

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

Second Year.
VOL. II, No. 91.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 14th APRIL, 1887.

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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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.

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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.

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

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,
Box 316, OTTAWA, Canada.

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

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Comment and Criticism.

WE are requested to remind the members that the annual general meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association will be held at 11 a.m. on the 4th May next, in the Railway Committee room of the House of Commons, and the annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association in the same place at the same hour on the following day. It is to be hoped that in each case there may be a very large attendance of members, for nothing is so well calculated to give a season's work a good start as a representative and enthusiastic meeting, while conversely nothing is surer to depress a council than a sparse attendance with only routine business transacted.

IN justice to some commanding officers, especially in the artillery branch of the service, it is again necessary for us to explain that the dates given in the militia list, and in our synopsis of it published last week, as those when command was assumed, are misleading. Take as an example the case of Lieut.-Col. John Gray, M.P.P., commanding the Toronto field battery. The militia list says he became major commanding on the 31st May, 1883, while everybody knows he has commanded the battery since 1870. It will be remembered that in the latter year a general order made all battery commanders majors instead of captains as theretofore, which accounts for the discrepancy, but nevertheless we think it would have been well for the militia list to show in some way the true duration of the command, and we shall try to work it out for our readers.

A VERY strong and persistent effort is being made in England to have the Wimbledon competitions opened to retired as well as active volunteers, but so far any motion with that object in view has been not only discouraged by the N. R. A. council, but voted down by the members. A similar motion has been brought up in our Dominion association time and again, that is, for the admission of retired n.c.o's and men, for the rules admit to the military matches officers who have retired retaining their rank. There is much to be said on both sides of the question. On the one hand it would be an advantage to have as large a representation as possible attend the matches, and those who have served the country for a long period are deserving of some recognition, whether they held commissions or no; on the other hand the admission of retired men would undoubtedly have the immediate effect of removing from the active force a large number of efficient men. We have no doubt that the movement inaugurated in England will have the effect of reviving the same proposition here.

ANOTHER matter just now agitating our English confrères is the advisability of awarding medals for twenty years' uninterrupted volunteer service, a proposition very like one which was sometime ago made in our correspondence columns, where it was suggested that advantage should be taken of the jubilee year to issue medals to all who had been in our militia force since it was reorganized by Sir George Cartier in 1868, and that medals should hereafter be awarded to all those completing eighteen years' service. While we are strongly opposed to the cheapening of decorations by making them common, we do think that some means should be devised for indicating long and meritorious service in the ranks. It would have an undoubted effect in increasing the efficiency of the force and in inducing long periods of service. In the English volunteer force stars are given, to be worn on the arm, in the Imperial service chevrons are likewise worn, which carry extra pay with them. At one time the same system of chevrons for time service was in vogue in Canada, but if it still remains in the R. & O. '83, of which we are not sure, it has fallen into disuse. We are strongly of opinion that some method of indicating prolonged good service would have an encouraging effect upon the men of the active force. It would be soon enough to discuss the question of medals when the principle was conceded.

THE Dominion Legislature was opened yesterday, when the House of Commons elected as its speaker for the present Parliament Lieut.-Col. J. Alderic Ouimet, member for Laval. The new speaker will be best known to our readers as the commanding officer of the Sixty-Fifth Mount Royal Rifles, which acquitted itself so well in the North-West in 1885, and as Chairman of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association, which important appointment he has held for the last three years. We congratulate Col. Ouimet, as well as the militia force and the Dominion Rifle Association on the felicity with which the House has chosen a worthy successor to Col. Kirkpatrick, who filled the office so acceptably last Parliament.

THE suggestions respecting the Wimbledon team submitted by "Bar" in our correspondence columns, will well repay the careful consideration of the council of the D.R.A., and of the commander and adjutant of this year's team when appointed. Coming as they do from a reliable member of previous teams who, as one of the rank and file, may be depended upon for an unprejudiced opinion, they are especially valuable, and the only wonder is that they should be necessary. One would think that the special duty of an adjutant would be to make the shooting during practice conform as closely as possible to the conditions to be met at Wimbledon, and that his first instinct would be to find out the elevation and windage of every man's rifle, and teach the team the paramount importance of learning how each one shot so that the experience of any one might benefit the whole twenty. We have heard of individuals so selfish as to take delight in poor scores made by their neighbors, but surely any man going to England to uphold the credit of the Dominion would be above any petty personal ambitions and seek to advance to his utmost the record of the whole team.

Personal.

Major Curran, Princess Louise Fusiliers, Halifax, is in town.

Major Dawson, Royal Grenadiers, was in town on Tuesday last.

Staff-Sergt. Routledge, of the North-west Mounted Police, has been promoted to an Inspectorship.

Miss Doucet, sister of Lady Middleton, and of Lieut. Emile Douct, late A.D.C., was married on Tuesday at the General's residence to J. Gillespie Muir, Esq., of the Merchants Bank of Canada.

Major Shippy Spurr, 72nd, and Lieut. Richard Soy, 93rd, have returned to their homes in Nova Scotia after having taken courses of instruction and passed successful examinations for certificates at the Fredericton school of military instruction.

Lieut.-Col. Lazier, Major Lazier, Capt. W. N. Ponton and Capt. Halliwell, of the 15th Argyle light infantry, were in town this week endeavoring to persuade the Minister of Militia to erect a drill shed for the Belleville militia. The city offers a site free of cost. We understand the deputation met with encouragement.

Recent Deaths.

The death is announced of Brigade Surgeon J. H. Hunt, I.R.C.S.L., at Aldershot, on February 23rd. He received his professional education at the Meath hospital, Dublin, and during his stay there gained the Royal Humane society medal for saving a boy's life. He entered the army medical department in 1858 and was stationed at Halifax. During the Trent affair he accompanied his regiment to Quebec and soon after was gazetted assistant surgeon to the 1st battalion rifle brigade. He served with his regiment a number of years in Canada, went to India, and in 1879 took part in the Zulu war in South Africa, receiving the medal and clasp. His death was due to capillary bronchitis. He was a strict disciplinarian and possessed the military instinct in an eminent degree. He leaves a widow and one child. He examined and passed the whole of the 100th regiment in Ontario, when it was formed there under Col. Baron de Rottenburg. Brigade Surgeon Hunt was very well known in this city, and was very popular during the stay of the rifle brigade, in which Prince Arthur was an officer.—Montreal Star.

The Eighteenth Annual Report of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association.

THE standing of the association shows this year such a decided improvement in many respects, that it is evident the changes introduced have been in accordance with the wishes of its members, and we hope by some further modifications, resulting from the experience of the past season, to produce still more improvement.

The thanks of the association are due to all our supporters, and especially to His Excellency the Governor-General, for his continued support, and the gift of his silver and bronze medals, won by Staff-Sergt. Wynne, Royal Scots, and Pte. D. Smith, Royal Scots, respectively.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for his silver medal, won by Sergt. Andrew Thompson, 8th Royal Rifles, and to all those friends who have continued to support us by their subscriptions and prizes in kind.

The Dominion Government gave their usual grant, and we are glad to say the Provincial Government restored their annual grant to the extent of \$300.

Our matches were held during the second week of August as usual, and were arranged to finish in two days, with ten competitions. The number of competitors was fully fifty per cent. more than last year, the total being 1,534 individuals and 36 teams, the largest number in any single match was 155; our affiliated associations have increased to 17, and individual memberships to 35.

The matches ran very smoothly, but the general opinion seemed to be that the time was too limited, and competitors felt that such constant shooting was too much of a strain; they were, in fact, "on the go" the whole time: the staff, though increased, also felt overworked. The funds of the association suffered likewise, as a good many entries for the optional and extra series had to be returned for lack of time to fire the tickets. We are, therefore, of the opinion that it would add very much to the comfort of all concerned, and perhaps to the scores, if at least half a day's time were added to the meeting.

The alteration in the value and number of the prizes met with very general approval.

The abolition of sighting shots was a change that, of course, affected the revenues, though it saved time.

The duties of range officers were efficiently performed by Lieut.-Col. Mattice, and Captains Watt and Radiger.

The association cup was won by the 6th Fusiliers for the second time, and they now have become its owners.

The aggregate cup was won by the 43rd Battalion, of Ottawa, who hold it for the year.

The Dolan cup was won by Capt. Aylmer, 54th Battalion, Melbourne.

The Stewart cup was won by Sergt. Marks, 6th Fusiliers.

The markers were brought from Ottawa again, and did their work well.

The usual competitors' meeting was held on the ranges during the matches, but there were no matters of any importance brought forward, nor any complaints.

The ammunition question was finally settled by the association procuring a supply of the special mark, prepared by the Dominion Government for the use of the rifle associations; but competitors were allowed to use any ammunition made at the D. C. factory.

The ranges were not in as good order as usual; the spring floods had again very seriously injured both the butts and targets, but the council did not feel warranted in asking the Militia Department to spend a large sum in repairs, nor in doing so themselves, as the tenure of the property is so very uncertain, in view of the proposed levee and railroad. The question of a permanent site is evidently becoming more and more serious.

The public presentation of prizes, which had been proposed in previous years, was carried out on the last evening of the matches. A special committee had the matter in charge, and the Victoria Rink was very tastefully arranged for the occasion. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who was to have made the presentations, was unavoidably absent through sickness, and the duty in consequence was undertaken by the officer commanding the district, assisted by city members of parliament and several ladies.

The treasurer's statement shows a balance of \$320.76, and we have ammunition on hand valued at \$189.89, making a total of \$510.65, which is most satisfactory.

The subscriptions show an increase over last year, and should be still further increased the coming year, as any change of the ranges will necessitate a considerable outlay.

The usual revenue from sighting shots, which had been abolished, was not altogether made up by the saving in time and the extra series entries.

Our association was well represented at the Ottawa matches, and had the satisfaction of winning the "London merchants' cup" in the Inter-Provincial match. This is the fourth time. The cup was exhibited in this city and then handed to the president of the association, Sir A. P. Caron, in whose charge it remains for the year.

The mode of selecting our team seemed to give satisfaction to those interested, and it might be well to continue the same system.

The 8th Royal Rifles of Quebec carried off the British challenge shield, which had been won in 1883 by the 6th Fusiliers. The province thus holding it for two out of four years.

The free tickets to Ottawa given to the aggregate winners seem to give satisfaction.

Our members who attended the D. R. A. matches considered they were too crowded for time, like our own, and suggest an increase of a day.

It will thus appear that as far as the suggestions made in the last

report were carried out, we have found them decided improvements, and it is only matter for regret that we cannot report any improvement in the care of our property, nor the care of our ranges.

W. M. BLAIKLOCK,
Capt. and Major,
Secretary P.Q.R.A.

Montreal, December, 1886.

Red Tape.

WHAT army man, nay for matter of that, what naval man, has not suffered from the restraints imposed on him by red tape? To men who have spent their lives in a public office that which the world designates "red tape" appears an admirably devised system for preserving regularity and order in the conduct of public business. But as a certain commanding officer said to his adjutant, "That is a capital plan of yours of locking up important papers in your despatch-box, but you never can find them when I want them;" so the system of "red tape," instead of simplifying public business, tends to retard it, and necessitates legions of clerks, whose sole business it is to register and counter-register, and check correspondence, and who have no more to do with the working of the machine than a ticket-collector has to do with the working of a railway. So intricate is the system, and so voluminous the correspondence, that if it is desired to obtain information stored up in a public office, it is easier to obtain it from the original sources, than to seek it among the "archives." If half the papers were burnt directly they came into a public office without being looked at, and the other half burned six months afterwards, no one would be a penny the worse. Just imagine some great public office divided like a beehive into compartments, each of which deals with a particular branch of the service. Into this penetrates with fear and trembling some timid taxpayer in search of information. He mentions his business to the porter, who tells him that Department A will give him the information he requires. He goes to A, but A says that the business is more strictly B's. He goes to B, who treats the matter as no child of his, says it is C's, and bows the inquirer out. He goes on to C, and after a deal of trouble and waste of time, perhaps he finds out what he wants—perhaps he doesn't; but he certainly goes away not favorably impressed with the advantages of the "red tape" system. This is the "red tape" of official correspondence. There is another sort of "red tape"—that of routine; of this an amusing instance has lately been given by General Drayson in his Recollections. An officer who has been retired on half or full pay has, at the end of each quarter, when applying for his pay, to send in a certificate, duly witnessed, that he is alive and kicking. For some reason or another, General Drayson on one occasion did, what is very unusual with army men, namely, fail to draw his pay for two successive quarters, and on the third quarter made his application, and sent in his usual certificate. His application was returned to him, with the request that he would send in the certificates that he was alive at the end of the preceding quarters. If we did not know that there was no sense of humor in any public department—in fact, the officials are not expected to possess any—we should have said it was what the Scotch call a bit of "wut." This anecdote embodies the spirit of "red tape." It is this "red tape" which strangles inventors, and causes army reformers to tear their hair. Through "red tape" ten-inch guns are sent to one station, and their carriages to another; through red tape bad hay is bought at £4 a ton when good can be bought in the market for £2, and deposes a young officer who does not know hay from straw to pass it; through red-tape a sergeant and four men, perhaps an officer also, are sent to escort a parcel of ammunition that could be carried in a travelling-bag by railway from one station to another. It is red-tape that assembles three officers from distant stations, at a considerable cost for travelling and personal allowances, to sit on a board to determine whether the officer commanding a company or the public shall pay 1s. 6d. for a damaged pouch. Through red tape improvident contracts are made; and it is owing to red tape, and not to any dishonesty of officials, that defective arms and equipment are passed into the service. Every public man has heard of and scoffed at red tape, and thought how very differently he would manage matters if he were placed in a responsible position; but directly he gets into office the permanent officials get round him, and bind him hand and foot with red tape in his official chair, so that he ceases to have any volition, and simply signs his name to documents which are put before him. The public service of every country is more or less hampered by the bonds of red tape, and perhaps the lamentable collapse of France in 1870 was owing to its mischievous powers. Everything that an army could require was found to be wanting—men, arms, ammunition, maps, even Marshal Bœuf's gaiter button. Reserve men had to go to Algeria to get their equipment, and to return to Chalons to join their corps. Such lessons, however, have no effect on the official mind; it clings to the system as if it were revealed from heaven, and when a catastrophe comes it assures the world that matters are so bad because the system was not sufficiently thorough. It is useless

to look forward to the abolition of red tape in the public service, it is one of those things which, like dry rot, grows and grows, nothing will eradicate it, and the only remedy is to destroy the whole surface where it exists. We can only hope that the disease of red tape which exists in our naval and military services will not prove so destructive when our day of trial comes as it did to the French.—*Broad Arrow.*

The Noon Gun's Soliloquy.

A CERTAIN Miss Mary lately wrote to the Quebec *Morning Chronicle* asking why the gun fired every noontide from the Citadel had been somewhat irregular as to time, to which enquiry a gunner rose to explain that in consequence of inclemency of weather the firing party had sometimes missed seeing the firing signal. Some good-natured bantering letters followed, culminating in the following "pome," which, judging by the initials, was written by a popular battery commander—

(With Apologies to the Author of Locksley Hall.)

Comrades, leave me here a little, while the snow drifts down my bore,
And the icy norther freezes chilly thro' my cast-iron core;
Every place is thronged with snow drifts, o'er the ramparts piles the snow,
I have but an angry fancy; what is that which I should do?
Leave me here in bitter anguish, wrestling with my Mary's blame,
Heaving sobs of wild repentance, thrilling thro' my iron frame.
Oh, my Mary, cruel hearted! Oh, my Mary, mine no more!
Oh, the dreary, dreary Bastion! Oh, the icebound Levis shore!
Yes, she said, did cruel Mary, with an accent most emphatic,
That of late, in her opinion, all my moves had been erratic.
"All my movements most erratic!" I who've never left this spot,
On the Royal Bastion keeping watch and ward o'er piles of shot!
Never slipped out of my carriage, never went upon the spree;
Always kept my trunnions level, know not aught of S and B!
Never tasted gin unsweetened, vote the Scott Act every time!
(Though a drink might be forgiv'n to one who dwells in such a clime.)
I who live midst ancient smoothbores, nothing fast in them or me,
Naught we know of Pebble Powder, or Prismatic, or P. P.!
Never heard we of rotation, never of air spacing, naught
Of the modern powder chamber, and all rubbish of that sort!
Curséd by the frozen clime that stops my vent with icy plug!
Curséd by the cruel blizzard, blinding in its frozen hug!
Blinding my poor ear nipp'd gunners, so that signal none they see,
Deafening them in howling snow-drifts, bringing blame on them and me.
Better were I smashed in pieces, broken up as iron ore,
Rubbish ready for the smelting, piled in Major Prevost's store.
Well—'tis well that I should bluster!—Had'st thou proved more kind to me—
Would to Heaven—for I had fired as if by an electric key—
For I dip into the future, more than smoothbore's eyes *should* see,
See the future of Quebec, and all the wonders that shall be;
See the Heights crowned, cantilevered, with our new bridge broad and strong;
See the Ramparts armed with ordnance, new patterned breech-loaders long;
Hear my happier successor firing to the second true,
As th' electric current flashing, passes thro' his breech-vent new;
Then will Mary, old and formal, say with sour and palsied tongue,
Ah! that noon gun's not as punctual as it was when I was young!

C. L.

Infantry Fire Tactics.

ON Easter Monday Major Mayne, of the Royal Engineers, and professor at the R.M.C., Kingston, lectured to the 10th Royal Grenadiers at Toronto, on "Infantry Fire Tactics." The lecture was a short synopsis of his book, which was published a year or two ago, and is now considered to be one of the most important military works ever written.

By a series of diagrams the lecturer showed how by using a full foresight with a Martini-Enfield the whole of the shots would go over a man at a 400 yard range until he had walked up to within 50 yards of the rifle if the shots were aimed at the stomach, but if aimed at the feet the whole range up to 400 yards would be covered with a hail of lead by shots and ricochets, never mind how unsteady was the firer. After entering fully into this portion of the subject, with blackboard diagrams and interesting reminiscences of his campaign with General Roberts in Afghanistan, the lecturer proceeded to discuss controlled and uncontrolled fire, strongly advocating the German system of groups, etc. He said "it is highly necessary that the men should be trained to work in groups when at a distance from the enemy, and then independence of action is only to begin when control is no longer possible. So far as accuracy is concerned, group firing is superior to individual firing, and ten men firing ten volleys will make a better pattern on the target than ten men firing 100 rounds independently."

The major spoke most of the fire of the Martini-Enfield, because he believes that to be the best military weapon in use, and thought that one great thing would come out of the conference now being held in London, and that was the arming of all British troops, home and colonial, alike; he therefore thought that rifle would soon be in the hands of his hearers. He then gave a brief sketch of the various magazine or repeating rifles now in use in foreign armies. He advocated the use of the hopper system, amongst other reasons because it was easier for the officers and n.c.o.'s commanding sections to control the fire. The maga-

zine fire should only be used on emergencies, such as when the enemy exposed a body of troops at a long range, and there was an opportunity to pour in a hail of lead on them, and when at close quarters. By using the "under barrel" or the "butt" magazine the officers never could tell whether the men were using them or not and when the emergency came and the officer wanted to use them, they might be empty, whereas with a hopper holding eight or ten cartridges carried at the belt and fixed when wanted on the side of the action it could be seen in a minute and ordered to be removed if not required. These hoppers attached to the left side looking down the barrel were not the least in the way of the shooting. The difficulty we have always had was that it had been found impossible to attach these hoppers to the Martini until the simple system invented by Capt. Haston, of the Grenadiers, which was a feather in their caps, was submitted and the government had now got what they wanted.

The lecturer brought his interesting subject to a close by offering on behalf of himself and his brother officers at any time they wished to lecture to the volunteers.

A vote of thanks, proposed by Major Smith, I.S.C., seconded by Col.-Sergt. Dent, R.G., and a few words of thanks from Lieut.-Col. Grasset, brought the proceedings to a close.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it distinctly understood that he does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

MEDALS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE PRIOR TO 1885.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—This year, the jubilee year of Her Most Gracious Majesty, will be a red letter era for those who will have honors conferred upon them. It is understood that all mayors of cities of over 100,000 population in the colonies are to be knighted or decorated, while other notables will receive distinctive honors. Would it not be a gracious act on the part of our Premier, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, G.C.B., and his ministers and advisers, to gladden the hearts of the patriotic volunteers who willingly gave their services to their young country during the troublesome times of 1837, 1867 and 1870? A good word from our premier, through the Governor-General, to England's prime minister, and the thing is done. £500 sterling would about cover the cost for medals, and 320 acres of land to a few hundred men would cost the government nothing, and the advantage to the country by giving these volunteers land would be enormous. Surely the time is at hand when the services of these brave men should be recognised, and there never was a more opportune time for doing this. Give the boys of the old brigade a surprise, Sir John.

Montreal, April 4th, 1887.

ONE OF THE OLD BRIGADE.

CORRECTIONS TO THE LIST OF ACTIVE SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to correct an error in the statement of active militia called out, etc. in yours of 31st ult.

The force called out from this battalion and the artillery July 12, 1876, consisted of 130 men besides officers, not 45 as stated.

The following services were omitted:—Caraquet riots, 43 men Newcastle field battery and 50 men 73rd battalion were on duty from 28th January to 4th February, 1875, at Caraquet and Bathurst, N.B.

At St. John on 7th and 8th May, 1875, 50 men of the 62nd were on duty for one day during the strike of ship laborers.

At St. John after the great fire 140 men of the N.B.B.G.A. and 62nd went on duty on 22nd June, 1877, continued in camp on King Square for 12 days, and rendered efficient service in guarding government property, bank vaults, etc., and in preventing looting and incendiarism. They were relieved by a detachment from one of the Imperial regiments at Halifax.

Yours truly, E. T. STURDÉE,

Capt. and Bt. Major,

St. John, N.B., April 5, 1887.

62nd St. John Fusiliers.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—I forget the year, 79, 80 or 81, Lt. Col. W. Osborne Smith, C.M.G., with a small picked force of 63 men, was called out "in aid of the civil power" and ordered to proceed by train to Cross Lake, on contract 15, on line of C.P.R. The duty was carried out and the riot and strike suppressed and ringleaders arrested. We were absent about a week. Your list, as published on the 31st March, fails to credit district No. 10, then in its infancy as regards organization, with this dangerous but successful little expedition. Parliament was in session at the time, and the present Minister of Customs was acting Minister of Militia, and I think a special act was passed to allow us to go "in aid of the civil power" into the then Territory of Kewatin.

Montreal, April 4th, 1887.

THE ORDERLY OFFICER.

SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—As the annual D.R.A. meeting takes place soon, I will just give my opinion on a few important points in connection with the Wimbledon team.

1st. As to the selection of an adjutant of the team. By all means let him be an officer who thoroughly understands rifle shooting, and is also a good shot himself. If he has been on the Wimbledon team before all the better, as he will have an idea how the business of the team is managed.

2nd. In beginning practice at Cambridge, or other place chosen, let the members of the team shoot in threes, as they do at Wimbledon, and allow any three who wish to shoot together do so, thereby having a chance to compare their elevations, windage, &c., which will be of much benefit to them before they get through at Wimbledon. Also keep every form of individual competition out of the practice. Let the

practice of the men have nothing whatever to do with determining their places on the Kolapore team, for very often the men who are doing badly at practice come right to the front when they get to work on the commons. By keeping individual competition out it will be found that the men will assist each other more willingly than they would if there were something at stake. As it seems customary for the officers to give prizes for the week's practice, let them be given on the last day's shooting, as was done last year with good results, at the Queen's ranges.

3rd. One or two practices over Queen's ranges in different kinds of weather would be very beneficial, the men firing shot for shot under the same circumstances as nearly as possible, i.e., select targets where wind and light will affect them alike, and then let the adjutant take careful note of each man's elevation and windage, as nearly as possible, so that if Capt. Jinks was the first man to fire in the Kolapore match, after his shot was marked, the adjutant could tell Pte. Jones just what he ought to do to put him into the right spot. I do not mean that they would all make bull's-eyes the first shot, but under ordinary circumstances I do not see any excuse for men missing their first shot, as I have seen done in the Kolapore match, where they thoroughly understand each other's shooting. I would also advise the team firing shot for shot at the 800 and 900 yards practice, as that was the regulation in shooting for the colonial and Queen's prizes last year, I understand.

4th. One more thing, I think, should be looked after, and that is the awarding of the prize the Canada Club, of London, England, so kindly contribute for competition by the Canadian team. As far as I can learn, there are no conditions mentioned as to how this prize shall be won, it being seemingly left altogether with the officers commanding the team. I know from experience that it has been shot for under different circumstances two years at least. Now I think it would be advisable for the council of the D.R.A. to state the conditions on which that prize shall be won, and have it settled once and for all, so long as the Canada Club, as in the past, so kindly continue to offer their handsome prize for competition. I would say, let the highest man on the Wimbledon grand aggregate be considered the lucky winner.

I am well aware, Mr. Editor, that there is room for plenty of holes to be picked in the few hints which I have thrown out, but, sir, it is through the interest I take in rifle shooting and the well doing of our team at Wimbledon, along with your kind invitation to those interested to give expression to their views through the columns of your valuable paper, that has led me to start the ball rolling. It just amounts to this, those Kolapore cups that we Canadians are after, and so seldom get, are becoming harder to win each year. The N.R.A. have, within the last two years I believe, added £24 to the Kolapore prize list, which goes to the home team whenever they win the cup, so you see they are not going to lose the £24 if they know themselves. Thanking you for the valuable space in your highly appreciated paper, I remain,

April 11th, 1887.

BAR.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

SIR,—Having been absent from home for some weeks, I have only just seen the letter from "Field Officer" published in your issue of 17th ult., and I must claim the privilege of saying a few words in reply.

If there had been nothing in "Field Officer's" previous letter beyond what he says in the letter to which I have now referred, you would have had no communication from me on the subject, but the fact is very different.

Among other objectionable statements in "Field Officer's" former letter, he said, "I do not know whether you are aware of the fact, but I presume you are, that there were some officers commanding regiments in the late campaign who were openly reproved by their superior officers. These did not reach the scene of action," etc., thereby implying that they did not reach the "scene of action" on account of inefficiency or for some other objectionable reason. Now I know that no part of that statement is applicable to the regiment in which I had the honor to serve, nor did it fail in carrying out efficiently any order which it received; and I have heard of no regiment which failed in reaching any point to which it was ordered.

If there is any truth in this statement of "Field Officer," what right has he to make a charge in such general terms that it may be applied to any regiment which was not actually under fire? I most decidedly think that your correspondent is in honor bound to name the officers to whom he referred in such derogatory terms.

In my previous letter I said, "influenced by the kind of statements 'Field Officer' had made. Moreover I do not believe that 'Field Officer' belonged to the expedition at all, and if his personality were known, I think it is likely that his motive would be apparent enough." I regret to say that 'Field Officer's' second letter, beyond his assertion that he did belong to the expedition, does not go far to remove the impression which I had formed in this respect. He says that he was employed in the same class of service as the regiment to which I belonged, and was "in the same brigade." Now there were only two regiments which could be said to have been employed in that way, except for a short time, and if he was a field officer in either of these regiments he ought to know that neither was in brigade. "Field Officer" does not belong to the battalion with which I served, and thus, according to his showing, it is easy placing him.

The regiment in which "Field Officer" claims to have served was, in my judgment, (having seen it on the way out) one of the best in the North-west, and I am quite certain that if it had been ordered to the "scene of action," wherever that might be, it would have got there somehow, and would not have been found working like dray horses and droghers at distasteful and laborious work till nearly the end of the campaign. Only a portion of the regiment to which I belonged was employed in this manner. The headquarters were sent farther west to protect settlers against an apprehended Indian rising, and to prevent a junction of the latter with those already in the field. If it were the rule that no one was to be considered deserving of honor except those who were actually under fire, occasion might easily have been found to attack an Indian camp, but we considered it our duty to prevent an Indian rising, not to force one; and we succeeded. If a general Indian rising had taken place, some of the regiments not under fire would have been exposed to greater danger than those under fire ever were exposed to, and they were quite aware of this, and did their duty calmly and efficiently, ready for whatever might turn up.

I repeat that they best did their duty who did it faithfully and efficiently where and in what they were ordered, and that the services of those regiments were as conducive to the success of the campaign and were as necessary as the services of those who fought at Fish Creek, Batoche and Cut Knife.

Having made such derogatory remarks so publicly "Field Officer" is now bound in honor to name the officers to whom he referred so as not to cause a slur to be cast upon those who do not deserve it. If he fail to do this I can look upon him only as one who, encouraged by the immunity from attack which others had enjoyed when unduly lauding themselves at the expense of others who had done their duty as well as they, now seeks to gratify personal spite, possibly against his own commanding officer,

in a way general enough to prevent him from being brought to account, but heedless how his remarks may be construed as affecting others.

I am sorry to infringe so much upon your space, but as you have admitted such objectionable matter it is impossible to pass it over unnoticed. As long as it was merely self-glorification on the part, it is to be hoped, of only some of the youthful members of the force it was not worth noticing, but when a communication is admitted into your paper from one claiming to have been a field officer serving in the campaign, containing charges such as referred to, it is a different matter and cannot be passed over.

If there is any truth in his statement your correspondent must so explain it that the odium may fall on the right shoulders.

4th April, 1887.

SUBORDINATION.

We consider it due to "Subordination" to allow him this defence of the field force generally, though until the receipt of his letter we thought "Field Officer's" explanation would be satisfactory to all concerned. If there is any further correspondence on this question we must ask that it be over the names of the writers.—[E.D.]

Queries and Replies.

D. R. A. RULES.

Q. Should such an offence as you refer to, in your reply to my query on 31st ult., disqualify for Wimbledon team? Is there any rule in regard to such matters?

AN INQUIRER.

A. There can be no question that if the individual or individuals who were to blame for the disqualification of the team last year knowingly broke the rules, and the action of the special committee seems to imply as much, he was, or they were, liable to disqualification from all events controlled by the D.R.A. There is no record that any such action was taken, though it appears to us that paragraph (e) of section xvii. of the conditions governing the matches was ample to meet the case. There is no rule to decide who shall or who shall not be chosen for the Wimbledon team after the sixty have won their places. — ED.

Mounted Police News.

On the 12th March, James Waldron, Stephen Owens and John McCuaig deserted from the N.W.M.P., at Lethbridge, and struck for Fort Assiniboine, in Montana. They had a rougher time than they anticipated in getting through. They were obliged to abandon their horses the third day, having nothing for them to eat, and from that point they waded through the snow on foot. Their supply of food became exhausted two days later, and, losing their way, their only food for fifteen days consisted of a few berries gathered off bushes. About twenty-two miles from their destination Owens fell exhausted, and the others, too weak to assist him, left him to his fate, and reached the post late on the 31st. Upon hearing the case the post commander immediately sent out an ambulance and relief party who were fortunate enough to find Owens still alive and returned with him at once. All three are now in the hospital. Waldron and McCuaig may recover with the loss of both their feet, but Owens cannot. They are all snow blind and have been for three days.

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?

Brantford.—Lieut.-Col. Jones, late C. O. of the 38th Dufferin Rifles, has presented to the officers' quarters a well executed portrait of himself. The officers, in acknowledging the gift, alluded to their late colonel as "a gallant officer whose courteous consideration, when in command of the regiment, endeared him to the hearts of officers and men."

Lieut.-Col. Ballachey, the new C. O., has arranged to be at the officers' quarters in the city every Saturday until further arrangements.

An effort will be made for the regiment to go into camp on the Fair Grounds in Brantford for a short period in early summer, possibly beginning about the Queen's Birthday. The opinion of the men will first be taken upon the advisability of the step.

Montreal.—The following circular has been issued to the 6th Fusiliers:—

A competition, open to the several companies of the battalion, will be held about the conclusion of this year's annual drills. Three (3) prizes will be offered, viz:—1st, \$100.00; 2nd, \$50.00; 3rd, \$25.00. In addition, the N.C.O's. of the winning company will be given badges, to be worn for one year from date of competition. The maximum number of points attainable is as follows:—General appearance, 15 points; marching, 10; wheeling 10; formation of fours, 5; manual exercise, 10; firing, 5; bayonet, 10; company drill, 15; extended drill, 20.

Credit for attendance at battalion drills will be given as follows:—Each officer, N.C.O. and man present, on parade, at each drill will be credited with one mark, and 100 marks will equal one point; points so obtained will be added to those for drill and appearance, and the total will decide each company's standing in the competition.

Twelve (12) files is the smallest number that will be allowed to compete, and one per cent. will be added to the total score for each additional man in the ranks.

Companies to be drilled at the competition by their own officers or N.C.O's.

Thirty minutes is the maximum time that will be allowed any company to get through its programme. Time occupied by inspection not included.

Independent judges will be appointed.

By order,

R. G. PETTIGREW,

Captain and Adjutant.

Montreal, March 24th, 1887.

Quebec.—The 8th "Royal Rifles," headed by their fine band and pioneers, and commanded by Lieut.-Col. Miller, marched out on Good Friday afternoon (the 8th inst.) through the principal streets of the city. The men turned out in good force and presented a very creditable and soldier-like appearance. This was the first appearance of the regiment in public wearing the new leggings. Large numbers of sight-seers lined the streets through which the regiment marched.

Chatham, Ont.—No. 1 company of the 24th battalion has received the following company orders:—On Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, until further orders, there will be a parade of the non-commissioned officers, men and recruits for the purpose of instruction in squad and company drill at No. 185 King street west, in the Smyth block at 8 p.m. sharp.

Sergeants Frank Brown and A. Pennefather are authorized to receive names of active young men of proper height and physique who desire to join the company.

A new outfit of clothing has been ordered from headquarters, Ottawa, and will be received shortly.

Winnipeg.—The 90th Batt. have abandoned the project to go east owing to inability to make satisfactory arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Toronto.—The Tenth Royal Grenadiers have issued the following regimental order:—The annual drill for the current year will begin on Thursday, April 14th, when the regiment will parade at the armory in drill order with leggings at 8 o'clock p.m., and also on every subsequent Thursday at the same time and place until further orders. The recruits will commence drill on Thursday, April 7th, at 8 o'clock p.m.

The ambulance corps of the Royal Grenadiers have begun drill. Lectures are delivered to them every Monday evening by Assistant-Surgeon King. The strength of the corps is to be raised to sixteen men, and a few good recruits can be enrolled now.

The first muster of the season of the Queen's Own Rifles took place on the 6th of April at the drill shed. About three hundred and sixty officers and men were present. The regiment was put through battalion-drill under command of Col. Allen. The bugle band was present and played selections. Owing to the insufficiency of the drill shed accommodation the regiment has secured the use of St. Lawrence hall. Weekly drill will be held from this out. There will also be recruit classes on Wednesday and Friday nights each week. A class for non-commissioned officers will be held each Friday night. Yesterday Col. Miller was to present the cups won by the teams at the last annual rifle match.

Ottawa.—All the local corps have been brushing up preparatory to taking part in the ceremonies attendant upon the assembling of Parliament. The P.L.D.C. escort his Excellency from Government House to-day, when he goes to deliver the speech from the throne; the Field Battery fire the usual salute from Nepean Point, and the G.G.F.G. furnish a guard to receive His Excellency as he arrives at the entrance to the parliament buildings. The 43rd Rifles furnish a guard of six sergeants for the drawing room on Saturday evening. At the state dinner last evening the band of the G.G.F.G. and the usual guard from that regiment were in attendance.

The former members of the Guard's sharpshooters held a meeting on Saturday evening to make preparations for celebrating the second anniversary of Cut Knife, where two of their number, Privates Osgood and Rogers, were killed. It was decided to have a dinner at the Grand Union on the evening of the anniversary day, the 2nd May. Lieut. W. Todd, Lieut. P. B. Taylor and Corp. B. Bell, with Lieut. C. F. Winter, secretary; Corp. A. E. Nash, treasurer, and Pte. Cunningham, assistant-treasurer, were appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements. It was stated at the meeting that the fund for the erection of the proposed memorial still lacked \$2,700 of the required amount, \$5,000.

The shooting powers of the Nordenfolt three-barrel gun were again exhibited on Saturday, this time for the special delectation of Comptroller White and Commissioner Herchmer, of the Mounted Police, though many others, including Col. J. P. Macpherson, Col. Bacon and Capt. Wise, A.D.C., were also present. Besides the target half a dozen barrels were set up, which Capt. Douglas succeeded in demoralizing to the entire satisfaction of the spectators, demonstrating in a practical way that a body of skirmishers at 500 yards would have met with a particularly warm reception.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.

The changes in this battalion consequent upon the promotion of Major Macpherson to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Ross, retired in September last, are expected to be gazetted shortly. Capt. and Brevet Major Weatherley, from No. 4 company, becomes junior major, and Lieut. H. G. Bate from No. 3, succeeds to the captaincy of No. 4. In order to strengthen Nos. 3, 4 and 5 companies, which for some time have been rather weak, it is proposed to make two companies out of the present membership of the three, and to establish the third on an entirely new basis. It is likely that No. 1, the premier company of the battalion in reality as well as in name, will be called upon to furnish non-coms. capable of working up the new company.

Staff-Sergt. E. D. Sutherland, one of the veteran members of the battalion and a skilled rifle shot, has resigned. Pressure upon his time is the reason in this case also. Mr. Sutherland, though still a young man, is one of the best known marksmen in the Dominion, having for the past fifteen years taken a prominent place at the provincial and dominion rifle matches. He has been to Wimbledon, on the Canadian team, three times, in 1874, 1876 and 1880, and has won a place on Wimbledon teams of other years, though unable to go. It is expected he will continue to practise rifle shooting, but the Guards will sorely miss him from their representative teams.

New style forage caps, to take the place of those now in use, have arrived, and at the drill on Tuesday evening the bugle band paraded in them, their natty appearance exciting the envy of all beholders. The new caps are similar to those worn by the Coldstream Guards, whose uniform the G.G.F.G. had, with the exception of the forage caps, the issue about to be replaced being of the Grenadier Guards pattern, and having red band and edging while the new have white. The new cap is much smaller than that it replaces, and is seemingly intended more as an ornament for the region of the right ear than protection for the head.

The bugle band gave a promenade concert and hop in the drill hall on Monday evening. There was a good attendance, and the funds of the band were augmented considerably.

The Guards' Rifle Association will, it is said, be conducted on a new basis this year, and a systematic effort will be made to bring new shots to the fore, and interest as many members as possible in rifle shooting.

The Target.

MONTREAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Montreal.—The committee of the M. R. A., to whom the general meeting of members left the arrangement of details for the season's campaign, held their first pow-wow at the Windsor on the 6th instant and drew up prize lists for the five (5) regular monthly matches and that for the open match, which has been fixed for Saturday, 11th June.

The shooting in the monthly meets was arranged—three with M.I. and two with Snider rifles—the open day being optional for individual, but M.I. for team prizes. Affiliation with the National, Dom. of Canada, Province of Quebec and Ontario Rifle Associations was decided upon and the association will be represented by a team at this year's matches of the last named three.

After the prize lists were drawn up two silver cups were tendered as aggregate prizes, and five silver ladles as "firsts" in the popular spoon competitions were duly entered as contributions from some of the executive. Thirteen new members were proposed, balloted for and duly elected.

As the M.R.A. has now entered upon its 21st year and is feeling able to take care of itself, a suggestion that a team match or series of matches, say 25 men a side, with some outside association, was thought to be a good one and likely to keep up a lively interest in team shooting. If the readers of the C.M.G. happen to hear of a body of riflemen that care to have a trial—each team shooting on its own ground—a letter to the secretary (P.O. box 2083, Montreal) would probably help matters to that end. The ranges here, unfortunately, not going over 600 yards, negotiations for a match would, of necessity, require to be on a basis to suit. Before discussion of the subject ended, one member was heard to remark that he had a fifty dollar bill to put into a cup supposing a match was arranged and any member of the other association would see it.

OTTAWA RIFLE CLUB.

Ottawa.—The annual meeting of the Ottawa rifle club was held on Tuesday evening, the president Major Perley in the chair, and Mr. E. D. Sutherland acting as secretary in the unavoidable absence of Major Todd. The president made his annual report, reviewing the work of the past season and congratulating the club on its present satisfactory position, it now having, as shown by the secretary-treasurer's report, a membership of forty-seven, and a substantial cash balance on hand. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Major Henry F. Perley (re-elected); vice-president—1st, Major W. P. Anderson; 2nd, Major A. H. Todd. Secretary-treasurer, Mr. E. D. Sutherland. Committee of management—Lt.-Col. J. P. Macpherson, Dr. G. Hutchison and Mr. J. Grant. The committee were instructed to prepare a programme similar to that of last season, which included eighteen competitions, nine with Snider and six with Martini at Queen's ranges, and three with Martini at 800 and 900 yards, a dessert and a tea spoon to be offered for competition in each, and an additional tea spoon for every five over 20 competitors entered. The only change this year is that in nine of the matches the tea spoons will be competed for by young shots only, the club thus offering this class greater inducements than heretofore.

After a vote of thanks to Major Perley for his valuable services as president and in procuring increased range facilities, and one to the retiring officers, the meeting adjourned.

During the evening the matter of the invitation received last season from the Arnprior rifle association for a match at that place was discussed, and general regret was expressed that owing to the lateness of the season it was found impossible to accept it. The feeling seemed to be in favor of arranging such a match for early in the present season.

Halifax.—The annual meeting of the 63rd Batt. rifle association was held on the 6th and was largely attended. Among the matters decided upon were, selecting of the team to represent the battalion at the provincial competitions by the aggregates, and the holding of this year's competition not later than 1st July. The following council was elected: Lieut.-Cols. Mackintosh and Pallister, Major Egan, Capts. Cunningham and Butler, Lieut. Bent, Sergt.-Major Lockhart, Sergts. Myers and Mumford, Capt. Corbin captain of the team, Lieut. Gunning and Corpl. Taylor auditors.

Gleanings.

An old man named Hugh Anderson is pressing upon the Militia department his claim for a pension on account of a wound received whilst fighting for the Crown during the rebellion of 1837-38. He says he served as a private in Col. Jessup's infantry, and was wounded at the battle of the Windmill. His injury did not seriously affect him for nearly fifty years, he says, but now incapacitates him for work.

The great permanent infantry barracks at the celebrated Aldershot camp were completely destroyed by fire on the sixth instant.

The report of the rebellion claims commission is printed and will be published very shortly. It will probably make interesting reading—to some claimants if not to the general public.

Our Trading Column.

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

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

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FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE.



SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Clothing Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Monday, 2nd May, 1887.

Printed forms of tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. Patterns of all articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED WHITE,
Comptroller N.W.M. Police.
Ottawa, March 25th, 1887.



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon on SATURDAY, 30th April, 1887, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Hulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, etc., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a Canadian bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Tenderers must make up in the money columns in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

When implements of a particular make are mentioned it is because the articles so designated suit the Department for the purpose required better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the place of delivery.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

Tenderers will please note carefully the following conditions—

- Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been assured of the satisfactory delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.
- No tender for supplies of a description different to that given in the index will be considered, and supplies which are found, on delivery, to be of a kind or quality different to those described, will be rejected by the agents of the Department; and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss entailed on the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract.
- It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered at the various points for the prices named in the tender; that no additional charge for packing or any other account will be entertained, and that an invoice must accompany each separate delivery of supplies. An invoice for each separate delivery must also be sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories. When the supplies are for points in the Manitoba Superintendency the triplicate invoice should be sent to E. McColl, Winnipeg.
- Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the Schedule for each article for which a tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery; no tender based on a system of averages will be considered.

5. Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost, not only of sending their samples to the Department of Indian Affairs but also freight charges incurred in returning such samples to the tenderer.

6. When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample," tenderers should understand that the sample is to be seen either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg, or at any one of the undermentioned Indian Agencies.

MANITOBA.

Agent. Agency.

H. Martineau..... The Narrows, Lake Manitoba
F. Ogletree..... Portage la Prairie.
A. M. Muckle..... St. Peter's.
R. J. N. Pither..... Fort Francis.
Geo. McPherson.... Assabaskasing.
John McIntyre..... Savanne.
J. Reader..... Grand Rapids.
A. MacKay..... Beren's River.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Agent. Agency.

J. A. Markle..... Birtle.
J. J. Campbell..... Moose Mountain.
A. McDonald..... Crooked Lakes.
W. S. Grant..... Assiniboine Reserve.
P. J. Williams.... File Hills.
J. B. Lash..... Muscowpetung's Reserve.
H. Keith..... Touchwood Hills.
J. M. Rae..... Prince Albert.
J. A. MacKay..... Battleford.
G. G. Mann..... Onion Lake.
J. A. Mitchell..... Victoria.
W. Anderson..... Edmonton.
S. B. Lucas..... Peace Hills.
W. Pocklington.... Blood Reserve.
M. Begg..... Blackfoot Crossing.
W. C. de Balinhard.. Sarcee Reserve.

and that no attention will be paid to a sample of any article which may accompany a tender, if a standard sample of such article is on view at the Department of Indian Affairs or any one of its Offices or Agencies aforesaid.

7. These Schedules must not be mutilated—they must be returned to the Department entire even if the supply of one article only is tendered for—and tenderers should in the covering letter accompany their tender, name the pages of the Schedule on which are the articles for which they have tendered.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs }
Ottawa, Feb., 1887. }

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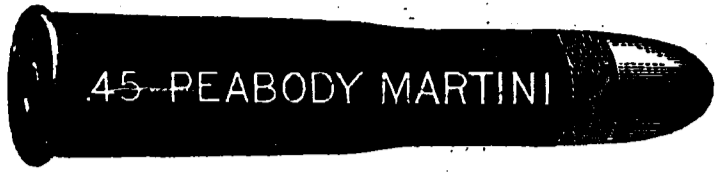
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DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRE-EMPTIONS.

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

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

INFORMATION.

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

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Post Office Department,

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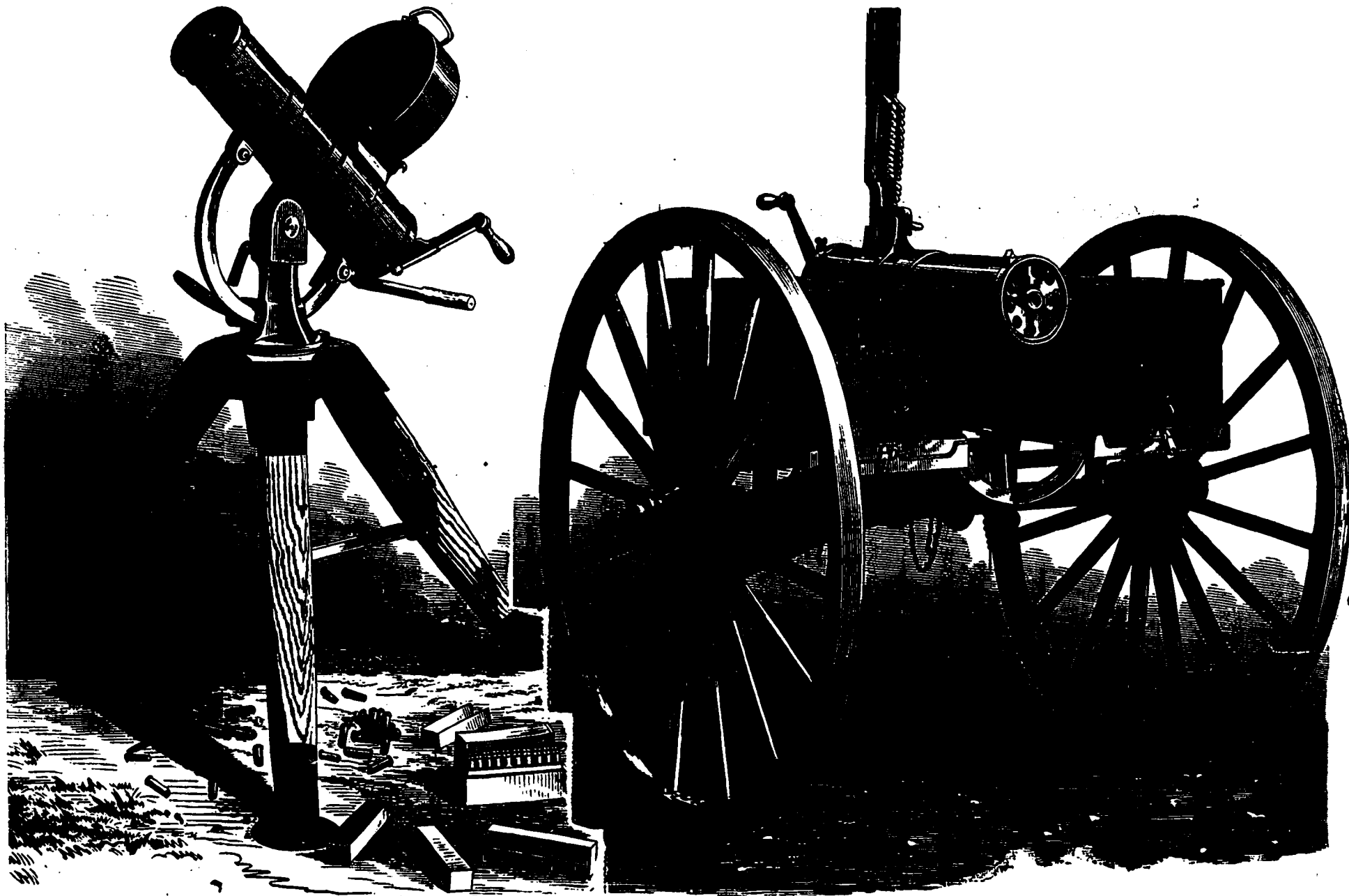
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