

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

Fifth Year.  
VOL. V, No. 10.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 6th MARCH, 1890.

5s. 6d. per annum in advance  
Single Copies Five Cents.

## SEND YOUR RENEWAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Look at the date on the address label affixed to the wrapper of your paper. It shows when the period for which you have paid expired, or will expire. If the date is earlier than 6th March, 1890, you are in arrear. Be kind enough to send the money immediately, without waiting to be billed. Remit by P. O. Order (payable to J. D. Taylor) or Registered Letter. Address

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE, P. O. Box 316, Ottawa, Ont.

## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Pensions and politics.

### THE MILITIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Discussion of the appropriations.

### CADET CORPS ORGANIZATION.

The plan of the Montreal High School.

### REGIMENTAL AND OTHER NEWS.

A budget from the military centres.

### MISCELLANEOUS

## Pensions and Politics.

An ex-Minister of Militia caused the time of the House of Commons to be occupied for about an hour on Friday afternoon last, in an attempt to reduce the miserable sum of \$355 a year paid to the dependent family of Sergt. P. Valiquette, who served in the North-West with the 65th Battalion, and died on the 4th July, 1885, from fever contracted on the march to Fort Pitt. This critic was Hon. A. G. Jones, returned to Parliament from the eminently military City of Halifax. His complaint was claimed to be founded on a discrepancy between the amount paid the family of Valiquette (French); and the relatives of Gunner Ryan of the Montreal Garrison Artillery; he asked not that the Ryans should get more, but that the Valiquettes should get less, and the present Minister of Militia being a French-Canadian Mr. Jones insinuated that the difference in nationality was the cause of the difference in treatment; and this insinuation was made in face of the well known fact that the pensions were not fixed by the Minister, but by a board consisting mainly, we believe, of Ontario English-speaking officers. But for political effect these charges are repeated year after year. On this occasion Sir Adolphe Caron repeated his reply of last year. He said:—

"I am prepared to repeat to the House the explanation I gave last year, and I have no other means of doing so than by laying before the House the statute, and the regulations, and the facts, as they were submitted to the Department of Militia, when the pension was discussed and passed. Sergeant Primat Valiquette, No. 4 Company, 65th Battalion, entered the Active Militia at about the age of eighteen years, and was twenty-two when he left with his battalion for the North-West, 2nd April, 1885. Was most robust. Had never been sick. Wages between \$1.50 and \$2.00 per diem, all went to his father. On the march from Beaver River to Fort Pitt, thirty seven miles, marched in one day, 25th June, 1885; took sick with gastric enteritis, of which he died on the 4th July, 1885. His father, Antoine Valiquette, is fifty-eight or sixty-eight years old. He is unable to work since twenty years on account of chronic asthma. His wife is fifty years old, manages all the affairs of the family, and works outside for their living. Children: four girls, sixteen, eighteen, twenty and twenty-two years; two boys, twelve and fourteen years. All, with the father and mother, working the best they can, but family is poor, and, at times, has been depending upon public charity. Board (4th March, 1887) recommend pensions as per sections 15, 16 and 17 of Order in Council of the 8th July, 1885. Father, half widow's pension, that is, \$51.33 per annum, and a pension at the same rate to the two boys until they attain the age of 18, and a pension, at the same rate, to the three youngest girls until the age of twenty-one."

If ever there was a case deserving generous treatment, it would seem that this one did; and the circumstances stated by the Minister might well have stopped further discussion. But Sir Richard Cartwright made objection on the ground that as Valiquette had served as a Sergeant at 75 cents per day, or less than \$300 a year, it was "absurd" to pay his relatives \$355 a year for his loss, and a very dangerous princi-

ple to establish. The fallacy of this argument is obvious, and Sir John Macdonald, who had been a close listener to the discussion, rose to ask from the House the sympathy he himself felt for the poor volunteer's family.

"There is," said the Premier, "a distinction between the general principle and the practice as admitted in this case of Valiquette. If Valiquette had been a soldier in the regular service, or in any of the permanent corps, then the rule would properly apply. But this man was, as I understand it, a tradesman in Montreal, and a volunteer in the regiment of which Mr. Speaker was Colonel. Seventy-five cents a day was his pay as sergeant only.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.—I know that.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.—That was, I take it, but a small portion of his income.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.—Quite possibly.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.—If he had been a soldier, and his pay were the whole sum which he received for the support of his family, it would certainly look rather extraordinary to give a larger pension to the family than he earned himself, and out of which he supported his family. Sergeant Valiquette, from the fact of his being a sergeant, must have been an educated man, and most likely a tradesman of some standing whose income would be much larger than 75 cents a day. I take it that upon that ground the Commission which settled all these matters awarded the sum which the Minister of Militia sanctioned.

Then Sir Richard declared that all he wanted was that all should be treated alike, as he was not disposed to advise that the House should be stingy in such cases. Hon. David Mills next objected that the pension board had exceeded the regulation, and Mr. Jones wound up the discussion with this hearless declaration:

"The explanations given by the Minister do not touch this case at all. The power to grant a pension was a conditional one. It is conditional on the fact of the person being the support of the family or the head of a family, or leaving sisters who are dependent upon him for support. In this case the Minister had no right to grant one cent of pension to Sergeant Valiquette's family. He was not the support of the family according to the meaning of that clause of the Militia Act. His father was alive, his sisters were grown up, he left two brothers, and therefore it cannot be said that he was in any sense the main support of the family. I contend that the granting of this pension was a complete and utter violation of the spirit and intention of the Militia Act, and the hon. gentleman has not been able, to-day, or on any previous occasion, to explain satisfactorily to this House the grounds on which that pension was granted to all the members of this family. The hon. gentleman says he was a poor man. He may have been poor, and there are other poor people, but you are not obliged to pension every man because he is poor. How poor was he? Had he a farm or a shop, was he prosperous, and what was his age? The truth is that this is one of the grossest acts of misappropriation of the public funds that has ever come to the knowledge of this House, and the hon. gentleman may attempt to explain it as many times as he likes, and he cannot move me or remove from the minds of the disinterested and fair-minded men of this House, that it is an act of favoritism that cannot be defended."

We print this discussion in order to let our readers understand just how much sympathy the militia may expect from some of their representatives in Parliament. Not a member raised his voice to say that even had the Minister stretched a point to give in a case of exceptional distress the most liberal pension possible, he was entitled to praise rather than blame. But immediately after this discussion was over, another was launched upon censuring the Minister for not allowing certain extraordinary special claims of a Mr. C. T. Hurrell, who was in the ranks of the Ninetieth for the same campaign, and who receives 55 cents a day on account of rheumatism contracted there. His chief business since appears to have been to haunt the Government buildings at Ottawa reciting how he suppressed the rebellion and claiming his reward; and his latest achievement has been to put his story in pamphlet form and send a copy to each member. As a sample of the good conduct of this soldier, it may be mentioned that he committed the gross offence of interrupting from the public gallery whilst some of his misguided sympathisers were stating his woes to the House; and for this he had to be

ejected by the Sergeant-at-Arms. To our mind, much less sympathy, with Hurrell and much more with poor Valiquette's relatives, would have better harmonised with the facts of both cases.

### The Militia in Parliament.

When the militia estimates were being passed in Committee of Supply on Friday evening, last, there was some interesting discussion concerning the force, brought about by questioning on the part of the Opposition. Hon. A. G. Jones started the ball, reading from unfavourable reports made by some musketry instructors concerning the ammunition served out at the camps in 1889. Sir Adolphe Caron said these complaints must have arisen from the use of very old ammunition, long in store in the country, as that now being made here was giving every satisfaction. Mr. Jones next brought up the old-time clothing complaints, and the Minister was able to tell him that such complaints were no longer heard, the Canadian-made clothing giving general satisfaction. In this statement he was backed up by Lieut.-Colonel Kirkpatrick, Lieut.-Colonel Denison and Major-General Laurie. When the item for "care of arms" was being passed, Sir Adolphe intimated, in answer to inquiry, that appropriations for the erection of a drill shed at Kingston, and for the repair of the present shed at Chatham, Ont., might be looked for in the supplementary estimates.

Mr. Casey took exception to the item of \$40,000 for drill instruction, which money, he claimed, was not properly applied, as the instruction, in many cases, was not given at all. In reply, Sir Adolphe Caron said it was undoubtedly the fact that the money granted nominally for drill instruction was in many cases applied for band and similar purposes deserving of aid, and the only question was whether or not the name of the appropriation should be changed. He thought, however, that on the whole, our force was well instructed and that in other countries such instruction as they get would cost a great deal more than it does here. A lengthy general discussion ensued, the following report of which is condensed from *Hansard*:

#### PAY FOR EFFICIENTS ONLY.

LIEUT.-COL. O'BRIEN.—On several occasions I have called the attention of the Minister and the House to this particular item, and suggested a way by which I think justice might be done. I contend that this money being given properly for drill instruction, ought to be so given that the lazy man who does nothing should not be in the same position as the active man who does a great deal. Speaking for myself and from my own knowledge of the force, I know that of the captains who have been under my command a certain number have steadily and regularly devoted their attention to keeping up their command and have always given as much instruction as it was possible for this small sum. On the other hand there are others who, whenever they do anything, do as little as they can. I, as the officer commanding a battalion, have no power over these men; under the present system I can do nothing. I have no check over this allowance, and have no power to deal with the lazy man, or to make him do his work and earn his money as the other man does. I have suggested to the Minister on two or three occasions, so often, indeed, that I am almost ashamed to mention it again, that if he would only adopt a system, which could easily be carried out, of giving this grant according to the efficiency of the work, that we would stand on a very much better footing and we would get rid of a great many officers of the force who seem to remain in it for the sake of this small fee, and whose only sacrifice is the time of going to camp. Now, if he was compelled to give to his company the care and attention which others gave to it voluntarily, if he did not do his duty we could get rid of him. When the regiment comes to camp all we have to do is for the officer commanding the brigade or battalion to appoint a board of two or three officers to go through the different battalions and inspect each company in rotation. One company could be inspected in this manner in twenty minutes or less: so many sections of company drill, so many sections of squad drill, so much manual exercise and firing exercise. The men should be treated that way, and if a half or one-third of the men were found to reach a certain standard of efficiency the officer should have a certificate and get his money, and if he had not done his duty efficiently then he should not get it. Every time the regiment goes to camp this system could be carried out without any difficulty. We would then get rid of what is an unpleasant thing, the knowledge that careless and lazy officers stand on the same footing as those who are efficient.

#### ANNUAL DRILLS ADVOCATED.

Of course it could be done much better if the whole force was drilled every year, as we could do, I think, if the Government would only make up their minds to ask this House and the country for the small additional sum necessary to drill the whole force. There are members

of this House who occasionally speak sneeringly of the militia, but the best test of the popularity of the force is to be found in the fact that if the Minister, even in the discharge of public duty, finds it necessary to interfere with the existence of a rural corps, he soon finds a hornets' nest round his ears. Why? Because the force is so popular, and because each county has so much interest in its own regiment that it will not allow the regiment to be interfered with, even although it may appear to be necessary. This is evidence which should convince the Minister that he should ask the House to vote such additional sum as may be necessary to drill the whole force every year, and that such sum would be readily granted and the country would never grudge it, and, therefore, no man need be afraid to vote cheerfully for such appropriation. I think the Minister will admit that such a measure would be cheerfully voted by this House, and I can assure him that the country would back him up in submitting such a proposition. It would relieve us from a very great difficulty that stares us in the face. If a man is enrolled during a year his regiment is not going to camp, his three years' service would have expired and he would have attended only one drill. So the money is practically thrown away. Another matter is this: additional pay should be given to men who have served three years. At present a man who attends one drill is on the same footing as a man who has been ten years in the force, and is a thoroughly efficient man. Some little alteration in this particular, which would cost a comparatively trifling sum, would immensely increase the efficiency of the force.

I wish to say a few words in regard to the clothing, as I did not happen to be present when that item was passed. Without any reference to past transactions or complaints, I am satisfied, from a careful inspection of the clothing now in use, that the clothing department is as good, I think, as it is possible to make it, and the Minister need not be ashamed of the clothing of the force. I desire to call attention to another very important matter. Every one acquainted with the force is aware that there is not a single regiment now fit for active service. What I would suggest to the Minister is, not that he should go to any great expense in this direction, but that he should set aside \$5,000 a year, and in three or four years he would be in a position to obtain proper equipment. He could obtain an equipment either made in this country or an equipment in use in the Imperial service, and \$5,000 a year for a few years would be a good beginning, and in the course of some years the force would be well equipped. As the matter now stands, the force is not in possession of proper means to go into the field, especially in view of our rifles. There is no proper method of carrying ammunition by the men of the force, and it is no use to give men even Sniders unless you have a proper method of carrying ammunition. I wish the Minister would make up his mind to adopt these two suggestions: first, to ask the House for a sufficient sum to drill the force every year; and, second, to set aside a small sum each year for the purpose of procuring the necessary equipment. On examining the clothing the other day, I found a new pattern patrol jacket for some of the permanent corps. The honourable gentleman would save a good many thousands of dollars if he would supply the force in future, at all events to a certain extent, with that class of clothing. A new jacket costs one-half the sum charged for the regulation tunic, and it would be very much better for our service to have this new garment introduced, and not only would a great saving be effected, but it would contribute to the convenience and comfort of the men. There is one point of equipment remaining a difficulty, and that is the head-dress. We have no proper one at present. The forage caps may be good in England, but they are unsuitable either in barracks or in camp here, and considering that a good helmet can be got for \$1.50, I think the Government should make a commencement of the issue of helmets. All these suggestions mean money, but it must be expended if we are to have a force in reality and not in name, and if we are to make the service one which the country will heartily support.

LIEUT.-COL. DENISON.—I desire to add a word in regard to the drilling of the militia every year. I agree that the Minister of Militia should take this subject into his earnest consideration. The present custom is to drill the city corps every year and the rural corps every other year, or, as the member for Muskoka (Mr. O'Brien) said, every third year, which frequently happens, I believe. This, of course, places the rural corps at a great disadvantage. Of course, as I represent a city constituency, we are not affected by it; but taking an interest in the whole militia system, I think it is most trying to the officers commanding the rural corps to keep up the corps when drill comes only every other year. I hope the Minister of Militia will impress this matter on the Government, and the Government will see fit to increase the estimates this year to a sufficient amount to insure that all the militia of Canada be drilled. In order to show that this would be a popular experiment, if that has any weight with the Government, I may mention that in many parts of Ontario we find the county councils voting sums of money to assist in maintaining the county battalions. That shows

the great interest they take in those battalions and their readiness to aid in a popular movement, because if they did not think it was a popular movement the county councils would not assist the corps. I can speak for the county of York, within which my constituency lies, and notwithstanding the character that attaches to that county of being the meanest and richest county in Ontario, the members have more than once granted money to the county battalion. It is the best proof that can be given that such a change would be popular, and that the expenditure would be approved by the people. I hope this year, and if not this year, next year, the Government will place a sufficient sum in the estimates to drill all the militia force in Canada.

MR. BARRON.—Unlike my hon. friend who has just spoken, I represent a constituency where there is a rural battalion, and I can tell the Minister that there is intense dissatisfaction among the volunteers in my district on account of the fact that they are not called out annually. We might as well dispense altogether with the expenditure on the rural corps, if we are not going to call them out yearly. The result of the present system is, that when they are called out the officers have to go around the country to get recruits to attend the drill. Before the next time for drill comes round those who were in the ranks have left and a new set of men have to be got, and the result of this is that discontent is caused among the rural battalions. I feel sure of this, that if we are not going to have the rural battalions called out annually, or every two years at all events, the money expended is just so much wasted and might as well be thrown into the sea.

GENERAL LAURIE.—I cannot agree with my hon. friend who has just addressed the committee. I consider the rural battalions are marvellously efficient for the time they are able to give to the service. I do not hesitate to say it; but at the same time it is very unfair to both officers and men that the rural corps should be only called out once every second or third year, thereby placing them at an immense disadvantage compared with their comrades of the city corps. An examination of the Estimates show that \$1,288,000 are spent in all on the militia, of which only \$250,000 are expended on the men of the force, the balance, practically one million, being required to work the machine by which the men who receive \$250,000 are drilled. That is the position of affairs. For that sum we get 20,000 men drilled. Give another \$150,000 and you can drill 40,000. You can double your force by simply adding that small amount to the large expenditure—that is, comparatively large as to the number of men drilled—which we make on the militia. I, therefore, feel bound to add my voice to those of the hon. member who have spoken, urging that the rural battalions shall be trained every year. I believe it to be of excessive importance to the country that these battalions, so ready as they proved to be in 1885 and previous years, shall be made as efficient as possible.

MR. HESSON.—I fully concur in all that has been said on behalf of the rural battalions, for I think that it is of very great importance to Canada that they should receive the countenance and support of the Government. We should remember that it is purely from patriotic feelings that these young men abandon in many cases lucrative employments, to pursue their drill for twelve days of the year. The country battalions suffer under many serious inconveniences, and I hope that the Government will put the Minister of Militia in possession of sufficient funds to improve their condition. It has come to be a question whether or not the training of some half of the battalions should not be abandoned, but I believe it would be a most injudicious course to reduce the force for the purpose of saving a small sum of money; \$100,000 may seem a large sum, but when we consider that it is to build up in this country a force necessary to protect its honour, and to form the nucleus of a great national militia, I do think it is the duty of the Government to provide sufficient funds to keep the force already enrolled in active existence.

Mr. Campbell then ventilated a grievance felt by Capt. Coogan of the 24th Battalion, as to the care of arms for his company; and Mr. Ellis read from the camp reports to show that there had evidently in many cases been a lack of proper precaution to secure the health and comfort of those in camp. He did not want, he said, to find fault with the Minister of Militia, for whom he had usually quite an admiration for the way he carries on the service, but he thought the Minister should see that the officers who have charge of the camps should take all proper precautions.

#### THE RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

When the item of grants to rifle associations was proposed Mr. Davin made an earnest appeal on behalf of the associations in the North-west Territories, where there is no militia. He thought the Government should give them encouragement at least by lending them rifles. In reply Sir Adolphe Caron said: The great difficulty in dealing with rifle associations is that the association must be under the absolute control of the Department of Militia. Otherwise in every village in the Dominion there would be applications for rifles for the purpose of organizing rifle

associations which would not be under the control of the Department. I should feel disposed to lend the rifles; but, as the law now exists, I consider I have no power to do so. The Militia Act makes it imperative that the arms shall only be placed in the hands of an organized force under the absolute control of the Department of Militia. If we were to lend our rifles to one civilian organization, any other civilian association would have the right to apply to us and claim the same privilege. I have taken particular interest in the organization to which the hon. gentleman refers. I know their members are good shots, and that they have shown great zeal and energy in forming these associations; but, unfortunately, I am tied down by the regulations for the administration of my Department. However, I am prepared to take up the matter, and to see if by any possibility we could not, by associating these rifle associations with some military organization in the district, find the means of providing them with arms. I cannot say how much I would like to meet the views of the hon. gentleman in regard to this. I think we cannot develop too much the practice of rifle shooting in this country, and anything which will encourage it should receive the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Brien bespoke aid for a rifle association in his constituency, Essex county, Ontario. He also favoured annual drill of all corps, and added: "As to the efficiency of the rural battalions, I may say that the one in the county of Essex, the 21st Battalion, is second to none in the Dominion. The Colonel deserves a great deal of credit for the care he has taken of the corps, and he does everything in his power to promote the welfare of the battalion, and certainly feels very proud of it. His officers and men are alike efficient and the county feels proud of the battalion." Mr. Watson then put in a plea on behalf of the 91st and 95th Battalions, and requested a camp drill for the rural corps of Manitoba.

#### THE ALLOWANCES FOR DRILL.

LIEUT.-COL. TYRWHITT.—My idea of the best way to assist the different rifle associations would be to incorporate them with the militia, and allow the rifle associations who wish to enjoy the same benefits that are enjoyed by the militia to join the force. With regard to the remarks made by some hon. members as to the best means of protecting the volunteers from damp during their residence at the annual camps, I would say that in my experience flooring, such as was provided a good many years ago, would be much preferable for the annual camps. It could be put in store and used for a good many years, and not only would it protect the volunteers from damp but would afford a better flooring for them, even in dry weather. The hon. gentleman, no doubt with the very best intent, has recommended straw to protect volunteers from damp. In my experience that is one of the very worst things that can be selected, for the reason that it requires to be changed every day, whereas the floor would be permanent and last a great number of years. I must also dissent from the remarks of the hon. member for Muskoka, (Col. O'Brien) with regard to reducing the allowance to company officers. I consider that the company officers require all they get, and I would prefer rather to see the amount increased than diminished. It would be necessary that the allowance to commanding officers should also be reduced, from the fact that they receive an allowance for every efficient company. I believe that rule would hold good in all the higher grades. We know that the captains of companies have a great deal to do, and in addition to drilling their men, we know that they have many ways of disposing of their money, and this small allowance which they receive goes but a little way in providing the men with proper uniforms. I entirely agree with what has been said by several hon. members as to the desirability of drilling the corps oftener than at present. It is impossible to keep men in an efficient state when they only meet once in two or three years, and I hope that some means can be devised by which rural corps can go into camp oftener in the future than they have done in the past.

#### PERMANENT CORPS COMMISSIONS.

The appropriation for the Military College being called Sir Richard Cartwright asked if it was the fact that a couple of gentlemen who had failed to pass their examinations as cadets at the Royal Military College had been appointed to commissions in the permanent corps. Sir Adolphe Caron answered that one had been appointed to the permanent militia and another to the North-West Mounted Police. He pointed out that the possession of a R. M. C. certificate was not an essential for such appointees, and such being the case the fact that a gentleman had once failed at that institution should not bar his appointment provided he was otherwise a fit person for the position. While disposed to give all encouragement possible to the cadets, he thought we should not leave the rest of the militia in the cold altogether.

The appropriation of \$484,000 for the permanent forces passed without comment, it being then past midnight, and only a small remnant of the parliamentary forces lingering in the chamber.



**Cadet Corps Organization.**

At the request of the MILITIA GAZETTE, and with the hope of giving some hints to those who are interested in the formation in schools of companies of boys for drill purposes, I have pleasure in furnishing a few facts connected with the formation and more particularly with the management of the Montreal High School Cadet Corps, which is, as far as I can ascertain, the largest authorized corps in this, if not in any Province of the Dominion.

The total strength of this juvenile regiment is 234 boys, all of whom are regularly enrolled, uniformed and drilled, and accounted for as follows: Colonel or Commander, 1; Majors, 2; Adjutant, 1; Captains, 5; Lieutenants, 5; 2nd Lieutenants, 5; Sergt.-Major, 1; Staff-Sergts., 4; Sergeants, 20; Corporals, 15; Buglers, 2; Privates, 173. Total, 234. Five companies have been formed and each one is properly officered. They are formed first according to the classes in school, and afterwards are equalized and sized in such a manner as will prevent "extremes meeting."

*Formation.*—Before being allowed to sign the service roll, which has to be forwarded to headquarters, Ottawa, along with the application for the formation of a company (par. 453-468, R. and O. 1887), each boy was required to hand me the following form properly filled in.

*Form A.*

Montreal, ..... 18.....

To Captain Macaulay:

SIR,—I beg to apply for permission to join the High School Cadet Corps, and if elected I promise faithfully to attend regularly at all drills except when prevented by sickness or when absent-on-leave.

Yours obediently,

Name.	Address.	Class.	Age.	Height.

..... Capt. Comd'g..... Coy.

..... has asked and obtained permission from me to join the above corps and obtain his uniform (cost \$6.25).

..... (Parent or Guardian.)

On the return of this form each boy is given an order to have his uniform made, and then waist belts are issued from our stores.

*Uniform.*—The uniform of a private or a corporal consists of pants, tunic, A. S. cap of Halifax tweed—blue facings with silver bugle on cap. In addition to the above sergeants wear plain black cross belts and side arms, while all non-commissioned officers have on their arms the chevrons indicative of their rank. All the officers (except the four senior) have their tunics braided in a manner similar to the infantry patrol jacket. They are also provided with swords, crossbelts and pouches bearing the regimental badge, namely a silver bugle, surmounted by a crown, with the letters H.S.C. in the centre of the bugle. The four field officers have in addition pantaloons, top boots and spurs.

*Election of Officers.*—To be an officer was an honour eagerly sought for, so to avoid anything resembling partiality or favour I decided to make the first appointment of officers and non-commissioned officers on the results of a written and an oral examination. The work prescribed was squad, company and battalion drill, with particular attention to the positions of guides and markers. Notice that the examination would be held in the first week of September was given in June, and the same was also inserted in the Montreal dailies. The result was that nearly fifty boys presented themselves for examination, and the answers given on paper and *viva voce* gave evidence of careful study during the holidays.

Having now obtained the first set of officers, a meeting of these was called at which it was decided that in future officers be proposed and seconded by two of the present officers, and that one week after nomination a ballot should be taken. If elected, he will be appointed provisionally for three months. At the end of that time he will undergo an examination, and if he succeeds in gaining 75 per cent. of the marks assigned, his rank will be confirmed. If an officer fails to reach the standard required, then the position held provisionally by him at once becomes vacant and he is not eligible for re-election until after nine months. As Captain is the highest rank authorized (par. 455, sec. 5, R. and O. '87) the three senior captains resign from their positions of commanding companies and take the positions of Colonel and Major. The Adjutant is appointed in the same manner by myself. In this way every officer's name appears once at least in the Official Gazette. There is another point in the election of officers to which I should like to draw your attention. I foresaw that to be elected an officer means consider-

able additional expense for the purchase of sword, belts and badges, and while there were some whose parents would willingly spend the required amount on their sons, there were others who could not afford this, but who at the same time would make the best officers. Accordingly, in order to avoid showing favours to either the one or the other, and at the same time to obtain those best qualified for the positions, I determined to purchase all the swords, etc., and have them as school property, and only lend them during the boys' term of office. This has been done, thanks to the generosity of those interested in our work, so that now the only additional expense of an officer is the cost of the extra braiding of his tunic. Non-commissioned officers are appointed and promoted solely by examinations, one of which was held on Friday, Feb. 28th, when the following set of questions was put:

- I. What is the difference in distance between "quarter column" and "short echelon"?
- II. Define manœuvre, drill and evolution.
- III. What is the place of the sergeant-major in line and in column?
- IV. How many different paces are there in drill? Name them.
- V. Do markers ever leave the supernumerary rank, other than when giving points?
- VI. When is a guide in a line formation no longer a guide?
- VII. In an 8 company battalion, in what formation is the left hand man of No. 1 company side by side with the right hand man of No. 8 company?
- VIII. What is the difference between "interval" and "distance"?
- IX. Give the detail for forming line from short echelon on a central company.
- X. Give the detail for sizing a company.

*Drill.*—Each company is drilled by its own officers, as well as by myself, twice a week, and during the spring and fall battalion drill takes place regularly on Saturdays. The course of instruction embraces squad, company and battalion drill; manual, firing and bayonet exercises; the new physical drill to music; stretcher drill; bar-bell, dumb-bell, and single stick exercises, and sword exercise—the last one being for officers only. The officers are all supplied with copies of the R. and O., Field Exercise, and Musketry Instruction. Each captain is furnished with a complete roll of the members of his company, and along with his other officers is responsible for the regular attendance of each member. At a parade, the captain fills in Form B and returns it to the orderly room sergeant, who makes out Form C.

*Form B.*

HIGH SCHOOL CADETS.

..... Company.

....., 189.

Captain.....	.....
Lieutenant.....	.....
2nd Lieutenant.....	.....
Staff-Sergeants.....	.....
Sergeants.....	.....
Corporals.....	.....
Privates.....	.....
Total.....	.....

..... Commanding.

*Form C.*

HIGH SCHOOL CADETS.—PARADE STATE..... 189

Company No.	Field Officers.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	2nd Lieut.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Buglers.	Total.
Company "A".....										
Company "B".....										
Company "C".....										
Company "D".....										
Company "E".....										
Total.....										

..... Acting Captain and Adjutant.

This form, when signed by the Adjutant, is attached to the regimental notice board in the school, and remains there until after the next parade, when it is filed. Absence from drill without leave is punishable by detention after close of school, or by attendance at extra drills.

*Books.*—A cash book is kept in which are entered all receipts, donations, etc., and all sums expended on behalf of the corps. There is also an order book in which battalion orders and any matters affecting the corps are written and from it read by the Adjutant to the companies when on parade. A copy of these orders is also posted on the notice board which is placed in a prominent position in the central hall of the

school. Quarterly meetings of officers are held in the months of September, December, March and June for the transaction of regimental business, notice of which is previously sent to each officer. Minutes of these meetings are kept in a minute book. Then there is the regimental roll, in which is entered the name of each one joining, with dates of admission, promotion and discharge, made out as follows:

Regimental No.	Name and Address.	Date of Joining.	Dates of Promotion.								Date of Discharge.		
			Private.	Corporal.	Sergeant.	Col.-Sergt.	Staff-Sergt.	2nd Lieut.	1st Lieut.	Captain.		Adjutant.	Major.

From the government we received the arms and accoutrements, and this I regret to say is the only part of our equipment that is defective. The Peabody rifle is such an unwieldy weapon for a man, you can imagine what it is in the hands of boys. These, however, have been exchanged for artillery and cavalry M.L. carbines, which are much more suitable. The arm, however, I should like to see issued is the short Snider, and of this arm I understand there is a large number in stores.

The organization of cadet corps in schools and colleges, authorized in sections 58-59, 31 Vict.-Cap. 40, should be encouraged, not only from an educational standpoint but as being a most efficient and economical means of recruiting for the militia young men who would not require to enter the "raw recruit squad." There are other minor matters into which I have not gone, such as the forms of pass or leave of absence and absentee report, which I did not consider necessary.

I append extracts from a few of the many letters I have received since I first undertook this work. On or about the 18th of April we intend giving an exhibition of our work in the Victoria Rink here.

W. B. T. MACAULAY, Capt.  
6th Bn. "Fusiliers," and Instructor High School Cadets.

## Regimental and Other News.

### Montreal.

The rifle match with Morris tubes, between teams from the Winnipeg Gun Club and officers of the 90th Battalion, which took place on Saturday afternoon, 22nd February, at the armoury in Trinity hall, proved a most enjoyable and exciting contest. The result was a victory for the gun club by fifteen points. Some good shooting was done on both sides and some very good scores were made. Assistant Surgeon Baldwin topped the list with a score of 52 points out of a possible 60, Lieut. Benedict and Lieut. McLaren being next with 51 points each. The members of the gun club expressed themselves as highly pleased with the merits of the tubes. The 90th, although beaten, were not dismayed, and a return match will be shot this week when they hope the tables will be turned. It is proposed to have weekly matches with the gun club, one of whose members (an enthusiastic curler) declared it beat the "roarin' game." Following is the list of the scores made:—Gun Club—P. A. Macdonald 48; George Galt 47; A. H. Halloway 47; F. Ashe 44; C. Armstrong 43; F. Morice 36; M. Putman 35. Total, 300. 90th Rifles—Asst. Surgeon Baldwin 52; Lieut. Benedict 51; Lieut. McLaren 51; Capt. Howden 41; Major Ruttan 33; Lieut. Ogilvie 31; Lieut.-Col. Boswell 26. Total, 285.

Notwithstanding the doubtful appearance of the weather the members of the first and second Scottish companies, (Nos. 1 and 3) Halifax Rifles and their guests turned out in force Tuesday afternoon, 25th February, for their annual sleigh drive and dinner. They drove through the city headed by the band of the regiment, filling five large vans and three smaller ones, and made an exceedingly creditable display. Shand's Hawthorn hotel was their destination, which place was reached without mishap; and the boys settled down to enjoy themselves in the customary manner till dinner was announced. Over eighty sat down to dinner, taxing Mr. Shand's ability as a caterer to the utmost, but with the assistance of the committee, who worked like beavers, the undertaking was successfully accomplished and the spread declared most satisfactory. Capt. Silver, No. 1 Co., presided, with Lieut. McKie, No. 3 Co., vice-chair. The toast list was as follows:—The Queen—God bless her.

Our Colonel and Officers—Proposed by Staff-Sergt. Downie, responded to by Col. Mackintosh and Major Walsh. Song—Mr. Norman and Corporation. Song—Sergt. Elliott. Our Guests—Proposed by Lieut. James, responded to by Col. Bremner. Song—Pte. Chute. Absent Members—Proposed by Corpl. Longueuil, responded to by Corpl. Studd on their behalf. Song—By company. The Ladies—Proposed by Corpl. Chisholm, and responded to by Corpl. Taylor in a most elaborate manner. Song—Lieut. Blackmore. The Press—Proposed by the vice chairman, and responded to by Mr. Power. Song—McNab. Our next merry meeting—Auld Lang Syne. After thoroughly enjoying themselves the gathering broke up about midnight and took the road for the city, thus ending one of the most successful affairs of the kind that the first and second Scottish companies have ever undertaken. The following joint committee had charge: Capt. Silver, Lieuts. McKie, James, Dixon, Staff-Sergt. Downie, Sergts. Emmerson, Creighton, Brown and Hills, Lance-Corpls. Mumford and Chisholm, and Pte. Wilson.

The officers of the Prince of Wales' Regiment gave a concert in the new Windsor Hall, on Monday, 24th February. The entertainment consisted of music by the regimental band, songs by several distinguished amateurs, a coffee-pot solo by Mr. G. R. Joseph, and an exhibition of the new sword exercise by the sergeants. The programme was well rendered. This is the first occasion on which a band has performed in this hall, and at the first it seemed not large enough for that class of music. Mr. Wermenlinger, the bandmaster, however, proved his well known ability as a conductor by having the band moderate the tone so that the succeeding pieces were given with a softness which filled the hall without being too loud, and the effect was quite pleasing. "Pay Day on the Plantation," by the band, and Mr. Wermenlinger's cornet solo were especially appreciated. Mr. Fisk, Mr. Wild and Mr. Angus' songs, especially those of Mr. Wild, were much applauded, while Mr. Joseph's rendering of "The Mocking Bird," on what was apparently a common tin coffee-pot, was exquisite. Lieut. Bartlett commanded a squad who exhibited the sword exercise to perfection. They deserve great credit for the efficiency of their performance. The folk went home highly pleased and desirous that the entertainment should be repeated.

The regiment have ordered white helmets to be in readiness for summer drill, but retain the green for guard mounting and fall work. Annual drill will be commenced so soon as the promised extension of the armoury is carried out. The brigade office of the district was, by some error, taken off the Craig street end, leaving the Prince or Wales' armoury by so much shorter than those of other battalions, and quite insufficient for use—much to the detriment and discomfort of the corps. As the Minister of Militia has promised to restore that portion of the building to its original destination as part of the Prince of Wales' armoury, it is hoped the First Battalion will very shortly be put in possession of quarters less cramped than those they have so patiently put up with for the past three years.

An erroneous paragraph appeared last week to the effect that regimental drills had been stopped because the men did not attend well. No parade of the P. W. R. has been called since Christmas, up to which time company and battalion drills had been held with very great success, the men turning out quite satisfactorily. At Christmas time drills were discontinued until the regular annual drill, which would have been commenced ere this but for the expectation that the armoury changes indicated above would have been made.

### THE VICTORIA RIFLES.

The usual semi-monthly Morris tube competition of No. 6 company Victoria Rifles was concluded Friday, 28th February. The ranges were 200 and 500 yards, and the five highest scores were: Pte. Reford 39, Pte. Oswald 36, Pte. Montserrat 36, Pte. Smith 31, Pte. Miller 28.

The annual match of No. 4 company Victoria rifles has taken place, with the following results: Maiden stakes, seven shots at 200 yards—Pte. Shaw 31, Pte. Mackay 29, Corpl. Chaplin 22, Pte. J. Ross 22. Company match, 200, 500 and 600 yards; seven shots—Pte. Mackay 81, Pte. Shaw 78, Sergt. Bouchette 68, Col.-Sergt. Hicks 65, Corpl. Chaplin 64.

Officers' match; 200, 500 and 600 yards; seven shots—Lieut. Rodden 89, Capt. Ross 80.

Highest score at 200 yards, Pte. Shaw 31; highest at 500, Pte. Mills 26; highest at 600, Pte. Mackay 27.

An exciting match took place in the Victoria Armoury on Monday evening, 3rd inst., between seven members of No. 1 Co., Victoria rifles, and seven members of No. 6 Battery, Montreal Garrison Artillery. At the close of the shoot, which ended in a victory for the Vics by twenty-eight points, the competitors sat down to an excellent supper provided by the executive of No. 1 Company. The scores were:—No. 1 Vics—Sergt. Morris 42; Pte. Becket 35; Corpl. Hardie 40; Pte. Tabb 40; Sergt. Lannigan 33; Pte. Pithee 35; Capt. Becket 40. Total, 265. No. 6 Bat. M. G. A.—Sergt.-Major Fagan 38; Bdr. Gardner 26; Gr.

Drysdale 38; Gr. Parkerson 34; Sharpe 32; Manning 38; Salmon 31. Total, 237.

#### Hamilton.

All the companies of the 13th Battalion have been engaged in company drill this week, and the attendance has been far above the average of previous years, excepting "E" and "F" companies. These two are not turning out as well as they might do. "D" company has the strongest parades, with "A" company a close second. The latter has a good class for physical training, and the boys seem to enjoy it. It certainly is a good thing for them.

The postponed officers' annual meeting was held at headquarters on Saturday evening, 22nd ult., Lt.-Col. the Hon. J. M. Gibson, M.P., in the chair. The treasurer, Major Moore's, report showed that the funds were in a very healthy condition notwithstanding the amount of furnishing that has been done, and sundry other items, such as band instruments, which have lately been renewed. The attendance of officers was large, only two or three being absent. The committees were all arranged in a satisfactory manner. The rifle committee, on account of its importance, was enlarged. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested at the idea of taking the battalion away for a trip on the 24th and 25th of May. A number of places were suggested, but none of them were finally decided upon.

The members of the Field Battery are hard at work every Thursday evening at standing gun drill. They were very near the top last year, notwithstanding the absence from camp of two of their officers. The chances are they will get there this year. Lieut. Duncan is in command of these parades, assisted by Instructor Curley. The companies have all been put through aiming and position drill preparatory to firing with the Morris tube under the superintendence of Capt. Adam, musketry instructor. This instruction was to have commenced last Friday with "A" company, but owing to some mistake the tubes were carefully locked up in the Battery vault for safety and could not be got at, the instructor of the Battery being absent. Capt. Adam's usually beaming countenance was consequently overcast and he wandered aimlessly away.

"F" company was put through some good instruction in the way of guard mounting, relieving sentries, &c. Lieut. Tidswell instructed, assisted by 2nd Lieut. Laidlaw.

Major Moore was present during the evening making arrangements for quarters for the bugle band and keeping his eye generally on the parades, &c.

Lt.-Col. Villiers, D.A.G., is in town just now. He has not been at all well, and is staying over for a few days to see if he can get up to his old form again. He has come to the right place.

The Hamilton papers of Saturday announce that we are likely to have a new senator gazetted next week. The military men here, and they are not few in number, think that it would be much more to the point and of infinitely more benefit to the community if it was a troop of cavalry instead.

H. A. M.

#### Toronto.

The sergeants mess of the 10th R.G. gave a farewell supper to Sergt. Jack of G. Co. (father of the late Col. Sergt. Jack) on Tuesday 25th February, on the occasion of his leaving the mess and going to reside at Banff, N.W.T. A large number of members were present and a very pleasant time was spent. Drum-Sergt. Bewley, Sergt. Jefferys and Sergt. Dyce and others rendered some excellent songs, but Sergt. Milsom's negro song, "Good-bye, I'm gone," was the favourite.

The president of the mess, Q.M. Sergt. Dale, in a few brief words expressed the sorrow that the mess experienced in having to part with such an old and valued comrade. Sergt. Jack in replying said he was much affected by the kindness of the mess and would always remember with pleasure the many pleasant evenings which he had spent with the members.

The supper came to a close at 10 o'clock, when God save the Queen was sung. Then the members formed two deep and escorted Sergt. Jack down to Union station, whence the 11 o'clock C.P.R. Pacific express bore him off to his future home. "Auld lang Syne" was sung, and as the train moved out of the station three cheers and a tiger were given.

Sergt. Jack was one of the oldest members of the regiment, having joined in 1874. When Col. Grasett undertook to re-organize the regiment he was one of the first men to join and has served in the rank of sergeant ever since. When the N.W. troubles of 1885 broke out he wanted to go, but Col. Grasett would not let both him and his son, the late Col. Sergt. Jack, go, so the father stayed at home. His son contracted in the campaign the germs of the disease which afterwards resulted in his death. In Sergt. Jack the regiment loses one of their best shots. The Toronto Rifle Association will also mourn his departure.

#### THE CANADIAN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

On Monday evening, 3rd inst., a well-attended and representative

meeting of military men was held at the Rossin house, when constitution and by-laws were adopted and officers elected for the Canadian Military Institute. Though only recently proposed, the new institute is likely to prove a great success. The object is the promotion of the military art, science and literature, and social intercourse of members. It will fulfil much the same duty as tactical societies do in the old country, only the subjects may prove of a more varied nature than those discussed in these institutions. The exhibition of inventions pertaining to the art of war, will from time to time form a feature of the rooms of the institute. Ninety-eight members have already joined. Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., took the chair, and amongst others present were Lt.-Cols. Grasett, Hamilton, Q.O.R.; Morin, 44th Batt., M.P.P.; Shaw, late 10th; Milligan; Lindsay; Majors Starke, Victoria Rifles; McSpadden, 12th; Mason, R.G.; Leigh, late 57th; Mead, T.F.B.; Sankey, Q.O.R.; Vidal, I.S.C.; Capt. Mutton, McPherson, Victoria Rifles; Beaty, Symons, McGee, Knight, 22nd Batt.; Brock, Green, Manley, Vennell; Ald. Ritchie, Ald. E. A. Macdonald, Ald. J. E. Verral and L. Homfray Irving, secretary.

The chairman stated that the committee appointed at last meeting met several times and had gone into the question thoroughly and were prepared to recommend the scheme, and had applied for a charter for a joint stock company to be entitled the Military Institute Company of Toronto (limited). The stock would be limited to \$3,000, of which \$950 had already been subscribed in shares of \$5. Four rooms with an additional one for a caretaker and other conveniences had been rented at Nos. 94 and 96 King street west, on the second floor, at a rental of \$500 inclusive of taxes and cost of heating. The charter, the chairman further explained, would be obtained within a week. The committee were to take immediate steps to have the rooms furnished, and they would probably be ready for occupation by April 1st.

The stock list was then opened for subscriptions and was increased during the evening to \$1,500, the amount necessary to business. The meeting then adopted a constitution and by-laws of the Canadian Military Institute, fixing the membership fee for resident members—those residing within ten miles of the general post office—\$5 per annum, and for non-resident—beyond that—\$2.50. A slight discussion arose as to the expediency of the name "Canadian" being given to the institute as being presumptuous for a provincial institution to adopt, but this was overruled in the hope that Montreal, Ottawa and other towns would follow suit by forming branches. Membership was limited to officers and ex-officers of her majesty's army and the Canadian militia. A significant clause passed was: "Politics and religious questions of every kind shall be absolutely excluded from open discussion in the institute." The annual general meeting was fixed to be held on the fourth Monday in January each year.

Lt.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., was unanimously elected president for the first year. The vice-presidents elected were Lieut.-Col. Gibson, 13th Bn., Hamilton, and Lt.-Col. Grasett, Toronto. Mr. L. Homfray Irving was made secretary, and Mr. Robert Myles, treasurer. Committee—Major Mead, field battery; Major McSpadden, 12th York; Major Starke, Victoria Rifles; Capt. Mutton, Queen's Own; Capt. Merritt, G. G.B.G.; Capt. Eliot, R.G. Auditors—Capt. Pellatt, Q.O.R., and Capt. Howard, R.G. Major Starke, of the Victoria Rifles, said he would do his best to further the interests of the institute in Montreal.

Says the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"Gunnery as a science is making enormous strides every day, and we have now arrived at an initial velocity of over 2,690 feet, which allows us to diminish our calibre while yet piercing the thickest of armour. What, then, is the object of monster ordnance?—The results obtained from the 10½ in. Canet gun, intended for the Greek ironclads now in course of construction in France have been splendid. Weighing only about 35½ tons, it throws a projectile of 560 lbs., with a muzzle velocity of more than 2,300 feet, and capable of piercing 27½ in. of wrought iron. At 1,100 yards it would penetrate 25 in., and at 2,200 yards nearly 22. Bearing in mind that the extreme limit of ballistic force has probably not yet been reached, and the initial velocity of 2,600 feet is likely to be exceeded, one may well ask what is the good of loading our ships with guns of 110 tons or even 67 tons weight. Guns of a reasonable size need not be entirely dependent on machinery for their working; guns of an unreasonable size always must be. This is the pith of the wise remarks of a French expert.

#### To Our Subscribers.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time ago, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address to B. J. Kendall Co. (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada makes it a standard authority. *Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise."*



# CANADIAN MILITARY RIFLE LEAGUE

## ENTRANCE FEES.

BATTALIONS intending to take part in above competitions are respectfully requested to forward their entrance fees to the Treasurer without delay. Remit either by Registered Letter or P. O. order (made payable to Capt. John Bruce) and addressed to Capt. J. Bruce, Court House, Toronto. Entrance fees for the season 1896 \$10 per (regimental) team, or when more than one team is entered, \$10 for the first and \$5 for each additional team of ten men.

DATES OF COMPETITIONS.—Saturday, 17th and 31st May, 14th and 28th June, 12th and 26th July, and 9th August.

W. R. PRINGLE, Secretary.

# J. F. CREAN,

## Civil and Military Tailor and Outfitter.



SWORDS, ACCOUTREMENTS, LACES, BRAIDS, REGULATION WATERPROOFS, BADGES, EMBROIDERY, BLANCO, SWAGGER STICKS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Any article pertaining to military equipment furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed. All garments made up strictly regulation and equal to English make. Orders promptly attended to. Estimates and other information furnished on application.

Remain Buildings, 85 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

# WEBLEY MARTINI & SNIDER RIFLES,

## Revolvers, Sporting Guns & Rifle Requisites.

### MR. E. J. CASHMORE,

21 SCOTT ST., - TORONTO.

Having been appointed by Messrs. Webley & Son as their Sole Agent in the Dominion, will carry a stock of best quality selected and extra selected Martini and Snider Rifles, etc.

Having made arrangements with Staff-Sergt. Tom. Mitchell, Royal Grenadiers, to test every rifle, a written guarantee will be supplied with each, with a diagram of shots made showing its accuracy.

Orders may be sent either direct to

E. J. CASHMORE, 21 Scott Street. } OR TO { THOS. MITCHELL, 170 Queen St. West. In either case the same care and attention will be given. Correspondence solicited.

### APPOINTMENT.

BIRMINGHAM, October 30th, 1889.

Mr. E. J. CASHMORE, TORONTO, We hereby appoint you sole agent for the sale of our Martini and Snider Target Rifles, Sporting Shot Guns, etc., for the Dominion of Canada. We are, yours faithfully, P. WEBLEY & SON.

# Whaley, Royce & Co.

158 YONGE ST. TORONTO,

## Manufacturers of "Imperial" Band Instruments.

The BEST IN THE WORLD. Guaranteed for eight years. Sent on five days' trial in competition against any other manufacture. Now used by CANADA'S GREATEST ARTISTS. Send for Testimonials and Prices.

## Band Instruments and Repairing a Specialty.

Sole agents in Canada for LAFLEUR'S Band and Orchestra Music.

## Money Orders.

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

On Money Orders payable within Canada 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 \$20	10c.
Over \$20, not exceeding \$50	20c.
" 50, " " 100	30c.
" 100, " " 200	40c.
" 200, " " 500	50c.

For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

Post Office Department, Ottawa, 1st November, 1889.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. BRYDER, BREWER OF CLEVELAND BAY AND TRADING BRID HORSES, BIRLWOOD, ILL., NOV. 30, 1888.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO. Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles. I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liniments on earth. I have used it on my stables for three years. Yours truly, CHAS. A. BRYDER.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 3, 1888.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO. Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints, and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure. I cordially recommend it to all horsemen. Yours truly, A. H. GILBERT, Manager Troy Laundry Stable.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SANT, WILSON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO. Gentls: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of Ring Bone, nine afflicted with Big Head and seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind. Yours truly, ANDREW TURNER, Horse Doctor.

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

## GET YOUR PAPER FREE

BY OBTAINING FOR US TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

This is our standing offer, that any person sending us the names of TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS, and sending Three Dollars for their first year's subscription, will receive his own copy free for a year.

Address, and make Money Orders, etc., payable to

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE, OTTAWA, ONT.

P. O. Box 316.

**FREE** OUR NEW **FREE** \$35 Solid Gold Watch Worth \$100.00. The best watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of House-hold Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from \$20 to \$50 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 912, Portland, Maine.

**FREE** ONE of the BEST Telescopes in the world. Our facilities are unequalled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double eye telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from \$5 to \$10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.

## SNIDER AND MARTINI RIFLES.

R. McVITTIE is now prepared to receive orders for the Rifles manufactured by THOS. TURNER, P. WEBLEY & SON, and the FIELD RIFLE CO., and for Riflemen's Requisites of all kinds. Only the very best quality of rifles kept in stock. Now is the time to place your orders for next season, which will be delivered to suit customers. Send for price list of Rifles and Shooting Requisites.

R. McVITTIE,

226 Robert Street, - - - TORONTO.

TERMS—CASH, SENT WITH ORDER OR ON DELIVERY.

# VICK'S SEEDS PLANTS

FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1896, the Pioneer Seed Catalogue of America, contains complete list of Vegetables, Flowers, Bulbs, Potatoes and Small Fruits, with descriptions and prices. Same shape and style as proved so satisfactory last year. Many new and elegant illustrations handsome colored plate 8x10 1/2 inches, and frontispiece. Special Cash Prices \$1000.00; see Floral Guide. Every person who owns a foot of land or cultivates a plant should have a copy. Mailed on receipt of 10 cents, which amount may be deducted from first order. ASKED BY CATALOGUE FREE. JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

# FONTAINE-BESSON & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE WORLD RENOWNED

## PROTOTYPE BAND INSTRUMENTS

As supplied to the leading Military, Volunteer and Civil Bands of Great Britain and the Colonies.

**FORTY-EIGHT  
FIRST AWARDS.**

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1889—TWO GOLD MEDALS One for instruments for Civil and Orchestral Bands (the highest award given for brass wind instruments), and one specially awarded by the Ministry of War for instruments made expressly for Military Bands. N.B.—Fontaine-Besson & Co. were the only recipients of this highest award for Military Band instruments.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888—The First Order of Merit—Highest Award.

"INVENTIONS," LONDON, 1885—Gold Medal and only special medal for tone quality.

**UNEQUALLED IN MUSICAL QUALITY AND DURABILITY.**

These Instruments are the best and Cheapest for use abroad. Largest and Most complete Band Instrument Factory in the United Kingdom.

**ADDRESS: 198 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, ENG.**

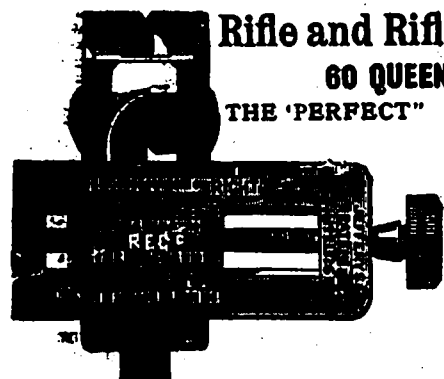
**TAILORING, OUTFITTING AND CONTRACTING  
FOR  
POLICE. — MILITARY — FIRE DEPT.**



**"ACME" THE BEST BLACK.** Agents for WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING. **"BLANCO" THE BEST WHITE.**  
**JOHN MARTIN & CO.,** 455 & 457 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.  
Send for Samples and Prices.

## W. J. JEFFERY & CO.,

Rifle and Rifle Requisites Manufacturer,  
60 QUEEN VICTORIA ST., LONDON, E.C.



THE 'PERFECT' SIGHT ELEVATOR AND WIND GAUGE,  
Hanging Pattern, made of a special quality Hard German Silver, divided in 150ths of an inch, with complete Tables of Elevation and Wind Allowance, for the Martini Rifle,

\$2.15. Postage, 25c. for 1 to 6.

N.B.—These Verniers do not alter the position of the Sliding Bar, nor is it necessary to lower the Slide when detaching the Vernier from the Back Sight.

Jeffery's Patent Sight Elevators are being used by the majority of the most well known rifle shots.

Mr. M'VITTIE, who uses one of these Elevators, says: "Your German Silver Elevators are a great improvement on the Gun Metal, as they do not discolour, and the Scales are therefore more easily read. They are made on the right principle—viz., Hanging Pattern, and with the 150th Scales. All who make any pretensions to Shooting should possess one of these Verniers."

Mr. C. H. JACKSON, winner of the Queen's Prize, 1886, says: "I unhesitatingly pronounce your Sight Elevator and Wind Gauge the best I have hitherto seen. Absence of play in the screw, and firm attachment to bar when drawing the line are noteworthy features. I predict that the Perfect Vernier will command a ready sale."

A Volunteer's Shooting "Kit" should comprise one of each of the following Articles, in addition to the Rifle:

- |   |             |   |           |
|---|-------------|---|-----------|
| 1. Best Quality Leather Shooting Case, to hold Cartridges, and all accessories required on the range \$6.20 | Post. age.  | 14. White Pencil for marking lines on Bar.....  | Post. 4c. |
| 2. Japanned Tin Shooting Case....   | 2.55 36c.   | 15. Bottle of White Paint .....   | 25        |
| 3. Waterproof Rifle Bag \$1.10 and  | 1.85 24     | 16. Pair of Orthoptics.....   | 1.50 12   |
| 4. Back Sight Cover.....  | 25c. and 35 | 17. Jeffery's Patent Barrel Reflector..   | 61 8      |
| 5. Front Sight Protector (plated) 17c. and  | 50 16       | 18. Jeffery's Improved Sight Definer..  | 61 8      |
| 6. Pull-through Pocket Barrel Cleaner, in Pouch .....   | 70 12       | 19. Jeffery's Patent Sight Elevator and Wind Gauge .....  | 2.15 25   |
| 7. Bristle Brush to screw on Ramrod   | 25 4        | 20. A pair of Jeffery's "Imperial" Binoculars .....   | 8.53 24   |
| 8. Wire Brush .....   | 25 4        | If with 12 Lenses .....   | 9.75 24   |
| 9. Wool Mop .....   | 18 4        | These Binoculars have been specially designed for Rifle shooting, and are guaranteed equal in power and quality to those supplied by Opticians at often double the prices above quoted. |           |
| 10. Jag .....   | 18 4        | Telescopes, from \$1.60 to \$12.70.   |           |
| 11. Burns' Patent Barrel Cooler.....  | 36 4        |   |           |
| 12. Box of Sight Paints .....   | 32 8        |   |           |
| 13. Bottle of "Nigerine" Sight Black  | 12 8        |   |           |

**SNIDER RIFLES**—We have a large number of Snider Rifles with the barrels in perfect condition inside, by the following makers: T. TURNER, P. WEALEY & SON, FRASER & INGRAM, prices \$15 each. Also a few new Sniders of our own make, price \$30.  
We deliver goods freight paid to any Station West of Winnipeg if the goods ordered are of the value of \$30.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LISTS.

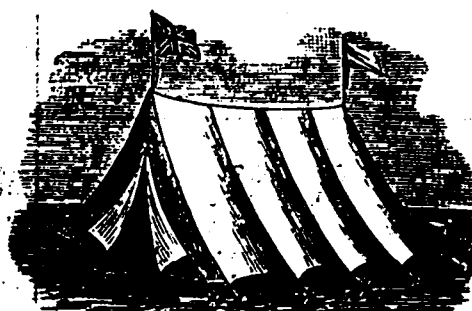
**ON GOING INTO CAMP:**

Do not forget to have a good supply of

**Lyman's Fluid Coffee,**

A Home Luxury Available Anywhere.

COFFEE of the FINEST FLAVOR can be made in a MOMENT, ANYWHERE, in ANY QUANTITY. As good with condensed milk as fresh, or as "Café Noir."



FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE

It is the Great Convenience and Luxury of the day. Rich and Full Flavored. Wholesome, Stimulating, Easy of Use, Economical, the General Favorite. No cheap substitute of Peas, Wheat or Barley, but Genuine Mocha and Old Government Java

For Sale by Grocers and Druggists in lb., 1/2 lb., and 1/4 lb. Bottles. TRIAL SIZE, 5 CTS. Mention this paper.

## 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

**Julius Smith's Magneto-Battery,**

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

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

For Insulated Wire, Electric Fuses, Safety Fuses, Detonators, &c.

OFFICE:

**108 St. Francis Xavier Street,  
MONTREAL.**

Branch Offices and Magazines at principal shipping points in Canada.

Descriptive Lists mailed on application.

North-West Mounted Police.

### RECRUITS.

APPLICANTS must be between the ages of Twenty-two and Forty, active, able-bodied men of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character and sobriety.

They must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well.

The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, the minimum chest measurement 35 inches, and the maximum weight 175 pounds.

The term of engagement is five years.

The rates of pay are as follows—  
Staff-Sergeants..... \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day  
Other Non-Com. Officers... 85c. to 1.00 "

	Service pay.	Good conduct pay.	Total.
1st year's service,	50c.	—	50c. per day
2nd "	50	5c.	55 "
3rd "	50	10	60 "
4th "	50	15	65 "
5th "	50	20	70 "

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters and other artisans.

Members of the force are supplied with free rations, a free kit on joining and periodical issues during the term of service.

Applicants may be engaged at the Immigration office, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or at the Headquarters of the Force, Regina, N.W.T.

### LATEST MILITARY MANUALS.

- Infantry Drill, 1889, \$0.40
- Musketry Instruction (Revised to June 1889), 0.40
- Otter's Guide, 1889, 0.75
- Rifle and Field Exercises for Her Majesty's Fleet, (Naval), 0.40
- "Macpherson's Military Law," 1.25
- Munroe's Manual of Guards, Sentries, Reliefs, &c., 0.40
- Manual of Firing Exercises, 0.15
- Manual of Physical Drill and Bayonet Exercise, 1889, just out, 0.15
- Physical Drill, With and Without Arms, and the New Bayonet Exercise. By Lt.-Col. Fox (fully illustrated), 0.40
- Regulations and Field Service Manual for Mounted Infantry, new, 1889, 0.60
- Official Manual of Exercise for the Rifle and Carbine, 0.15
- Ambulance Organization, Equipment and Transport. By Surg.-Major Evatt, 0.40

For any of the above books send to

**P. C. ALLAN,  
35 King St. West,  
TORONTO.**

Any Military Book wanted procured at short notice.