be proud to see representing in parliament."

During Major-General Middleton's stay in Winnipeg a private dinner in his honor was given at Government House. The following ladies and gentlemen were present:—Capt. Wise, A.D.C., Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brydges, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Houghton, Hon. A. A. C. LaRiviere, Capt. Fred. Gautier, Madame Fred. Gautier, Madame and Miss Gautier, Mr. Oswald, Miss Anne Bowell. On Thursday last there was a five o'clock tea and reception at Government House, the General and Lady Middleton being present and receiving the guests.

An Unrewarded Hero.

SINCE the institution of the Victoria Cross there has been considerable disputation as to the wisdom of the policy which inaugurated such a decoration. Many who could not be called cynics declared that to decorate a soldier because he was brave, was almost as doubtful a compliment as to congratulate a woman for being chaste. Bravery is supposed to be a soldierly attribute, inseparable from the profession of arms, and to make a special merit of it was held in some quarters to be a mockery and an insult to the warrior. It was difficult too, to define the limit where the soldier ceased to perform the mere duty of being brave and earned a special distinction for extraordinary courage; the records of the Victoria Cross show some curious instances of this difficulty. But Sir Frederick Roberts told the other day at Simla the story of a deed which, had it occurred in Roman history, would have made the hero of it immortal, and yet in English story it has had no place, and the doer of it has received neither reward nor fame. His name possibly has been forgotten—"unhonoured and unsung."

But here is the story of the deed, as told by the present Commander-in-chief of India, an eye-witness of the scene: "At the relief of Lucknow, when a heavy fire from the loop-holed walls was making terrible havoc in the ranks of the storming party of the Sikanderbagh, a young Sikh, of the 4th Punjab Infantry, passed his arm through the wicket of the gate and endeavored to draw back the bolt with which it was barred. A sword-cut from within nearly severed the hand from the wrist; nothing daunted, he withdrew the injured arm and thrust in the other one. This shared the fate of the first, but not before the bolt had been drawn, and the gallant Sikh had the satisfaction of seeing his comrades stream through the gateway, which by his determined bravery had been opened for them." There was no difficulty in defining the boundary line between courage and heroism here, but no Victoria Cross was granted; the rules of the order did not recognize an exceptional case of

a native soldier. The story, however, will now find a place in England's military history amongst other bright deeds that the world "will not willingly let die."—*Broad Arrow.*

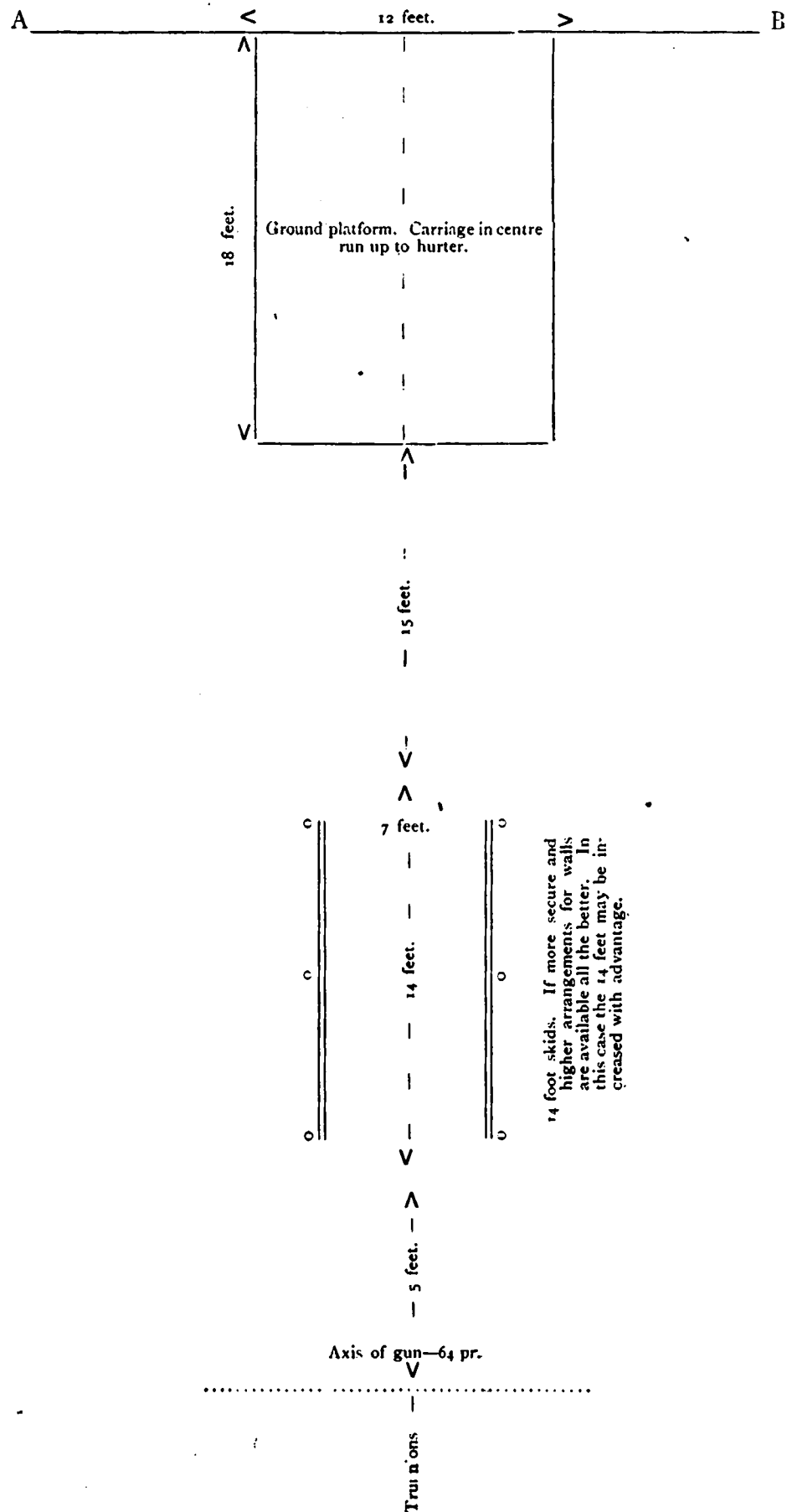
Shifting Ordnance Competition between A and B Batteries, Royal Schools of Artillery.

THIS competition, for the prize of \$25 offered by the Dominion artillery association, was held in Quebec early this month, and was as usual extremely interesting and close. We give now the conditions of the competition, and its result. The former are as follows:—

Two baulks about 14 feet long to be placed as below to represent a passage 7 feet wide, 15 feet from rear of platform.

The baulks to be secured by pickets outside. The gun to be on skidding with its axis 5 feet from entrance to passage, trunnions on medial line.

The gun to be placed on a temporary sleigh and taken through the passage on rollers and mounted up the side of carriage by parbuckling, the same skids that formed the sleigh being used.



As the baulks represent walls no man is to be allowed to step over them or to work from outside them. No handspike, roller or skid to be at any time allowed to project beyond their line.

The umpire to use his discretion and enforce penalties for breach of above rules or for *moving* the skids with the roller or sleigh.

No part of the gun can be allowed to project over the skids at any time.

The carriage may be placed in any position on the platform, but must be left in centre and run up to hurter—stores clear of platform. No man to be allowed in advance of the line A—B.

Regulation stores allowed.

Everything to be done strictly according to book.

Penalties to be enforced by umpire for mistakes, and for any number, except No. 1, talking, unless it may be necessary to avoid an accident.

N.B.—In building the sleigh the position of the gun *not to be altered, till the sleigh is finished*, and the rollers placed.

Any question that may arise to be decided by the umpire at the time.

(Signed), S. G. FAIRTLOUGH, Lt.-Col., R.A.,
Professor of Artillery, Royal Military College.

The following is the official report of the result, by which it will be seen that there were only 35 seconds between the winning and losing battery.

Actual time in performing the operation—	Add for errors in drill—
A Battery..... 16' 18 1-5"	To A Battery, 2"..... 16' 20 1-5"
B do..... 15' 32 1-5"	B " 13"..... 15' 45 1-5"
Difference in favor of B Bat. 46"	Final difference..... 35"

(Signed), D. T. IRWIN, Lieut.-Col.,
Inspector of Artillery, Umpire.

The Canadian Militia:—A Historical Sketch.

BY LIEUT.-COL. W. R. OSWALD,

Commanding Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

(Continued from page 556.)

IN 1861 what is known as the Trent affair occurred, and, says Col. Wily, there was great excitement. A stimulus was then given to the volunteer movement, bringing it up to its present high standard. On that occasion the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th battalions were raised in Montreal. There had been a company of artillery, as it was called, and a cavalry troop in existence for a number of years. The finest dressed, says an old letter, is the Montreal cavalry corps, which is the admiration of the housemaids and envy of all the linen-drapers' clerks in town, but a corps which has had a long and honorable record. The history of the different corps connected with this city and province—including the old Voltigeurs and Fencibles—would form abundant material for a lecture of itself, and I hope some of my brother officers may take the matter up and give us the benefit of their researches. Meanwhile it is impossible to advert to it to-night, much as I should like to do so.

In 1866, as an outcome of the civil war in the United States, a large number of the unemployed Irish of that country found their way into the ranks of the Fenian brotherhood, and as an outlet to their feelings, or in the hopes of plunder, or licking Great Britain via Canada, found their way, to the number of about 800 to 1,000 men very well equipped, across the border line at Fort Erie. They were met by the Queen's Own, the 13th battalion of Hamilton, and the companies of York Rifles and Caledonian Rifles, 840 all told, all under command of Lieut.-Col. Booker, at Rigeway on the 2nd June of that year. The advantage in this engagement, judging from Lieut.-Col. Booker's report, was apparently with the enemy, but if so, they did not follow it up, and after some fighting in the town of Fort Erie, where gallant conduct was shown by Captain King, of the Welland Canal field battery, and the few with him, and after generally making themselves unpleasant, the "filibusterers" sheered off, and got back as best they could across the lines, leaving behind a number of prisoners, as well as having lost in killed and wounded many more. The worst of this most uncalled-for and ruthless "invasion" was that it cost the lives of some nine or ten fine young men belonging to the Queen's Own regiment, which was ably commanded by a brave and gallant officer, Lieut.-Col. (then Major) Gilmor. The monument to them in Queen's park, Toronto, commemorates their valor. They fell bravely and nobly for their country, and their names inscribed on that monument are enrolled on the scroll of honor.

From 1866 to 1870 nothing special occurred, but in the very beginning of the latter year the call to arms rang out again heralding a similar invasion by these marauders. They crossed the border under Gen. O'Neil at Eccles Hill, and were met and repulsed by the frontier regiments, some Montreal troops, under command of Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, C.M.G., including the Montreal troop of cavalry and a company of the Victoria rifles under Captain (now colonel) Crawford, Lieuts. E. B. Greenshields and J. K. Oswald. After a skirmish the Fenian general and his men withdrew. From Malone, a town twelve miles

across the border and south of Huntingdon, another column invaded our territory and were met some two miles on this side of the line by a force sent out under Col. Bagot, of the 69th regiment (regulars), the Huntingdon Borderers under Col. McEachern, the Hemmingford Rangers under Col. Rogers, and the Montreal garrison artillery under Lieut.-Col. H. MacKay, in all about 1,000 to 1,200 strong. On a bright summer day in July we marched from Huntingdon (I was a lieutenant in Capt. Ramsay's battery) and met the enemy, who were entrenched behind barricades made of trees cut down and fences taken from the adjoining fields, thrown across the road for some distance on either side. On their left front a flanking party had been thrown out and occupied a clump of trees, from which we were saluted with some sharp volleys. Skirmishers were sent out by Col. Bagot from the Borderers, the 69th and No. 1 battery Montreal garrison artillery, the latter being commanded by Capt. Theo. Doucet. After a short fusillade the Fenians thought discretion the better part of valor, and took to their heels and ran. The whole affair did not last over an hour, and the casualties, if any, were light, but while it was going on it was very enjoyable, the ping-ping of the bullets about one's head giving a pleasant Æolian harplike sound. Had the enemy been better handled and had the barrels of their Springfield rifles not been of bright polished steel, which spoiled their aim, the result might have been different. When we went back to camp at Trout river on the evening of the affair, the commandant, Col. Bagot, and two of his officers came over to the artillery quarters to discuss the events of the day and the chances of the morrow with our colonel. After a little stimulating and refreshing beverage had been partaken of there was no doubt in the worthy commandant's mind that some men had been killed on both sides. As the decanters' contents decreased the number of casualties increased until they reached several killed and wounded on our side—loss of the enemy large but unknown. I had always considered Fenians and Fenianism more of a myth than anything else, but I had an opportunity at that time of going to Malone on the day they were taken prisoners while at mass, by the United States troops, and I was astonished to see the large number of them, amounting I should say, to between 2,000 and 3,000 in brilliant green uniforms. Their generals Gleeson, Mannix and others, I saw confined in the skating rink at that place, and fine looking soldierly men they were. After remaining ten days or so in camp, and having been inspected and complimented by General Lindsay and Prince Arthur at Huntingdon, we returned home under Colonel Ferrier, who had come out and assumed command as senior officer. We had not suffered much physically it is true, but we had nevertheless willingly taken our chance and made up our minds to whatever dangers might be in store for us, and many had suffered materially in a pecuniary way. A number of men were repaid by being refused employment in their places of work, and they and their wives and children suffered accordingly, thus illustrating the lines written on the walls of Delhi by a British officer:—

"War proclaimed and danger nigh,
God and the soldier is the people's cry;
When war is over and danger righted,
God is forgotten and the soldier slighted."

In the beginning of this same year (1870) the first North-West or Riel rebellion broke out, causing much trouble and uneasiness in that, in those days, somewhat remote country, and culminating in the cold-blooded murder of Scott before the gate of Fort Garry. Col. Wolseley was sent up with a force of about 1,000 men taken from the ranks of some of the best British regiments, the 60th rifles and others, and two battalions of Canadian militiamen who volunteered. The expedition was admirably managed throughout; they had hard work clearing roads, portaging, etc., going up, but not a single life was lost. It forms (says Major Boulton in his new book) the first of a series of exploits under the leadership of Colonel (now Viscount) Wolseley which have reflected much credit on his gallantry and administrative ability. He is affectionately regarded and held in high esteem by Canadians, among whom he long resided, and who watch his career with the deepest interest and with pride in his success. Neither has he forgotten his old Canadian friends or that it was in Canada that his brilliant career really commenced, in proof of which I may say that a few days after the fight at Batoche Gen. Middleton received the following telegram from Saukim:—"Best congratulations to you and my old gallant comrades of the Canadian militia.—Wolseley." He arrived at Fort Garry on the 24th August, 1870, and Riel only gave up the reins of power a few moments before his arrival, preferring not to remain to render an account of his short but iniquitous reign.

You are most of you aware of the several events connected with the calling out of the militia at different times since the Fenian raid until now. On more than one occasion has the country been indebted to its militia force for preserving order in our midst. Police duty is not what the militia ought to be called upon to do, and there is no more disagreeable duty that a soldier can perform; and yet in order to save rioting and bloodshed the militia of Canada has, notably in this city, frequently re-

sponded to the call of the civil authorities to aid in the preservation of peace. The burial of Guibord, the labor riots in Quebec, the Orange troubles here; even down to our recent friend—or rather I should say enemy—M. Picotte*, and the dangers that lurked under and from his unwholesome skin; disagreeable as those duties were, they were cheerfully performed by our troops and the peace has been preserved. The citizens, the merchants, the lovers of peace and prosperity in this good city of Montreal, have to thank the volunteers for more than they may imagine. It is true that at the call of duty sons have to leave their homes, clerks give up their desks for the drill shed, workmen forsake their tools, the pen of the business man himself is not unfrequently laid aside in order to take up the sword, and all this “upsets business,” and is therefore unpopular. But all the same, had this not been done the alternative would have been that the business, the trade, the manufactories even the credit almost of many of our citizens would have suffered severely on more than one occasion. Therefore, I think that instead of grudging the services of the young men to the militia force they ought to be encouraged to join it. Physically the drill does them good, and the necessity of learning the first duty of a soldier, obedience, is good training. A good soldier will always be a faithful servant. That our militia force has grown in public favor and estimation within the last few years is undeniable, for unlike the treatment meted out to those who returned from the frontier in 1870, I am glad to be able to say that the men who came back from the recent North-West campaign were, as a rule, fairly treated by their employers. I know of comparatively few cases in my own brigade in which situations were lost, and in not a few instances the men's wages were continued while they were away. I trust this excellent spirit may continue, and still increase.

(To be continued.)

The Enfield-Martini Rifle.

A letter from Mr. C. Frederick Lowe to “The Times.”

LORD Wemyss has given an interesting epitome of the action of the committee whose labors resulted in the Martini-Henry rifle and the so-called Boxer-Henry cartridge. It may be well to view the decisions of the committee from a non-official and practical point of view.

The problem submitted by Lord Hardinge to Sir Joseph Whitworth was to determine the proper calibre and twist of a rifle to carry a bullet of the specified weight of 530 grains, which was at that time fixed as the lightest bullet that could be possibly used in war. Sir Joseph Whitworth fixed upon .45 as the bore of the rifle and one turn in 20 inches as the proper twist. When the committee came to deal with the question, the opinion as to the proper weight of the bullet had undergone a change and a lighter bullet of 480 grains was adopted, but it is extremely doubtful whether .45 is the proper bore for a bullet of that weight.

While in one sentence of his letter the noble lord contends that the Martini-Henry rifle is sufficiently accurate, in another he admits that greater accuracy would be attainable by adopting the Metford or Rigby system of rifling. The law of the survival of the fittest obtains at Wimbledon, and the best proof of the inferiority of the Henry barrel is to be found in the fact that in various M.B.L. and match competitions at long ranges it is as extinct as the Dodo, and it has been found necessary to cut out the 1,000 yards range from the final stage of the Queen's Prize, because the most skilled volunteers found it impossible to keep seven consecutive shots on the target at that distance. What can be done with a Martini-Metford M.B.L., with 80 grains of powder and 530 of lead, was proved in the match in 1880 between the North London and Midland rifle clubs by Major Sweeting, who in the back position (which is tabooed in the army and which the National rifle association have done their best to stamp out), put 27 consecutive shots into a parallelogram of 24 inches high by 48 inches wide, making a total of 126 points out of a possible 135—the bull being three feet in diameter:—I believe it was this particular score that first opened the eyes of the military authorities to the deficiencies of the service arm.

The noble lord deprecates any increase in the weight of the rifle. The Martini action is about the heaviest known, and if a lighter action were used part of the additional weight would be saved. Taking off 1 lb. from the weight of the barrel simply ruined the rifle as a shooting iron, and thus increased the recoil. The committee poohpoohed the criticisms of Mr. Dunlop as to the shape of the stock, and produced an arm which is a terror to the young soldier, and the spliced stocks of many of the second class arms and the bruised and bleeding cheeks so frequently seen are the consequence, and the final result is to be found in the statement of the staff officer quoted in my last letter—“The fire of our men appears to have been relatively as ineffectual in Egypt as it was in the Soudan.” It is certainly a great pity from a national point of view that

the committee had not before them the Westley Richards breech and the Metford barrel.

Although solid drawn shells had been in use in America as early as 1837 with the Morse rifle, and it was obvious that the machine gun would be the weapon of the future, the committee deliberately recommended the so-called Boxer-Henry cartridge, the main feature of which, the coiled brass case, was invented and patented by Mr. Rigby, but whose patent had lapsed. They refused to adopt the solid drawn case because of the extra weight and slight extra cost, ignoring the fact that solid brass shells can be used over and over again. I have one which has been fired about 700 times. When exposed to wet, as in the Zulu war, the powder in a Boxer cartridge cakes and the cartridge misses fire, and after knocking about in a soldier's pouch for a day or two it gets out of shape and unfit for use.

Last year I met four troopers at a railway station. They had just returned from Egypt, where they had formed Lord Wolseley's body-guard. I asked them whether the alleged jamming was a fact or a fable; they all said it was a fact, and the corporal said, “What is more, sir, after three or four hours' galloping I have found the service cartridges all to pieces, the bullets, powder, wads, and cases all knocking about loose at the bottom of my pouch. The Egyptians had solid brass cartridges, but what can we do with stuff like that?” What the corporal said was confirmed by his three comrades. I do not know if Gen. Boxer still maintains that “stuff like that” is fit for Her Majesty's service. I remember seeing in the Paris exhibition of 1878 a board on which were given specimens of all the military cartridges in use in the different European armies, and to the best of my recollection there was only one other coiled brass case besides those of England.

If the committee had had sufficient forethought to adopt a cartridge like that of the Turks, we should not now have to be “swopping horses” in the face of an impending war.

When the authorities did adopt machine guns into the service, the coiled brass cartridge was too flimsy of construction, and, moreover, not the proper shape, so the Gatling cartridge became a necessity.

When the reserve forces were armed with the Martini-Henry it became necessary to replenish the exhausted magazines, and the question arose what should be done.

I believe at the Shipka Pass the Turks lost 20,000 lives in regaining a position originally lost owing to a panic which arose in consequence of the wrong ammunition being sent to the front. I have recently heard on good authority that the panic at Majuba Hill arose from the same cause, and this has been kept a close official secret; and more recently Capt. Rolfe, R.N., providentially found out in time to prevent any mischief that Gatling cartridges had been distributed to some of the troops at Suakin. With these examples before them the authorities have seen fit to add a fourth pattern of cartridge to the three existing patterns now in the service. I have always contended that the proper course would have been to adopt the Gatling cartridge as the standard cartridge, possibly with a lighter bullet, and to bush the existing stock of rifles to take that cartridge, so that away from Canada and India, where the Snider is still used, there would be only one cartridge for all small arms and machine guns.

I believe that the main cause of the jamming of the cartridges is that the troops are not properly taught how to handle their weapons. After firing the soldier is instructed to bring his rifle to the “ready” before setting to work to extract the fired shell. If the shell sticks there is no proper fulcrum to resist the action of the lever; the soldier should be taught to depress the lever immediately after firing, while the rifle is still at his shoulder, giving the rifle a slight cant to the right, so that his shoulder acts as a fulcrum to resist the action of the lever. If a shell sticks the breech should be closed, the toe of the butt should be placed firmly on the ground, and the lever smartly depressed, and this will serve to remove the greater part of the shells that are supposed to have jammed. Any shell that has been got into the chamber fits it accurately after the explosion of the powder. If the shell has burst, or a cap blown back, the gas escapes and fills the breech action with fouling and sometimes causes a jam. Mr. Northcote most courteously placed a Martini-Enfield rifle at the disposal of the members of the Middlesex rifle association for their final shoot about a month ago. This rifle differed from those used at Wimbledon in that it had a leather boot instead of the wooden hand guard, an indicator of the ordinary pattern in place of the half cock, and the short range leaf was on the bed instead of at the breech. The pull off of this particular arm was defective, the cartridges were frequently stuck, and it was necessary to close the breech again to extract them, but they could not be said to have “jammed.” There seemed to be an excessive amount of fouling. It took a long time and much labor to get the rifle clean; the main deposit of fouling when the barrel was examined with a mirror seemed to be about a foot from the muzzle.

The first shot I fired out of this rifle in the prone position produced

*The smallpox.

a result to which I am not now accustomed, and which my doctor certified to be "a slight contusion over the right side of the lower jaw, arising from the recoil of a rifle." I mention this fact for what it is worth, and in my contention that the stock is too straight.

The Secretary of War has determined to issue 60 Enfield-Martini rifles to skilled volunteers, per National rifle association, for trial and report, but from all I can learn some time will elapse before the rifles are issued, as sundry alterations, resulting from the reports sent in by the regulars, have in the first instance to be made. This is the step which should have been taken simultaneously with the issue of 1,000 to the army; but better late than ever—that is, if late ever comes.

Magazine Rifles.

A GREAT deal of ink is spilling just now over the question of magazine rifles for military use. Several of the continental armies have adopted some form of repeater. The English ordnance boards are working over the problem with no end of civilian advice. In our own country, the men on the new cruisers will be armed with a magazine weapon, but the cry is for its universal adoption. The old objection that in the excitement of conflict the men would empty the magazine without result in any way commensurate with the consumption of ammunition is no longer held to have any weight. Against it the argument is urged that it would break up the morale and efficiency of the oldest fighters to know the enemy had a much better arm, while with such a reservoir of destruction as a well-filled cartridge chamber, the men will gain in steadiness, and reserve their fire until its best effect can be gained. What with long-range military rifles to create dismay before the enemy is in sight, and a close skirmishing fire from magazine arms, war will soon become too sure a method of death for the most enthusiastic glory hunter.

—*Forest and Stream.*

The New "Distinguished Service Order."

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 6, 1886.

VICTORIA, R. and I.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, to all whom these presents shall come, greeting:—

Whereas we have taken into Our Royal consideration that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of Officers in our Naval and Military Services who have been honorably mentioned in Despatches are limited; now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war, We have instituted and created, and by these presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do institute and create a new Naval and Military Order of Distinction—to be designated as hereinafter described—which we are desirous should be highly prized by the Officers of our Naval and Military Services, and we are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:—

Firstly. It is ordained that this Order shall henceforth be styled and designated the "Distinguishd Service Order."

Secondly. It is ordained that the order shall consist of the Sovereign, and of such Members or Companions as We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall appoint.

Thirdly. It is ordained that We, Our Heirs and Successors, Kings and Queens Regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperors and Empresses of India, are and for ever shall be Sovereigns of this Order.

Fourthly. It is ordained that no person shall be eligible for this distinction who doth not actually hold, at the time of his nomination, a commission in Our Navy, in our Land Forces or Marines, or Our Indian or Colonial Naval or Military Forces, or a Commission in one of the Departments of our Navy or Army, the holder of which is entitled to honorary or relative Navy or Army rank, nor shall any person be nominated unless his services shall have been marked by the special mention of his name, by the Admiral or Senior Naval Officer Commanding a Squadron or detached Naval Force, or by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Field, in Despatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the field or before the enemy.

Fifthly. It is ordained that Foreign Officers who have been associated in Naval and Military operations with our Forces shall be eligible to be Honorary Members of this Order.

Sixthly. It is ordained that when We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be pleased to appoint any person to be a Member of this Order, such appointment shall be made by Warrant under Our Sign Manual, and countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Seventhly. It is ordained that the decoration of the Order shall be,

and shall be worn as is hereinafter set forth.

Eightly. It is ordained that an Officer shall be appointed to this Order, that is to say, a Secretary and Registrar.

Ninthly. It is ordained that the Secretary and Registrar of this Order shall be appointed by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and shall have the custody of the archives of the Order. He shall attend to the service of the Order, and shall execute such directions as he may receive from Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Tenthly. It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to, and immediately after, Our Order of the Indian Empire, and that the Companions thereof shall in all places and assemblies whatsoever have place and precedence next to, and immediately after, the Companions of Our said Order of the Indian Empire, and shall rank among themselves according to the dates of their respective nominations.

Eleventhly. It is ordained that the Badge of the Order, which shall consist of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold, upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath, and on a similar red ground, Our Imperial and Royal cypher V.R.I., shall be suspended from the left breast, by a red riband edged blue, of one inch in width.

Twelfthly. It is ordained that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the decoration shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry thereof kept in the Office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Lastly. We reserve to Ourselves, our Heirs and Successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these Regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

Given at our Court at Balmoral this sixth day of September, in the fiftieth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

By Her Majesty's Command,

W. H. SMITH.

Correspondence.

SERGT.-INSTRUCTOR GAUTHIER.

To the Editor of the *Canadian Militia Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—I read in your columns of last week that Sergt.-Instructor Gauthier has left the infantry school of St. John's. This institution has indeed lost a most valuable instructor, but I learn with pleasure that he has not given up military life altogether. The junior officers of the 65th are now following a course of instructions under the able supervision of Mr. Gauthier. I had the opportunity of seeing them at work last week and was amazed at noticing the precision with which the several movements were performed. It is to be hoped that the officers of other corps (not qualified) will take advantage of such a good opportunity to study previous to passing their examinations. The young officers of the 65th will go to St. John's at the end of next March for a special course, and by that time, I have no doubt, they will be well up to their work and will return delighted with the results of a few weeks study.

As the GAZETTE takes great interest in the welfare of our militia I hope that you will insert this.

JOS. W. RENAUD.

Queries and Replies.

Q. What is the origin of the use of the Broad Arrow as a mark for British army property?

G. S.

A. The Broad Arrow was the cognizance of Henry, Viscount Sydney, Earl of Romney, who was Master-General of the Ordnance from 1693 to 1702. It was introduced by him, and has ever since been used to mark government, and particularly ordnance property. We had an idea it was used earlier than this, but can find no authentic account of such use. Can any of our readers help us?—ED.

Q. Can any of your readers tell me why the men should beat the "attack" every time they come to the "guard" in the bayonet exercise? It has been introduced in the schools, and I wish to know the authority for it.

HEAD PARRY.

Q. Will you kindly explain the authority under which the officers of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards appear on a church parade in *full dress* uniform, and thus ignore the regulations defining "church parade order."

BUTTON STICK.

A. Will Button Stick please name the regulation defining "church parade order"; it seems to us a matter subject to regimental or district regulation; at least we can find nothing defining what shall be worn at church parades, and have delayed inserting his query, hoping for more light. Who can help us?

Mess Room Yarns.

"That reminds me."

Major-General Drayson, R.A., in a recent volume entitled "Experiences of a Woolwich Professor during fifteen years at the Royal Military Academy," tells some good stories about military red-tape. The best relates to his own Indian experiences: "In order to draw our pay it was necessary to forward on the last day of each month a certificate stating that the individual was then alive. During the months of June and July I was travelling in the Himalayas, in wild districts where no Englishman was within miles. On my return to Simla I forwarded a certificate on the 31st August, stating that I was alive, and requesting that my pay for June, July and August should be paid to my bankers. In reply I received a communication stating that my pay for August would be credited to me, but that there was no certificate to prove that I was alive in June and July."

The Target.

McDougall Settlement.—F troop 8th Princess Louise New Brunswick regiment of cavalry had a wet day on the 18th inst. for their shooting match on the Princess Louise range, but as they do not believe in postponements the match was fired through, the only change in the programme being the acceptance of an invitation from Mr. Call McDougall to dine at his house instead of lunching on the range as they usually do. Lieut. J. Hanington Murray acted as umpire, and Lieut. J. Arinaden McDougall was in command of the range, which duties these young and popular officers performed in a creditable manner. Trooper Dennis Hogan of Moncton was chosen for score keeper. The ranges fired were 200, 500 and 600 yards. The prize winners were as follows: Trooper Hogan, 1st; Lieut. McDougall, 2nd; Sergt. Duff, 3rd; Sergt. McNevin, 4th; Trooper Bateman, 5th; Trooper Duff, 6th; Lieut. Murray, 7th. Trooper A. McKinnon, 8th; Trooper J. McKinnon, 9th; Sergt. W. Colburn, 10th. Capt. J. Upham Fowler, Q.M., was on the range, and at the conclusion of the day's sports commenced the re-enrolling of F troop. Below are the names of the non-commissioned officers: 1st Sergt., Alexander Duff; 2nd Sergt., William Colburn; 3rd Sergt., Thomas McNiven; 1st Corp., Thomas Murray; 2nd Corp., Burton Beath; 3rd Corp., Chas. W. Hewson.—*Moncton Times*.

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?)

Montreal.—The Montreal troop of cavalry are in active preparation for their inspection, which is to be held early next month.

Hamilton.—The Hamilton field battery began their annual rifle matches on the morning of Thanksgiving day, on the ranges of the Victoria rifle club, but could not complete them on account of a heavy snow storm, which rendered it impossible to see the targets at the long ranges.

Hamilton.—The 13th Batt. paraded on the afternoon of Thanksgiving day at 2 o'clock for the purpose of having a march out and a good drill by day light. There was a good muster of the regiment, but owing to the heavy snow storm the march out had to be abandoned, and drill performed in the drill shed. Here it was necessary to drill by companies, as battalion drill cannot be performed for want of room. This drawback is badly felt, and especially now, when the battalion is putting in its annual drill. The following is an extract from the regimental orders issued on the 11th:—

No. 16. The junior shots of the several companies of the regiment will parade at headquarters on the days mentioned below for the purpose of proceeding to the Victoria rifle ranges for target practice. This will also constitute the matches for this class. Firing will be under the direction of the musketry instructor: A company at 1.30 p.m., Monday; B company at 1.30 p.m., Monday; C company at 8.45 a.m., Tuesday; D company at 1.30 p.m., Wednesday; E company at 8.45 a.m., Wednesday; F company at 1.30 p.m., Wednesday; G company at 8.45 a.m., Friday; H company at 1.30 p.m. Friday.

No. 19. The commanding officer has made the following promotion in H company; to be color-sergt., Sergt. L. Walters, to date from Nov. 4.

Peterborough.—Lieut.-Col. Rogers, commanding the 57th battalion, has been informed by the militia department of the shipment of new accoutrements, consisting of belts, bayonets and pouches for the battalion. This, together with the new clothing which was received a short time ago, will properly equip the battalion as a city corps.

The following is from the *Review* of last week:—"Major McLean, of the Durham field battery, has received an official notice from Col. McDonald, president of the Dominion artillery association, to the effect that the shifting team representing the Durham field battery at the Kingston competition, held in September, had carried off the Gzowski cup and \$30 in cash, that being the prize for the first place. The Gzowski cup is a trophy of which the Durham field battery may well feel proud. Peterborough supplied five out of the nine men comprising the team that won, and Sergt.-Major Methers, of this town, commanded it.

The annual church parade of the 57th battalion took place on Sunday last at St. John's church. The parade included representatives from all the companies, together with the following officers:—Lieut.-Col. Rogers, Major Bell, Adjutant of the battalion, Capt. Edwards, Capt. Langford, Lieut. Lee, Capt. Rogers, Lieut. Hill, Capt. Burke, Capt. Cooper and Lieut. Hammond. The battalion band, led by Drum-Major Graham was in attendance. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. R. Beck.

Toronto.—The officers of the Toronto corps have been conferring with the civic authorities with the view of securing the early construction of a new drill hall. At a meeting of the executive committee of the city council, held last week, the chairman, Ald. Defoe, introduced a deputation representing every corps in the city. There were present Lieut.-Col. Grasett, Major Dawson, Capt. Mason, of the Royal Grenadiers; Major Allen, Queen's Own Rifles; Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison, Gov.-General's Body Guard; Capt. McMurrich, Toronto Gar. Art., and Lieut. Mead, Toronto Field Battery. Lieut.-Col. Grasett asked the committee to recommend that a by-law be submitted to the people providing for \$50,000 to purchase a site for the drill hall. He was informed, he said, that the government would erect the hall as soon as the site was provided. A discussion then arose as to whether or not it would be necessary to submit a by-law for such purpose, Ald. Pepler contending that the council might make the appropriation. It was at length resolved, on motion of Ald. Pepler, that the sub-committee appointed last year report upon all matters connected with the proposed new site, with the view of submitting a by-law to the ratepayers in January, provided the Dominion government will build the drill hall. The sub-committee consists of Ald. Saunders, Irwin, Crocker, Pepler and Defoe. It is looked upon as a surety that the by-law will be passed if submitted.

The movement to erect in the Queen's park a monument in memory of the Toronto volunteers and permanent active militia who sacrificed their lives in the North-West rebellion, is making headway. At a recent meeting of the advisory board of the committee having the matter in hand, it was decided to request Hamilton McCarthy, an English sculptor now resident in Toronto, to submit a design for the monument, which, when approved, will be photographed and copies placed on view in prominent public places. Each photograph will have with it a subscription list for sums under a dollar. All larger donations may be forwarded to the treasurer, 194 Carlton street. It is a committee of ladies who have in hand the raising of funds for the purpose. The following are their officers:—Honorary president, Mrs. John Beverly Robinson; president, Mrs. Gzowski; vice-presidents, Mrs. G. Dawson and Mrs. Robt. Darling; treasurer, Mrs. McLean Howard; corresponding-secretary, Mrs.

John Fletcher; recording-secretary, Miss Hamilton. Committee—Mesdames E. Blake, A. B. Lee; J. J. Davidson, John Cameron, James Mason, W. A. Foster, T. Moss, G. Fitzgerald, C. W. Bunting, Molesworth, Torrance, J. Lee, Langtry, W. B. Hamilton, J. K. McDonald, Musson, W. Goulding, Edgar, Charlotte Morrison, Mulock, Miss Scott, Miss Fletcher. The following gentlemen were appointed an advisory board: Col. Gzowski, A.D.C.; Lieut.-Col. Denison, Lieut.-Col. Otter, Lieut.-Col. Grasett, Lieut.-Col. Gray, Major Dawson, Major Allan, Major Harrison, Major Hamilton, Capt. W. B. McMurrich, Robt. Darling, John Fletcher.

Ottawa.—The Princess Louise dragoon guards were to have had their annual ride to Aylmer and dinner on Thanksgiving day, but on account of the heavy rain, and bad roads, Capt. Gourdeau decided to postpone the event, and the men were notified accordingly early in the morning.

On Friday evening last Lieut.-Col. Lewis, Brigade Major, was present at the commanding officers' parade of the G.G.F.G., and inspected the battalion. Several of the officers were called upon by Lieut.-Col. J. P. Macpherson, commanding, and put the men through various exercises. The inspecting officer expressed himself as well satisfied with what he had seen. The guards are still drilling three nights a week in preparation for the regular annual inspection which will take place shortly.

Drill Instructor McIntyre is effecting no little improvement in the drill. He is an ex-color sergeant of the Imperial Scots Guards, thoroughly efficient, and the officers of the G. G. F. G. consider themselves fortunate in securing his services.

"A" company of the guards had their annual tramp to Aylmer and dinner on Saturday last, and had a large turnout on the occasion. As usual, a contingent of the band, under Bandmaster Bonner, played the parade through Ottawa and Hull, and into Aylmer. "B" company had been invited to join in the march this year, and did so, turning out in good numbers. The officers of "A" all were present, viz., Major Todd and Lieuts. Thompson and Winter. Capt. Toller and Lieut. Shannon were the officers of "B" present. The guests included Capt. Heron, Q.M., G. G. F. G.; Capt. Evans, Adjutant 43rd battalion; Mr. Lawless of the Hull company of the 43rd, and Lieut. Bell of the 1st P. W. R., Montreal, now staying in Ottawa. As is always the case, the hours were very happily spent at Moses Holts' hostelry, Aylmer, where the dinner was served. On this, as on former occasions, N. E. Cormier, M.P.P., mayor of Aylmer, occupied a seat at the right of the chairman, Major Todd, and welcomed the soldiers to his village. A start for Ottawa was made in vans shortly before midnight.

No. 1 company of the 43rd battalion has regular weekly drill every Thursday evening. Last Thursday the fifth annual meeting of the Rifles' snow shoe club, in connection with this company, was held. The secretary treasurer's annual report showed a substantial balance in the treasury with which to commence the season. The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. president, Lieut. Col. White; hon. vice presidents, Majors Walsh and Anderson; president, Capt. T. D. B. Evans; 1st vice, Capt. Sherwood; 2nd vice, Sergt. Bray; captain, Color-Sergeant Grant; secretary-treasurer, Corp. Huland; whipper-in, Pte. McCormack; committee, Bandmaster Greenfield, Corps. Clendinnen and Wills, Ptes. Jones and Cummings. The sixth season of the club opens with bright prospects. The programme will include several cross-country runs, a big steeplechase, the usual annual race meeting, and lots of company drill at weekly tramps. It was decided to allow each member the privilege of proposing one civilian friend as a member of the club, and also to receive as members any snoeshoers of sister corps who are desirous of tramping with the jolly 43rd. The first tramp is called for Monday, Dec. 13th. The rifles' club is by long odds the most "live" organization of English speaking snoeshoers in the city.

St. John.—On Thanksgiving day the annual inspection of the St. John Fusiliers took place in the drill hall, rainy weather compelling them to forego the grand field day on the Barrack square, which had been looked forward to by the fusiliers and rifles. The *Telegraph* says:—"Not including the rifles, of which there was a full company, there were 235 non-commissioned officers and men of the fusiliers present on parade. They presented a fine appearance, their clothing, arms and accoutrements being clean and neat. At half-past two o'clock the battalion was drawn up in line to receive the inspecting officer, Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell, and his staff, which consisted of Major Gordon, I.S.C., Major Beckwith, 71st battalion, and Captain Botsford, N. B. B. G. A. On their arrival the battalion gave a general salute. The inspection was then proceeded with. Besides Lieut.-Colonel Blaine, the officer commanding, Majors Tucker, McLean and Sturdee, Captain and Adjutant Hart, and Captain Hart of the rifles, put the men through various battalion movements. The company officers were then called upon to put their companies through various company movements. Everything considered, the inspection was the most severe the battalion has been subjected to for some time. Lieut.-Colonel Maunsell made an address after the inspection. He said the citizens of St. John and the active militia also should be proud of the 62nd Fusiliers. He had been greatly pleased with all that he had seen, and the inspection, speaking generally, had been highly satisfactory. He was glad to see so many of the officers step to the front and handle the battalion. He urged upon the officers to see that the men were instructed in skirmishing and in rifle shooting. He alluded to the careful manner in which the men had folded their great coats, and said he had great difficulty in selecting the company to get the prize. To assist him in his decision he had called in Major Gordon, and they had determined that Major Sturdee's company was a shade the best. He presented the challenge bugle to Capt. Godard, his company having the best shooting record of the year. A prize for the cleanest and best looking man in his company was presented by Major Sturdee to Corporal Smith, Privates Cudlip and Lawson and Bugler Sturdee being close competitors. The annual regimental mess dinner was held in the evening, and was joined in by the officers of the St. John rifles. Major McLean was president, and Captain Hart, vice-president of the mess, the principal seats being occupied by Lieut.-Col. Blaine and Major Tucker. Among the guests were Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G.; Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, N. B. B. G. A.; Major Gordon, I.S.C.; Lieut.-Col. McCulley, 73rd; Major Beckwith, 71st; Major Markham, Captain Wedderburn, Lieut. Wedderburn, 8th cavalry; Captains Bodford and Jones, artillery; Lieut.-Col. Cunard, Dr. Daniel and Dr. Bayard, ex-Mayor Jones, W. E. Vroom, J. V. Ellis, M.P.P.; M. Chamberlain, B. C. B. Boyd, Dr. Bruce and C. N. Skinner. The dinner was held at the Dufferin, and was put on in the best style. The band of the battalion was in attendance, and played several charming selections during the evening.

Lieut. S. D. Crawford, president of the regimental band committee, was presented with a handsome cane by the members of the artillery band, Thursday evening last.

SIR FRED. MIDDLETON'S VISIT TO WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg.—The Major-General, attended by Capt. Wise, A.D.C., arrived per Canadian Pacific railway on Monday, 15th instant, at 9 a.m., and was met at the depot by Lieut.-Colonel Taylor and officers of the mounted infantry. At 11 a.m. he inspected the barrack rooms (the men being all present), and went in detail over the whole of the barrack huts, buildings and stables, after which he inspected the books

of the corstand other matters. In the afternoon the mounted division paraded for his inspection, after which they went through mounted drill and jumping hurdles four feet high, a practice which the general also indulged in, and seemed to enjoy it much, indeed from the seat he has on horseback it is evident he is thoroughly at home in the saddle. On the next day the corps paraded for field firing on the prairie, some three miles distant, where there was a first-class target erected and 9 sections of mounted men were practiced in field firing in the same manner as described in the MILITIA GAZETTE of the 14th October last, the men starting at 1,000 yards from the target and firing 3 rounds per man at each of 3 distances, marked by flags, the whole of which should be done in 6 minutes, but the extreme cold day, with a chilly wind and the thermometer at 12°, made it no easy matter to gallop, holding the rifle (snider), and then to dismount and fire, still the practice made was remarkably good, the percentage of hits to shots fired being 46½ per cent., or nearly every other shot being put in the target. This took up the best part of the day. Sir Fried. afterwards lunched with the officers of the mounted infantry, and in the evening the officers of the 90th "L. B. D." entertained the general at dinner.

On Wednesday, the 17th, the mounted infantry paraded for inspection, both mounted and dismounted. There was not so much time spent in the regulation "march past" as usual. One thing that struck us as being very useful was the mounted division being dismounted and leading their horses past by single file in advance of the infantry, and afterwards leading them past by sections, the 3 dismounted men of each section marching in advance, followed by their horses, under charge of the No. 3 of sections. This was very steadily done, and the general was quite pleased with it as well as with the remarkably steady manner in which the companies on foot marched past. The corps was afterwards practiced in sending the mounted division to hold a position until the infantry came up to relieve them, when they retired by the flanks.

On Thursday, the 18th, there was a parade of the 90th and the mounted infantry, when, accompanied by the general and staff, they marched to St. John's cemetery to attend the ceremony of handing over to the dean and chapter the monument which was erected by the officers of the 90th, to their comrades who had fallen in the late rebellion. The general again went around the new stables of the school, in which he appeared to take great interest, as well as in the horses and manner of training them, and his instructions to the officers showed that he has not forgotten that he holds a qualification from the British cavalry of being a duly qualified riding master.

In the evening the general gave a very instructive lecture in the recreation room of the barracks, the subject being "Outposts and duties connected therewith." There was a good audience, composed of the greater part of the officers of the field battery, the mounted infantry school and the 90th rifles, as well as many non-commissioned officers and men; the lecture was thoroughly practical and entered into details which though omitted in the drill books, are really of vital importance on active service.

Friday morning, the 19th, the general again spent in barracks, and saw the men drilled at mounted infantry on foot, and in the evening he left for Ottawa, having thus made a most thorough inspection of the mounted infantry, and we believe expressed himself as being pleased with the corps.

From the *Manitoba*:—The new officers' quarters at Fort Osborne are expected to be finished this fall.

Major-General Middleton, after inspecting the drill hall last week, complimented the caretaker, Sergeant Major Watson, upon its condition.

Sergeant E. W. Turner, of "C" company 90th, has been promoted to be color-sergeant, vice Lethbridge, appointed orderly room clerk, and Corporal Morgan has been promoted to the vacant sergeantry.

New stables are being erected at Fort Osborne to accommodate sixty horses, for the use of the school of mounted infantry. A covered riding school is to be built for use during the winter months.

Staff-Sergeant Lethbridge, who has been promoted to the orderly room clerkship of the 90th, was, it will be remembered, severely wounded at Fish Creek, and only recovered after hovering between life and death for months. The appointment is a very popular one.

Mr. George Broughall, late orderly room clerk of the 90th battalion, has been recommended for a commission. He joined the battalion on its organization as a private in D company, and was afterwards promoted staff-sergeant.

Militia General Orders, No. 20, of 19th November, 1886.

No. 1.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1883.

Drill Companies in Schools and Colleges, etc.

The following has been added as sub-section (2) of paragraph 570 of the regulations and orders for the militia, 1883, viz.:—

"(2.) Under these circumstances neither ball bags nor ammunition will be issued to any such company."

And paragraph 573 has been amended by striking out, from the second line, the words "ball bag and."

No. 2.—MEDICAL BOARDS.

Military District, No. 1.—London.

Adverting to No. 1 of general orders (23) 16th October, 1885, Dr. Charles S. Moore has been appointed a member of the medical board at this station, from 10th November, 1886, vice Dr. Charles G. Moore, sr., deceased.

No. 3.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Gov.-General's Foot Guards.—To be lieutenant-colonel from 16th September, 1886, Major James Pennington Macpherson, M.S., vice Thomas Ross, who retires retaining rank.

13th Batt.—Capt. Alex. David Stewart resigns.

No. 7 Co.—The headquarters of this company, are hereby changed from "Ameliasburg" to "Mountain View."

34th Batt.—No. 7 Co.—To be lieutenant, 2nd lieutenant. Francis James Roche, S.I., vice Shrapnell, transferred to No. 1 co.

36th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be captain, prov., from 10th Nov., 1886; John Mole, vice Barker, promoted.

39th Batt.—To be paymaster, Joseph Michael Tweedale, vice Livingstone, retired.

43rd Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be captain, prov., John Alexander Macdonald, vice John Jowsey, who retires retaining rank.

To be lieutenant, prov., William Barclay Craig Barclay, vice Thomas Davis, out of limits.

To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., David Craig, vice John Warren McLean, out of limits.

57th Batt.—No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov.; Edward Armour Peck, vice Frederick William Gordon Haultain, left limits.

No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant. Q.-M. Sergt. William Henry Hill, M.S., vice William Campbell.

No. 6 Co.—To be captain. William Henry Cooper, M.S., (formerly capt. and adjt. of the former 43rd Batt.) vice Howard, appointed paymaster.

To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Herbert A. Hammond, vice Morton.

To be paymaster, with honorary rank of major, Capt. John Allan Howard, V.B., from No. 6 Co., vice Burnham, retired.

77th Batt.—No. 2 Co.—Lieut. Paul Arnold having neglected to attend annual drill, his name is hereby removed from the list of officers.

Sydney F.B.A.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Walter Crowe.

66th Batt.—To be lieutenants, 2nd lieutenant. Edward Guy Stayner, S.I., vice Chipman, promoted, from 12th Feb., 1886.

2nd Lieutenant. Andrew King, S.I., vice Browne promoted, from 22nd Oct., 1886.

2nd Lieutenant. Henry Frederick William Fishwick, S.I., vice Whitman, promoted, from 22nd Oct., 1886.

2nd Lieutenant. William Marshall Black, S.I., vice Esson, resigned, from 22nd Oct., 1886.

75th Batt.—To be adjt., with rank of 2nd lieutenant, Richard H. Griffiths, (formerly sergt. in H.M.'s "King's Own" Royal Lancaster regiment.)

90th Batt.—To be 2nd lieutenants, prov., Staff-Sergt. Lewis William George Broughall, vice Healy; promoted.

Arthur Henry Talbot, vice Jackes, promoted.

No. 4.—RESERVE MILITIA.

Regimental Division of Bellechasse, P.Q.

To be lieutenant-col., Major Louis Nazaire Roy, vice Pantaleon Forgues, deceased.

No. 5.—ASSOCIATIONS FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Seminary of Quebec Drill Company.

To act as captain, Azarie Bedard; to act as lieutenant, Pierre Godbout; to act as 2nd lieutenant, Alcide Richard.

Our Trading Column.

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.

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.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Rifle mounted officer's saddlery. Describe and quote prices. Register No. 3.

RIFLE OFFICER'S UNIFORM.—Tunic—regulation English made mess suit, new, for height 5 ft. 7½ in.—Morocco cross and sword belt—sword—will be sold cheap. Register No. 4.

INFANTRY OFFICER'S UNIFORM.—Complete—latest regulations (full dress, only worn once), chest measure 42 inches. Whole or part for sale cheap. Register No. 5.

FOR SALE.—Two pairs of new black silk stars for rifle tunic or patrol badges. Price one dollar per pair. Register No. 6.

FOR SALE.—Officer's Artillery Uniform, complete and in good condition. Cost \$1,000. Will sell at a bargain. Register No. 7.

FOR SALE.—Officer's Uniform, Lieut.-Col., R. Artillery. Half price, except a few articles bran new. List on application; all in good condition. Register No. 8.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Du Lievre Works," will be received until FRIDAY, the 26th day of NOVEMBER, next, inclusively, for the construction of a Lock and Dam and works in connection therewith, on the River Du Lievre at Little Rapids, Ottawa County, Quebec, in accordance with a plan and specification to be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Friday, the 5th of November next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons desirous of tendering are requested to make personal enquiry relative to the work to be done, and to examine the locality themselves, and are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 30th October, 1886. }

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. RAMSEY, Manager, Montreal.

Agents in every city and town in the Dominion.

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.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 17th December, 1886, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between ASHTON and PROSPECT, from the 1st January 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 Ashton, Munster, Dwyer Hill and Prospect, and at this office.

J. P. FRENCH,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, }
Ottawa, 23rd Oct., 1886. }

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 Instruments.

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, Winnipeg; Grossman, Hamilton; Hubbard, Waterloo; Nye, Halifax; Orme & Son, Ottawa, &c., &c., and 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:
108 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Branch Offices and Magazine at principal shipping points in Canada.
 Descriptive Lists mailed on application.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN

WHO VALUES AS CUSTOMERS

: **The : Dominion : Militiamen :**

Would do well to make use of the

CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

As a medium through which to solicit their orders.

ITS LARGE AND WIDESPREAD CIRCULATION

Makes the MILITIA GAZETTE of peculiar value to advertisers.

IT CIRCULATES THROUGH EVERY PROVINCE,

IT HAS REGULAR READERS IN EACH CORPS.

THE REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF EVERY RANK

In a force numbering

NEARLY FORTY THOUSAND,

Are subscribers to it.

THE MILITIA GAZETTE

— IS THE —

ONLY :: MILITARY :: JOURNAL

IN CANADA,

And by no other means can an advertiser appeal so effectively and economically to its large constituency.

MILITIA ATTENTION!

A new book in press,

"**SQUAD DRILL ELUCIDATED,**"

BY MUNROE.

Will be found to supply a desideratum long needed by military students.

Will be sent to any address in Canada post paid on receipt of price 50 cts.

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

On Money Orders payable abroad the commission is:

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

For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

A. CAMPBELL,
 Postmaster-General,
 Post Office Department,
 Ottawa, 21st May, 1886.