

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

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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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THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,
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COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

The letter from a "Volunteer" last week impelled us to dig up a few statistics on the subject of military school certificates that force us to quite agree with our correspondent as to the necessity for more infantry schools in Canada. Taking as our guide the militia list of 1885, and matters are not materially improved since its publication, we find that in the active force there are, in round numbers, three thousand officers. Of these about two thousand four hundred belong to the infantry in the older parts of Canada. For the education of these there are provided three schools, each of which is allowed to take forty officers per annum for short courses, and, for special courses involving not less than seven days' residence, such numbers as can be accommodated. Taking the eleven regiments at Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, London, Brantford, Montreal and Quebec—where the lists are full—as examples, we find that in 1884 there were fifty-five new appointments, and ten officers holding provisional appointments. Taking eleven rural battalions with headquarters at Levis, L'Original, Lincoln, Milton, Woodstock, St. Marie, Chatham, St. Thomas, London, Sarnia and Stratford, we find that, in the same year, there were eighteen new appointments and seventy-two officers holding provisional appointments. These twenty-two regiments may be considered a fair representation of the whole force, and therefore there must have been in all about six hundred and fifty officers requiring certificates of qualification. To work

these off it would be necessary for each school to pass out, annually, about two hundred and seventeen men, which of course is simply impossible.

If we take 1884 as a fair average of the normal state of affairs, we find that in each twelve months over three hundred officers join the infantry. Now, as one hundred and twenty is the maximum number of short course certificates that can be granted, it is quite clear that, unless one hundred and eighty special certificates are also given, the power of the schools is not even equal to the new appointments. The school at Toronto is always crowded, and it is necessary for an officer to make application for admission months ahead of the time he desires to join. When the new one at London is in full swing, it will be found to have more than it can attend to in No. 1 District. We would be glad to see another established for Districts 3 and 4. In this there are fifteen regiments with an establishment of nearly four hundred commissions. Of these one hundred are held by unqualified officers and fifty-six are vacant. In the ordinary course of events the changes are about ten per cent. per annum, so that a school would not only have its work cut out from the beginning, but would scarcely be able to keep abreast of it. Unless more accommodation is afforded, the Militia Department cannot consistently enforce its own rules, and as the old Boards have been done away with we may expect to see the number of provisional appointments increase rather than diminish.

The *Winnipeg Daily Manitoban*, which has, since its organization about a year ago, proved most enterprising, and which during the rebellion gave very full and well digested accounts of all proceedings of the troops, often capitally illustrated, has now started a weekly military column with the announcement that "it is the intention to make the military column a regular feature of the Saturday issue of the *Manitoban*. English, foreign and colonial military items of interest to readers will be given. Special attention, however, will be paid to local news, and to this end it is asked that any readers who have anything of interest to communicate will kindly address the military editor, *Manitoban* office." We do not know how to express sufficiently the pleasure with which we learn this intention, and can only say now that we are sure it will be a benefit to the local forces, and that we wish the column and the paper the utmost measure of success.

We are glad to see the *Army and Navy Gazette* backing up our noodle in his crusade against the uniforms at present in vogue, and have no doubt that the agitation will result, if in nothing more radical, in the adoption of some easy and unspoilable jacket for actual service. Here are the views of our English contemporary: "'Utility' wishes to draw public attention to the great and really unnecessary expense which officers are put to, by being obliged to wear their tunics for route-marching. As on these occasions the rank and file wear their serge frocks, there would appear no good reason why officers should not be permitted to wear a red serge patrol-jacket with pockets, and the badges

of rank on shoulder straps. A tunic is merely an ornamental garment, and is no more suitable for route-marching or field-work than a frock-coat is for a walking tour or grouse shooting. Officers are permitted to have a serge tunic, but as the same quantity of lace is required to be worn on it as a cloth one, but little expense is saved, leaving out of consideration the utter unsuitability of its shape for active work. A practicable field-dress for officers is much required, and none being sanctioned at home, the result is that when a battalion is ordered off for active service no officer has a dress suitable for the work."

We wonder if the Governor-General's Foot Guards remember how, on their last trip to Montreal for a Queen's birthday celebration, the Major-General then commanding insisted on the officers wearing their tunics *en route*, and peremptorily refused them permission to substitute patrol jackets even on the cars. The weather was hot and the road was dusty, to say nothing of the coal soot; and the consequence was that by the time the regiment reached Ottawa again the expensive gold-laced tunics were, to put it mildly, considerably damaged. Doubtless any officer who was on that excursion would strongly endorse "Utility's" views.

Last week we mentioned that the Welland *Telegraph* had made a strong appeal to the County Council to grant pecuniary assistance to the local militia. This week the same paper is able to announce that the Council has, by an almost unanimous vote, granted "a sum of \$500 to the 44th Welland battalion, and other volunteers in the county, to assist in the purchase of new helmets." This action we heartily endorse, and can assure our Welland friends that the grant will redound to the credit of their county in more ways than one, and in none more than in the improvement which will be noticeable in their quota of the militia. Men will wish to belong to a corps in which their comfort is considered, and will take a pride in their smarter appearance; consequently the men will remain longer in the regiment, and if wanted will be more efficient and will turn out more enthusiastically. It is doubtful if the council could have made a better investment of \$500. Let the action of such councils as those of Welland, Lincoln and Prince Edward be an example to other county councils, and incite them to send all their troops to next summer's camps of instruction with at least comfortable head-dresses.

On dit that a garrison club at the capital is a probability of the near future. The subject is one that deserves consideration at the hands of the officers in the city of Ottawa and surrounding district, and no doubt if organized under proper auspices and conducted with a wise supervision, it would soon become a decided success. The idea is not a new one, but of course difficulties will have to be surmounted, and certain obstacles met in a proper spirit. The material to form an excellent club is here, and the necessity for its existence is admitted.

"B" Company of the Infantry School Corps have just published a catalogue of books in their library at St. John's, P.Q., which shows that they own 746 volumes, 452 being in English, and the balance in French. The English list comprises 50 volumes of history, 14 of biography, 17 of poetry, 146 standard novels and books of reference, and the remainder well selected light literature. The French list has of biography 13 volumes, of history 14, of arts and sciences 10, the remainder being carefully selected literary works. This is a most creditable showing for so young an institution, and will indubitably help to promote the

efficiency of the corps. We have no doubt that the corps would gladly receive contributions from any friends having spare volumes on their shelves, and we are sure no better destination could be found for standard books no longer required.

Last week's general orders show a short list, including nine promotions, nine new appointments, of which six are provisional, one qualified, and two staff appointments not needing qualification; and ten losses from various causes. Most of the promotions and appointments are in the lower ranks; the only exception being the promotion of Captain and Adjutant McMichael of the Dufferin Rifles to the majority made vacant by the death of the lamented Major Hudson; and that of Major H.R. Smith to the command of the 14th P.W.O. The promotion of the former has been unusually rapid, as his commission as captain only dates from September, 1883; but the fact that he has filled the adjutancy is presumptive evidence of competency.

Ever since the return of the troops from the North-west we have had a surfeit of claimants, from Lieutenant-Colonels commanding down to Mr. Howard, to the proud title of "saviour of the country," and the latest of this class is Dr. G. T. Orton, M.P. for Centre Wellington, who, as surgeon of the 90th, was with his battalion at Batoche, and who alone, if we are to believe him, was instrumental in preventing General Middleton from retreating at the end of the first day's fighting at Batoche. If this yarn had been confined to his rural audience little harm would have come of it, but the press unfortunately got hold of it, and Dr. Orton has repeated it in the *Mail's* correspondence columns. It seems unnecessary to say that Dr. Orton must be laboring under a misapprehension, but we would simply ask our readers if a man of General Middleton's force of character would be likely to disclose his intentions to all his subordinates, and above all to change any tactical plans he might have formed on the hasty representations of a non-combatant?

We would draw special attention to the notice in our advertising columns that Captain Peters, of "A" Battery, will soon have ready albums containing copies of his instantaneous photographs of scenes in the North-west rebellion. In our issue of the 15th December we gave a somewhat full description of the circumstances under which these photographs were taken; and as they depict the most interesting scenes in the campaign of General Middleton's column, and as those of the engagements are the first photographs ever taken under fire, the collection will be unique and extremely interesting, not only for those who were at the front, but for all who have followed, or may wish hereafter to study, the events of the campaign. We would strongly advise any of our readers who can afford it to secure an album.

The firm of Messrs. Henry Jenkins & Sons, of Birmingham, England, have undertaken to supply miniatures of the medals to be issued for the suppression of the North-west rising for five shillings each, with suspender bar and ribbon attached; and if any name clasps should be required they will be included for one shilling each extra for each clasp. This satisfactory arrangement was made on behalf of the Canadian authorities by Mr. Jos. G. Colmer, Secretary, Canadian High Commissioner's office, 10 Victoria Chambers, London, S.W., to whom Messrs. Jenkins were recommended by the Master of the Royal Mint, and Mr. Colmer has further kindly signified his willingness to procure the miniatures for such officers as desire them.

PERSONALS.

Lieut.-Col. Osborne Smith, who has been laid up in Winnipeg from an accident received when his battalion returned from the front, is able to be around again.

Colonel Powell, Adjutant-General, is yet in California. Several letters from him have been received by his friends here, and he reports his health much improved by the change of climate and rest.

Mr. Fred Middleton, son of the Major-General commanding, who has just finished his course at Sandhurst, and is now awaiting his commission, is in Ottawa on a visit to Sir Frederick and Lady Middleton.

Bt. Lieut.-Col. Vance Graveley has just completed six consecutive years' service as Mayor of Cobourg, and carries with him from that office the heartiest thanks and good wishes of the council and his fellow townsmen.

Lieut. Col. Wyndham, commanding the York Rangers, who was west as junior major of the York and Simcoe Battalion, is in Ottawa, urging on the Government the adoption of a scheme for a military colony in the North-west, a scheme of which we gave an outline last summer.

Advices from Calgary inform us that just as General Strange, who, it will be remembered, broke his leg last fall, was expecting to be up and about, his leg was again broken. Dr. Henderson had gone down to the ranche from Calgary and removed the plaster of Paris bandage in which the limb was encased. During the evening the General asked one of his little daughters to move the injured leg. This she attempted to do, when, unfortunately, she let it down too suddenly, and the bone snapped again in the old place. The doctor was in the room at the time, and immediately reset it. We trust the injury will not prove serious.

Lieut. C. F. Winter, who has just been given a commission in the Guards, has had a great deal of military experience for so young a man. Belonging to Prescott, Ont., he joined the British army when a youth, and soon got his sergeant's stripes. With his regiment he was through the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, winning the English medal, with clasp, and the Khedive's star. He went to the front last year as color-sergeant of the Sharpshooters, and was shot through the face at Cut Knife. The offer of a commission to him was made in consequence of his popularity and efficiency, and the Guards are fortunate in securing so energetic a man as an officer.

Lieut. H. H. Gray, G. G. F. G., whose promotion from a second lieutenancy appears in the last *Gazette*, is best known as an old and enthusiastic rifle shot. He has belonged to the Guards and been a member of almost all their strong teams since their organization, and represented them at Wimbledon in 1879, also winning a place on the team the two following years. In addition to the M. S. with which the *Gazette* credits him, he took a first class certificate at the Fredericton School of Infantry in 1884. He was, it will be remembered, in command of the detachment of Ottawa Sharpshooters which was at the Cut Knife Hill fight. His promotion is in the regular course of seniority.

Lt.-Col. Smith's transfer from a majority in the 47th to the command of the 14th is rather an unusual proceeding, but we understand that circumstances rendered the calling in of an outsider desirable, and the unanimous choice of the officers fell upon their old and deservedly popular fellow townsman. Col. Smith is deputy Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Commons here, has first-class Military School and School of Gunnery certificates, had held the rank of major since 1875, and went through the North-west expedition last year as senior major of the Midlanders, taking command when Col. Williams died. We congratulate Col. Smith heartily upon his well merited promotion, and the Princess of Wales' Own Rifles upon securing a commander who is certain to maintain the regiment in an efficient state.

ROYAL SCOTS.—The *Witness* states that the members of "F" Company recently marched to Capt. Ibbotson's house, on Bleury street, headed by the pipers and drummers, for the distribution of prizes won at the annual shooting match. The occasion was taken advantage of by the men to present to their captain an address, accompanied by "a photograph of the company, a splendidly executed dirk and a beautiful dress sporran." The captain replied appropriately, and called upon Captain Hood (A Company) to distribute the prizes, which, after a few remarks, he did. The company then supped, and after singing "Auld Lang Syne," dispersed.

A SNIDER CARTRIDGE.—Concluded.

BY CAPTAIN F. C. WURTELE, 8TH ROYAL RIFLES.

The brass for the case-body, which is .005 inch in thickness, is received at the factory in rolls, and is cut into lengths of 21 inches. To one side of it a very thin white tissue paper is cemented, after which the length is cut into two, when the other side is covered with brown paper, extending half an inch beyond the edge. When fully dry the strips are cut into lengths of $2\frac{5}{8}$ inch, which is sufficient for a shell.

To form the case-body the fly or lap of brown paper beyond the brass is brushed with cement. The other end is placed in a slit in the mandrel of the "roller machine" and by one turn of the handle the cylinder is formed, the cement on the fly holding it in shape. This cylinder is then placed on the mandrel of the "crimper" which is $\frac{3}{8}$ inch shorter than the cylinder, thus leaving room for the "pellet" which is now inserted. A plunger having a concave end is now struck smartly against the end of the cylinder, thereby crimping or folding it over the end of the pellet. After this the base-cups, which, it will be remembered, have been pressed together and punched, are placed on the crimped end, and the cap-chamber, which has been passed through the iron base-disc, is inserted into the hole in the centre of the pellet, and by another blow the component parts of the shell are brought together. For completion the shell is taken to a compressor in which the whole of the parts are firmly pressed together, after which they pass through the "rivetting and piercing" machine, in which the end of the cap-chamber is spread or bulged, thereby rivetting the whole together at the same time that a needle pierces the "fire hole" in the cap-chamber and the shell is then considered finished. Each shell is then submitted to careful inspection and gauging, and all that pass are sent to the laboratory to be filed.

The detonating composition with which the caps are filled is mixed in the detached building in the Cove Field before mentioned. The fulminate of mercury is obtained from England packed in water, and is dried and mixed in certain proportions with sulphide of antimony and chlorate of potash, and powdered. Owing to the danger which attends this operation, only a skilful operative is employed, who exercises the greatest care in all his manipulations, and only prepares a small quantity at a time.

Preparatory to filling, the empty caps are placed mouths upward in regular rows of holes in an oblong brass plate, which holds 616 caps. The plate thus charged is placed on a machine—wholly of brass—underneath a tray having a like number of holes at the same distances apart, but at first the caps do not come under these holes, which are closed by the solid part of the cap plate. Over the tray the fulminate is softly poured, and is brushed with a card covered with chamois skin, so that each hole, which holds a charge of two-tenths of a grain, is completely filled. The residue is then carefully swept off with a camel's hair brush into an india-rubber tray, and replaced in safety. The attendant, having satisfied himself that every hole contains its proper quantity, gently moves the cap plate by means of a long rod until the caps are brought directly under the holes in the tray when the charges they contain drop into the caps, and the machine is struck a soft quiet blow to ensure the deposit in the caps of all in the tray. From this machine the plate is taken to and placed on the table of the pressing machine, in which it passes under an arch which forms the fulcrum of a set of levers having pins depending from their ends, one pin to each row of caps. As the rows pass along the pins descend, the machine being driven by a belt, and compress the fulminate in each cap with a pressure of 200 pounds. Now and then a cap explodes, but no damage is done. After having been pressed the caps still in the plate are taken to the varnishing machine in which is a corresponding plate full of holes containing pins, underneath which is a tray containing liquid shellac. Before the caps are placed in position the pins are dipped into the shellac, and then raised, a small drop of shellac adhering to the point of each pin. The caps are then placed, the pins are depressed again and each leaves its quantum of varnish in the fulminate, which, when dry, permits the caps to be emptied into boxes, from which they are taken and placed in holes in small circular brass trays, when the anvils are inserted, and they are then in readiness to be taken to the "capping" machine.

After the bullets have been received at the laboratory from the factory, they are placed in frames, points down, in cells which extend as high as the top cannelure, and dipped in molten beeswax just to the edge, care being taken not to allow any wax to flow over the clay plug. After cooling, each bullet is passed into a gauge heated by steam, in which the superfluous wax is got rid of and only the proper quantity and thickness remains, and the bullet is then carefully wiped and packed for further use.

The empty shells are taken to the loading house, where they are passed singly through the filling machine, which by the way was designed and manufactured at the factory, and is an improvement on the apparatus first in use. Into each shell is dropped 70 grains of powder, and this weight is often tested, but as the limit of variation in the charge is fixed at between 2 grains over and 2 grains under the standard weight, it follows that a shell holding 68 grains, or another holding 72 grains will pass inspection. As the filled shells are removed from the machine a lad places in each a small wad of cotton-wool, which is pressed with a wooden rammer on to the powder.

The filled shells are removed to another building, where the bullets are seated, and by the aid of the "shotting" machine are driven home, the end of the plunger being concaved to fit the point of the bullet, and arranged so as to descend only a certain distance. From the "shotting" machine the cartridge passes to the "creaser," and before it can enter it must pass under an arched gauge, and in its passage through the case is choked or creased into the bottom cannelure, and the bullet thereby securely fastened in place.

Capping is the last operation done by machinery. Reference has been made to the caps with their anvils being in readiness for the "capping" machine. They are now taken from the trays and placed in holes, anvils up, in the surface of a horizontal revolving plate. The cartridges are fed on end into the machine from the opposite side, and as each passes over the revolving plate, the cap is forced upwards into the cap-chamber by a concave punch. For fear of a cartridge exploding at the time of capping, the operation is performed under a stout iron tube, so that if an accident did happen, the bullet would pass through the tube into the roof of the building. No such occurrence has as yet taken place. Just before the cap passes under the cartridge, a hook acts automatically and extracts any cap that may not have had an anvil placed in it. This addition was invented at the laboratory.

After a final inspection and being passed through a gauge, the cartridges are complete, and are put up in packages of ten, and then in cases containing 240, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 rounds, each case being labelled and marked with the brand of powder used, number of the case, and date of packing, all of which is registered, so that by giving all the "case marks," the whole history of a batch of cartridges can be told at the factory.

Three per cent. of all cartridges made are tested by the superintendent; two per cent. being fired from rifles in the Whitworth rests at 500 yards range, at targets 24 feet square, the faces of which—for there are two of them—are laid off in divisions of three feet square, which are subdivided into six inch squares. A hit can thus be plainly seen by the aid of a telescope, and its position noted on a diagram. Twenty shots are fired at a time and noted and from the results obtained the figure of merit is calculated. On the margin of the diagram are noted the heights of the barometer, of the wet and dry bulb thermometers, the direction of the wind and its strength as determined by the anemometer, and also the general state of the weather the detail of the ammunition used, and the object for which the test has been made. The remaining one per cent. of cartridges are opened, the charges of powder weighed, the bullets examined, and the caps snapped to determine whether the anvils are or not present.

When powder is purchased an employé of the factory is sent to the powder mills, who obtains samples of the powder which are tested by the superintendent for density, for cleanliness by flushing, for granulation by passing through sieves of a stipulated mesh, and for initial velocity by being fired in connection with the Boullengé chronograph.

A new style of cartridge case has been invented by Mr. Dixon, foreman of the factory, known as the "coiled brass shell," in which the case body is made of a greater width of brass, thus adding strength at the base, just where it is wanted, and doing away with the brown paper cover. The machine on which this shell is formed is a combination of the "roller" and the "crimper" machines, and was designed and made at the factory. This shell has been thoroughly tested and has proved to be superior to the ordinary shell, and its cost is somewhat less, as the expense of paper, cement and labour is saved, against which there is an increase in the length of brass and in the case body. This shell has been re-loaded and fired twelve times, and as a handy set of re-loading apparatus, together with the bullets ready waxed and plugged, caps, anvils and powder can be obtained from the factory through the proper source, there is no reason why riflemen should not enjoy cheaper ammunition in the future, if they will only re-load their own shells.

The cartridge machinery was constructed in England, but many changes had to be made in it after its arrival before it would turn out work to pass the standard, and certainly many important improvements have been made upon it. New machines and apparatus, notably

that for filling the charge of powder into the shells, have been designed and made at the factory; and all the dies, punches, gauges, etc., required are made on the premises, and when it is known that everything has to gauge to the one-thousandth part of an inch, it proves that in the mechanical department a very superior class of workman are employed. The system of inspection is perfect; it is rigid and exacting, and every part of a cartridge must conform exactly to the gauges supplied and the standard fixed, and a constant supervision is exercised by the superintendent and his assistant and the foreman at all times, and the parts manufactured have a better appearance, than the similar parts in cartridges, mark IX. Between 50 and 60 hands, male and female, are employed. The ordinary output is about 15,000 per day, but during the late troubles in the North-West, 25,000 rounds were turned out in 24 hours, packed ready for shipment.

An improvement has been made in the mode of securing the lids of ammunition boxes. Formerly they were secured by a screw, which necessitated the use of a screw-driver, which in turn was not often at hand, and then much delay ensued. The screw has been done away with, and its place is taken by a brass spring cotter attached to a piece of twisted wire which passes through a hole in the cover, and permits the cotter to be put into place and secure the cover, and after it is in place a paper seal is put over the wire and remains until it becomes necessary to open the box, to do which a bayonet or other pointed tool, is passed under the twisted wire and the cotter lifted out of its place. As this cotter could not be purchased at a reasonable price from the trade, a special apparatus was devised and made at the factory to roll and form them out of ordinary brass wire. Up to the present the old cartridge boxes have been used for packing and shipping ammunition, and in the near future, those made from Canadian wood will have to be obtained.

The engines and boilers furnishing the steam power are of Quebec manufacture, and are ample for all purposes. The factory and the laboratory are lighted by the Edison system of incandescent lighting, each having its own dynamo, driven by the surplus steam power.

THE TARGET.

The following details of the annual class firing in Military District No. 2, in the September camp at Niagara, have been forwarded to us for publication. It will be seen that the figures are throughout better than in No. 4 District:

Number who completed firing.....	1,209 men				
Percentage of 1st class shots.....	8.52 or 103 "				
" 2nd " ".....	11.83 " 143 "				
" 3rd " ".....	79.65 " 968 "				
19th Batt. average....	25.09	Best shooting Co....	2	Average....	34.82
20th " " "....	22.63	" " "....	1	" " "....	27.73
31st " " "....	17.80	" " "....	3	" " "....	21.53
37th " " "....	22.37	" " "....	4	" " "....	31.87
39th " " "....	15.03	" " "....	3	" " "....	18.42
44th " " "....	15.03	" " "....	3	" " "....	24.92
Best shot in Brigade—Pte. Gadsby, No. 2 Co., 19th Batt.....	67 points				

Ranges—200 yds., 5 shots, standing; 400 yds., 10 shots, kneeling; 500 yds., 5 shots, prone.

As I have forwarded my report to the D. A. G., and have not kept complete copies of all the particulars, I cannot give any extended notes. I might say that the weather was very trying on young shots, the wind blowing very strong from the left front; so much so that the targets were blown down once, compelling us to stop the practice.

Your comments on the target practice as carried out in camp are my sentiments, and I hope you will succeed in inducing the Department to listen to suggestions for the better conduct of this practice.

JOSEPH WHITE,
Capt. and Adj. 34th Batt.,
Brigade M. I.

LONDON SCHOOL OF INFANTRY.—Mr. H. James, architect of the Militia Department, Ottawa, on Saturday inspected the Carling farm, in company with Col. Aylmer and the City Engineer, and concluded to locate the proposed militia school building on the north-west portion of the recently purchased 55 acres. The front elevation and main entrance will be upon the south, and the intention is to make the buildings quadrangular in form, but at present only three sides will be erected, although the northern side will most probably be completed at a subsequent time. The school will have a frontage of about 100 yards on the south, and a depth of 50 feet on each side. The buildings will be two storeys in height, with basement, which will be constructed of stone. The plans have not yet been completed nor the tenders called for, but it is stated that this will be done shortly.—*London Free Press*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A GARRISON ENTERTAINMENT SUGGESTED FOR MONTREAL.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—Having read with great interest the items that appear from week to week in your regimental and amusement columns, and observing that almost every city regiment throughout Canada has a club of some sort or another, for amusement purposes, and that the city corps of Ottawa were able to join together in a theatrical performance, as well as those of Toronto. I am impelled to offer a suggestion to the corps composing the Montreal garrison. The corps of this city are laboring under disadvantages compared with other places; their armories are scattered throughout the city, and there is no drill hall where the men can meet and exchange views; but each regiment has to provide itself with a club room, or meeting place, consequently each regiment is so much isolated that it works solely upon an independent basis. Now, I do not think there is a regiment in Montreal that does not count among its members a glee club or a snowshoe club—the latter being the chief sport indulged in here—and it is customary for each regiment to give a concert or ball every year. The suggestion I would make, is that the regiments join forces and give a grand public concert or ball; let each corps be represented, and if there is no charitable object in view, let the proceeds be equally divided amongst the clubs. If it does nothing else it will have the effect of bringing the men more closely together, and thereby create a more friendly intercourse and stimulate a friendly rivalry amongst the now isolated city battalions.

AN EX-VOLUNTEER.

MONTREAL, 30th January, 1886.

FIX BAYONETS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

"Nemo" and "Noodle" are, in a measure, both on the right track; but, from not calling things by their right names, are likely to get your readers somewhat mixed. There are two kinds of the aforesaid implements, the "bayonet," which is triangular and fit for only one purpose, and the "sword bayonet." The latter is evidently "Noodle's" weapon. The days for fixing bayonets, or putting a sharp thing on the end of a rifle, are by no means passed away. How would the soldiers who composed those celebrated squares in the Soudan have fared during the Arab charges had they no bayonets to fix? The Servians and Bulgarians, a few days ago, each felt the sharpness of those points and can testify to their utility in action. The "bayonet" should be discarded in Canada for a more practical and serviceable weapon. As the "sword bayonet" can be used for many purposes, let me suggest a compromise between these two writers, and produce something really useful. Do what an American writer advised. That is, shorten our weapons. A good bowie knife with a *strong sharp* blade twelve inches long on a "sword bayonet" handle, that is capable of being fixed when necessary, would be a weapon useful in many ways, and not incommode the wearer thereof, as "Noodle" says his bayonet does. Mounted infantry and horse artillery are the only serviceable troops for the North-west territories.

KOOKHRI.

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?)

QUEEN'S OWN.—The officers held a meeting a few days ago to consider the practicability of taking the corps to England for the Queen's jubilee.

P. E. I. BRIGADE GAR. ART.—On the evening of the 21st ult., Captain F. S. Moore entertained the men of his battery (No. 2) at dinner at the Osborne House, Charlottetown, when a very enjoyable evening was spent. Besides Lieuts. Longworth and Bell and the men of the battery there were present as guests: Brigade Major Irving and Capt. McDougall, who respectively occupied positions on the right and left of Capt. Moore; Captain D. Stewart, Adjutant Moison, Lieut. Weeks, Surgeon S. R. Jenkins and Sergeant Major Hartz. The facts were brought out during the post-prandial speeches that this battery had taken the Governor-General's prize last year for general proficiency, and that the brigade had won five prizes in shifting ordnance out of six competitions. The Province has every reason to be proud of its brigade, which, organized only in 1882, has already taken a first-class position amongst the artillery corps of the Dominion. This dinner is the first held by any portion of the Provincial force, but from its great success it is probable it will be but the pioneer of many other similar sociable gatherings.

40TH NORTHUMBERLAND BATT.—The annual meeting of the officers of this battalion was held at Colborne on the 15th ult., when Bt. Lt.-Col. Rogers presided and Capt. Snelgrove acted as Secretary. Resolutions were passed governing the interior economy of the regiment, and reports were presented showing that the finances of the battalion were in satisfactory condition. The band committee for 1886 was constituted as follows: Lt.-Col. Graveley, Major Floyd, Major Van Ingen, Surgeon Powell and Capt. Butler; the regimental committee of Major Floyd, Capt. Butler and Capt. Dennis. A memorial to Gen. Sir Fred. Middleton was adopted, urging him in the best interests of the force of Military District No. 3 to use his influence at headquarters for the retention of Lt.-Col. Villiers as D.A.G. of the district, for another term of five years.

A question which had arisen as to the ownership of the colors used by this regiment was warily discussed for over two hours, and finally resulted in the adoption on division of the following resolutions, which explain themselves:

"Inasmuch, as it has been shown that the colors used for the past 20 years by the 40th Battalion were presented by a committee of ladies in Cobourg to the "Cobourg Volunteers," and that upon the formation of the 40th Battalion they were handed over to the commanding officer of this corps on conditions discriminating against any future commander who did not reside in Cobourg,

"Therefore, Resolved,—That this meeting is of opinion that to have accepted the colors subject to any such conditions was unfair to the Battalion, and that they should not be longer retained by the regiment, but be returned to the custody of Lt.-Col. Smith, of Cobourg, the first commanding officer, who may be considered to represent the old "Cobourg Volunteers."

"And further Resolved,—That the commanding officers of companies be appointed a committee to take steps to provide a new set of colors for the Battalion,

"Also Resolved,—That this meeting is further of the opinion, that the course of action indicated in the foregoing resolution should not be resorted to, in case the ladies who represent the original donors do withdraw within one month from the date of this meeting all conditions imposed which are not in accordance with the Queen's Regulations."

62ND BATT.—In compliance with the terms of the militia act, the officers of the St. John Fusiliers met in Capt. Edwards' office, in St. John, on the 15th ult. After the reports of the standing committees for the past year had been submitted, the election of committees for the present term was held, with the following result: Band Committee—Major Tucker, Capt. Edwards and Lieut. Godard. Regimental Committee—Surgeon Walker, Capt. Hartt and Lieut. Godard.

63RD RIFLES.—The annual business meeting of No. 2 Company was held at their orderly room, Halifax, on the 18th ult., Capt. Hechler in the chair, and nearly a full muster in attendance. A written address from the captain, reviewing the year's operations, was read. Referring to the fact that the majority of the company had been in the North-west, he pointed out that while this had interfered with the regular routine of the company, the men had done their duty and done it well. He then said: "Those of our members to whom the lot to accompany us to the field did not fall are not less deserving of praise. They were ready if occasion required to fill up our ranks had they been unfortunately depleted by the dire fortunes of war. While part of us were absent those who remained at home kept up the organization, the drill and the name of No. 2 Company. Their thoughtful kindness in contributing not only the money that they earned as a guard of honor, but also what they could individually afford, to the succor and comfort of those who represented them in the field will never be forgotten. We found good, true and staunch comrades in the officers and men of the Princess Louise Fusiliers (66th) and of the Halifax Garrison Artillery. Still it is my hope, as I believe that it is also yours, that if we should ever be called out again, either to defend our soil against an alien foe or to restore peace within the borders of this broad Dominion, it may be our own chosen organization—the 63rd Battalion of Rifles. In order that we may always be ready to promptly meet any call that may be made upon us we must attend steadily to drill and discipline as prescribed in the regulations and orders for the government of the militia of Canada." He explained that \$50 of the Company funds had been advanced to the Nor'-west contingent, and in consequence of this and other unforeseen demands, the dues of \$1.50 per year had proved insufficient, and he recommended that they be increased to \$2.

The recommendation that the dues be increased was unanimously, indeed enthusiastically, adopted and the grant of \$50 from the funds to the men on active service which was made last summer was cordially approved.

The following company office-bearers were chosen for the ensuing year: Treasurer, Lieut. H. St. C. Silver (re-elected); Lec.-Copl. John Brunt, (do.); Auditing Committee, Capt. Hechler and Lieut. Gunning; Investigating Committee, Serjts. Lindsay and Mumford, Corps. C. Keefe and Adams, and Priv. Hesson.

34TH BATT.—The annual inspection of the arms and accoutrements of the Oshawa Company has just been made by Lieut.-Col. Milsom, B.M., accompanied by Lt.-Col. O'Donovan, commanding, when Capt. Cleverdon and Lieut. W. Deans were complimented for the state in which everything is kept.

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.)

WINNIPEG.—The officers and men of No. 1 mess room, School of Mounted Infantry, were to have given a dance at Fort Osborne last Friday evening.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—The competition for the magnificent gold medal, presented by the officers of the New Brunswick Brigade Artillery to the Lansdowne Rink, will be commenced on Friday next, January 29th, and will be continued at subsequent dates up till April 9th, of which proper notice will be given. The rules governing the competition will be as follows:—

The medal is for the amateur five mile speed skating championship of the Dominion. All competitors must be amateurs.

The winner may be challenged at any time up till April 9th, and each race will be open to any amateur.

The holder must skate, or forfeit the medal and championship, but has the same right to challenge again or to enter the competition again as any other amateur.

The manager of the Lansdowne rink will pay fares both ways to winner of first place, and fare one way to winner of second place, in any championship race.

The area of ice is 160x80 feet. The course is 15 laps to the mile, and is 11 feet wide.

The medal will remain in the possession of the officers until finally won, and will be kept on exhibition till then.

The competition will be conducted under the rules of The National Amateur Skating Association.

The judges and other officials will be selected by the officers of the artillery.—*Telegraph.*

HAMILTON.—The entertainment mentioned last week, to be given by G Co., 13th Batt., came off most successfully in the Grand Opera House on the 26th, with a large audience. The first part of the programme consisted of tableaux vivants. The first one presented was a "Zereba." The temporary fortification of bags of sand,

branches of trees, etc., was thrown up along the front of the stage, the company of soldiers, all ready for the attack, being just visible above it. A storm of applause that burst forth as the curtain fell continued until it rose again and showed the Zereba after the attack, the wounded being supported by their comrades. "The Rebel's Death" was the next tableau, Mr. Allan Johnston impersonating the rebel and a squad of the field battery the firing party. "Wounded," enacted by Surgeon Griffin and members of the company, completed the tableaux of the first part of the programme. "Dying to save the Queen's Colors," opened the second part. It represented a British soldier standing by a fallen companion and defending the colors from a party of Zulus. Lieutenants Mewburn and Brown represented the Britishers in Zululand, while half a dozen negroes, in Zulu costume, with spears, shields and all the implements of Zulu warfare, completed the scene. The second part of the tableau showed the savages after they had bitten the dust. "The Scouts," represented by Capt. J. J. Stuart and Allan Johnston, the former mounted, was admirably put on. The closing tableau was "Our Boys." In it was represented the various army, navy and volunteer bodies in the British service, about twenty-five different uniforms being correctly shown. The assault-at-arms which followed is described by the *Spectator* as of much merit.

Bayonet exercise by a squad of non-commissioned officers under Lieut. Mewburn; infantry sword exercise by an officers' squad, consisting of Capt. Zealand, Lieuts. Brown, Moore, Mewburn, Chapman, Hobson, Watson and Gillespie, commanded by Captain J. J. Stuart, and cavalry sword exercise by Quartermaster-Sergeant Hewitt, Sergeants Brumm and Fearnside, Corporals Provan, Breterniz and McCarter, and trumpeters Orr and Crites, under command of Lieut. Copp, were exceedingly well put on. Company G, in full strength, went through manual exercise very nicely, under command of Lieut. Chapman. The men in their new uniforms (the company was only organized last spring) presented a fine, soldierly appearance and were pronounced a fine looking company.

Lieut. Tidswell of F company, and Wm. Hendrie, jr., gave a clever exhibition of single stick fencing, Lieut. Tidswell being victorious by four points to three. Prof. Taylor and Bandsman Taylor, 77th Battalion, Dundas, boxed three rounds, both men showing considerable science and doing much hitting. A two-fall wrestling match between Richard Thompson and Alfred Baker of G company was a very good exhibition. The men were pretty well matched, though Thompson is the heavier and showed superior training, while Baker, in the first bout, side hold, was handicapped by having his boots on. Thompson won both heats. A contest, Lieut. Tidswell of F company, with the sword, and Sergt. Harris of G company, bayonet, was exciting at the start and very interesting, but it also excited the sergeant, who showed signs of wanting to bring into the play more than his bayonet, and the contest was cut rather short, the result being in Lieut. Tidswell's favor. A performance of lance exercise by Wm. Hendrie, jr., and Lieut. Tidswell was an exceedingly pretty show. John Richmond manipulated the Indian clubs in a manner which fully sustained his reputation for being one of the best in the business, outside of professionals. The boxing contest between Harry Gilmour, champion professional light weight of Canada, and James Harrison, champion amateur light weight of Canada, afforded the audience an opportunity for seeing some of the much talked-off science. The first round was cleverly fought, both men showing their ability well. The second round produced some very clever guarding and dodging.

The decorations of the hall and stage were very tastefully arranged, doing credit to Capt. A. D. Stewart and the men of G company.

After the performance the members of the company met at the drill shed, where refreshments were served. The performers were entertained to lunch at the Hamilton club.

OTTAWA.—The 27th was a red letter day with the 43rd Rifles' Snowshoe Club, being that on which the popular captain of the club, Capt. and Adj. Evans, annually entertains the boys. A full muster left the drill hall about eight o'clock and snowshoed out Elgin street to the C. A. R.; thence to the rifle range and the Taché hill toboggan slide, the officers of which had kindly placed it at the snowshoers' disposal for the evening. Sliding was indulged in till the club again numbered off and proceeded to Capt. Evans' residence, where they were received with great hospitality, and soon made themselves quite at home round well-spread supper tables. On the right of the chairman sat Lt.-Col. White, commanding 43rd, and Capt. Bliss, O.F.B., (vice-president of the Taché Sliding Club); on the left was Mr. A. P. Sherwood, about to be placed in command of No. 1 Co. 43rd Battalion. These officers had undergone the tramp, and seemed none the worse for it either. After supper a number of songs were sung by members of the company, which has a great stock of musical talent. Capt. Evans introduced Mr. Sherwood as sure to become a popular commander, and the latter in his turn complimented Capt. Evans and Capt. Lees upon the high state of efficiency to which they had brought the company, and expressed the hope that under his charge it might keep on the upward path and be the best, as it was now the oldest company in the city. After a number of toasts had been duly honored and replied to, the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen" brought to a close a very pleasant evening's proceedings.

TORONTO.—The Sergts. of C. Co. I. S. C. had an enjoyable sleigh drive the other day, an amusement which was organized by Sergt.-Major Crean, Q.O.R., attached to the school for instruction, who is a universal favorite.

It is reported about town that the Royal Grenadiers are preparing for their annual theatrical entertainment.

MONTREAL.—The members of No. 3 Co. of the Victoria Rifles held a successful "At Home" on Friday evening, 20th Jan. at the Windsor Hotel. There were over 400 guests present and the whole affair passed off in the most enjoyable manner. The lady patronesses were Mrs. J. J. C. Abbott, Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. C. P. Davidson, Mrs. T. E. Hodgson and Madame Desbarats. The "Vics" are noted for their brilliant gatherings, and this one of No. 3 was no exception to the rule. The gentlemen of the committee, Capt. G. R. Starke, Lieut. Abbott, Color Sergt. Adams, Lance Corp. Smith and Privates Rolland, Desbarats and Spragge, deserve the very highest praise for the manner in which they carried out the admirable arrangements made for the comfort of the guests. The decorations and devices in the dancing hall looked extremely pretty.

ST. JOHNS, P.Q.—The n. c. o's. and men of B company, I. S. C. under the superintendence of Sergt.-Major Phillips, gave an entertainment in Black's Opera House on the 29th ult. in aid of the Men's Library and Reading Room. They were assisted by Surgeon F. W. Campbell, I.S.C., with a reading, and Capt. Bowen, 53rd

Batt., and Lieut. Taschereau, 43rd Batt. (attached officers), with songs; also by Mr. Gregory, a Montreal gentleman, who elicited well merited applause for his clever performance on the guitar, banjo, mandolin, etc. To detail the whole performance would require too much space. It would be hardly fair, however, not to mention the names of Actg.-Sergt. Bangs, Lec.-Corp. Roberts and Pte. Hyndman, who sang extremely well; the last named also accompanying all the songs. An excellent clarinet solo by Pte. Gibson was followed by a piano solo by Hospital Sergt. Larocque, who also gave a performance on musical glasses. A flute solo by Pte. Arthurs, 65th Batt., drew forth a well deserved encore. A comic song by Corp. Ross, 8th Batt., and a reading by Pte. Ruptier, B Co., were well received. Ten minutes' magic by Pte. Gaudel was an exceedingly clever bit of sleight-of-hand and later on some lightning artistic painting by the same resulted in the creation of a remarkable good marine view in oils before the audience in an incredibly short space of time.

Two tableaux were very good. The first, a camp scene, was composed entirely of men of B Co.; the second, Sir Roger de Coverly, of several officers and a number of ladies and gentlemen of St. Johns, to whom great praise must be given for valuable assistance cheerfully rendered.

Taken altogether the evening was a most enjoyable one, and the ushers being dressed in livery, gave a finished appearance to the whole affair.

The company is to be congratulated upon having in its ranks men possessed of so much talent. The above is but one of a number of entertainments that have been organized by Sergt. Major Phillips under the patronage of Lieut. Col. d'Orsonnens, commandant. It is also a subject for congratulation that the men get on so harmoniously with the townspeople, for a notice that there is going to be a concert by the "soldiers" is a guarantee that the hall will be well filled. The only trouble is that the men are too well liked by the fair sex, and were the company called out for active service, many a lassie left behind would be left with an aching heart.—COM.

GLEANINGS.

ORILLIA.—Military drill has been made a part of the regular course of the High School here, and Lieut. K. Burnett, of the 35th Simcoe Foresters, has been installed as drill instructor. The girls of the school are also drilling, with the intention of qualifying for the formation of a broom brigade. Success attend them.

HALIFAX.—The medical board and board of officers for the 9th Military District were convened at the brigade office here on the 25th ult., for the purpose of investigating claims on the part of active militiamen in this district, who received wounds or injuries, or contracted disease while on service in the North-west during the recent rebellion. The following gentlemen form the boards: Medical Board—Dr. J. R. Almon, president; Dr. Tobin and Dr. Campbell. Board of Officers—Colonel Worsley, D.A.G.; Capt. Curren, H.G.A.; Capt. Cunningham, 63rd Rifles.

The cases considered were pension claims to the widows of Private Marwick, 63rd Rifles, who died at Rat Portage en route; and Private Muligh, 66th P.L.F., who was drowned at Medicine Hat; to Sergt. Young, 66th P.L.F., who was sent home previous to the return of the battalion, and Gunner Woodman, of the Digby Garrison Artillery, who served with A Battery and had a bullet through his shoulder at Fish Creek.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS OF 29TH JANUARY, 1886.

NO. 1.—ACCOUNTS TO BEAR CERTIFICATES.

Officers authorized to make any expenditure, when sending in their accounts are to see that they bear the certificates required by Section 33 of the Audit Act (41st Victoria, chap. 7), which is as follows:—

"33. No payment shall be authorized by the Auditor General in respect of work performed, or materials supplied by any person in connexion with any part of the public service of Canada, unless in addition to any other voucher or certificate which may be required in that behalf, the officer, under whose special charge such part of the service is, certifies that such work has been performed, or such materials supplied, as the case may be, and that the price charged is according to contract, or if not covered by contract, is fair and just.

NO. 2.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Welland Field Bat.—Adverting to the appointment, in No. 4 of General Orders (2) 8th January, 1886, of "Dougall Braddock Macdougall" add "provisionally" after "To be 2nd Lieutenant," and substitute "3rd Brigade Scottish Division Militia Artillery" for "Royal Artillery."

P. E. I. Prov. Reg. Car. Art.—To be quarter-master, with honorary rank of capt., Edmund Cameron.

B. C. Prov. Reg. Car. Art., No. 1 Co.—Adverting to No. 4 of general orders (2) 8th Jan., 1886, in which W. N. Bole is appointed capt., add "prov." after the words "to be capt."

1st Batt. Gov. Gen. Foot Guards.—To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Harry Hamilton Gray, M.S., vice Sherwood. To be 2nd lieut., Col. Sergt. Charles Francis Winter (formerly Sergeant H. M's 1st Batt., 7th regiment Fusiliers) vice Gray.

5th Batt.—This battalion is hereby permitted to adopt and use the following motto and badge, viz:—A Boar's Head, with the words "*Ne oblitiscaris*," in the garter under it.

7th Batt.—Capt. and Adj. George McElroy Reid resigns.

10th Batt.—To be lieut., 2nd lieut. Alexander Cecil Gibson, S. I., vice Symons, resigned.

14th Batt.—To be lieut.-col., Major Henry Robert Smith, M.S., from 47th batt., vice John Kerr, who retires retaining rank.

35th Batt., No. 6 Co.—Capt. William K. Rankin having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

36th Batt., No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Private Alex. George Murray, vice Cunningham.

38th Batt.—To be Major, from 27th Sept., 1885, Capt. George Hervey McMichael, V.B., from the adjutaney, vice William Henry Hudson, deceased.

52nd Batt., No. 3 Co.—To be lieut., 2nd lieut. Caspar M. Willey, V.B., vice Shepherd, resigned. To be 2nd lieut., Sergt. Hiram Josiah Hurlburt, vice Willey.

54th Batt., No. 3 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Peter Samuel George Mackenzie, vice Harkom, promoted.

63rd Batt.—To be capt., from 8th January, 1886, Lieut. John Tremaine Twining, M.S., vice James Mackay, who retires retaining rank. To be lieuts., from 8th January, 1886, 2nd Lieut. Charles Reynolds Fletcher, M.S., vice Twining. 2nd Lieut. Thomas Cuthbert James, M.S., vice John Bentineck Johnson who retires retaining rank. To be 2nd lieut., prov., 8th Jan., 1886. Color Sergt. Alfred George Kaizer, vice Fletcher.

82nd Batt., No. 7 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergt. William Hunter.

84th Batt.—To be paymaster, Joseph de la Broequerie Taché, vice Sicotte, resigned.

89th Batt., No. 3 Co.—Lieut. Philippe Dubé resigns.

90th Batt.—To be lieuts., from 8th January, 1886, 2nd Lieut. Albert Edward McPhillips, V.B., vice Reginald Lambton Sewell, who resigns; 2nd Lieut. Gerald Francis Brophy, V.B., vice Wood. To be 2nd lieut., prov., from 8th Jan., 1886, Color Sergt. Hugh David Tulloch, vice McPhillips.

2nd Lieut. Richard Carney Laurie, R.M.C., having left limits, reverts to his rank of lieut. in militia.

New Westminster Rifle Co.—Lieut. Louis Francis Bonson retires, retaining rank.

NO. 3—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.—SCHOOL OF CAVALRY.

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

Sergts. A. H. Smith, E. Halliwell, T. A. Corbett, 4th regiment cavalry; Private E. McCarthy, 8th regiment cavalry.

Second Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Sergts. W. A. Gillott, R. A. Williams, 3rd regiment cavalry; Private E. E. Fauteux, 6th regiment cavalry; Corporal E. A. Baxter, 8th regiment cavalry; Private A. Tidd, 8th regiment cavalry; Private T. R. Onslow, Queen's own Canadian hussars.

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF ARTILLERY.

First Class "Short Course" Grade "B."

Bombardier J. McGregor, 1st Pro. Bde. F. Artillery; Gunner R. McMahon, Durham Field Battery; Gunners G. Marriott, J. Ormand, R. Provan, R. Trumbull, Hamilton Field Battery; Gunner W. Morgan, Toronto Field Battery; Gunner W. C. Rykeman, Welland Canal Field Battery; Gunner W. Green, Toronto Garrison Artillery; Trumpeter G. Self, Toronto garrison artillery.

Second Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Bombardier W. Wilkinson, 1st Pro. Bde. F. Artillery; Gunner W. Howe, 1st Pro. Bde. F. Artillery; Sergt. J. H. Brunn, Hamilton Field Battery, Gunners C. Hutchenson, J. H. McKenzie, Hamilton Field Battery; Sergts. A. Taylor, Colerick, London field battery; Gunner T. Alcock, Toronto Field Battery; Bombardier C. Bradt, Welland Canal Field Battery; Gunner A. Lawder, Welland Canal Field Battery; Gunners W. W. Brook, W. A. Tripp, Cobourg Garrison Artillery.

NO. 4—ASSOCIATIONS FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

London Collegiate Institute Drill Company.—To act as capt., Arthur Leopold Langford, vice William Stafford Milner, left the institute.

TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDAL 1851.



PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

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WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gate Timber," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of FEBRUARY next, for the furnishing and delivering, on or before the 22nd day of June next, 1886, of Oak and Pine Timber, sawn to the dimensions required for increasing the height of the Lock Gates on the WELLAND CANAL.

The timber must be of the quality described and of the dimensions stated in a printed bill which will be supplied on application, personally or by letter, at this office, whose forms of tender can also be obtained.

No payment will be made on the timber until it has been delivered at the place required on the Canal, nor until it has been examined and approved by an officer detailed to that service.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$600 must accompany each tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract for supplying the timber at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 22nd January, 1886

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Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Ice, Public Buildings," will be received at this office until Thursday, the 4th of February next, for supplying the ice required during the season of 1886 for the Public Buildings, Ottawa.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Ice, Government House, &c." will also be received at the same time for filling the ice house at the Rideau Canal Basin, Ottawa, and that at Government House.

Tenders to state price per block of the following dimensions, viz:—3ft by 1ft by 1ft, which price must include cost of packing and of the saw-dust required for that purpose.

The ice to be measured before being packed in the ice house and payment to be made accordingly.

N. B.—The ice must be taken from the Ottawa River, above the Chaudiere Falls.

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 20th Jan., 1886.



Statutes of Canada.

THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's Office, here; also separate Acts since 1874. Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them.

B. CHAMBERLIN,
Ottawa, May, 1885. O.P.

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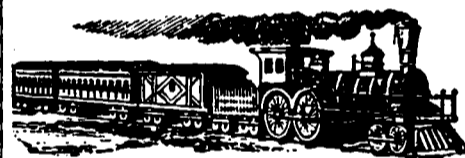
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