

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

The Indian element does not appear to be any better disposed than last week. From Prince Albert and McLeod districts alike, they are reported as uneasy. Last year most of them at least were fed regularly by the Government, this winter, we understand, some changes have been made which may induce them to become mischievous. While there is very little danger of a general uprising, it is quite possible that some marauding may be done, and it is the duty of the country to use every means to prevent this. There are several points at which sufficient loyal men should be found willing to do military duty to permit the formation of militia companies. Might it not be advisable to supply arms and accoutrements to companies at say Prince Albert, Battleford, Edmonton, Regina and Calgary? If such could be organized, we have little doubt it would tend to restore confidence in those centres.

We may make our minds easy on the score of any inroads from the other side of the border. The American Government are entitled to every praise for the precautions they took last spring, and are yet maintaining, to prevent their border tribes from molesting us, and the first attempt at a movement in that direction would be promptly checked by troops from one of the many forts on the confines of Montana.

A correspondent wants our opinion as to the desirability of raising the question of granting medals for the Fenian raids. Our first impression is decidedly averse to such a proposition; and for several reasons. Fifteen years have passed since the last raid, and it is too old an issue to revive, for one thing. Besides it would open the door to endless bickerings. Undoubtedly the performance of some of our troops under fire, was quite as gallant as any work done in the Northwest, and quite as deserving of recognition, but some of the troops were not so successful, and if any distinction were made there would be a row at once. Moreover, if all who were on active service were to obtain the distinction, it would include nearly the whole militia force of that day. Once bring up the question and irreconcilable differences of opinion would appear simultaneously.

If our correspondent doubts this a perusal of the letters that have appeared in our columns as to the disposition of the medals for the late campaign, where there have been a dozen suggestions as to the bestowal of clasps, &c., should sufficiently prove what would happen if the same thing were attempted for work done fifteen or twenty years ago, and we feel sure that the Government have too great a desire for peace to entertain the proposition for a moment.

The Dufferin Rifles are evidently determined to "do things up in style." Last week they took possession of their splendid new mess rooms; this week they are issuing special regimental Christmas greetings. The cards are neatly lithographed, bearing vignettes of the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, and the regimental crest in an appropriate and elaborate border surrounding the words "Compliments of the season, with best wishes of the Lieut.-Colonel commanding and officers of the regiment, Brantford, Xmas., 1885."

Well done Ninetieth! The "little black devils" are to the front again with a men's club, and nearly six hundred and fifty dollars to put into the pot for a start, so that its success is well assured. We would commend the description of this association, under our heading of "amusements," to the many city and town corps which have not yet established similar clubs, with the assurance that such an institution for each one of them would involve great benefits, both moral and physical, to the battalions, and would be an invaluable recruiting agent for the assistance of the officers. To any such club we would wish to make a couple of suggestions. It should have such a reputation that parents, wives and sweethearts would feel that their friends were safe there, and to this end, while there is no possible objection to cards or billiards in themselves, there should be a cast-iron rule in the constitution, preventing the remotest approach to gambling, with any infringement punishable by dismissal. Even the arrangement of making the loser in a game of billiards pay for it is objectionable. There should also be a room in the club—preferably the reading room—in which no smoking should be allowed; there is always a small minority who dislike the fragrant weed, and it is well to teach men that there is a time and place for everything—even smoking.

The insurrection claims commission have finished their work at Winnipeg, and the members have returned to their homes for the holidays, after which they will reassemble at Ottawa, to complete their work and submit their report. The commission consists of Lieut.-Col. Jackson, D.A.G., M.D. No. 1, President; Lieut.-Col. Whitehead, late commander of the Vics.; and Hony. Lieut.-Col. Forrest, Paymaster of M.D. No. 7. On a special case Hony. Lieut.-Col. Peebles, Paymaster M.D. No. 10, replaced Col. Whitehead. Mr. Holt is Secretary and Hony. Major Guy, Paymaster and Auditor to the Commission. Mr. Alex. McGibbon, who was government transport and supply officer, is now in the city and states that over a thousand claims have been considered and that only two-thirds of the work is done; also that the amount paid out at Winnipeg so far, as contingent expenses of the campaign including claims liquidated, is about three and a quarter millions of dollars.

An old hand gives us this week some valuable notes on infantry annual training, and albeit some of our wiseacres may meet them with the remark "*connu, connu*," it is not a bad plan to remind men of that which they knew before. The problem of what can be most profitably taught in the few days for which our militiamen are biennially brought together is yet unsolved, and the more discussion we have upon it the better.

Everything shows a growing tendency to increase the number of medium shots in a corps and in the country, rather than to secure extraordinary proficiency on the part of a few. Col. Martin's letter in this issue suggests one means of attaining this desirable end, and his proposition is worth considering. In a week or two we shall have something further to say on this important subject.

As promised last week, we now give an instalment of the syllabus adopted for the various military schools, and commend it alike to those who propose going to those excellent institutions, and to those who are already qualified. If every officer would this winter go through a course of reading in the various subjects laid down for study at the schools in his particular arm of the service, its good effects would be very apparent at the next camps of instruction.

Our readers may have noticed in last week's comments a *chef d'œuvre* of the "intelligent compositor." One sufficiently ingenious to change "the piping times of peace" into such a picturesque contrast as "the *fighting* times of peace," if not promptly suppressed, might perpetrate something that would draw down dire consequences on the innocent editor's head.

"NOTIONS OF A NOODLE."—VII.

"DEAR MISTY,—Before taking up the thread of my argument again I must tell you that I was 'charged' privately the other day by a Royal Grenadier regarding the 'bayonet' question. He styled me 'uppish,' and states positively that he saw a man 'stuck' at 'Batoche.' Well, as far as that goes, most of us have seen our best friends 'stuck' at some period of their lives; in fact few of us have escaped the trying ordeal of being stuck for something.

"What they managed to stick the unfortunate Breeds for he does not state, but adds rather coarsely that they would have stuck more if they had only waited. There must have been liquor somewhere.

"I have only space in this letter for a short appeal to your feelings, so request that you will get hold of a regimental 'canteen' or 'mess tin,' and take it to pieces; the operation won't take very long, and when finished you will discover three portions, for each of which theory lays down a use. As a rule the sensible soldier lays down the cover and inside scooper with the handle and does not take them up again. For generations Middleton's march may be readily traced by pieces of old canteens dropped on the way. It may seem foolish for me to launch into a lecture on such an apparently trivial thing as a mess tin,

but please, if it does not make you too sick, hear the 'troubles of a canteen.'

"The only regulation way of carrying it is in marching order, when it is kept secure by heavy strapping, therefore on all occasions when packs are not carried, it becomes necessary to invent a way for its transport.

"These plans are various: some keep on the shoulder straps, and so fasten the tin between their shoulder blades behind. Apart from the inconvenience and folly of wearing this gear to keep on so small an article, the problem has to be solved, as to the most feasible plan of recovering it from such an unhandy position, when hurriedly required for a drink of water. A Scotchman can remove a smaller article from that locality by backing up against a mile post, or cart wheel, but it requires prolonged and weary scratching to loosen a mess tin from the spot where it is laid down to be in 'fighting order.' Other ideas were tried, especially attaching it to the waist belt, in order to save the inconvenience of carrying the shoulder straps, and to locate the thing in a more 'comeatable' position. Here again we were foiled, the shape is wonderfully constructed only to fit in one place, and when hung by the handle it turns every way, and requires a strap round it to keep the cover and internals in their place.

"Now, as we tramped gaily along in the mud, slush, or snow, the desire for drink naturally arose at intervals, and at each slough or creek those who required a sup of water would drop out and get it.

"The irregular corps, equipped on the principles of common sense, fell out, and had their drink, while many of our poor fellows, simply because it was impossible to get at the canteens, unstrap them, take them apart, put them together, and make fast again inside of an hour, would trudge on thirsty rather than go to all the trouble. In fact, it could not be done unless the whole column halted.

"What then had our more fortunate comrades? you may ask. They had, don't be startled, tin cups, that can be hung anywhere, and a man gets his drink of water or bowl of soup far more comfortably than the apparently luxurious possessor of the shapeless mess tin. As far as I can learn from others who have taken part in foreign campaigns, the same thing is done; men throw the insides away, keeping only the outside piece, which then really becomes a tin cup, but of such an inconvenient shape that it is not adjustable anywhere on a man's person.

"The theory of a soldier having three articles to take his food from on a march is worthy of a more practical result. Unfortunately, the men who invent these monstrosities do not follow up their productions to the final test, and thus learn the actual facts. If they do, I cannot comprehend the spirit that retains these defects in the service, and bars the way to improvement. All a soldier requires is a cup to bale out his tea or soup, which really would appear to fulfil the idea of our outfitters, for with the camp kettles, the only cooking appliance, it must be either 'soup' or starve. I should like here to put the question to some of the recent campaigners, 'what would we not have given for a good frying pan,' and when one was begged, borrowed or stolen, how sweet was the change it presented to the hungry corps.

"It does not require a Parisian cook to understand how many nice dishes can be turned out in a hurry from a good 'fryer,' that could never be got from a pot. The bacon that was served out, in numerous cases, was almost wasted for want of some way to prepare it; boiled bacon is no great treat, and the fat, the greatest blessing, is nearly all lost. I don't think a picnic company or hunting party ever departed minus a frying-pan, and yet there is no such thing on our list of service kit. If some of the officers' messes were in the same fix as the privates, we should probably hear more of it.

"Another consideration is to be taken into account; on the plains there is little or no wood on most of the trails, consequently, on all our halts, the scouts and others would be happily smoking their after dinner pipe or finishing the dessert before our meal was half cooked, because it is hardly necessary to state that a fry can be got up in half the time with a few sticks, and provides a far more palatable dish. All these small details will be voted 'rot' by some people, but I venture to say, Misty, that I will have some supporters, who with me will uphold the importance of even such trivial questions. It makes a terrible difference to a tired and hungry stomach, when from want of time or fuel a meal cannot be got up before the fall-in sounds, after the mid-day rest. Often our hungry fellows have had to munch a dry hard-tack, while our fortunate neighbors of 'Boulton's' sumptuously partook of the same article delicately prepared, fried in pork fat. If any one maintains that this is not a difference, just try it. If plates are wanted, ordinary flat pieces of tin slightly turned up could be packed in the kettles, these with the cups each man should have slung on his person, and a jack-knife, is all that he requires. At present he is the proud possessor of a knife, fork and spoon, carefully packed in his *lost valise* away back two miles at the tail of the column. 'Required in addition to kettles one big frying-pan.'

INFANTRY ANNUAL TRAINING.

There are few now in the service who remember, or who have served under, that fine old type of soldier, Col. Wilford, the first commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe, one of the British Army's first enthusiasts in rifle shooting or target practice.

When lecturing on musketry it was his almost daily custom to make the following opening remarks, which he evidently intended should sink deep into the hearts of the young soldiery: "Drill but places you in a position to use the rifle with effect. A soldier who can't shoot is an encumbrance to the service."

As time goes on, and the "modern major-general" has succeeded the "old colonel," it is gratifying to all who have the efficiency of our force in view to see the steps being taken towards improvement in shooting, and the country is to be congratulated that the MILITIA GAZETTE has taken the matter up earnestly. There is, however, it must be admitted, much room for improvement in this direction, and in at least the following important points: 1. The general training of the force in target and judging distance practices, as distinguished from the acquisition of individual skill in handling the rifle. 2. Team shooting and coaching. 3. Firing at moving targets.

Each of the above is, I conceive, a subject in itself for development, and I will, if you desire it (as an old Hythe man), gladly give my views on each at a future day. Drill, not target practice, however, is the theme of these brief notes. To direct attention to certain pages of the "Field Exercise, 1884," too seldom, I fear perused, and too seldom used in practice in the training of our force, is my present object.

Catch questions, so called, in drill, are asked and answered from time to time, all which show an enquiring mind on the part of the young soldier, but, after all, in such questions and answers, we are but moving along in the groove of the "old colonel." This reminds me of a certain annual inspection, years ago, when with pride I brought forward my pet subaltern officer for examination by a strict inspector-general of infantry. My sub. had left no leaves of his drill book unturned, and besides, he had a most retentive memory. Question after question, of a practical kind, went on for some time, each question bringing a satisfactory and speedy answer; the British sub. could not be "run to earth." The general must try other tactics of a less practical nature. The question, "How many buttons on a regulation tunic?" touched an uncultivated spot. Of course the sub. made a shot at it, but did not hit the mark, and thus ended his first lesson.

In order to find out what is really practical in drill and field manoeuvres, we must ask what drill and what field movements have been used in modern warfare? What in our own recent campaign in the N.W., under our own "modern Major-General?"

Lord Wolseley truly says that "many pass their lives (officers brought up in regiments) without discovering that the military career has any higher aim than that of moving men on parade by a most complicated process called drill, and that of keeping order amongst them at all times by a rigid system of espionage which is believed to be discipline."

Surely in England's little modern wars, in South Africa, in Egypt, and the Soudan, as well as in our own experience in the suppression of the rebellion in the N.W., commanders had not to dip deep into "Minor tactics," by Clery, nor into "Tactical notes," by Jones, (admirable though these books are on the subjects therein treated) for instructions as to the movement of troops in the face of the enemy, nor had they to turn over many pages of the "Field Exercise" to find the brief instructions in squad drill. "Soldiers should be instructed to avail themselves, for their protection, of the slightest inequality of ground and the *smallest patch of cover* and how to make the best of it; also, how, in advancing or retiring, to run or creep from one point of cover to another, without unnecessary exposure."

I do not wish for a moment to depreciate the value of attention to details, which results, as a rule, in success in general principles. We no longer hear of the "handicraft" of war—for war has become an art that must be exercised with mind, science and sagacity, as well as resolution and energy, and requires accurate technical instruction and constant practice.

The following questions, however, remain: How many infantry corps go through their annual training (would that it were annual) and have not been instructed in the details or general principles of "extended order," as clearly shown in the "Field Exercise," for squad, company, and battalion? How many officers, or how few, have been instructed in the application of drill in field manoeuvres, in outpost duty, or in scouting, not to mention preliminary drill as a necessary preparation to target and judging distance practices? I am aware there are noble exceptions to the rule; and our recently established schools of infantry are, I believe, doing good work in the above directions.

My object, however, will be attained, if I draw attention to the necessity for annual, not biennial, drill of infantry corps, and to the character of the training, as it should be,—drills of a practical nature to be taught in camp, less time devoted to accurate dressing in Lord Wolseley's "complicated process, called drill," and corps taken on step by step, as the intelligence of individual members of our force will surely warrant, to extended order, to outpost duty, &c., all of which is as important as is the preliminary drill (too little attended to) before target and judging distance practices. Thus, and thus only, can we "in time of peace prepare for war."

MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

The weeklies for the 5th are to hand. The editorials in the *Army and Navy Gazette* include articles on the situation in Servia and Bulgaria, and on the recent fighting there; on the mercantile auxiliaries, and on the French situation in Tonquin, the value of these being guaranteed by the name of the editor, Mr. William Howard Russell; also the usual regimental and naval news. A supplement contains, amongst other items of interest, detailed news from the British forces at Mandalay, and the beginning of a continued article on volunteer coast defence. The *Broad Arrow* contains leaders on the new dock yard policy; the third Burmese war; on Burmese jingoes, by General MacMahon, which gives a good idea of the fools' paradise in which King Theebaw was living; on the problem of another Soudan campaign; and on military shooting galleries. The general articles include a description of a new folding ambulance; and on the restoration of Gwalior fort to Scindiah. There are the usual short pithy notes, including a reproduction of our advocacy of the tuque for winter wear. The *V. S. Gazette* opens with two columns of Canadian items in its editorial notes, and has the usual interesting Scottish letter and a long article on the New Zealand volunteer movement, which is well worth study. The *V. S. Record* continues its history of the Wimbledon meetings, and, as usual, confines itself pretty closely to shooting notes. The result of the voting on the best all-round rifle shot is announced, the veteran McVittie distancing all competitors, while Col. Wilson, of Bannockburn, has been decided to be a little more popular than Col. Burt in the shooting world. It is somewhat singular that both these victors in an English ballot should be "frae the north." *Colburn's* for December opens with a paper by Col. Knollys on the British army of to-day, which is principally statistical. He thinks that since the short service system has been in force the army has become less efficient, and that the territorial system has lessened the *esprit de corps*. He is not hopeful of a change for the better under the present administration with Lord Wolseley all-powerful at the war office. The first instalment of a paper in the militia, by Major Nelson, promises well. The historical aspect of the question is here treated and the whole article will probably be of great value. The *Rifle* gives a historical illustrated sketch of Mr. W. Milton Farrow, who has an English as well as American reputation; a description of three-barrelled sporting guns, and an English letter, part of which we published last week. Most of the remainder of new matter relates to the choice of a standard target for off-hand rifle shooting at 200 yards. The Creedmoor target, which resembles the N.R.A. and D.R.A. is described as being too coarse, and one embracing ten divisions is proposed to be substituted. In this the outer would count one, the magpie would be divided into two, counting two and three respectively; the inner is divided into four, and the eight-inch bull's eye into three, thus giving a decimal division, the several rings getting wider as they recede from the centre.

MOUNTED POLICE NOTES.

At Prince Albert there are now eighty police, but the inhabitants are excited in consequence of the restless state of the Indians, and fear trouble. It is rumored that B Battery has been ordered back from Qu'Appelle, and the inhabitants are clamoring for the formation of a local militia corps in addition to their other safeguards.

The force at Calgary, with the exception of 25 men, are to be removed to Gleichen, and to meet this change the arrangements for all supplies to be delivered under contract have been altered and the erection of proposed new quarters stopped.

The newly appointed inspector, Mr. Brooks, has joined the Regina depot.

The force at Macleod, increased in strength to about 200, anticipate a lively time this winter, in consequence of bad feeling between the Bloods and Crees, arising from the theft of some two hundred horses from the former, and the general scarcity of provisions.

Up to a late date all the police in the north-west portion of Alberta were stationed at Fort Saskatchewan, about twenty miles east of Edmonton, and the settlers at that place expressed great dissatisfaction at the distance between them and their ostensible protectors. This part of the force having lately been materially augmented, seventy men under Superintendent Griesbach and Inspector Snyder have been allotted to Fort Edmonton, greatly to the satisfaction of the townspeople, while thirty more under Inspector Mills maintain the old station. Owing to a lack of stable accommodation at Edmonton, the majority of the horses of the division will be wintered at Fort Saskatchewan. The men's quarters are in comfortable shape.

Inspector Dickens, who was in command at Fort Pitt at the time of the insurrection, and who has been East on a holiday, has returned West to resume his duties.

Inspector Howe left Moncton for the West on the 14th with 42 recruits selected in the Maritime Provinces. The boys had a parting fling there that will probably be sorrowfully remembered at least till they reach the Scott Act counties of Ontario.

Capt. Fred. White, comptroller of the force, who accompanied Sir John Macdonald to England, is expected home very early in the new year.

SYLLABUS FOR THE MILITARY SCHOOLS,

BEING THE NEW MATTER EMBODIED IN THE REGULATIONS.

INSTRUCTIONAL.

The commandants will detail the days and hours during which instruction will be given in the different subjects in their several schools, and will be held responsible for the maintenance of regularity and order therein, as well in the system of instruction as in attendances at the various instructional exercises.

SYLLABUS.

The following is a list of the subjects which will be taught and the full number of marks allotted to each subject. Each person under instruction will be awarded marks in each subject according to the degree of merit shown at the examinations.

Twenty-five hours practical and three hours theoretical instruction will be given each week during each "Short Course" of three months, consisting of seventy-five drill days.

THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION.

This instruction, apart from that given during the hours of actual drill, will be comprised in a course of 36 lectures of about one hour each—three to be given during each week by the commandant, or in his absence by such of the officers or sergeant instructors as are detailed by him; and the lecturers are to pay particular attention to illustrating the subject in hand by diagrams, and models when available and refer their squads to the particular portion of "Regulations or Manuals" which are being illustrated.

These lectures will include the following subjects, viz.:

In Schools of Cavalry:—*Military Law*—Discipline—The line of March—Reconnoitring—Outpost duty—and Patrolling—Scouting duties—Management and Care of Horses and Stables—Veterinary training—and the Employment of Cavalry with Field Artillery, Interior Economy, &c.

In Schools of Artillery:—*Military Law*—*Ammunition*.—Twelve lectures. As comprised in the Manual for Siege and Garrison Artillery, Vol. 1, and the Canadian Field Artillery Manual. This subject includes gunpowder, cartridges, projectiles, fuzes, tubes, &c. *Gunnery*.—Twelve lectures. As comprised in the above Manuals—including all details relative to the flight and effect of projectiles; Artillery fire; Rango finding, &c. *Artillery*.—Twelve lectures. Comprising description of Service Ordnance; Sighting and Rifling; Carriages; Material and appliances; Machines and Transporting Carriages; Field equipment and details of packing, entrenching Field Gun.

In Schools of Infantry:—Drill and Exercises—Discipline and Law—Interior Economy—*Regimental Duties*, &c.

Duties in aid of Civil Power and the mode of conducting *Official Correspondence*, as laid down in the Regulations and Orders for the Militia, shall form an obligatory portion of each Course of Instruction. In the correspondence which comprises letters, reports, &c., on official subjects and the preparation of returns and states, conciseness and correctness of expression, and the mode of addressing officers of different ranks are to be insisted on.

Gymnastic Exercises will be encouraged in all the Schools.

Cavalry Subjects—Short Course.

DISMOUNTED, 30 DAYS.

Squad Drill—Carbine Exercises—Sword Exercises—Signaling, each 5 days; Marching, 3 days; Troop Drill and formation, 7 days.

MOUNTED, 33 DAYS.

Military Equitation and Stable Duties, 20 days.

Formation and movements of the Troop and Squadron, 5 days.

Outposts, Patrolling, Scouting, 8 days.

Regimental duties, 12 days.

With the exception that the first month will be devoted to instructing the Cavalry Soldier on foot previous to his commencing mounted exercises, it is not to be considered obligatory that the above drills shall all be completed in the order mentioned. A sufficient number of afternoon dismounted drills may be given on such days as mornings are required for Riding School—in order that the total number of 75 days of actual drill be not exceeded.

All officers going through a course of instruction will invariably attend (unless otherwise employed) daily at mid-day stable hour; and take their ordinary tour of duty whenever considered qualified therefor by the commandant—they will also attend the Orderly Room daily until dismissed—and all Courts Martial. All non-commissioned officers and men will attend all stable hours, unless otherwise employed, and take their tour of duty whenever considered qualified.

Officers attached for instruction are required to attend a special course of instruction in Military Law, Queen's and Militia Regulations and Orders, Interior Economy, and Military Reports.

EXAMINATIONS—(PRACTICAL) VALUES.

Dismounted Exercises—Full Marks, 150.

Distributed as follows:—Foot Drill, includes Troop Drill, 25. Carbine Exercises, includes Manual and Firing Exercises, 25. Sword Exercise, includes practices in attack and defence, 25. Stable Duties, including the detail of saddling and mode of fitting saddle and bridle, 50. Signalling, 25.

Mounted Exercises—Full Marks, 250.

Distributed as follows:—Military Equitation, includes Single and Double ride, post practice and training horses, 100. Formation and movements of Troops and Squadron, including Escort duty on State occasions, and for Stores, Baggage, &c., 50. Sword Exercise, 25. Carbine and Pistol Exercise, 25. Outpost, includes Patrolling and Scouting duties, 50 marks.

Instructional Ability—Full Marks, 100.

THEORETICAL—FULL MARKS, 200.

Drills and Exercises—Dismounted, 50. Drills and Exercises—Mounted, 50. Discipline, Militia Law and Interior Economy, 50. Regimental duties, 50.

Artillery Subjects—Short Course.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Squad drill—Company drill—Traversing platform drills, each 5 days. Rifle Exercises—Shifting Ordnance, each 8 days. Standing gun drill, 10 days. B. L. Siege gun drill, 7 days. Elementary Exercises—Transporting Ordnance—Gyn drill, each 4 days. Knotting and lashing, 3 days. Regimental duties, 12 days. Total, 75 days.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Squad drill—Mounting and Dismounting field gun—Sword drill, each 5 days. Rifle Exercises—Field Manœuvres—Riding, each 8 days. Company drill, 2 days. Standing gun drill, 14 days. Disabled Ordnance—Harnessing, each 4 days. Regimental duties, 12 days. Total, 75 days.

ENGINEERS.

Squad drill—Company drill, each 5 days. Rifle Exercises, 8 days. Regimental duties, 12 days. Course of Instruction at the Royal Military College, 45 days. Total, 75 days.

With the exception of squad drill and rifle exercises, which should be completed before Artillery exercises are commenced, it is not to be considered obligatory that the above drills should be all completed in the order mentioned. Company drill, for instance, may advantageously be practised at the weekly marching order drill throughout the course. In the Garrison Artillery course, drill with transporting carriages, and in the Field Artillery course, riding and sword drill may be omitted in the case of attached men who are backward in the remainder of their drills.

EXAMINATIONS—GARRISON ARTILLERY—FULL MARKS, 500.

Infantry Exercises, including manual and firing exercises, and Company drill, 60. Gun Drill—Standing Gun drill on Ground and Traversing Platform, 100. Siege Gun Drill, with 40 pr. B. L., includes coming into action and limbering up, and mounting and dismounting Gun, 100. Shifting Ordnance, mounting or dismounting Gun, by par-buckling, or by the rear, and elementary exercises, 100. Gyn Drill, as detailed in Manual, 40. Instructional ability, 100.

FIELD ARTILLERY—FULL MARKS, 500.

Infantry Exercises, including manual and firing exercises, and Company drill, 30. Gun Drill. Standing Gun drill, post of detachments, limbering up and coming into action, 100. Disabled Ordnance, includes mounting and dismounting gun and carriage, changing wheels—and disabled ordnance, 100. Field Manœuvres, mounting detachment and not less than six field manœuvres, 30. Harnessing, as detailed in Manual, 30. Sword drill, 50. Riding, 40. Instructional ability, 100.

THEORETICAL—FULL MARKS, 300.

Ammunition, Gunnery, Artillery—100 each.

To be continued.

THE KINGSTON MILITARY COLLEGE.

An ex-cadet of the Royal Military College, Kingston, answers very completely the question intended to prove the uselessness of the college: "Where were the graduates during the rebellion?" When the rebellion broke out eighty-eight men had graduated since the establishment of the institution. Of these fifteen were commissioned officers in the Imperial Army, some of whom, we might add, were engaged in active service at the time and many of whom have made a most satisfactory showing in their profession. Five more had left Canada; surely a small proportion, and of these at least two had gone to other dependencies of the Empire. There were, therefore, sixty-seven graduates scattered over the Dominion. Of these no fewer than eighteen were in the Civil Service of the Dominion, ten were employed as engineers on railways, none of whom could get away. One cadet had become an officer in the church militant. Of those in the Canadian militia two were doing garrison duty with their regiments, and four were commissioned officers in regiments which were not called out. Of the thirty one remaining to be accounted for, no fewer than twenty-three were actively engaged in suppressing the rebellion, one-quarter of the whole number. That is a pretty large proportion of the whole, in view of the fact that not one-quarter of the whole force of the Dominion was called out. Every graduate is a member of the militia. It may, therefore, be taken for granted that Canadians educated at Kingston give their services to their country pretty exclusively. It was not to be expected that young men, as all of the graduates from Kingston were, could have taken prominent positions in so small an affair, and one which was so soon over. To a graduate of Kingston College the third column was indebted for its transport and that of its guns across the Red Deer River, a service which he carried out at the risk of his life. If Canada ever has a serious war it will be found that the graduates of Kingston will be leaders. In the American civil war the highest officers on both sides at the close of that greatest of struggles, were almost without exception, graduates of West Point.—*Montreal Witness.*

A GERMAN VIEW OF MOUNTED INFANTRY.

The *Militar Wochenblatt* of the 31st ultimo, says:—"The events in the Soudan have given rise to discussions in English technical papers, as was the case in German and French military papers after 1870-71. These discussions have, however, been confined to tactical questions without approaching the actual root of the matter, viz., the urgent necessity of army organisation corresponding to the demands of the present day, to the absence of which may chiefly be ascribed the Pyrrhus victories of the English. Mounted infantry may possibly have some advantages against savages or half-savage nations; at the same time, we cannot see why cavalry with good carbines and drilled to fight on foot—a *caudito sine quo non* in the present day—should not be far superior to an indifferently armed foe, quite ignorant of the art of modern fighting. For Continental wars, which are not out of the question in view of the long-standing friction with Russia, England would do well to exert herself to the utmost to make her cavalry thoroughly efficient as good shots and good riders instead of creating a new arm—a cross between cavalry and infantry—in capable of being made both good shots and good riders in a year's training. The experience gained in 1870-71, which proved that cavalry in front of an army must be armed with a good fire-arm, to make them independent, is no argument whatever for advocating a supplementary corps of mounted infantry. In the German Army, the practice of cavalry fighting on foot is strongly enforced. In Russia this has, perhaps, been carried too far; but the fact that their cavalry is mostly recruited from men who are 'born riders,' enables them to devote more time to fighting on foot. To say that Russia in future

will employ mounted infantry only is a pessimist view of the case. There is a vast stride from cavalry fighting on foot to mounted infantry. Russia looks upon her cavalry as cavalry only—not as mounted infantry. Then, again, the Russian cavalry may have occasion to draw their sabres when in collision with the enemy's mounted men. How would mounted infantry fare in such a case? We demand from our cavalry all that the author demands from mounted infantry, except that we place good horsemanship *first*, and good shooting *second*. Mounted infantry on foot would accomplish no more than dismounted cavalry against equally strong infantry. Riding drill would have to be carried on simultaneously with rifle practice, to the disadvantage of the latter. We doubt very much whether they would do more execution with a long-range rifle than the cavalry with an excellent carbine, which, in any case, carries far enough. In Germany no one is likely to advocate mounted infantry. For our neighbors across the Channel we may, without presumption, recommend for their consideration the same instruction as for our cavalry, in place of mounted infantry."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE 49th, OR BERKSHIRE REGIMENT, IN CANADA.

Alluding to a remark in the *Broad Arrow* that the 49th was thought never previously to have served in Canada, a correspondent of the *Halifax Acadian Recorder* gives the following interesting account of its Canadian record:

The memory of the old 49th should ever be dear to the hearts of all Canadians, for they fought and bled in our defence during the whole period of the second American war of 1812. Let me call to mind some of the more important actions where this regiment performed heroic deeds. At Queenston Heights it was two companies of the 49th and about two hundred of the York militia that resisted the first attack of the American army under Col. Van Rensselaer on the memorable morning of the 13th Oct., 1812, and a terrible hand to hand conflict they had in resisting the assault of upwards of 1,300 men in line—which in a very short time resulted in the severely wounding of Col. Van Rensselaer in four places and the death of both captains of companies of the gallant 49th. There was neither space nor time nor thought for generalship—all was sheer fighting. Williams, of the 49th, with a detachment of a hundred men charged up the hill at Wood's men and drove them to the edge of the bank, where, with a precipice of 180 feet behind and the roaring Niagara beneath, it was little wonder that some of the American soldiers' spirits quailed. It was at this juncture the brave and good General Brock, hearing the firing, galloped up with his staff from Fort George, and forgetting the general in the soldier—conspicuous by his height, dress, gesture and undaunted bearing—was struck by a ball in the right breast and died.

In Lower Canada, on the 23rd Nov., small parties of the 49th, with some of the Cornwall and Glengarry militia, about a hundred and forty men in all, under Lieut.-Col. McMillan, crossed the St. Lawrence and pounced on the American fort at Salmon River, opposite St. Regis, and captured the garrison, who surrendered prisoners of war—one captain, two subalterns and forty-one men, with four bateaux and fifty-seven stand of arms.

Major-Gen. Sheaffe, whose name was a household word in Canada, and who married his cousin Margaret, daughter of John Coffin, a U. E. Loyalist, was also a 49th officer, and fought from Boston to Quebec.

On the 27th May, 1813, fifty men of the 49th occupied Fort George and were cut off and captured, while endeavoring to destroy the magazines, upon the retreat of General Vincent's force to the strong position of Beaver Dam; where indeed he should have gone earlier in the day and saved 445 of his best and bravest, whom he lost and left upon the field.

During the night following the occupation by the American army, under Generals Chandler and Winder of the abandoned position of Stony Creek, it was a cadet of the 49th (afterwards Judge Jarvis of Cornwall) who first whispered the words to Sir John Harvey, "Sir, we are upon them"—that was on the 5th June, 1813.

It was one of the paladins of the war, a man of nerve and enterprise, of much vigor of character, and great personal strength, Lieut. Fitzgibbon of the 49th, who with thirty-six of his men manned the outpost of the Beaver Dam, and being duly warned by Mrs. Mary Secord—God bless her memory—held his post against the attack by Lieut.-Col. Boerster and the 14th U. S. Infantry with two guns and some cavalry—and saved Burlington Heights and the country.

But it would take too much of your valuable space to continue the record of the gallant deeds done for Canada by the old 49th Regiment; and they are certain to receive on their arrival at Halifax a goodly welcome.

Quebec, 8th Dec., 1885.

XXX.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NORTH-WEST DEFENCES.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette :

DEAR SIR, - Reports are now constantly appearing in the newspapers of the Indians in the North-west being turbulently inclined, and that more trouble with them is to be expected.

The settlers must be protected, and the government just has to look the matter squarely in the face, and at once prepare for the emergency.

The present force of mounted police and permanent corps now on duty there, all told, is insufficient; therefore, a "special" force should be raised for that particular purpose. The Indians saw and felt a powerful force last spring, which to their ideas has completely disappeared, as if it had never existed. Now to keep them quiet a strong force must be present, and visible to their eyes.

Now look at the so-called forts scattered throughout the territory. What are they? Simply stockades, and some of them not even that. There should be built good strong forts of stone, or wood and earth, capable of holding, say 500 men each, or rather large enough to be used as refuges for the districts in which they are situated. Build them in commanding situations at Qu'Appelle, Prince Albert, Battleford, Edmonton, Calgary, Pitt, McLeod, Walsh Wood Mountain, and wherever needed. Arm them with some of the 24-pounder smooth-bore guns, howitzers and carronades, now lying rotting in the mud at Quebec and elsewhere, and with a good supply of ammunition, shell and cannister. Also for offensive operations each fort should contain one or more field guns complete, rifled, if possible; but there are plenty of bronze smooth-bores in the country which would be better than nothing. Place in each a good strong garrison and extra small arms sufficient to arm the settlers. Besides this the commandant of each fort should be ordered to raise militia companies in his district, and have them out once a year for training at the fort with the guns and small arms. These fortifications, as well as the necessary roads and bridges, could be cheaply built by employing as laborers Half-breeds and Indians at little cost over their food. All the plans and specifications could be made at the Royal Military College, and passed cadets employed in superintending their construction, with a requisite staff of mechanics. I hope these suggestions may result in some action being taken.

RANGER.

MEDALS FOR THE FENIAN RAIDS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette :

SIR, - A good many letters have appeared in your columns relative to medals and clasps being given to those who took active part in the suppression of the rebellion in the North-west last spring. Medals are to be given by the Home Government to all those who were fortunate enough to be there. Now, what I want is to enlist your sympathies and support for the purpose of getting medals for those of our volunteers who took part in repelling the invasions of 1866 and 1870. It may be said that it is the Imperial authorities that have granted the medal for the North-west; then surely the Canadian Government ought to feel grateful enough toward those who preserved the country on two different occasions from invasions, either of which had it been successful at the first would have been difficult to subdue.

My opinion is that a medal for those who served in the repelling of an invasion would certainly be no more invidious than one given for the suppression of a rebellion amongst our own people. I should like to hear what you have to say about it, also the opinions of the force.

I've no doubt that if the matter was brought before "the House" in its right light the medals would be forthcoming.

I might say that in the days of Fenian raids nothing was heard of officers and men getting special pay, clothing and allowances, not to mention land grants; - they got the word and were off to the front in what they stood in.

There would be a precedent for giving medals for repelling invasions, as I believe a medal was granted to those who served in 1812.

Dec. 14, 1885.

FUSHER.

HONORS FOR THOSE WHO WERE AT THE FRONT.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette :

SIR, - I have been reading the letters of "Volunteer," "Odd File" and others, respecting "honors for those who were at the front," and cannot help regretting, as a volunteer, that they should ever have been written, for I do not believe, as the reading of those letters would lead one to suppose, that such small-souled, petty feelings of jealousy can exist to any extent amongst the men who took part in the campaign of last summer. There are always, of course, some sore heads and grumblers in every relationship of life, and I have no doubt that the North-west field force was no exception to this rule; their feelings may find vent in such letters as these, but I cannot believe that they, in the least degree, give expression to the feelings of the great majority of those "who were at the front."

As I understand it, medals are generally given to all officers and men who have taken part in a campaign, and in addition thereto, clasps, bearing the names of the different engagements (not necessarily successful) which may have taken place, are given to those who were actually present in the engagement for which the clasp is issued. The issue of clasps is regulated by the authorities, who decide with reference to each campaign, for which engagements, if any, clasps shall be given. For the North-west campaign, the Imperial Government have (most appropriately) granted a medal, but have not (for very good reasons of their own, no doubt,) seen fit to grant any clasps, though there were five engagements, including Duck Lake and Frenchman's Butte. Surely (there being no clasps) "we who were at Batoche," and who happened to be under fire, cannot expect (as was advocated by one of your correspondents) to exclude all others from receiving the medals? It is not their fault that no clasps are to be given. Did they not all serve in the campaign? and cannot we suppose that they sacrificed quite as much in giving up their homes and occupations to serve their

country in time of need, as even those who were at Batoche? By the fortunes of war, the latter got to the front and were under the enemy's fire, while the former were compelled to garrison Battleford, Edmonton, Qu'Appelle and other places, and even "to do sentry-go around the C.P.R. car sheds," but have we not the word of the general himself for it (at the Ottawa banquet), that the one did their duty as well as the other, and that the latter were as necessary in their place as the former? Can anyone say then that those who did not happen to be at Batoche or in any of the other engagements, cannot be considered as having taken part in the campaign, and so are not entitled to the medal? "Firebag" says that, in the event of the medal being given to all, and no clasps issued in addition, the only alternative to those regiments who were at the front will be "to leave their breasts as bare as the day on which they went into the fight," an opinion, sir, which I think will not tend to elevate "Firebag" in the estimation of anyone, and an idea which I do not believe that any battalion that took part in the North-west campaign would demean itself by entertaining seriously for one moment. Though I was not fortunate enough to be under fire myself, I may honestly say that I greatly regret that the Imperial Government have not seen their way clear towards issuing clasps with the medal, for I feel that all those men who acquitted themselves so nobly under the enemy's fire are well deserving of extra distinction, after the orthodox method, but as the government do not feel themselves in a position to give any clasps, let the situation be accepted in a manly and generous spirit; "Firebag" and "Odd File" may rest well assured that the wearing of the Imperial medal by those who were not "at the front" will in no wise detract from the credit and honor due to those who were there. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I must again express my regret that such letters have been written, as they not only reflect no credit upon the writers, but are very apt to bring discredit upon the military force generally.

"OTTAWA."

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SHOOTING IN BATTALIONS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette :

DEAR SIR, - It has occurred to me that we might increase the shooting capacity of the Militia force if we were to adopt some scheme to coax the majority of the rank and file to take more interest in rifle shooting. As for myself I have been an habitué of the butts for more years than I care to remember, but I do not observe any increase in the number of competitors. There are too few new men every year, spite of Nursery matches and such like. Suppose we try something like this:

Offer a reasonably good prize in money (not less than \$300) for the best shooting battalion of six companies - not less than 200 men to compete. Ranges, 200, 300, and 400 yards; rounds, 20 or 30 altogether; no sighting shots; time, June and July; the competition to take place wherever most convenient, either at head-quarters or camp; details to be arranged by a committee.

I am going to ask the P. Q. R. A. to try this notion for one year, and wish you would publish this so that we may get the views of some of our Quebec riflemen on the subject.

JOHN MARTIN,
Treasurer, P. Q. R. A.

MONTREAL, Dec. 16th, 1885.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Q. What are the regulations as to the kind of fur for infantry officers' caps, gloves, and the trimming on overcoats? - J. B. McL., 31st Batt.

A. There are no regulations for winter clothing. The only regulation the Canadian militia have to guide them in this respect is contained in par. 985 R. and O., 1879, for the milled cloth overcoat with caps. If a battalion wishes to adopt fur the best thing they can do is to get special permission from headquarters. The regular infantry regiments when in Canada wore dark gray Persian lamb, similar to that now worn by the R.M.C. cadets.

Q. Would you be kind enough to give a list of the names as they stand in the Wimbledon team for 1886. - WIMBLEDON, Toronto.

A. You will find the names in No. 18 of the GAZETTE, second column of page 141. Capt. Corbin falls under the five year rule; thus making Lieut. Russell with 331 points, 20th man. It should be noted that Lieut. Maxwell, who has been credited as belonging to the 50th Batt., really is a member of the H.G.A., and that Col. Gilson has 329 points, and should be promoted to 27th place. When more is known about the composition of the team we will reprint the names.

Q. What amount of pay was a brigade quartermaster-sergeant in the late North-west expedition entitled to; also how much was a non-com. officer employed on brigade duty entitled to? - ENQUIRER, Toronto.

A. There is no regulation to cover this class of n.c.o. As a matter of fact they were paid similarly to the same grades of regimental staff n.c.o., for which rates see R. and O., 1883.

Report speaks of the new rifle as being anything but the perfect weapon which Enfield supposed it to be; and we believe some little time will elapse before it is practically tested. - Army and Navy Gazette.

Mr. Wainwright, who was on active service during the rebellion with the 90th Battalion, and who attempted suicide in Toronto two or three weeks ago, died at the hospital on the 9th.

Lieut. McAuslan's shooting career has been a long and brilliant one. On the evening of the presentation he wore on his tunic two "Prince of Wales" badges, two "Queen's Sixty," three "Kolapore cups," two "United Service," five "International," one "West of Scotland Championship," three "West of Scotland Twenty," two bronze medals, "Scottish Twenty Club," and three N.R.A. "Grand Aggregate badges." - U. S. Record.

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?)

KINGSTON.—Gnn. McNamara, of A Battery, has deserted with \$20, stolen from Lieut. Ogilvie.

MILL BROOK, ONT.—Capt. Winslow, of "D" Company, Midland Battalion, who a short time ago was called upon to bury young Richardson, one of the field force, has had the painful task imposed upon him of escorting to the grave another member of his company, Mr. Ed. K. Brown, who died two weeks ago of inflammation of the lungs. The funeral was a military one. The O.Y.B., of which order Mr. Brown was a leading member, also attended the funeral in full regalia. The deceased was universally loved and respected. He possessed that amiability of nature combined with firmness and decision which are the chief characteristics of manhood. His loss has cast a gloom over the whole township of Manvers. Both deaths have been attributed to debility brought on by the hardships of the campaign.

A claim has been filed by Mrs. Grey for compensation for the insanity of her son, Charles, who was in service with the Midland battalion, and first showed symptoms of being insane while on duty.

AMUSEMENTS.

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

WINNIPEG.—The non-commissioned officers and men of the 90th Battalion propose organizing a club or association in connection with the regiment, which will be somewhat similar to those established in many of the regiments in England. Four rooms have been secured for this purpose in the new drill shed, and it is the intention to carpet and furnish them in a handsome manner, to put in a piano, reading desks, tables for cards, checkers, chess, and billiards. A very good reading room is also to be established, containing the leading daily and weekly newspapers, illustrated weeklies and monthly magazines, particularly journals relating to the army and navy. It is also proposed to organize a gymnasium and athletic association. A large fund for this purpose was raised last summer from the performance of "The 90th on Active Service;" and it is thought that enough has been secured to relieve the members of the battalion from any expense in connection with the organization of the proposed reading room and athletic association. A meeting of all the non-commissioned officers and men of the 90th will be held on Wednesday evening in the Trinity school house, for this purpose.—Winnipeg Free Press.

The meeting above referred to was held on the 16th, when nearly a hundred members of the regiment were present. The theatrical committee reported a balance on hand of \$647.33. "The 90th club" was then formally organized, for the purpose of maintaining a first-class reading and general recreation room, the encouragement of athletic sports and rifle shooting, and the fostering in every possible way "esprit de corps" among the members of the battalion, a constitution was proved, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Sergt.-Major Watson; 1st vice-president, Corp. R. E. Young; 2nd vice-president, Col.-Sergt. Buehler; secretary-treasurer, Staff-Sergt. Geo. Broughall. Directors for the band, Bandmaster Johnston and Corp. G. Bailey; for "A" Company, Sergt. Steele, Ptes. G. McAllister and J. Lamb; for "B" Company, Corp. Tronson, Ptes. Timewell and McMillan; for "C" Company, Ptes. Howden, Shea, and Geo. Cameron; for "D" Company, Sergt. Colgate, Ptes. Graham and Morgan; for "E" Company, Sergt. Spearman, Ptes. Pomeroy and Hopkins; and for "F" Company, Ptes. A. Mowat, W. A. McIntosh and T. Smith.

Four large rooms have been secured in the drill shed, at present occupied by the Sergt.-Major. These will be carpeted and furnished. One of the rooms will be converted into a billiard room, and the remainder into a large reading room. It is the intention to make these club rooms a credit to the regiment, and a comfortable and attractive resort for the members of the battalion.

GLEANINGS.

The West of Scotland has lost a most enthusiastic and thoroughly efficient volunteer in Lieut. W. McAuslan, of the Dumbarton company of volunteers, who sailed last week on his way to the State of Florida, where he intends to engage in fruit culture. His company presented him with a handsome double-barrelled breech-loading fowling piece, and numerous friends also presented him with valuable and useful presents before he should bid them and his blue Scottish mountains a long and lasting adieu.

With a view to excite and encourage the soldier to improve his shooting when he is unlikely to get a prize under the present system, H. E. Hicks suggests that every man of the best shooting troop, company, or battery should receive 1s., which would entice men who are precluded from obtaining a prize, to persevere in their endeavors to improve, in the hope that their troop, company, or battery may be the best.—Army and Navy Gazette.

It is reported in Montreal that the Dominion Government has requested the Imperial authorities to send a regiment of light cavalry for service in the Northwest. Why not raise a light cavalry force of Canadians, or form the Indians into police, clothing, feeding and paying them well? The Indian police in Cherokee nation are reported to be as trustworthy as any in the United States. It would be wiser to employ the Indians than to fight them.—Morning News, Toronto.

TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDAL 1851.



PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

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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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Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Public Buildings, at Peterborough, Ont.," will be received until TUESDAY, the 20th day of January next, inclusive, for the erection of Public Buildings, for the

POST OFFICE

AND

The Customs and Inland Revenue Offices,
 At Peterborough, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of J. E. Belcher, Architect, Peterborough, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th day of December next.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Tender for each building to be separate, and forms will be supplied for each.

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

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

By order,
 A. GOBEIL,
 Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, 7th December, 1885.

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Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on MONDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY next (1886), for raising the walls of the Locks, Weirs, &c., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold, and for deepening the Summit Level between Thorold and Ramey's Bend, near Humberston.

The works, throughout, will be let in Sections.

Plans of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next (1886), where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works north of Allanburg will be furnished at the resident Engineer's Office, Thorold; and for works south of Allanburg, plans, specifications, &c., may be seen at the resident Engineer's Office, Welland.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

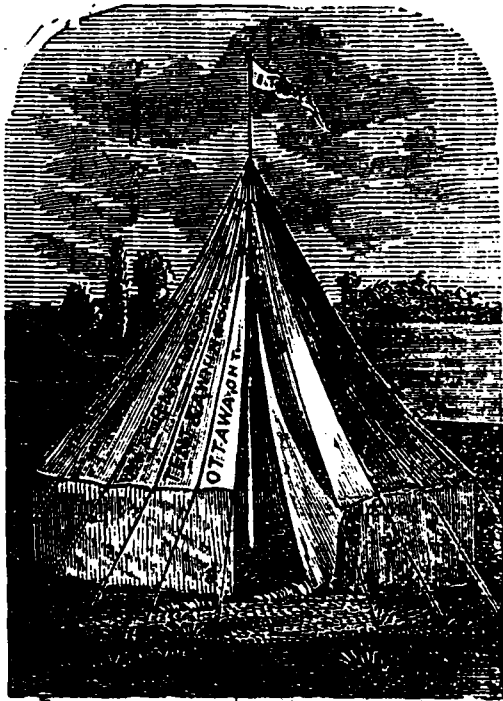
The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The cheque or money 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 lost or any tender.

By order,
 A. P. BRADLEY,
 Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
 Ottawa, 9th December, 1885.



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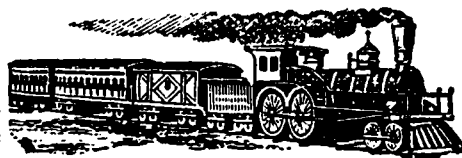
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