

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

### COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

An East Indian Wimbledon team.  
The command of the R.M.C.  
Volunteer boards vs. schools.  
Facilities for attending schools.  
Open the schools to all comers.  
Useless discussions.  
The presentation of testimonials.  
County grants to battalions.  
Taking stock.

### CONTRIBUTED.

The musketry training of A Co. I.S.C.  
A snider cartridge.

### SELECTED.

Common sense on parade, or drill without stays.—*Colburn's Magazine.*

### SELECTED.

Why Jefferson Davis wanted Lt. Derby courtmartialled.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

The re-establishment of volunteer boards—*Unit.*  
A military school for Districts 3 and 4.—*Volunteer.*

### QUERIES AND REPLIES.

### REGIMENTAL NOTES.

### AMUSEMENTS.

### GLEANINGS.

## COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

Major W. A. Browne, commanding the Administrative Battalion of Presidency Volunteers of Calcutta, India, has applied to Col. Bacon, Secretary of the D. R. A., for particulars of the method by which the Canadians select and send their teams to Wimbledon, in view of the fact that the Indian Volunteers are endeavouring to arrange to send a team this year, when our rules would form a most useful guide. It is to be hoped our Indian cousins will succeed in their laudable efforts to send a team from that distant country; it would not only help to strengthen the ties that bind together the various parts of the Empire but it would do our Canadian team good by forcing them in friendly rivalry to look even more sharply to their laurels than they have hitherto done.

An enthusiastically national correspondent suggests that, now that Col. Hewett is being promoted out of the command of the Royal Military College at Kingston, it behooves us to advocate the appointment of a Canadian to replace him; but our opinion is that if there is a single place in Canada for which an Imperial officer should be selected this is the one. It has been truly said that no man should teach school for more than ten years, and in like manner no man should receive an appointment to this important command, involving the direction of Canada's future scientific military branches, but one who is fresh from the thorough training which only the Royal Engineers or Royal

Artillery can give, and one who is *au courant* of all the latest ideas of the English scientific training colleges. If Colonel Oliver be not promoted to the command, we hope a new man will be brought from England, and the success of the College affects the British Government so directly that we are convinced that none but a first class man of the stamp we describe would be chosen, if the selection were left to the Imperial authorities.

"Unit's" suggestions are now more practical, though we fear the "travelling expenses" arrangement would not work. All the men would be "special cases" in a very short time. The point where the volunteer boards failed, even where the examinations were strict, was in their lack of opportunity for giving practice in commanding and in instructing; and the reason we insist so strongly on the necessity for military school certificates is that the men cannot go through a course without learning to give commands and to explain movements. The comparison between the two systems is an extensive topic, and one that could not be adequately treated by a short article, but enough points will present themselves to any practical man from these few remarks to amply bear out our position.

But as regards facilities for attending, something might be done. A few years ago a school was held here in which the D. A. G. and B. M., assisted by a couple of school of gunnery n. c. o's, imparted the necessary instruction. In these the course extended over some weeks, and the time of attendance was *after business hours*. We believe a similar plan adopted now in Toronto and Montreal, and in other places if found practicable, would be very popular and successful, if the examinations were only severe enough to be a real test of efficiency.

Again—let the schools be opened to aspirants for positions as well as to actual holders of commissions or of n. c. o. rank. Certificate holders would gravitate into the force as certainly as Newton's apple fell to the ground.

A letter in the *Toronto World* showing the advantages of city battalions over country battalions calls forth a strong but temperately worded rejoinder from the *Victoria Warder*. The latter is not at all inclined to concede "that the city corps are better drilled, except in keeping step; or handle the rifle better, or are braver men than the country lads," and thinks that a battalion of farmers would outmarch a city battalion, each being in heavy marching order. A very able article winds up by calling attention to the want of equipment and of head and foot gear, and asks that the stores in hand be served out instead of being kept rotting in the warehouses. While we sympathize with the tenor of the article we do not think that such discussions are for the good of the force. If we are ever to progress it can only be by "a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together," and to fight each other, upon points on which the strongest feelings of each side are enlisted, is

not only an unnecessary but an injurious waste of force. Better, far better, to expend the same energy in rectifying the many shortcomings which practical experience has shown to exist in the Militia system, and earnestly, unremittingly and unanimously point out what we believe to be the proper remedies. To accomplish anything it is necessary not only to secure the ear of the Department but also to persuade the Government of the day. This can only be done through the medium of a thoroughly awakened and properly educated public opinion, and it is in that direction that all our strength should be put forth.

The Queen's Regulations, section VI, para. 7, strictly prohibit deliberations or discussions having the object of conveying praise, censure, or any mark of approbation towards anyone in Her Majesty's service, and every officer is held responsible who shall allow himself to be complimented by means of presents of plate, swords, etc., or by any collective expression of opinion. Commanding officers are also required to prohibit the practice of presenting testimonials, in any shape, to superiors on quitting service or on being removed from their corps. This rule has not been strictly regarded in Canada, and it is no unusual thing to hear of resolutions of thanks passed at meetings to officers for services rendered. During the autumn camps a very popular lieutenant-colonel was presented with a piece of plate by the officers under his command. The presentation was the outcome of the kindest feelings on the part of the latter and was a complete surprise to the former. The rule—a very proper one—had, however, been disregarded and he was called upon to explain. It will perhaps be some comfort to him and to them to learn that irregularities of the kind are not confined to the Canadian Militia, but sometimes take place in the British Army. The following extract is from the last number of the *Army and Navy Gazette*: "The command of the 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, has passed into other hands, Colonel J. Browné, the last colonel of the old number (94th), having completed his five years. His farewell dinner took place at the barracks, Templemore, on New Year's Eve, when he was presented with a small token of remembrance by his old comrades. On his leaving the day after, the horses were taken from his carriage, and he was drawn to the station by the officers of the regiment; and he received from all ranks a heartfelt "good-bye" that it must be his greatest pride to remember. He leaves a name not to be forgotten by any who have served under his imperial rule, and a regiment second to none in discipline and efficiency."

The *Welland Telegraph* makes a strong appeal to the County Council for a grant of money to aid in the purchase of helmets for the 44th. It points out that the small annual grant is quite insufficient to provide proper clothing and accoutrements, and that it is the duty of the councils, as representatives of the people, to assist their local regiments by money grants, specially or annually, and throws upon them a measure of responsibility as to "whether we have for a regiment a mere mob of ill-trained, undisciplined units, dragged together once each two years, or a well organized and effective battalion, well equipped and of good appearance, of which we may all be justly proud." There can be no question that the weak points in our system are the small pay and deficient equipment given to the rank and file. For fifty cents a day we cannot get the best class of men to go into camp, nor even secure the same men for two successive trainings. The clothing changes owners every year, consequently seldom fits or looks smart, and the head and foot gear are anything but uniform. It is not fair to expect the men to serve their country at a pecuniary loss and to provide articles of clothing out of their own pockets. An increased grant would make all the

difference in the world, and it matters little whether it comes from the Government or the municipal councils. Our wideawake neighbours south of the line pay their State Militia a dollar and a quarter a day, and in Australia we believe the amount is even greater and the equipment of the very best.

The Deputy Adjutant General and Brigade Major of this district, and the Inspector of Artillery, are at present engaged in taking stock of the Militia stores at headquarters. This work is being done under the regulation requiring a check on all stores to be taken during the month of January in each year. The work has been thrown late this year in consequence of the storekeepers not having fully made up for the ground lost during last year's activity.

#### THE MUSKETRY TRAINING OF "A" COMPANY, I.S.C.

Referring to a recent communication in the *CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE*, in which it is stated that "K Co." Infantry School Corps fired but 20 rounds at target practice during the summer of 1885,—while we cannot know accurately what "K Company" did in this direction—we profess to be "posted" in the doings of "A Company and Staff" of that corps, and it may interest your readers to have the details of both target and judging practice as carried out, both in 1884 and 1885, at the annual encampment—where much time and attention are devoted, not only to these practices, but to the preliminary drills which precede the practices, and where the following drills have been carefully carried out during six days each year: 1, Theoretical principles; 2, cleaning arms; 3, aiming drill; 4, position drill; 5, blank firing; 6, judging distance drill.

*Extract from orders of 3rd August, 1885.*

Individual Target Practice—Twice over the course prescribed in Para. 415, R. & O., 1883, as follows:

Every n. c. o. and man to fire 10 rounds at 200 yds. standing; 20 rounds at 400 yds. kneeling; and 10 rounds at 500 yds., any military position

Those who obtain 80 points will be classified as first-class shots and marksmen; those obtaining 60, but failing to obtain 80, as second-class shots; and those failing to obtain 60 as third-class shots.

Independent firing—5 rounds at 300 yds., six targets.

Volley firing—5 rounds at 300 yds., six targets.

Skirmishing—10 rounds, between 400 and 200 yds.; single target.

Judging Distance Practice—Four exercises of four answers each; between 200 and 800 yards, four answers to each register. Not more than one exercise to be executed in a day.

Within 20 yds. if not over 500 yds. . . . . 2 points.

" 30 " " " " " " . . . . . 1 "

If over 500 yds., within 30 yds. . . . . 2 "

" " " " 40 " . . . . . 1 "

Those who obtain 16 points and upwards will be classified as First Class. Those failing to obtain 16 points as Second Class.

6—Prizes will be given as follows: Best shot in corps who obtains highest aggregate score in the individual practice; prize by Commandant.

Best shot in company, gold company badge.

Best shot in each squad, \$4.00.

Second best shot in each squad, \$3.00.

Third best shot in each squad, \$1.00.

Skirmishing—best target, \$5.00.

Skirmishing—second best target, \$3.00.

Best at judging distance in each squad, \$2.00, second best, \$1.00.

The above prizes were presented to the successful competitors at the annual inspection of the corps by the Major-General, who took occasion to express satisfaction at the steps taken to attain efficiency in this important direction.

#### THE MAN BY THE SEA.

The *Amberst Gazette* continues its extracts from Col. Winslow's journal, giving an account of the stirring times in Nova Scotia in the historic days of 1755.

Private John Burk, who has just been discharged from the Suffolk Regiment, is supposed to have been the oldest soldier in the British army, having enlisted in 1847. He had six good conduct stripes, and was refused the seventh on the ground that six was the maximum number allowed. He had served in the Crimean and Indian mutiny campaigns, in China and Afghanistan.

## A SNIDER CARTRIDGE.

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

Having lately had an opportunity of visiting the cartridge factory at Quebec, I made a few notes on what I saw and learned relative to the many processes through which the parts of a cartridge have to pass before it is ready for the rifle, and now submit the same for the information of riflemen in Canada.

The bullets, cap shells and cartridge cases are made in the factory, formerly the barracks of the Royal Artillery; the loading and completion of the cartridge and of the cap are done at the laboratory in the Cove Fields; and that most dangerous operation, the preparation of the fulminate, is carried on in small detached buildings, some four hundred yards distant from the laboratory.

The following description of a Snider cartridge may not be out of place, and here it may be stated that the same description of cartridge is used in all B. L. arms with the Snider action. It is composed of sixteen parts, as follows:—Base disc, outer base cap, inner base cap, case body, with its paper cover and lining, cap-chamber, paper pellet, cap and charge of fulminate and anvil, powder and wad of wool, bullet and lubricant, and clay plug. The diameter of the bore of a Snider rifle is .577 inch, the diameter of a bullet is .573, or small enough to drop through a clean barrel, and a "fit" is made at the time of firing by the expansion of the rear of the bullet by the clay plug, which is forced forward by the explosion of the powder charge. The bullet is made from pure lead, and weighs as it comes finished from the machine 468 grains, the clay plug, which weighs 12 grains, going to make up the total weight of 480 grains. It is hollow in front and rear, the hole in the point being closed by having the lead spun over it, and that in the rear holding the clay plug. These hollows are necessary in order to get the bullet of sufficient length to ensure good shooting without unduly increasing its weight, and also to have its centre of gravity in the proper place to prevent its "tumbling" during flight. Three grooves, called cannelures, surround the base of the bullet, and are supposed to act like the feathers on an arrow in keeping it true in its line of flight, but their principal use is to hold the wad, which by the expansion of the bullet is squeezed out and lubricates the barrel. The case-body is formed of sheet brass, covered with brown paper, and lined with white tissue paper to prevent corrosion by the powder when stored for some time. At its base the body is strengthened by two cups of brass, an iron disc (the object of which is to afford means of extraction after firing), and a paper pellet, or wad inside, the whole being rivetted and held together by the cap-chamber, the top of which is bulged out over the pellet, whilst its base fits the chamfered recess in the base disc. In the bottom of the cap-chamber a "fire-hole" is pierced, and on the shoulders of the anvil rests the copper cap with its charge of fulminate. The charge of 70 grains of R.F.G. powder is placed in the shell, over which a small wad of cotton wool is pressed, then follows the waxed bullet, which is secured in place by being "choked" in the bottom cannelure.

A cartridge is 2.445 inches in length and weighs 715 grains; and thus each packet of ten weighs slightly over a pound.

As the manufacture of the clay plug is the only really dirty work in the factory, where all else is cleanliness itself, it will be first disposed of. A blue clay, from the parish of Beauport, is soaked and puddled and mixed with water until the impurities are extracted, and it becomes of the consistency of molasses, when it is pumped into calico bags, placed in an iron box, and submitted to pressure for nine hours, by which time nearly the whole of the water is extracted; the cakes are then taken to a furnace and thoroughly dried, after which they are broken up and ground fine enough to be passed through a wire sieve of 60 meshes to the linear inch. This powder is then taken to the plug machine, where it is mixed with a small proportion of water and compressed into plugs, which are afterwards burned in a furnace, and finally dipped into molten beeswax when they are ready for insertion in the bullet.

The lead from which the bullet is made of must be chemically pure, as the admixture of any substance which would harden it prevents its free manufacture and proper expansion at the time of firing. It is melted in charges of 250 lbs. and run direct from the pot into a hydraulic press, where as the lead cools, it is submitted to a pressure varying from 1,000 to 1,500 lbs., the result being that the lead is squirted through an orifice in the shape of a rod, the diameter of a bullet, and is wound on a reel of sufficient size to hold one charge of the press. From the press a reel is taken to bullet machine number one, in which the lead rope is cut off in bolts of uniform length, each having a cup-like cavity punched into the end which eventually forms the head of the bullet. In machine two, these bolts are placed by hand, one at a time, into equi-distant holes in the face of a disc which

revolves vertically, and at certain intervals a punch presses into the bolts, the effect of which is to form the hollow in the rear and to round the point, leaving a rim extending beyond the point. It is in this machine that the exact size and weight of the bullet are determined, and they are carefully weighed and gauged, and if not found to be correct, the machine is at once adjusted. In machine three the cannelures are formed and the cavity in the point is closed by spinning the rim of lead over it, thus completing the perfect bullet; and here from time to time the bullets are frequently gauged. An examiner now takes the bullets in hand and places them in holes in a tray having a movable bottom and lid, when the points are brushed clean and carefully examined, and all deemed defective are rejected. The lid being put in place the tray is reversed and the bottom removed, thus exposing the bases to be likewise brushed and examined, after which the tray itself is lifted off, thus showing the sides of the bullets for inspection; having passed which they are placed, points down, in holes near the edge of a horizontal circular table about five feet in diameter, which revolves slowly, and while there the prepared clay plugs are inserted. This table is heated by steam and the time taken to effect one revolution is sufficient to thoroughly heat the bullet, thereby expanding the lead and softening the wax in the plug. From this table they are taken one at a time and passed through a hole or groove while hot, and the plug is pressed home, the metal in cooling contracting and holding the plug firmly in its place. After this process they are passed through the hands of a second examiner who inspects them in the same manner as was done by the first, and those which pass are packed in boxes and sent to the laboratory.

The base-disc may be called the foundation of a cartridge. The iron out of which it is made is imported in strips, 1.85 inches in width and .05 inch in thickness, which arrive at the factory in coils ready to pass through a machine which punches, at one motion, not only the disc, but the hole through its centre as well. The discs are then taken to a second machine, consisting of a table twelve inches in diameter, which revolves horizontally and has holes at regular intervals near its circumference, into which discs are placed, one at a time. As the table revolves, each disc in succession is brought under a cutter, which counter-sinks the hole on what afterwards becomes the outer side, and into which the flange of the cap-chamber fits. After the completion of this operation the discs are taken to a furnace, where they are heated on wire trays to redness, and then plunged into linseed oil, a certain portion of which being burnt causes them to assume a black and varnished condition, thereby preserving them from rusting.

The brass for the outer base cup is .017 inch in thickness and is imported in strips regularly coiled and in readiness for the machine through which it passes, the operation of which is to (a) cut a circular disc, and (b) to punch it into the cup shape. These cups are not annealed, but are scoured in an acid solution. The brass for the inner base cup is .005 inch in thickness, and it is passed through a machine similar to that for making the outer cup, only that a larger disc is cut, and a greater length of cup is formed, after which it is annealed. After these cups have been completed they are taken to a machine in which an inside cup is placed bottom up, and on it is placed an outside cup, which, as the circular table revolves, are brought under the action of a punch, which presses them tightly together and in the same movement punches the cap-chamber hole through them both, and completes them for the cartridge case.

The sheet brass out of which the cap-chamber is formed is .036 inch in thickness, and is split into strips .7 inch in width to feed into the first machine, which cuts out a circular disc and forms it into a shallow cup, when it is annealed and passed through a second machine which elongates it and at the same time lessens it in diameter. A second annealing here takes place, and in its passage through a third machine it is further elongated and drawn to its proper diameter. It is then cleaned by being placed in quantities with saw-dust in a drum which revolves horizontally, and after a few hours of continuous motion, it is removed, separated from the saw-dust, and taken to a fourth machine in which it is trimmed to the requisite length in readiness for the last operation in a machine in which it is flanged at the rim. After this operation it is most critically examined for size and freedom from any defect, and certainly many are rejected, which, to the eye of an outsider, appear to be perfect, and yet do not come up to the standard required in the factory.

The caps are made of copper, strips of which .4 inch in width are passed through a machine, which punches out circular discs and presses them into cup shape at one operation; these, after annealing, are passed through a second machine which further elongates them and forms them to the correct size inside and out. In a third machine they are cut to the proper length, after which they are again annealed, drummed in the same manner as the cap-chambers, and examined most

carefully one by one. This examination is most quickly done and yet no cap can escape scrutiny, for sharp eyes, nimble fingers and constant practice have everything to do with this inspection. From time to time during manufacture the foreman tests the dimensions of the caps as they come from the last machine, and as the finished cap must go through a guage .173 inch in diameter and not pass a guage .172 inch in diameter, it shows that only less than *one-thousandth* of an inch is permitted as a variation in diameter in manufacture. The length may vary from .200 to .205 of an inch.

The anvils are punched from sheet brass .062 inch in thickness, and 360,000 can be made in one day. They are all carefully examined.

The pellet is made out of brown paper, which is cut in strips  $17\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length and  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch in width, by revolving cutters, each strip weighing 12 grains. These strips are pasted at one end, and then spun into pellets on a revolving spindle, which leaves a hole in the centre. From this machine they are passed into a machine where they are submitted to a very heavy pressure to give them a proper shape.

*To be continued.*

#### 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.)*

The latest edition of the "Field Exercise" is a telling illustration of this "far too often." Lord Wolseley during the last two or three years, has been too much occupied in the actual work of war to superintend and control the *daemon* that prescribes his drill to the infantry soldier. Accordingly the "Field Exercise" issued in 1884, is a flat contradiction to that general's sentiments quoted above, and by the irony of fate his name is signed to the usual terrible letters of denunciation of those who depart in the smallest particular from its prescriptions. This new edition of the "Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry" is new only in the sense of being printed on newer paper and bound in newer leather than its predecessor. The book contains all the old complicated ways of doing simple things, the old obsolete manœuvres which are never seen except in barrack yards or at official inspections, but of which Romping Down and the Long Valley know nothing. As regards close drill, from its first to its two hundredth page it is an exact reproduction of previous ones, except that in page 66 there is a most serious alteration, stating that when officers require to signal with their swords they are to draw them (!) and that a very important direction as to the "graceful" manner in which officers are to sweep their swords in the salute, in marching past, is added on page 79!!!

There are still many instances of several ways being laid down for doing what is practically the same thing, and of complicated modes being taken for doing what can be simply and easily done. But it is necessary to go farther, and to say that the whole system of barrack-yard drill contained in the book is unsuited, in its character, for training the soldier to efficiency in the work to be done in the actual carrying out of war operations. Its whole tendency is to crush out all intelligent action, and to obtain by constant practice a mechanical adherence to rigid close formations, the very opposite of those which it is imperative to adopt the moment men are to be exercised in sham action or led into real action.

Thus the system occupies much valuable time with things redundant and things useless, and with things done in an unnecessarily complicated and confusing fashion. It has also the radical fault of being in many particulars ill adapted to train men for the real business to which all training should tend. That our infantry drill is in this condition is mainly due to the fact that our national tendency is to dislike radical changes, preferring to patch rather than discard the old for the absolutely new. The British subject sees a hundred reasons why "this new-fangled" thing will not work, and will only cause a "lot of worry." He turns a listless ear to all statements of the advantages which change promises. He does not like to be disturbed, and will rather endure some continuous disadvantage, than submit to be put out of his way, and be compelled to take up a new thing. He sees a hundred difficulties in the way of altering his course, however good the alteration proposed may be in itself.

Thus the following appeal, even of the thorough-going practical soldier—"As the field exercise has been taken in hand for revision, is it too much to ask that many of the movements which embarrass and distract the minds of officers and men may be removed from the book, and the whole course of drill shortened and simplified?"—(*Colonel C. B. Brackenbury*)—falls on deaf ears, and a new Field Exercise is a disappointment to every man who has really studied the necessities of

modern fighting. The sound view that "It is important that any details that can be suppressed should be done away with, in order that troops may be able to devote as much time as possible to perfectly mastering those which continue to be practical," (*Maurice's Wellington Prize Essay*)—has been absolutely ignored, and the sound principle laid down long ago by one of the most philosophical and practical writers on such matters, that "Theory should prevent by lucid and rational criticism peculiar methods from outliving themselves," (*Von Clausewitz*)—has been set aside by those who have the executive power refusing absolutely to listen to theory, and thereby becoming essentially unpractical.

It must not be supposed that it is intended to suggest that there should be no conservatism in such matters. Far from it. When reasonably exercised, it prevents crude ideas, however good, from being adopted in an immature form, and saves the service from the pitfalls that lie in the path of those who are constantly craving after "some new thing." But it has its disadvantages. And if there is any region in which it is injurious when it runs to excess it is in that of war science. It was said in praise of Roman military genius, that "Les romains ont toujours renoncés à leurs usages, si tôt qu'ils en ont trouvés de meilleurs."—(*Maréchal Saxe.*)

It is in war, of all the sciences, that the danger of being behind the time is greatest. It is the science in which the inventors and adaptors of the machinery have to take into consideration the operation of moral as well as physical forces. It is the science in which those who have not the best machinery, working in the best and most economical way, not only risk defeat, but must be held morally responsible for undue loss even where success is attained. It is the science in which the best material may be used up in vain, because the instrument made of it is, it may be, badly put together, or, it may be, unmanageable, or, it may be, ill-proportioned in its parts, so that one does not duly support the other, or that those in charge are unable to exercise proper control over it. And if the machine has from such causes a tendency to fail, it is unlike other machines in this, that while their failure is due to the operation of fixed mechanical laws, and therefore may be matter of direct calculation, the military machine cannot be freed from the operation of moral forces, which though they may sometimes overcome defects in the mechanical construction and arrangement and produce a successful result in spite of them, may also often aggravate the evils due to such defects. Further, war being a science, the application of which consists in the endeavour of those in possession of one instrument of action to destroy or make unserviceable the instrument of others, being "Nothing but a duel on an extensive scale . . . as to which we shall do our best by supposing to ourselves two wrestlers;" (*Von Clausewitz*)—or, as Napoleon tersely puts it, war being most like a pugilistic fight in which, as it were, two gigantic boxers are pitted against each other, the "call of time" being as inexorable as in the P. R., it is manifest that not only the most perfect material and the most perfect training are required, but that the best forms and rules of action must be discovered and applied and thoroughly practised, *before the fight begins*. Given two human combatants absolutely equal in all other respects, but one trained so as to make his power tell most effectually in weakening the other, while saving it from unnecessary loss in doing so, and there can be no doubt which will prevail. Given two unequally matched in other respects, the stronger of them *may* prevail with bad system, but this he will only do by being able to take more punishment without being knocked out of time, than the conditions should have demanded. In such a case in war more human life and limb has to be sacrificed than is necessary, just as the pugilist purchases his victory dear, where his science is not on a par with his bodily strength. In the case of the pugilist no moral questions arise, for the fight is a mere brutal pastime. But in war, a nation whose military authorities have failed to study deeply the war science problems of the time, and to adapt its drill detail to them, has a moral responsibility for much unnecessary bloodshed, even if it be successful, and for national loss as well if it be defeated. Just in proportion as it is impossible to find opportunity during hostilities to improve the constructively defective war machine, is it imperative that no considerations of saving trouble, or of economy, should be made ground for omitting to take note of every change in the conditions of wars which inventions in the physical departments of war science may bring about, or for neglecting to apply inventive thought to adapt the manœuvres of the Army, so as to take the fullest advantage of these inventions on our own side, and to minimise the evil results to ourselves from the possession of them by the enemy.

Now, if these principles be sound, they are important for all departments of war service. But, most of all, they are paramount in reference to the infantry branch. This is the arm with which practically the final decision rests. It has the least mobility, while it

alone must traverse in fighting strength the whole space covered by fire—a space now measured by thousands of yards, instead of hundreds, as in former wars. While artillery is a preparing and a sustaining force, and operates from a distance, and cavalry is a force of opportunity and dash, and keeps out of the way, except when occasion presents itself, on the infantry must fall the real brunt of the fight. On its arrival at the deciding point in good wind, in good morale, in good numbers, in good concentration of form, and in manageable order, with fire and shock power left in it, depends the ultimate issue. "Infantry is the only arm that can fight both at rest and in motion."—(Colonel C. B. Brackenbury.)

No magnificence of service by artillery, no ubiquity and self-sacrifice of cavalry can do more than help towards the result—the decision is with the foot soldier, and more so now than ever. "It may be laid down as a general principle that the rôle of the Infantry is the most important, and on it will fall the brunt of warfare, whether on the march or on the battle-field."—(Field Exercise.)

The idea which prevailed at one time that modern war would take the form of an Artillery duel, has proved to be entirely erroneous. "There can be little doubt, in the minds of most men that now, more than ever, Infantry is the decisive arm and the one by which battles are lost or won."—(Major-General Middleton.)

Now, if Infantry is the deciding arm, it is equally true that the conditions of Infantry work are more absolutely changed than those of any other branch of the service. While the action of artillery and cavalry in the field is only modified, but remains in character the same as it used to be, the work infantry soldiers have to do is totally different. The forms in which infantry met infantry in battle exist still in drill books, but have nothing to do with modern fighting except in so far as they are a means to the inculcation of discipline. From the moment infantry fire opens until the moment when bayonets are fixed for the charge, the work done by the infantry is, and from the necessity of the case must be, a physically more arduous, a tactically more difficult, a morally more straining action than in former days. It must exact more endurance, greater intelligence, higher discipline, and superior officering. The moral element, always highly important, is now paramount. The production of machine like action, which formerly counted for much, and to some extent created morale by mere steadiness of habit, is not able now to effect the same results. Cohesion cannot now be that of parts practically nailed together in rigid form. Solid bodies can no longer cross the zone of fire. Motion has ceased to be the automatic sequence of fixed words. Cohesion must consist in a regulation of elasticity, so that bonds may be stretched with good result but not broken by overstraining. Movement has to be controlled not by automatic obedience to a shout, but by communicated direction. The master-mind must obtain a power of impulse—a propagation of electro-motive force, as it were—through main and branch conductors to the outer circuits. The lowest conducting wire—the group leader—must maintain his electric conductivity with his group, each higher branch conductor must maintain his connectedness with those below, so that the signal originated at any centre of command may convey its electrical impulse rapidly down to every point of action. For the mechanical movement which followed the set word of command must be substituted the intelligent response to the intelligent direction. Two things are essential, first, the old rule, that orders from the superior be conveyed on rapidly, and promptly carried out; and second, the new rule, that subordinate commanders down to the lowest, must, when necessary, give their own orders, which in their judgment are the best to carry out the spirit of the last communicated superior command, while adapting the mode of doing so to the circumstances of the movement. Freedom of action, controlled by loyal adhesion to the superior's general directions, is the rule of conduct for all during the preliminary stages of the fight.

Now the whole spirit of such a mode of conducting infantry war operations runs contrary to the character of the military system of past times and to all the early training of the soldier on parade. Formerly the business of all subordinate commanders, even up to a high grade, was not to think, but to do. To get his orders, and to give certain set words of command at which his men would move as exactly as the robber's cave-door upon its hinges at Ali Baba's "Open Sesame," was the fulfilment of his duty at sham or real fight, and to train his men to act as a machine in thus obeying words of command was his duty on parade in preparation for it. "Captains of companies have been educated in the belief that their duties in the field were restricted to carrying out such orders as they might receive from their superiors."—(Major-General the Hon. W. P. Fielding.)

(To be Continued.)

SIXTH FUSILIERS—Mr. Trendell, late Bandmaster of "A" Battery Royal School of Artillery, has been appointed Bandmaster of this corps.

### WHY JEFFERSON DAVIS WANTED LIEUTENANT DERBY COURT-MARTIALED.

The invitations sent of late to naval officers requesting them to furnish suggestions for a change of uniform reminds me, says a Washington writer to the *Boston Journal*, of a similar invitation issued by Jefferson Davis when he was Secretary of War under General Frank Pierce. One of these invitations was sent to Lieutenant Derby, a good draughtsman and a merry wag, who sent in response a proposition for having a 2-inch iron ring appended to the seat of each enlisted man's trousers. Long and formal specifications demonstrated the utility of this ring. Each officer was to carry, instead of a sword, a long, white ash pole, with a hook on one end. By hooking this into the ring of a private he could be kept in line of battle if he was disposed to hang back or caught if he attempted to run away. The ring would also be useful in the artillery services for draught purposes, and in the cavalry men could be locked to other rings in their saddles and so kept from falling off. The illustrations which accompanied the specifications represented officers catching infantry stragglers and forcing them into the ranks; dragoons padlocked to their saddles and artillerymen with gun-prolongs hitched to their rings, hauling heavy pieces of artillery up steep heights.

It was very funny, and the clerks in the War Department engaged in some hearty laughs over it, but when it reached the secretary he became indignant and regarded it as an insult. He ordered charges and specifications to be drawn up, and a court-martial was actually ordered, when it came to the ears of Governor Marcy, the Secretary of State, who was level-headed, and who advised Davis to let the matter drop. He might convict Derby and have him dismissed from the service, but he would be laughed at from one end of the country to the other. Davis took the advice, and Derby's "suggestions" are still to be found on the files of the War Department.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF VOLUNTEER BOARDS.

To the Editor of the *Canadian Militia Gazette*:

SIR,—In reading your comments on my letter, in your issue of 19th inst., re Re-establishment of Volunteer Boards, I was glad to note that suggestions for "an increase of facilities for attending the school" would be endorsed. Although I do not agree with your rather severe criticism of the defunct Volunteer Board—for it is an undeniable fact that a great many first-class officers in the Active Militia of Canada to-day obtained their certificates from the V. B.—still it is evident that the Military School is immensely superior, and more likely to turn out efficient soldiers. Well then, could an arrangement be effected whereby officers attending the M. S. for instruction could obtain from the commandant a permit enabling them to attend to their private business a few hours in the day, daily, or, if such an arrangement would interfere with the discipline of the school, say every alternate day or morning? Of course, the granting of this privilege should only be to those officers whose private business would materially suffer, without it.

I think the subject is of primary importance and should meet with careful consideration.

Other suggestions might be invited to the end that, some means may be taken to prevent the continual falling off in the strength of our officers. The travelling expenses should be borne by the Government in special cases of this sort.

UNIT.

#### A MILITARY SCHOOL FOR DISTRICTS 3 AND 4.

To the Editor of the *Canadian Militia Gazette*:

SIR—At the present season of the year, when so many officers, n. c. officers and men of the active Militia are joining the various schools of instruction, and considering at the same time the want of accommodation in these schools, the question naturally arises:—how can the difficulty be obviated? In reading over the reports for 1884 of the commandants of the various schools the same complaint can be seen, particularly at Toronto, where the applications for admission were nearly double the vacancies available. A school is being established at London to afford military instruction for the officers and men of 11 battalions. Toronto I. S. accommodates 15 battalions, while Military Districts 3 and 4, comprising 16 fully equipped battalions, and containing a military population one-sixth that of the entire Dominion, has no school at all. Forsooth, the shoemaker's wife goes barefoot. Our respected chief, the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence with his accustomed energy and zeal has been providing for the country at large, and forgetting that starvation, so to speak, is rapping at the door of his own office at Ottawa. Taking into consideration the above facts, the great expense of conveying men from the St. Lawrence counties to either Toronto or St. Johns, and the availability of well drilled men in regular service for guards of honor at the opening and close of Parliament, etc., how could Sir Adolphe Caron have overlooked Ottawa as a suitable place for a school of instruction? Living as we do on the St. Lawrence frontier, within two or three days' march of the capital, it is highly important that the officers of our various military corps should be as well drilled and as thoroughly disciplined as any in the Dominion. Is this the case? We hope so, but in the natural course of events how can it be? The only way to encourage efficiency is to place the advantages of a military education within easy access of those desiring them. The Militia in the Midland Districts is composed mostly of rural battalions, and

at the very time when they have leisure to advance themselves, facilities are not afforded them on account of the overcrowded state of the schools already in operation. Now, were there a school established at Ottawa, this difficulty, so far as these districts are concerned, would vanish, the militia would become more popular, its standard would be elevated and an ardor and enthusiasm would be imparted sufficient to keep the battalions of our districts up to their full quota of men.

We hope, in view of the above arguments and the fact of Ottawa being the civil and military capital of the Dominion, that the Hon. the Minister of Militia will give the matter his earnest consideration.

I hope to be favored with the opinion of the MILITIA GAZETTE, or of some of the officers of the Midland Districts on the subject.

Gananoque, Ont., 18th Jan., 1886.

VOLUNTEER.

### QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Q.—What can I do with a major in a rifle regiment who owes for his undress uniform since October, 1882? He makes the excuse that his pay is not sufficient to cover his expenses while in Niagara camp.—ONTARIO.

A.—Sue him, or if he is not worth it, post him as a dead beat. You can do nothing to him in his military capacity, though in the regular service a commanding officer would put the screws on pretty tightly and probably drive out such a disgrace to his corps. He knew when he took office that his pay would not provide him with uniform, and if a major cannot afford to pay what must be the case with all the second lieutenants who do pay?—ED.

Will "Poco Tempo," Sussex Vale, N. B., please send his name in conformity with our regulations.

Q.—§70. Canadian Militia Regulations.—"Commissions of officers in the Militia shall be granted by Her Majesty during pleasure, and *all n. c. o.* in the Militia shall be appointed by the officer commanding the corps or battalion to which they belong, and shall hold their rank during pleasure." Will you kindly let us know through the medium of your paper during whose pleasure does a *n. c. o.* hold rank.—A SUBSCRIBER, Toronto, 22nd Jan., 1886.

A.—Her Majesty's pleasure. A commanding officer has the power to order acting and lance non-commissioned officers to revert to their permanent grades (Queen's Reg. Sec. VI, para. 44, also Sec. VII, para. 115) but "when a non-commissioned officer commits an offence, which, in the opinion of the commanding officer, requires the cancelling of the appointment of such non-commissioned officer, or of his reduction, the case must be referred to headquarters." (R. & O. 1883, para. 260.) From this it will be seen that a commanding officer has no power to reduce a permanently appointed *n. c. o.*—ED.

### 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?)

HAMILTON F. BAT. ARTILLERY.—The following members have obtained certificates at the Royal School of Artillery, Kingston: Corps. Geo. Mariott, Robert Trumbull, R. Provan and Gunner Ormand, 1st class short course, grade B. Gunners J. H. Brum, J. H. McKenzie and C. Hutcheson, 2nd class short course, grade B.

C. Co'y I. S. C.—In our issue of the 12th it was mentioned that Private E. Cameron, of C. Company, Infantry School Corps, who was lately reduced to the ranks by a court-martial, had been arrested at the instance of H. W. Hirschberg and charged with forging the name of Major Smith to a certificate of service in the North-west. When the case came before the Toronto Police Magistrate on the 11th instant the prisoner was defended by Mr. E. Langtry, barrister, a color sergeant in the Q. O. R., who proved by three witnesses that Cameron was in the County of Halton at the time when Hirschberg swore he called at his office, 4 King street, Toronto. Cameron's acquittal caused quite a burst of applause from the spectators, and will be gladly learnt by all the friends of the gallant corps to which he belongs.

MIDLAND PROV. BATTALION.—Bugler Christian Hormel, of E. Company, has received from the Government a gratuity of \$153 for disability on account of rheumatism contracted on active service.

Color-Sergeant Thomas Wrighton, of this corps died suddenly on Saturday. He had been slightly indisposed for a week or more, but none thought him seriously afflicted. In the night he awakened his wife, told her he was dying, and immediately expired. The deceased has been care-taker of the Young Men's Conservative Club rooms since the rebellion. He served for twenty-one years in the English army, seen service in India and passing through the Afghan war. He was methodical and unassuming in his ways, but every inch a soldier.

The funeral, under the direction of "A" Company of the Midland Battalion, will be held from the residence on Coleman street, near the Baptist Church, to the cemetery this Tuesday afternoon.

Sergeant Wrighton was in a group with Sergt. Christie, Lieutenant Laidlaw and Sergt-Major Sproule, also of the Midland, when entering Batoche upon the day of the charge, when one volley hit the three first named, Wrighton and Christie in their arms and Mr. Laidlaw in the leg.

ROYAL SCOTS—This fine regiment is considering the possibility of a trip to England to share in the celebration of the Queen's jubilee. The probable expense has been figured down to about \$50 a man, and there is not the slightest doubt but that if the regiment decided to go it could start with full ranks.

VICTORIA RIFLES are talking of building an armory up town instead of using the government drill shed, which is inconveniently far from the residences of most of the members. The *Star* explains that at present the "Vics" occupy as an armory, jointly with the Montreal Field Battery, the lower storey of the old high school building on University street, but it is expected that the Fraser Institute will require the vacation of this property shortly, as they intend to use

it as an addition to their free library maintained in the upper storey. The proposition is to organize a joint stock company on the understanding that a certain annual revenue should be granted the shareholders. Some \$40,000, it is estimated will be required, and no difficulty is anticipated in raising this capital, as several gentlemen have already offered to subscribe for stock, provided they are guaranteed five per cent. annually. This, it is thought, can be managed, as the members of the corps were enthusiastic in their support of the old armory and company rooms. It is proposed to establish messes in connection with the armory, as the members of the regiment would thus enjoy all the privileges of a first-class club, besides the advantage of a convenient armory. The annual pay of the corps would about cover the guaranteed interest to the shareholders and the plan, if carried out, would not entail much, if any, additional expense on the members of the regiment, as the annual pay is now placed to the credit of the regimental and company funds.

QUEBEC CAVALRY.—The following letter from "a lover of the old squadron" in the *Quebec Chronicle*, will prove interesting. The Queen's Own Canadian Hussars have been organized no less than thirty years, and it seems from this letter that they were not the first cavalry of the ancient capital:

"DEAR MR. EDITOR,—It will be gratifying to the men of the Quebec Cavalry School to read the following clippings from our Orderly Book dated Headquarters, Quebec, 24th April, 1824, showing how highly the cavalry of that day, were appreciated. "The formation, and appearance, of the troop in garrison yesterday in honor of His Majesty's birthday, call upon the commander of the forces to express in general orders his unqualified approbation to all officers commanding. His Excellency feels it incumbent upon him to notice in a particular manner the volunteer troop of Quebec Cavalry, commanded by Major Bell,—the Artillery commanded by Lieut. Cringer,—the Rifle Company by Capt. Duan,—the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Third Battalion,—their appearance in line with His Majesty's troops, completely drilled, and admirably appointed, during the last three months bore ample testimony of their zeal and spirit. The Governor-in-Chief is delighted to see such corps formed in the cities of this province. They do honor to the country, they do honor to those who have stepped forward and shown the good example to young men,—they unite all classes of society, and lead to general happiness. These are the motives of the Governor-in-Chief in promoting and encouraging the volunteer corps,—and His Excellency has peculiar pleasure in offering the record of his approbation, and thanks to the officers above named."

"While on the topic of the above named corps, I am given to understand that the Quebec Cavalry had colors presented to them. Why do not the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars adopt these colors, or some suitable emblems similar to the old ones?"

"Perhaps Colonel Turnbull, now in command of the Cavalry School Corps, and who is well known to take the greatest interest in cavalry matters, will relieve our minds, as I feel sure he has the warmest feelings towards the old and esteemed corps, formerly Quebec's pride.

"I should esteem it a favor if he would give information on the following points:—

1st. Who commanded "B" Troop of Cavalry during the Fenian raids of June, 1866, and May, 1870?

2nd. Was this troop then quartered out of Quebec?

3rd. Was it engaged at "Eccles Hill," with the Victoria Rifles of Montreal, or elsewhere?

4th. Who was the commanding officer of the squadron at that time?

5th. Does the distinguishing letter "F" attached to the names of certain officers in the Militia List, signify that they were out under fire during the Fenian raids; or does it mean that they were attached to the Intelligence Department of the Imperial Service, under the leadership of Sir Patrick McDougall?

"I should be glad if the distinguished and gallant colonel would answer these questions, as I wish to preserve a correct record of an old and much valued corps, and add one page more to my military "portfolio."

P. E. I. PROV. BRIGADE GAR. ARTILLERY.—Eight men each from Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries met for target competition at Fort Edward on the 14th. The weather, though somewhat cold, was favorable, and the shooting, which was from 32-pounder guns, was very good indeed. The detachment from Capt. Moore's Co., No. 2, scored 187 points, of which Gunner McLeod contributed 30. We have been unable to secure the score of Capt. Passmore's Co., No. 1, in time for to-day's issue, but will publish it as soon as possible.

### AMUSEMENTS.

(If the active organizers of regimental games, company clubs, and similar winter occupations for the militia will forward us accounts of their doings we will gladly publish them. This, we hope, will have the good result of encouraging the organization of similar clubs where there are none at present.)

HAMILTON.—G. Company of the 13th propose entertaining the citizens with an assault-at-arms next week, and promise the most elaborate programme ever presented in Hamilton. The commanders of the School of Infantry, Royal Grenadiers and Dufferin Rifles, amongst others, have promised to attend.

TORONTO.—The non-commissioned officers and men of the Governor-General's Body Guards gave a ball at the Pavilion Music Hall on the 15th, in aid of the widow and children of the late Sergeant-Major Smith, who died last year. The Committee, composed of Sergeant-Major Granger, chairman; Sergeant Donaldson, treasurer; Trooper Bell, secretary; Troopers O'Connell, McMillan, Granger and Klein are to be congratulated on the result of their labors. The stage wore a decidedly martial appearance, the camp of the Body Guards at Humboldt being represented. A marquee was pitched in the middle, and from the top of the centre tent pole floated a union jack which did duty during the rebellion. To the left was the telegraph office, and a representation of the one house of which Humboldt is the proud possessor. Wires stretched across the stage added reality to the supposititious despatch office. Stands of arms were piled

about the camp, and lest the design of the whole should not be grasped, the words, "Fort Denison, Humboldt," on a long streamer informed the onlooker. On the wall at the rear of the stage appeared a banneret with the inscription, "Some of the boys who faced the music," and below, a large painting with portraits of Lieut.-Cols. Williams, Denison, Grassett and Miller, and the motto "Defence, not defiance." About 200 couples took part in dancing, while seven or eight hundred spectators viewed the festive throng from the galleries. Quarter Master Sergeant Tilley, Corps. Thompson and Eager, Troopers B II, Hamilton, Carter, Campbell and Pearsoll acted as Masters' of Ceremonies. Among those present were Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison, Lieut.-Col. Gilmor, Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison, Lieut.-Col. Shaw, Majors Dunn and Smith, Captains Trotter, Blain, Mutton and E. Denison, Quarter-Master Sloan, Dr. White, Lieuts. Lowe, Beaty, Merritt, Myles, Browning and Brock, Lieut. Keefer, D. G. (Ottawa); Dr. Baldwin, Lieut. E. H. T. Heward, Adjutant Quebec Cavalry School, Captain Clarence Denison, Lieut. Fleming (Weston); Baron Von Heimrod, German Consul; G. Musson, Brazilian Consul; E. Bendelari, Italian Consul.

A meeting of officers of the city corps was held on Thursday, to make arrangements for holding a Garrison Ball, which we foreshadowed as being on the cards some time ago.

OTTAWA.—The largest and most distinguished audience that ever filled the Royal Theatre was present last night at the performance of "Youth" for the benefit of the North-west contingent reception fund; to make good a number of unforeseen expenses incurred in connection with the banquet last summer. His Excellency the Governor-General arrived at eight sharp, and was received with a salute by a contingent of the 43rd Rifles drawn up across the front of the stage, the band of that regiment playing the national anthem. Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Frederick Middleton, and His Worship the Mayor occupied boxes, and the general and many officers attended in uniform. The well-known play was carried through most successfully, the only drawback being somewhat long intervals between the acts, necessitated by the limited space in the stage of the theatre. Making allowance for this Mr. Gilmour is to be heartily congratulated on his success as a stage manager, success the more surprising when we remember that in addition to this arduous duty he filled the principal rôle, and filled it admirably.

The troops required in the play were supplied by volunteer detachments from the 43rd Rifles and Ottawa Field Battery, who filled their parts in a manner which caused many explanations of pleased surprise. In the middle of the battle scene a Gatling gun was run on the stage by a detachment of artillerymen, amid wild applause, and a sand bag battery was thrown up with a promptitude that would have surprised regulars. The band of the 43rd under the leadership of Mr. Greenfield, played two interludes on the stage which were greatly appreciated.

St. Johns, P.Q.—The n. c. o. and men of B Co'y, I. S. C., are getting up an entertainment to be held in the Opera House, on the 29th. Both last year and this winter a series of concerts have been held by the company similar to those that proved so successful in "A" Battery. Sergt.-Major Phillips seems to be the moving spirit in all this work designed for the recreation and mental improvement of the corps.

GLEANINGS.

The Government are continuing their policy of relieving the wants of the Halfbreeds in the districts affected by the rebellion. Col. Herchmer is superintending the distribution in the Batocho district, and has already granted relief to many families in the form of food supplies.

A general meeting of the Williams Memorial Association was held in Port Hope on the 20th, Judge Benson in the chair, when the Treasurer reported that over \$1,400 had already been received, and collecting agents were appointed as follows:—Mr. Marshall Thompson for the townships of Hope, Cavan, Manvers and South Monaghan; Mr. Wm. Craig for the City of Belleville; Messrs. Riordan and Burton for ward 1; Mulholland and R. B. Williamson for ward 2; Galletley and W. G. Stevenson for ward 3 of Port Hope; Mr. Clems for Kingston; Mr. J. L. Reid for Bowmanville; Mr. Baines for Toronto, and Mr. J. F. Clark for the merchants of Toronto. We bespeak for these gentlemen the cordial reception which their laudable object merits.

Toronto.—The first annual meeting of the new Ontario Artillery Association was held on the 14th, according to announcement, when the officers were elected. The Executive Committee was instructed to examine and report on the ranges at Port Colborne, Grimsby and Port Hope, with a view of obtaining a suitable permanent range for the province. The following batteries have already affiliated: Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Welland Canal, Toronto, No. 1 Guelph, Durham, Gananoque, No. 2 Guelph, Field Batteries, and Cobourg, Toronto and Collingwood Garrison Batteries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.

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

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**Notice to Contractors.**

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

A. GOBEIL,

Secretary.

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



**Statutes of Canada.**

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

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

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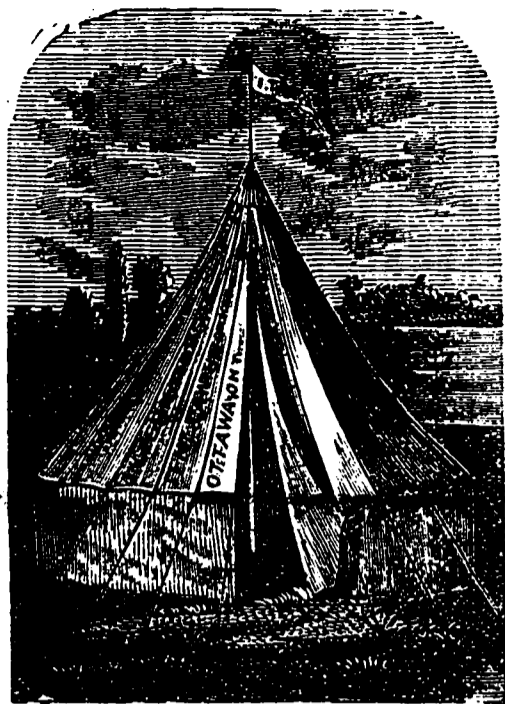
A certain number of Albums containing at least fifty, with a description of each, will shortly be completed. Those wishing to secure them will kindly send their names and addresses to Capt. Peters, Citadel, Quebec. When ready, Albums will be forwarded C.O.D. PRICE—TEN DOLLARS.

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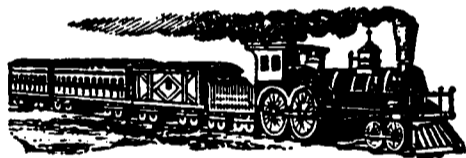
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