

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

Second Year.
VOL. II, No. 62.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1886.

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

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

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Comment and Criticism.

THE L'Original *Advertiser* has more than once alluded to the letter that appeared in our columns a few weeks ago, calling attention to the disorganized state of the 18th battalion, and does not hesitate to repeat and emphasize the statements of our correspondent. Last week it got off quite an elaborate squib against the above mentioned corps. But our contemporary enters upon personal issues; whether any particular officers are popular or not, is not the question; all the militia authorities need know is that for some years back the battalion has not responded to the call to arms for annual drill, and, knowing this, some steps should be taken either to put the corps upon a better footing, or to have the arms and accoutrements returned into store and the battalion struck off the roll.

IN the general orders of 27th ult., published in this issue, there are about the average number of changes, including eighteen promotions, twenty newly appointed officers, of whom sixteen are provisional,

and twenty-two losses from various causes, leaving a balance on the wrong side of two officers. There are very few changes above the rank of company officer, except in the command of the thirteenth, to which we have already referred. In the 13th, Major McLaren, in the 24th Capt. D. S. Denhardt, and in the 72nd, Capt. C. W. Shaffner respectively attain the substantive rank of major.

AN old timer draws our attention to the fact that the statement we made a couple of weeks ago, relative to the number of competitors at this year's D. R. A. meeting exceeding the best previous record, was erroneous, and that the best attendance was at the first matches, held at Laprairie in 1868. On looking over the report for that year we find it recorded that there were nearly seven hundred competitors in camp on the ranges, while there were no less than 424 entries for the Dominion prize. There were big prizes given in Canada in those days, for we find in the match we referred to a first prize of \$500, which by the way was won by Lieut.-Col. Jackson, now D. A. G. of the first military district.

WORD received from the September camps shows that the weather at each of them was more or less unfavorable, there was more than an average quantity of rain, and the nights were cold; but this is only what may be expected at this season. Undoubtedly the best time for the camps, if it would suit the labor market of the district, is June or July, when the days are longest, the nights comparatively warm, and the probabilities incline to dry weather. The greatest objection to the summer is the want of a headdress suitable for our climate, but even a peeled nose is preferable to getting one's feet wet at every early parade, and frequently at all three parades, especially if one has not a change of boots in one's knapsack.

THE *Manitoban* reads the Winnipeg people a lecture for not having supported the concerts given during the season by the band of the ninetieth battalion, claiming that that organization is a credit to the city, has always done what was possible in aiding to entertain the citizens, and played good music, which should be in itself an attraction. A similar fate seems to attend most of our military bands; people are quite willing to promenade to their music so long as it is given gratuitously, but if they are asked to give a quarter towards a band fund they feel that they are being victimized, while the same individuals would not hesitate to spend more in a nigger show or some inferior performance that would take all the money thus collected out of the city.

WE reproduce a memorandum of open drill which has been favorably received in England, and will repay study in Canada. Something less stiff and tedious than the unwieldy formations of the Field Exercise would be a boon to our militia, who now have so much to learn, and, alas! so much too little time to learn in. In one point our corps have certainly anticipated this plan, for who has ever seen a militia rear rank on the march locked up as close as it theoretically should be? If we could only feel satisfied that in the open formation described our recruits

would be as fully under the control of their officers as they are now we would feel very enthusiastic over the new scheme; but there seems some need to examine the thing carefully from every side, with the aid of a little experience in the drill, before pronouncing an unqualified opinion on the merits of this open formation.

It is probably a consideration of this scheme of open drill that has induced the *Volunteer Service Review* to very pertinently remark: "The days are, we hope, passed, when the ideal perfection of a private soldier marching past shall be, for the rear rank man to have his nose glued to the collar of his front rank man, and for both ranks to look as if they were fowls, ready trusted for roasting. We should like to halt one of these preposterous formations, exactly in front of the saluting flag, and order them, without more ado or preparation, to fire three company volleys as per regulation. Unless some were good enough to fall down at once, like skittles before the bowler, the rest could not possibly get ready or present. When wars are short, sharp and bloody, is it not madness to spend time over anything but 'war drill'?"

Personals.

The 90th is about losing one of its most popular officers in Lieut. Jackes, who is leaving Winnipeg. He formerly served in the Queen's Own, and on the formation of the 90th enlisted, rising rapidly in the rank, he went to the front as a sergeant, and was wounded at the capture of Batoche. After the return of his regiment he was gazetted a second lieutenant vice the late Lieut. Charles Swinford, killed in action.

The English official *Gazette*, of the 7th contains the following appointments. To the Royal Artillery—Gentleman cadet A. C. Macdonell, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be lieutenant; and to the Royal Engineers—Gentleman cadet J. N. C. Kennedy, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be lieutenant. The last named is a son of the late Lieut.-Col. Kennedy, the first commanding officer of the 90th Rifles, who died last year in England on his way home from the Soudan.

The whereabouts of the several officers of the Department of Militia are as follows: Sir Adolphe Caron is in Ottawa, attending to departmental duties; Sir Fred. Middleton is ill in Toronto, but expects to be in Ottawa by Saturday next; Col. Powell, A.G., is at his office, as are also Col. Panet, Lt.-Col. Macpherson, director of stores, and Col. Bacon, who has got pretty well through the rush of the D. R. A. business, and is now ready to submit the several results to a meeting of the executive council; Col. Bergin, S.G., is at his home in Cornwall, and Lt.-Col. Irwin, inspector of artillery, returned from Manitoba on Monday and is on the point of leaving for Prince Edward Island.

The *Manitoban* in commenting upon the success of the prairie province's representatives at the D.R.A. matches, speaks of Col-Sergt. C. N. Mitchell of the 90th, as follows:—He was very successful in most of the competitions, and was one of the twenty best marksmen at the meeting, being selected as the Manitoba representative of the Wimbledon rifle team of 1887. Sergt. Mitchell has been to Wimbledon twice already, and would have been there much oftener had he not been ruled out for three successive years by the old regulation, now happily repealed, which prevented marksmen belonging to the team from going if they had been twice to Wimbledon within three years.

G. H. McMichael, the junior major of the Dufferin Rifles, has been obliged to resign his commission in consequence of his approaching departure for New York, where he proposes to reside in future. He has been connected with the regiment since 1881, when he raised No. 6 company, assuming command of it. Later he was appointed to the adjutancy, and got his promotion to a majority last year. His fellow officers regret his departure exceedingly, and on the 13th testified their esteem by entertaining him at dinner in the officers' rooms, when all his brothers in arms within reach of Brantford, and a few other friends, were present. A pleasant evening was spent, with songs, recitations, and speeches brimful of kind words and regrets. Major McMichael is to be congratulated upon having so thoroughly won the good wishes of the regiment and of the citizens of Brantford generally.

Common Sense on Parade, or Drill Without Stays.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE RIGHT HON. J. H. A. MACDONALD, M.P.

(*Commandant, the Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Brigade.*)

(Continued from page 459.)

Now to obtain the means of doing this, without any *bouleversement* of system, it is only necessary to stick to the universally convenient "fours." Instead of perpetually forming fours and coming up to shoulder to shoulder, a proceeding which at present will occur fifty times at one drill, wasting much time, let the men remain in four deep. They will then, when moving in company or line, be always moving with an interval, obtaining constant practice in judging interval by the eye. They will have the utmost freedom of bodily movement, while at the same time the strictest accuracy can be maintained in training. When standing in fours-deep, let the fours be told off, "right, left—right, left," thus forming them into small knots of eight men, who shall be instructed to attend to the direction relating to fours, that they "will act together, not only in fours, but on other occasions; they should therefore take notice of one another when told off" (*Field Exercise*), thus providing the means of rallying into order on a small scale, which is the very soul of recovery of order on the large scale, while at the same time in no way weakening actual commands. "In fours or eights there can be no dangerous individuality." (*Colonel Bell.*)

To train in correct movement with a greater interval, move off each rank in succession, and double the lefts behind the rights. This will give a six feet interval, amply sufficient for an attacking line, which it is now universally admitted "should be in force from the first." (*Von Boguslawski.*) It is requisite that the skirmishing line should be thicker, not thriving in order that the offensive power of the weapon may be fully developed." (*Home.*)

Test distances frequently. When the men are being moved about in fours, test by taking arm's-length interval. When moving with the lefts behind the rights test by bringing up the lefts and taking arm's-length interval. Then advance a step further and practise each rank in making its rights and lefts move alternately through one another, first at the quick, then at the double, forming line and again testing intervals. It is inconceivable, until it has been tried, how quickly men become accustomed to keeping an interval, and how little drift or failure of accuracy occurs. Four hundred men, after two days' training, have been set out in one continuous line at arm's-length interval, covering 330 yards of ground, and the rights and lefts doubled over one another in succession for several hundred yards, and, on correcting intervals from time to time, been found on an average not more than three and a half paces out on the whole 330 yards of frontage. This was done with volunteers whose number of drills per annum would not exceed eighteen or twenty. Here, again, is the testimony of army officers that the ordinary training of the soldier can be perfectly and efficiently done without touch. "I may tell you that my brigade had orders from the Horse Guards for the whole of last season to work in open order. I was at first rather opposed to it. I thought the men would never work with it, but I am pleased to say at the end of the season, when I was called upon to report, I said that I hoped it would be kept up, that the men worked perfectly well and marched admirably. In fact, I may say that the loose order drill has answered perfectly." (*Major-General the Hon. W. H. A. Fielding.*)

"I am convinced that no other formation known to us is equal to 'fours,' for general purposes of movement. The difficulties raised by your critics are not real or insurmountable difficulties at all. Some of your friends are disbelievers in the possibility of training men to field movements without touch. To my knowledge and experience it has been successfully tried in recent times in two regiments, viz., the 41st and 34th regiments, when commanded by Colonel Rowland, V.C. I saw both regiments drilled by that officer with intervals, and the men were just as steady as if they had been touching each other. Moreover, they did all the old-fashioned wheels and echelon movements in this formation, and if men can be taught that sort of thing they can be taught anything." (*General Sir Donald Stewart.*)

"As it has been said that 'an ounce of experience is worth a ton of theory,' I may say I have been practising with three very untrained battalions. . . . They were moved over every sort of ground which one could find at Aldershot; and broken up, sometimes moving in fours to the front, sometimes in fours deep. . . . I found there was no difficulty and practically no gaps. . . . With four drills those regiments were able to move over very difficult ground." (*Major-General the Hon. W. H. A. Fielding.*)

Here is a testimony from Australia. It states that the army officer in command there was fully impressed with the advantages of the fours formation, and tried it with the volunteer troops at Adelaide, and that it was found thoroughly easy for the men to learn and exceedingly easy to

work. We tried it on all sorts of ground; first on the parade ground, then we did it in the field; then we did it on exceedingly broken ground, sand hills and gravel pits; and finally all over rough mountainous country in the range of hills near Adelaide, and in every instance it worked admirably." (*Capt. Gretton.*) It has accordingly been used there for many years. It is also being practised now both in Canada and India, and always with satisfactory results. All this confirms the opinion of the practical soldier: "I long ago thought that the system of drilling at intervals was an excellent one. . . . I should like to see the system advocated by Colonel Macdonald—and I may add by myself—years ago tried fairly. I believe myself that it would be successful." (*Colonel Sir Lumley Graham.*) Close order should be done away with as much as possible, and men used entirely in open order." (*Captain Cockburn.*) And another with bated breath states the views of himself and others: "I must say my sympathies are with Colonel Macdonald but. . . . I must say I was afraid to touch that question" (*Major Barker*), an indication of the simmering and seething opinion of regimental officers, which only the lid of official deference prevents from boiling over. If letters of private opinion, which the writer receives from officers in all parts of the world, could be publicly used, it would then be known how steady and rapid is the growth of conviction on this matter among those whose daily business it is to conduct the detail drill of troops; how clear it is becoming to their minds that drilling at all times with an interval in no way interferes with steadiness, and in an extraordinary degree gives aid to steadiness and cohesion in field work. And if officers who passively resist proposals to improve the drill system, because changes are "worrying"—a most unreasoning objection if the changes are "relatives a la guerre"—if they only knew how it would *save* worry, how on the contrary their men would brighten up and enjoy their work, when they found it based on a principle which gave the interest of reality to it, they would in their men's interest, in their own interest, and in the interest of the service and the country, consider these matters on their merits. If they knew how cheerfully men would submit—as they now often submit dully or uninterestedly—to a steady course of drill, when they found that it had ceased to be "drill having for its object precision and stiffness alone, exercises not having any real object in war" (*Field Marshal Arch-Duke John of Austria*), and was thus no longer "very monotonous and distasteful to all ranks" (*Lt.-General Lord Chelmsford*); if they found that it had come to have a direct and intelligible relation to field work and led rationally up to it; that it appealed to intelligence and did not knock it on the head; that the steadiness enforced at the parade drill had a direct, and not as it now has only an indirect bearing on the power of cohesion and recovery into good order from the flexion and temporary abnegation of form which "attack" work necessitates, officers would see that the reverse of "worry" either to them or their subordinates would result from a real effort to bring all work into direct relation to the imperative conditions of real work.—*Colburn's Magazine.*

(To be continued.)

Night Attacks.

It was recently pointed out by a contemporary, not remarkable for its readiness to deal with any new development of the art of war, that night attacks on any large scale are impracticable, and that therefore the whole subject may be laid on the shelf; but even supposing that this general assertion be true, surely there are some points under that head still left for consideration, such as surprises by small bodies, and systems of defence against the same. It is continually a matter of remark how our army goes groping along, and, instead of systematically looking round to watch and derive benefit from the doings of other nations, it merely glances up occasionally and catches only a partial sight of some fresh movement, which it perhaps adopts—often using a method without having the same reason for it—or probably passes by without recognising its importance. It certainly appears to know nothing of the force of mounted infantry, now organized by the Germans; it takes no notice of the quiet armament of both the French and German armies with repeating rifles; and lastly, the systematic practice of night manœuvres by the Russians is stolidly stared at as if it were never likely to be of any practical value. But there is little doubt that European powers are beginning to see, what we might have found out from any of our little wars of recent times, viz., that night attacks, on however small a scale, if properly organized and carried out, may be rewarded with great results. Of course the main obstacles to be contended with in successfully carrying out such operations are the great loss of cohesion and the consequent risk of a portion of the force becoming permanently engaged or cut off, without supports at hand, the excessively fatiguing nature of the work, the risk of panic, and the sneaking out of ac-

tion by a percentage of men more filled with discretion than with valor. These disadvantages can, however, to a certain extent be minimized by using small handy forces of picked troops, thoroughly trained and practiced in night work; and it should not be forgotten that these same disadvantages also exist for the enemy acting on the defensive, particularly in the matter of confusion and panic, which should therefore be, to a certain extent, considered as ends to be brought about by the secrecy and suddenness of the attack, whose object would be after all, not so much the slaughter of the enemy, as the break-up of his morale. In no operation of war does the disparity of numbers avail so little. Under cover of night a force may attack almost any odds with a certainty of some good results, more especially if the enemy be not alert, or be unpractised in working in the dark, for in this case his very numbers are to him a source of confusion and consequent weakness. The permanent moral effect of a few such attacks pushed home could not be over-estimated. With our small numbers economy of lives in action is an important point to be considered, and in a civilized war the effect of modern fire tactics on us by day would be appalling, so that, if it were considered only from this point of view, night working shows itself to be eminently important to the British army in particular for bring it on to a more equal footing with the superior numbers of other powers. Lord Wolseley himself says, "I believe that the army which first learns to manœuvre by night will achieve brilliant victories," so that there is hope that before it be too late we may see detailed instructions published and orders for their practice issued.

It is not till a leader has tried for the first time to manœuvre a force by night that he comprehends what a very unhandy flock even the best-drilled brigade will become; and yet on the other hand, he will be astonished how much can be effected in the dark even with large bodies of men after a few nights of practice. Work by night with those experienced in it becomes almost as productive as that by day. Ask any man accustomed to night work in the open, the hunter of western America, or the transport rider of South Africa, who has returned to civilization, can he go to bed any night in comfort without thinking he ought to be up and at work as soon as the moon rises? In all our little wars of late years our enemies have, fortunately for us, been too superstitious or not sufficiently confident to attack us in force by night, but they have all shown us to what an extent the action of a few well-trained daring individuals can be successful in harassing a large force at night. Zulu scouts, Soudanese fanatics, and Afghan thieves have all in turn necessitated large proportions of our forces being employed on the fatiguing duties of night out-posts, and have caused a continual feeling of unrest even in the heart of our camps. Are we too proud to learn lessons from such enemies? Can we not even recognise the value of a system of training small parties to harass and weary the enemy through the night—night after night—while our main force is resting all the more peacefully and gaining strength for the morrow's exertions—a system of active instead of passive outposts? In such night attacks silence, intelligence, and determination are main aids to success. As the attack is the quicker and more unexpected, so the panic of the defenders will be more complete and general, and for these reasons, the smaller the attacking body the more readily are these results attained. It would be well, then, if men, selected for their steadiness and intelligence, were trained in every battalion to effect night raids, and companies of mounted infantry or squadrons of cavalry, specially trained to make rapid night marches with a surprise at the end of them, would be weapons in our hands such as no other power could hope to forge. Night work should form part of the course of the annual military training of every company and squadron just as much as any other exercise therein detailed.

We British are generally regarded, and not without some show of reason, by our foreign critics as being incapable, either through carelessness, over-confidence, or inexperience, to take adequate measures for the protection of our camps or bivouacs on service. Our army has been compared to a knight who, once his combat in the lists is over, lies down to rest in luxury till the next champion throws his gauntlet down before him, not supposing it possible that anybody would come and rouse him with a lance thrust. This weakness of ours being known, it is not likely that in war with any civilised nation advantage would not be taken of it with results disastrous to ourselves. Night outposts and patrolling are partial protectors, but they are only sketchily practised or even theoretically taught in our service; while the arrangement of camps with a view to their defence, and measures to be adopted for the same on the occasion of a sudden night attack, are scarcely considered at all. Our system of camping a whole force in one united camp, where the panic of one part can spread through the whole, and where no system of mutual defence and aid exists, is in itself sufficient proof of this. We were glad to record recently that Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood had exercised the Colchester garrison in an interesting 'night attack' of much practical value, and at Aldershot we were glad to see that, 'field nights' are being carried on on a somewhat extensive scale.—*Broad Arrow.*

THE OPEN FORMATION.

FOR some months past considerable discussion has been going on in Great Britain on the subject of a radical change in infantry drill, and several suggestions have been suggested by ingenious officers. That advocated and tried by Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, who commands the Queen's Edinburgh Brigade, and who is the author of the essay on Common Sense on Parade, which is now being reprinted in our columns, has been given special prominence, and has now again been brought forward in consequence of the remarks made upon it by Major-General Elliot, commanding the North British district, after inspecting an experimental open drill of the brigade. That officer reports as follows:—

"I consider the open drill which I saw a battalion of the Queen's Edinburgh Brigade exercised in a very decided improvement in the right direction

"In the first place, it affords great facility of movement in every direction, without confusion or hitch of any sort.

"In the second place, in working from column four deep it takes up no more front than the existing system.

"In the third place, the men are free and have elbow room, which for all purposes of manœuvre is absolutely essential, in my opinion.

"In the fourth place, it does away with wheels in column.

"In the fifth place, it diminishes to a great extent the effect of *direct fire*, as the intervals must, of course, argue *conclusively*.

"Finally, it is more simple, which is, after all, one of the chief objects.

"I have not seen it practised before, but it has always been my conception in principle of the required drill for infantry, and I think might well be applied to cavalry also.

"It does not appear to me to involve confusion in any sense; rather the reverse. And the example which you showed me of passing your line through your camp at an oblique angle without hitch or break up of the formation, demonstrated the facility of maintaining your front intact through any sort of broken ground.

"Altogether, I was much impressed with the drill, which, with only two days' practice to your men, proves not only how easy it is to work out, but is very creditable to the intelligence of your volunteers.

"I hope the system will be generally adopted in the service."

A sketch of the proposed changes, which is not claimed to be complete, being only drawn up for the purpose of experiment, is appended:

MEMORANDUM OF THE DRILL.

COMPANY.—Companies will fall in and be exercised with 30 inches of front to each file, and the ranks 60 inches apart. As a consequence of this, side pace in closing will be 15 inches, and in forming into or out of fours the pace back or up will be 30 inches, and the side pace 30 inches. The subalterns will be in rear of the centre of half companies. Two sergeants will act as guides, and will take post on the flanks of the company. The markers will always take post in rear of the flank files. Guides and markers will never change flanks. They will be spoken of or to as "the guide on the right (or left)"—"the marker on the right (or left)."

BATTALION.—In column, the distance between companies will be the front of the company and three paces. In quarter-column, the distance will be eight paces. In line, there will be three paces between companies. Companies will never be re-told off. When any company has to be spoken of, it will be called "Captain —'s company," or if on a flank, "the right (or left) company." When a company is named on which any movement is to be performed, the captain will hold up his sword. If in line, he will also move back five paces. The following movements will no longer be practised:—Wheeling, except when moving to a flank in fours or files. Break into column to the right (or left). Counter-marching. Forming to the right and right-about, and *vice versa*. Breaking off files. Movements in double companies. Retiring in rear of flanks or of any company. Column forming line by companies in succession to a flank. Movements in oblique echelon, except by fours. Changing front in line, except by fours. Forming square from line.

GENERAL RULES.—No front will be named in the internal movements of the company or battalion. The words, "right turn," "left turn," "about turn" will be used in all cases where "front," or "front turn," or "rear turn" are used at present. The word "right" will not be used before "about turn." Where it is necessary, on turning about, to pass the supernumerary rank to the other side of the company, the words "change ranks" will be used, on which that rank will move forward through the company before turning about. All movements at present executed by wheel will be executed by "forming up," the commands being, if the movement is that of a company at the halt.

QUARTER (OR HALF, OR THREE-QUARTERS) RIGHT (OR LEFT) CHANGE POSITION.—*Company, quarter (or half, etc.) form up, quick march.* On the caution, the man of the leading rank on the flank named will turn in the direction named, under superintendence of the guide. On the word "march" he will stand fast; the whole will step off at a partial turn in the direction named, and move up to their places (their rear men covering), and will be dressed by the guide as they come up. If the change is on the move, the commands will be **ON THE MOVE, QUARTER (OR HALF, ETC.) CHANGE DIRECTION.** *Company on the move, quarter (or half etc.) form up, quick march.* The flank man will proceed as above, but on the word "march" he will step off at a short pace, the remainder moving up and taking up the short pace, the whole receiving the word "forward." If "forward" is given before all the men are up, they will double up. If the company is on the march, the words "on the move" will be omitted, and the whole will proceed as above on the words "form up." The words "at the halt" will be prefixed, when it is intended to form up without going forward. If the company is on the march, and the word is given "in double time, quarter, or etc.," the guide will turn and move on at a full pace in quick time, the remainder will double up to their places, and take up the quick time. The same rules apply to "forming up" toward the left. All movements at present executed by "front forming" or "rear forming" from files or fours right or left, will be executed on the word "to the right (or left) form up." If the caution and command are **AT THE HALT, FORM UP TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT),** *Company at the halt, to the right (or left) form up,* the men on the flank, named of the leading file or four will halt, the remainder will make a half turn in the direction named and move up to their places, those behind covering. If the word is given without the caution, "at the halt," the man on the flank named of the leading file or four will step short, the remainder making a partial turn, moving up, and taking up the short pace, the whole moving on at the word, "forward." If the word is given "in double time," etc., the man on the flank named of the leading file or four will move on in quick time, the remainder doubling up to their places. In these movements, if the company is in fours, it will not form two-deep.

Note.—Two-deep will not be formed out of fours at any time without direct word of command, except where necessary to pass any narrow place when in fours right or left, in which case it will be done without command, under direction of the officers, four-deep being resumed at once by each four after passing through.

BATTALION.—In battalion, when all the companies are to move together, the caution and executive order will both be given by the battalion commander. The caution will be, "the battalion will form to the right (or left) into line (or column)," adding "at the halt," or "on the move," or "in double time," as may be requisite. The executive word will be preceded by the word "battalion." When the companies are to change direction or come up in succession, the caution, as in company drill, will be preceded by the words, "by successive companies," on which the captain of the leading company will give the executive order, which will be taken up in succession by the other company commanders as they reach the spot at which the preceding company formed. When a line changes position, the change may be made by dressing up to markers if the angle is small. If it is large, the company of formation will be formed up to its position, the remainder turned and moved in along the alignment, as in deploying.

THE FORMATION OF FOURS.—Fours will be formed in one way only, the company, or battalion being turned in the required direction after fours have been formed. The word will be, "form fours," on which it will form fours-deep. When the company falls in, it will be formed into fours-deep. The fours will then be told off into groups of eight, thus, "first," "second." Groups will be ordered to "inwards turn" (the firsts turning to the left, the seconds to the right), so that the men may take note of one another, and the corporal or man who is ordered by the captain to act as group leader will shoulder arms. On the word "outwards turn," they will turn back again, and the group leader will order arms. Any odd men will be next the left group. If less than four, they will act with the left group; if more, they will act as an independent group. The formula for coming up into "two-deep" line is—second rank and fourth rank step to the left and up; for getting back into fours, the left men of pairs step back and to the right. When necessary to pass obstacles for which closing in of the fours will not suffice, the group may form eight deep by the four men on the left of the group moving each behind the man on his right, the ranks behind stepping short to let them in. They will step to the left and up as they clear the obstacle. In this way any part of the line can close in to less than a quarter of its front to pass an obstacle.

REVIEW ORDER.—The ranks being at 60 inches when two-deep, they need not be opened for parade. The command will be, "officers take post in review order. Officers to the front." The officers will move

out to the usual position, but three paces in front. On the word "officers dress," from the instructor in company, or the senior major in battalion, officers will recover swords, on the word "steady" they will carry swords. When officers are to take post, the word will be, "officers take post," on which (without recovering) the captain and subaltern in the centre will turn to the right, the subaltern on the left to the left, and move at once to their places. The majors will take their places on the flanks of the line of officers as they move out.

PROVING COMPANY.—Strike out "open order" and "close order." The ranks being 60 inches apart, the arms of rear rank can be examined without closing up. Strike out "Nos. —, left of sections, strike out the orders to "outer and inner" sections. The forming of fours and groups as above will take the place of the paragraphs relating to fours in the F.E.

Note.—As the rules as to fours are new to the men, it may be as well to turn the men about, and make them form four-deep, according to the formula in both directions, so that they may understand the principle. When they have done this once or twice it will be only necessary to form fours once so as to see that they know their pairs.

GENERAL RULE.—At all occasions of drill, the men must be alternately exercised in parade drill and action drill. In the one they must be moved in strict formal manner, hands kept steady, and carefully maintained accuracy of dressing. In the latter the men will always stand easy when halted, will move with perfect freedom, swinging the free arm naturally, and will not be dressed on any occasion, but accustomed to recover their own dressing. Guides will not march on the flanks, but will fall to the rear. Not more than ten minutes or a quarter of an hour should be given continuously to one kind of drill. The commanding officer will commence drill with the caution, "parade drill." Having moved his command about for ten or fifteen minutes, in strict parade order, he will, after "standing easy," give the word "action drill," and move the men off from the stand easy, allowing no formal correction of dressing, but encouraging the men to find it for themselves, without the aid of guides and markers. He will use his judgment as to giving more or less of each kind of drill, keeping in view the fundamental principle that exercise in *both* must be given at every instruction parade.

In marching past in column at the shoulder, each captain, when twenty paces from the saluting point, will give "No. —, eyes right," on which all except the guide on the right will look to the right. When ten paces past the point he will give "eyes front." In marching past in quarter column, the men will be formed fours-deep, and will march past at the trail, allowing the free hand to swing in cadence with the step, and will look to the front.

Mess Room Yarns.

"That Reminds Me."

1. VOLUNTEER REMINISCENCES—I remember at Aldershot when we were encamped on the Redan hill. Our colonel, who was keen on drill used, always, on a Sunday, on our way to church, to exercise the battalion in some movements on the march.

On one occasion the regiment of ten full companies was suddenly wheeled into line while crossing in column on open plateau; the distances were rather shaky on account of the loose sand being heavy marching, and consequently when halted, my half battalion had to close (by the side or closing step, vide Field Exercise!) a considerable distance. Afterwards, when marching at ease, I heard one of the men say, referring to the recently passed bill for closing public houses on Sunday. "I say Bill, that 'ere, was Sunday cloosin' with a vengeance warn't it."

On another occasion, our colonel was practising us in defence and attack with blank by half battalions. The defence had taken up a position on a hill, enfilading a narrow road; being ordered to march my company "in fours" by the major; I was presently greeted by a hot fire; and the adjutant galoped down and said, "Your company must be all dead sir! lie down, out of action!" We lay down and let the next company pass in skirmishing order, the major having profited by his, or our experience. They went by and had a good time, for about an hour, climbing the hills, which were pretty steep, under a hot sun. We lay down and enjoyed a quiet smoke. By London friend remarked to his pal—"Jim, I'd like to be killed like this 'ere, n' every bloomin' day.

The Target.

Winnipeg.—At the Kildonan range on Saturday 4th inst., was concluded a match for young shots. The winner of the first prize is Mr. E. A. Griffith, who fired for the first time last year at Stony Mountain. He made 82 points in two successive Saturdays. The winner of the second prize of \$5 is Sergeant Thomas Smith, of the 90th battalion. The following made 50 points and upwards:

E. A. Griffith.....	28 29 25	82	Col. J. L. Brass.....	25 9 22	56
Alex. McIntyre.....	26 28 22	76	Capt. A. Monkman.....	23 19 13	55
Samuel S. Kennon.....	25 20 25	70	Sergt. Thos. Smith, 90th.....	20 16 14	50
Lieut. F. Jackes.....	28 18 20	66			

The shooting on the Kildonan range on the 11th was made unpleasant by showers of rain. Much interest is felt in the aggregate matches. McIntyre has a good lead for Mr. E. L. Drewry's cup, as also the company's prize of \$10 for the highest score made on any one Saturday, his score being 84 points. A keen contest may be looked for for the second prize presented by Capt. Scoones, cash \$25. The following are the scores made on the 11th by the four highest in the race:

Alex. McIntyre.....	28 23 23	74	Aggregate.....	961
Robt. Micklin.....	25 22 24	71		912
C. N. Mitchell.....	26 20 24	70		909
Andy Gillies.....	27 26 21	74		904

The mounted infantry school had their first target practice at the Kildonan range, Winnipeg, on the 14th and 15th instants. The shooting was but moderate, the light being very bad and the wind variable. The commandants gave six prizes open to all below the rank of sergeant, which were won by the following men, government targets, ranges and regulations for 1886:

Badge and \$5	Corpl. A. R. Skinner.....	29 11 17	57
"	Pte. T. H. Hoyland.....	28 11 16	55
"	Sergt. J. J. Ingram.....	30 6 18	54
"	3 Pte. G. Gibson.....	28 14 12	54
"	Col.-Sergt. R. Norman.....	24 12 15	51
"	2 Corpl. C. Garbutt.....	23 11 16	50
"	1 Pte. J. B. Pulsford.....	20 10 14	44
"	1 Pte. W. Madden.....	22 8 12	42

Ottawa.—The 43rd rifle association's programmes are out in handsome style. Twelve matches are arranged, four for prizes in kind, the remainder for cash prizes, and two days good shooting are promised. The council generally open some of their best matches to all comers, but sufficient are kept close to encourage the green shots of the battalion.

Peterborough.—The third monthly match of the Peterborough rifle association took place on Thursday afternoon at the association range. The wind was strong, blowing across the range, and it was very unsteady, which made good shooting difficult. The following were the best scores made:

R. H. Smith.....	16 19 18	53	W. H. Hill.....	17 14 12	43
D. Cameron.....	19 19 14	52	Dr. Bell.....	18 12 11	41
Geo. Fitzgerald.....	21 21 9	51	A. Blade.....	19 15 6	40
F. Hall.....	20 15 9	44			

The October match will decide which marksman will win the medal given for the highest score in two out of three matches. Mr. D. Cameron won it last year and is in a fair way to do so again this year.

Amherst, N.S.—A friendly match was fired between the officers of the 78th and 72nd battalions on the 13th, resulting in a victory for the 78th. Range 200 and 400 yards; 7 shots at each range; regulation targets. The following are the scores:

SEVENTY-EIGHTH.			SEVENTY-SECOND.		
Capt. Laurence.....	25 20 45		Adjt. McNeil.....	24 20 44	
Capt. Smith.....	23 20 43		Lieut. Mills, attached.....	24 22 46	
Lieut. Dover.....	23 23 46		Q.-M. Morse.....	21 16 37	
Lieut. Suckling.....	26 23 49		Capt. Phinney.....	23 8 31	
Lieut. Blackburn.....	22 17 39		Lieut. Foster.....	21 20 41	
Lieut. Barnhill.....	21 21 42		Lieut. Phinney.....	20 21 41	
	264			240	

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?)

Winnipeg.—The field battery attended service in Holy Trinity on the morning of the 12th, the men presented a fine appearance. An appropriate sermon was preached by the rector.

The last of a series of popular summer band concerts was to be given by the 90th battalion band on the 15th. A specially good programme of music was arranged, preparations made for heating the hall if necessary, and the floor waxed for dancing.

A team from the regiment proposes to play lacrosse against the Winniegs on the civic holiday, and in the evening the burlesque opera "The Tricky Troubadore" will be produced.

On Friday last Lieut.-Col. Irwin, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Taylor and Lieuts. Oswald and Arnold of the M.I.C., inspected the field battery in the Hudson Bay flats, at the conclusion of their annual camp. He first minutely inspected the sub-divisions. The battery marched past in line at the walk and trot, after which the men on each detachment were examined as to their duties and the duties of each gunner. The last manoeuvre was the action of No. 1 sub-division under Sergt. Quealey in the competition for the Gzowski cup and prizes. The regulations for this competition are as follows: Nine-pounder gun and limber, four horses, detachment to consist of 1 n.o. officer (mounted), six gunners, two drivers, field day order. The detachment is to be in order of march, drivers to stand to their horses. The order will then be given to mount and the gun is to be taken at a trot round two pickets, each 20 yards from the leaders, and 20 yards apart and back again to their original ground. The gun is then to be brought into action-front, and one round to be fired, then limbered up and taken straight through two pickets 30 yards distant 6 feet apart. When it is 15 yards clear the gun is to be brought into action-rear and another round to be fired then to be front limbered up and the detachment formed in order of march. These movements were performed somewhat slowly. One of the six-foot pins was knocked down, and the drivers lost two much time in reversing. The time taken in the manoeuvre was three minutes and twenty seconds. After the inspection the battery proceeded to Silver Heights for gun practice. During the inspection Major Buchan's horse put one of his legs between the spokes of a carriage wheel and was thrown, giving the major a shaking, but doing no injury. The band of the Mounted Infantry School played during the march past. Col. Irvine did not flatter the battery in the remarks he made during and after the inspection. He found parts of the harness misfitting or lacking, parts of the metal work rusted, some of the uniforms incomplete, some of the horses unmanageable and some of the men not well up in their duties. Even after making allowances for the wreck caused by active service the inspector thought things should have been in better shape.

Kingston.—On Friday last the North-west medals awarded to company H of the late Midland battalion, now forming part of the 49th, were presented to the men on Barrieffield common. The troops in camp having been formed into a square, Lieut.-Col. Villiers, D.A.G., Lieut.-Col. Hughes, B.M., and Lieut. Col. Graveley stepped into the centre. The Deputy Adjutant General then called the men who were to receive medals to the front and addressed them briefly, praising them for their prompt response to the call to arms, for their patience, courage and good conduct, and hoping they would so regulate their lives in future that they would bring credit on themselves and the medals they wore. Mrs. Villiers then pinned the medals on the breasts of the following: Bvt. Major Harrison, Lieuts. Yeomans, Bell, Smith and Vincent, Sergts. G. Wilson and E. J. Bowere, Sergt. Instructor W. Watt, Staff-Sergt. Ross McStevens, Privates Geo. Wescott, F. Suscliff, W. Reid, A. F. Thompson, S. McTaggart, A. Way, M. Brown, C. Youngs, J. McAustin, Joseph Ray, F. Defraisne, E. G. Scott, J. H. Hanna, S. Lake, Jas. Rowe, M. Rogers, A. Sager, Geo. Leeds, J. B. Stapley, J. Thompson, W. D. Auger, B. Hodgins, G. Winters, N. H. Patterson, Geo. Bay. After the presentation the troops were formed into column and marched

past in column and quarter column, after which the 14th marched past in column, quarter column and at the double.

The troops who had been for twelve days past in camp here returned home. The 45th were the first to go by G. T. R. on Friday night, and the 49th followed on Saturday morning by the same route, the band of the P. W. O. playing both regiments off. The 16th left by boat for Picton later.

Peterborough.—A meeting of the officers of the 57th battalion was held in the orderly room at the drill shed on Friday evening. There were present Lieut.-Col. Rogers, Q.-M. Millar, Major Grover, Capt. Edwards, Burke, Cooper, and Lieuts. Brennan, Hill and Peck. Several matters concerning the internal economy of the battalion were discussed. It was decided that all companies should be drilled at the Peterborough drill shed on each Monday evening, and that battalion drill commence on the first Monday in October, when there will be a march out headed by the battalion band. There will be another officers' meeting on Monday night.—*Peterborough Review.*

Gleanings.

The last *United Service Gazette* illustrates a new description of service tent combined with a military wagon and movable cooking apparatus, which threatens to make a revolution in the transport service. The hoops forming the roof of the wagon take the place of uprights and ridge poles. The canvas stretches out about 10 feet all round from this, so that it will hold 30 men comfortably, all that is necessary to pitch the tent is to unroll it from where it is strapped like a curtain against the outside of the wagon and peg out its edges. The size of the cooking apparatus is about three-quarters of a cubic yard, and it is so arranged that it can be used either in or out of the wagon. During the Wimbledon meeting the Duke of Cambridge inspected the whole contrivance. The cooking apparatus was at the time engaged in cooking a dinner, consisting of 80 to 90 lbs of meat, besides vegetables. A squad of ten men was told off to accompany the "Tortoise," as the inventor quaintly styles it, which with cooking going on, was trotted up to the Duke, and within five minutes of its arrival the tent was pitched; and after inspection four minutes sufficed to strike and pack it. Since then it has been tried in various camps and is credited with being "a valuable innovation on military impedimenta."

Messrs. Gale & Polden, of Chatham, England, in advertizing the musketry regulations, states as follows:—"We are authorized to state that the new Official Musketry book will not be ready until March, 1887. It is being altered daily by the authorities, and when published, will be the most perfect musketry book ever issued."

The U.S. navy has been content to look on while others have been adding to their strength. But at last the time has come for a forward movement, and as our American cousins never do things by halves, they have now ordered a new cruiser, which is to be "the most powerful in the world."—*Admiralty Gazette.*

A visit to Mr. Hayter Reed's room, Indian Department, reveals to us hanging on a screen a flag given by George III. to the Sioux Chief Jangmaine or Running Stone, 1804; with a medal for services during the American rebellion, and obtained from his descendant Wahduta or Dyed Feather, July 24th, 1886.—*Regina Leader.*

The *United Service Gazette* complains that the English transport service is so short of material that they let the volunteers at Aldershot go without their breakfast, and left them to fast until they returned to camp at 3 p.m., after an exceeding heavy day's work. Even the baggage had to be conveyed to the railway stations in Pichford's vans.

The United States navy is at last taking shape. Having taken the matter in hand, the Americans are determined to be as "thorough" as possible. For example, the wardroom of the new steel cruiser *Allanta* is fitted up in an unusually gorgeous style. Sycamore is the wood employed, and in its treatment some beautiful effects have been produced. Quite a new departure in the style of state-room doors is to be observed, all of which slide instead of swinging, and are provided with ventilating blinds at top and bottom. The rooms are high and commodious, containing many conveniences hitherto unheard of in American men-of-war. The electric incandescent light will soon be installed in every part of this latest addition to the American navy, and the ventilation of the ship from end to end is most complete and thorough.

Advertisements for proposals for the construction of the new American vessels of war have been prepared, and will be issued as soon as the secretary decides upon the length of time to be allowed for the sending in of the bids, and the specifications are furnished by the printer. The advertisement will invite proposals for five vessels, the secretary having determined to have work on one of the vessels authorized by the late Naval Increase Act go on at the same time with the others. This vessel is the smaller of the two double-bottomed cruisers authorized in the act referred to. The provision making the appropriation of \$1,500,000 for it, calls for a cruiser of not less than 3,500 nor more than 5,000 tons displacement, designed to have the highest practicable speed and furnished with the best type of modern engines. The design adopted for this vessel is after the cruiser now building for the Spanish Government by J. & G. Thompson, of Clydebank, Glasgow. It is believed to be the fastest cruiser yet designed. The plans and drawings are among those recently procured by the secretary through Sir Nathaniel Barnaby.—*Broad Arrow.*

The new 13.5-in., 68 ton gun, the largest of the new pattern breech-loading guns yet manufactured at Woolwich, has just been successfully proved at the butts at the royal arsenal. Ten rounds were fired from the gun, beginning with 480 lbs. and ending with 590 lbs. of powder, the proof of cylinders being the same weight throughout. At the conclusion of the trial a careful examination was made of the bore, from which it appeared that the liner had given slightly—less than one-tenth of an inch and about two-thirds of the way down the bore, towards the muzzle. This is not considered of sufficient importance to prevent the trial of the gun being continued, and it will shortly be sent to Shoeburyness for an exhaustive trial. After a certain number of rounds the gun will be examined again to ascertain if the liner has been further affected, or whether any scoring of the rifling has taken place at that point. This, however, is not anticipated, the result of the Woolwich trial being deemed satisfactory.

The new rifle does not seem to improve upon acquaintance. We recently had an opportunity of handling the Martini-Enfield, and we gave our opinion upon it in an article in this journal on 24th July. It was used last week by a company of the K. R. Rifles, sent from Shorncliffe to Hythe to practise with it; the result was considered to be most unsatisfactory, and very general disapproval was expressed. We are not aware whether the manufacture of the Martini-Enfield is being proceeded with at any speed, but it may be as well to warn those who have charge of this matter that whilst they are pottering about and considering the doubtful advantage of substituting the Martini-Enfield for the Martini-Henry, continental powers are quietly arming with a magazine rifle.—*Broad Arrow.*

We are informed that a new magazine rifle was being tried on the ranges at Spandau, near Berlin, last week, and that fair results were obtained with aimed fire at the rate of 15 shots in an average time of 17 seconds. One hundred thousand of this repeating rifle are being got ready at Spandau, in opposition to the fact of the French having 60,000 Gras pattern rifles fitted with Robin's magazine attachment, which, however, only fires seven shots, whereas the German system gives fifteen.—*Broad Arrow.*

A very successful trial was made the other day near Berlin of a new system of attaching the cable of a military captive balloon—similar to that of M. Yon, now adopted by the Russian Government—in which comparatively great stability for the car was obtained in a fairly high wind.—*Broad Arrow.*

The gunners of the Grand Artillery of the German army are being put through a course of revolver practice.—*Broad Arrow.*

The bayonets now used in India are to be tested. For this purpose nine sets of testing apparatus are expected from England, four for Bengal, three for Madras, and two for Bombay.—*Broad Arrow.*

Militia General Orders of 27th August.

No. 1.—CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

Two blankets per officer and man will be issued for use in camps held in September.

In instances where only one medicine chest is forwarded to a camp, it is to be placed in charge of the senior medical officer under instructions from the officer commanding the camp.

Officers commanding camps will require commanding and other officers to send to them such periodical returns relating to the interior economy of their corps, in addition to those ordered by regulation, as they may consider necessary for the efficiency of the service.

No. 2.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

3rd Reg. Cavalry.—To be adjutant, Lieut. John Smith Hetherington, S.C., from B Troop, vice Casey.

B. C. Brig. Gar. Art.—No. 1 Bat.—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Charles Musgrave McNaughton, R.S.A., vice Pittendrigh.

P. E. I. Prov. Brig. Gar. Art.—No. 1 Bat.—To be 2nd Lieut. prov., Robert Vernon Longworth, vice George T. Davies, who resigns.

Kingston F. B. Art.—To be captain, Lieut. William Melville Drennan, G.S., vice Peter Graham Wilmot, who resigns.

To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. John A. Wilmot, G.S., vice Drennan.

To be 2nd lieutenant, Supernumerary 2nd Lieut. Robert Edwin Kent, R.S.A., vice Wilmot, promoted.

Thomas Stark is attached to this battery as a supernumerary 2nd Lieut. prov.

Toronto Bat. Gar. Art.—The resignation of 2nd Lieut. Andrew Hill Malloch which appeared in No. 4 of General Orders, 18th June, 1886, is cancelled.

Montreal F. B. A.—To be captain, Lieut. John Smyth Hall, junior, R.S.A., vice Edward George Green, deceased.

To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. George Robertson Hooper, R.M.C., vice Hall.

To be veterinary surgeon, Chas. McEachren, vice Duncan McEachren, who resigns.

No. 2 Batt. Levis G. A.—To be lieutenant, prov., Joseph Philippe Lemelin, vice Houde, retired.

1st Batt.—To be captain, Lieut. Frank Scott, S.I. vice Campbell, appointed adjutant.

7th Batt., No. 1 Co.—2nd Lieut. Harry Bapty resigns.

13th Batt.—To be lieut.-col., Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. John Morison Gibson, M.S., vice James Atcheson Skinner, who retires retaining rank.

To be major, Capt. and Brevet-Major Henry McLaren, M.S., vice Gibson.

To be captains, Lieut. George McLaren Brown, V.B., vice McLaren; Lieut. Edmund Evelyn Wentworth Moore, S.I., vice Richard John Duggan, who resigns.

14th Batt.—Lieut. Henry Chas. Fowler and 2nd Lieut. Robt. Frederick Ramsey Strange resign.

24th Batt.—To be major, Capt. David Smyth Denhardt, M.S., from No. 6 Co., vice Martin, promoted.

26th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant prov., Staff-Sergt. Henry Hammond, vice Edward Ernest Ellis, left limits.

31st Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. William Noble Chisholm, S.I., vice Cleland, promoted.

32nd Batt.—No. 7 Co.—2nd Lieutenant Robert Stewart Murray resigns.

34th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be lieutenant, Lieut. Edward Scrope Shrapnell, M.S., from No. 7 Co., vice O'Donovan promoted.

To be 2nd lieut., Lieut. (prov.) Henry Watson Fox, from No. 1 Co., 45th Batt.

No. 2 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Frederick William Webber, vice John Edward Galbraith, deceased.

To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Forest Alexander Beaton, vice Stuart Alexander Henderson, who resigns.

To be paymaster, Frank Madill, vice William Henry Billings, who resigns.

35th Batt.—No. 7 Co.—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Kenneth Lumsden Burnet, S.I., vice Drinkwater, promoted.

41st Batt.—No. 2 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. William Howard Asselstine, S.I., vice Cole.

No. 3 Co.—The headquarters of this company are hereby changed from 'Harlem' to 'Delta.'

61st Batt.—No. 3 Co.—To be captain, Alfred Gamache, M.S., vice Desjardins, appointed Surgeon.

To be lieutenant, prov., Alphonse Morisset, vice Louis G. T. Michon, deceased.

69th Batt.—No. 1. Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant prov., Sergt. Norman E. Chute, vice Charlton, promoted into No. 7 Co.

No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant prov., Sergt. William M. Grant, vice William O'Neil, left limits.

No. 7 Co.—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. John Henry Charlton, M.S., from No. 1 Co., vice Buckler.

To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Sergt. William Buckler, vice Alonzo Cleaves, who resigns.

72nd Batt.—To be major, Capt. Caleb Willoughby Shaffner, M.S., from the adjutancy, vice Parker promoted.

No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., Sergt. Emmerson D. Downie, vice Geo. Ingram Armstrong, who resigns.

No. 4 Co.—To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. Harry M. Beckwith, M.S., vice McNeil, appointed adjutant.

To be adjutant, Lieut. Edward Felix McNeil, S.I., from No. 4 Co., vice Shaffner, promoted.

75th Batt.—No. 1 Co.—To be lieutenant, prov., Aubrey Butterfield Coldwell, vice Eiter, deceased.

To be 2nd lieutenant prov., Pte. Daniel Owen, vice Romkey, resigned.

77th Batt.—No. 4 Co.—To be lieutenant, prov., William Edmund Olmstead, vice Mathew W. Cooley, deceased.

91st Batt.—To be 2nd lieutenant, prov., William Robert Dow, vice Deegan, left limits.

To be quarter-master, George Pidgeon Bliss, vice R. La Touche Tupper, who resigns.

2nd Lieut. Henry Mittleberger Arnold, S.M.I., 90th Batt., from 30th June, 1886.

2nd Lieut. John Alphonso Healy, S.M.I., 90th Batt.; from 30th June, 1886.

2nd Lieut. H. W. Chambre, S.M.I., 95th Batt.; from 30th June, 1886.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

2nd Lieut. Joseph Alphonse Villeneuve, S.I., 65th Batt., from 1st July, 1886.

2nd Lieut. Henry Jekill, S.I., No. 1 Co., 11th Batt., from 1st July, 1886.

2nd Lieut. Louis Raymond Baker, junior, S.I., No. 4 Co., 64th Batt., from 3rd July, 1886.

2nd Lieut. Henry George Doucet, S.I., 3rd Batt., from 3rd July, 1886.

2nd Lieut. Wilfred H. Jackson, S.I., No. 5, Co., 85th Batt., from 7th July, 1886.

No. 3.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOL OF CAVALRY.

First Class Special Course.

Surgeon J. B. Baldwin, Governor-General's Body Guard.

SCHOOLS OF MOUNTED INFANTRY.

First Class Short Course Grade A.

2nd Lieut. H. M. Arnold, 90th battalion.

2nd Lieut. J. A. Healy, 90th battalion.

2nd Lieut. H. W. A. Chambre, 95th battalion.

First Class Short Course Grade B.

Sergt. H. A. H. Dunsford, 90th battalion.

Sergt. E. H. H. Clark, 95th battalion.

Sergt. C. W. Johnstone, 95th battalion.

Sergt. A. D. Pigott, 95th battalion.

Second Class Short Course, Grade B.

Sergt. T. Smith, 90th battalion.

SCHOOLS OF INFANTRY.

Second Class Long Course, Grade A.

Lieut. L. B. Donkin, 93rd battalion.

First Class Short Course Grade A.

2nd Lieut. H. Jekill, 11th battalion.

2nd Lieut. J. A. Villeneuve, 65th battalion.

Second Class Short Course, Grade A.

2nd Lieut. L. R. Baker, 64th battalion.

2nd Lieut. W. H. Jackson, 85th battalion.

Second Class Special Course.

2nd Lieut. H. G. Doucet, 3rd battalion.

Capt. J. A. L. Strathy, 5th battalion.

Second Class Short Course, Grade B.

Sergt. E. Lamontagne, 9th battalion.

Sergt. E. O. Pouliot, 65th battalion.

Our Trading Column.

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

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

FOUND.—In 1885, north of Lake Superior, a medal. Owner can recover it by proving property and paying expenses. Register No. 1.

WILL THE COMPETITOR who, on the 26th August, took a Turner Snider out of the Grand Union at Ottawa, leaving his own in its place, communicate with a view to rectification of mistake. Register No. 2.

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

N. McEACHREN,
MILITARY TAILOR,

ALBERT HALL BUILDINGS,
191 YONGE STREET - - - TORONTO.

UNIFORMS of every description made to order
and everything necessary to an
OFFICER'S OUTFIT SUPPLIED.

Send for List of Prices.

Terms strictly cash.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Existing Policies \$100,000,000.

Invested Funds, \$31,470,435.64.

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

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

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

Notice Respecting Passports.

PERSONS requiring passports from the Canadian Government should make application to this Department for the same, such application to be accompanied by the sum of four dollars in payment of the official fee upon passports as fixed by the Governor in Council.

G. POWELL,

Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, 19th Feb., 1886.

Mail Service between Canada and the United Kingdom.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General of Canada, Ottawa, will be received by him at his office in Ottawa until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October next, for the transport of mails, weekly, by first class steamers between Canada and the United Kingdom, upon a contract of five years from the First of April, 1887.

The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W., or to the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa, 20th July, 1886.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Breakwater, Port Arthur," will be received until FRIDAY, the 8th day of October next, inclusively, for the construction of a further length of

BREAKWATER

AT

PORT ARTHUR,

THUNDER BAY,

according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to Mr. W. F. Davidson, Harbour Master, Port Arthur, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

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

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

By order,
A. GOBEIL,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 10th September, 1886.



Tenders for a License to cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the Province of British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for a Timber Berth," will be received at this office up to noon of Wednesday, the 1st day of December next, for three Timber Berths of fifty square miles each, situate on the west side of the Columbia River, near Golden City Station on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia.

Sketches showing the position, approximately, of these berths, together with the conditions upon which they will be licensed, and the forms of tender therefor, may be obtained at this department or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg, Calgary, N. W. T., and New Westminster, British Columbia.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the
Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 6th September, 1886.



International Tent & Awning Co.

184 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

A. G. FORGIE, - - - MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Tents, - Camp - Furniture, - Flags, - Awnings - and - Waterproof - Goods,

DESPATCH AND POST OFFICE BAGS,

HORSE, WAGGON AND STACK COVERS, RUBBER TENT BLANKETS, ETC.,

All Goods are made of the best materials and finished in the most substantial manner.
Also a beautiful assortment of

PAINTED WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

No CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER FIRM IN CANADA.

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

UNIFORMS - FOR - ALL - SERVICES.
HELMETS, GLENGARRYS, NEW PATTERN GOLD LACE, ACCOUTREMENTS, BADGES, ETC.
OF BEST QUALITY AND MANUFACTURE AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.
Estimates, Drawings, Patterns, &c., free on application. References to all parts of the Dominion

Inventions Exhibition, 1885. The only Gold Medal for tone quality.
— AWARDED TO —
BESSON'S PROTOTYPE MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.



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

F. BESSON & CO.
198 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, ENG.,
Military Band Instrument Makers.

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

Hamilton Powder Co.
(Incorporated 1861)

MANUFACTURE
MILITARY POWDER
of any required velocity, density or grain

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

BLASTING POWDER
in every variety.

DYNAMITE
And all other modern "High Explosives."

SOLE LICENSEES FOR
J. Julius Smith's Magneto-Battery,

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

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS
For Insulated Wire, Electric Fuses, Safety Fuses, Detonators, &c.

OFFICE:
103 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Branch Offices and Magazine at principal shipping points in Canada.

Descriptive Lists mailed on application.

JOHN MARTIN & Co

Military Outfitters,

457 ST. PAUL ST.,

MONTREAL.

P. QUEALY,

Military Bootmaker,

34 McDERMOT ST.,

WINNIPEG.

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

JOHN F. CREAM,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND

MILITARY OUTFITTER.

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

89 YONGE STREET,

TORONTO.



Money Orders.

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

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

If not exceeding \$4	2c.
Over \$4, not exceeding \$10	5c.
" 10, " " 20	10c.
" 20, " " 40	20c.
" 40, " " 60	30c.
" 60, " " 80	40c.
" 80, " " 100	50c.

On Money Orders payable abroad the commission is:

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

For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

A. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.

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

J. STOVEL,

MILITARY TAILOR

For Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
MILITARY GOODS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All work guaranteed according to regulation.

320 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA.



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 on application.

B. CHAMBERLIN,
Q.P.

Ottawa, May, 1885.

MILITIA ATTENTION!

A new book in press,

"SQUAD DRILL ELUCIDATED,"

BY MUNROE.

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

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

ADDRESS:
Sergt.-Inst. J. B. Munroe,
School of Infantry,

Toronto, Ont.