

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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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 production in our columns lately of two or three reminiscences and discussions about the past history of corps, suggests the advisability of every regiment keeping a full record of its own doings, remembering that incidents which at the time seem trivial, may, in the light of later events, assume considerable importance. Besides the official order books, which by the way are oftentimes very negligently kept by the adjutants, particularly in the case of rural battalions, it would be a good plan to make the adjutant, or some officer "antiquarian inclined," keep all the general orders issued, and have them bound periodically, and also have scrap books for newspaper cuttings alluding in any way to the corps, and in which should be entered every item of regimental news. It is wonderful how interesting such a collection becomes after a few years, even to a casual reader, and its value to a historian only a historian can fully appreciate. Will not each commanding officer who reads this establish the system at once in his own corps?

If you were to preserve your files of this paper you would find them also valuable as a record of the military progress of the country. Many of our subscribers have done so, others wish they had, and are continually writing to us for missing copies, which in a few cases we have been unable to furnish. Depend upon it, you will often refer back to your previous volumes with profit, if you keep them. It will be

noticed that one advertizer is to-day asking for missing volumes of the old *Volunteer Review*, which we are very doubtful about his being able to secure, but a complete file of that paper would be an invaluable aid in compiling any sketch of the history of a corps between the years 1867 and 1875, or the limits of its period of publication. Keep, then, in each battalion, at least one file of the CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE, and have each year's numbers bound as they are completed. We publish a title page and index for that purpose at the completion of a volume.

THE English service papers have begun to discuss the details of the military demonstration at the coming jubilee, and some of them almost seem to take it for granted that India and the colonies will be represented. There seems to be no doubt that a large contingent could be got in Canada, if the government would give them the least encouragement; and the attitude of the Royal Scots, of Montreal, towards the question may best be described by the phrase "red hot." They are bound to go if anyone does. As we said before the difficulties appear to be that the government could not well aid one special corps, and that a mixed representation could not make a satisfactory display. However, if anything is to be done it seems high time that ways and means were being discussed.

THIS week's general orders relate exclusively to the Royal Military College, and give details of the staff, with their official titles and rank, pay and allowances, as well as other details respecting the interior economy of the institution, and the scale of food for the gentlemen cadets. In all this we believe there is little or nothing new; it is merely putting into official form what the college arrangements have grown into, and of course it will in this way tend to efficiency.

THE suggestion by a rifleman in our correspondence column, respecting the wearing of white gloves, is opportune, now that the festive season is in full blast; but we are inclined to think this variation for the dress regulations is a regimental matter, for we remember that another rifle corps—was it the Rifle Brigade—adopted lavender gloves for dancing. However, it is just as well to have these little minutiae reduced to print.

SPEAKING of dress regulations, we would draw attention to the general order which came out on that subject on the 9th January, 1885, and which has not been in any way affected by the dress regulations issued in May last. It refers to those little points which are of importance in securing uniformity of dress on all occasions, and is as follows:

DRESS REGULATIONS.

Permanent Corps.

1. Besides on all occasions of State or Ceremony, Officers attending in uniform, reviews, entertainment, etc., at which His Excellency the Governor General, the General Officer commanding or the Lieutenant-Governors are to be present, will appear in full dress unless otherwise ordered. The full dress, as regards Infantry, is to be understood to consist of helmet (in the day time), tunic, crimson sash, white enamelled

sword belt, white buff leather sword knot, trousers with scarlet welt. At balls, levés and State occasion, the full dress belt and sword knot and trousers with gold lace stripes (Infantry pattern) may be worn.

2. Officers attending other local evening entertainments, such as concerts, theatricals, etc., if required to go in uniform will do so in mess dress, which as regards Infantry is to be understood to consist of mess jacket, mess waistcoat and trousers with scarlet welt. At balls and dances, trousers with gold lace stripes (Infantry pattern) may be worn with the mess dress.

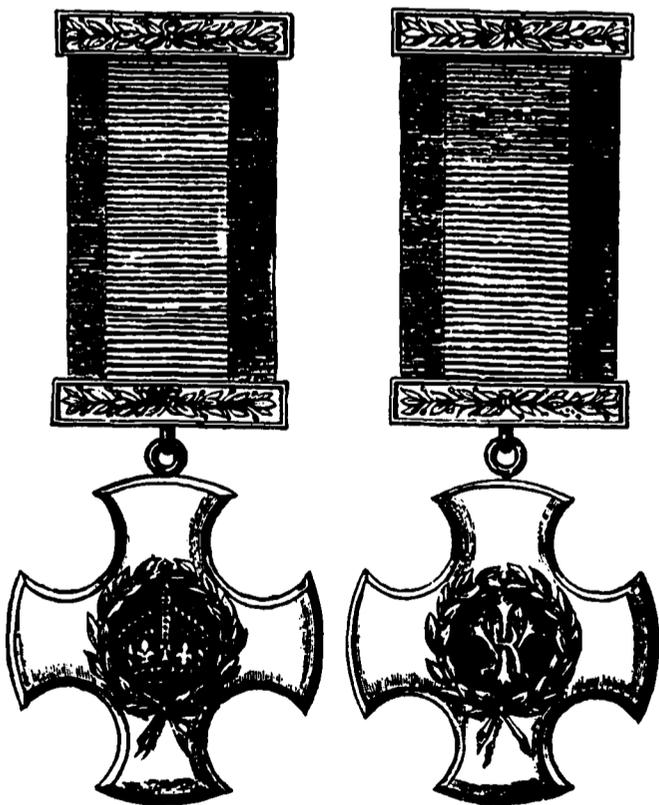
3. Staff, Field Officers and Officers of mounted corps, when attending reviews, inspections, etc., on foot, in uniform, are not to wear pantaloons and high boots.

4. With winter dress, high boots are invariably to be worn; mounted officers wearing jack spurs.

5. Officers of the Militia generally when wearing uniform will be governed by the rules laid down above for the Permanent Corps. But, it is to be understood when they have not got full dress, they are not to wear uniform at all at entertainments or on occasions when full dress is specified as in No. 1, except at reviews and inspections when they may appear properly dressed in the undress of their corps, but are to avoid making themselves conspicuous and not assume prominent positions. Further they are not to wear undress mess when dress is specified, but must wear plain clothes if they are not in possession of the mess dress or the full dress, which of course they may wear in lieu thereof.

The Distinguished Service Order.

WE present herewith an engraving of the badge of the new distinguished service order, which was instituted last month, and which has already been conferred on several officers for services in Burmah and the Soudan. Amongst the recipients is Captain Page, who, we understand accompanied the Nile voyageurs from Winnipeg, and who, when they were no longer required, volunteered for further service and later took part in the action at Giniss. He consequently occupies the proud position of being the first Canadian to win this enviable distinction. We gave on page 565, in our issue of the 25th November, the Royal proclamation establishing the order; from it we reproduce the description of the badge:



BADGE OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

"It is ordained that the badge of the order which shall consist of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof, in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial crown in gold, upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath, and on a similar red ground, our Imperial and Royal cypher, V.R.I., shall be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue, of one inch in width.

We are indebted for our illustration to Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, 3 The Hard, Portsea, the well known manufacturer of this and other badges, &c., and who, it will be remembered, displayed commendable energy in producing miniatures of our North-West medal.

Dominion Artillery Association.

WE have received from Capt. Donaldson, secretary, the results in the following competitions: Royal schools of artillery firing competitions; field batteries' 9-pounder competition, and Gzowski competition; which we give below. The conditions for all these events we published in No. 54, on the 29th July last. The garrison batteries' firing competition with 64-pounders was only completed on Christmas Day, when Toronto finished her final firing. It will be some time yet before results can be made up and published, as correspondence must take place with the umpires, the reports be submitted to the general officer commanding for approval, etc.

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF ARTILLERY 9-POUNDER R.M.L. GUNS.
Aggregate score, A battery..... \$16 00
Individual score, Gr. Rousseau A battery (39 points)..... 8 00

64-POUNDER R.M.L. GUNS.
Aggregate score, A battery..... 8 00
Individual score, Sergt. Bridgeford, A battery..... 8 00

FIELD BATTERIES—9-POUNDER R.M.L. GUNS.

Aggregate Scores.

Battery.	Points.	Prize.
1 Ottawa battery, Oswald challenge cup, Montizambert challenge cup.....	575	\$30
2 No. 1 battery 1st Brigade.....	561	20
3 Welland Canal battery.....	536	15
4 Shefford battery.....	518	10

Individual Scores.

Rank and Name.	Battery.	Points.	Time.	Prize.
1 Bdr. Cowan.....	Ottawa.....	39	4.39	\$15
2 Corpl. Knowles.....	No. 1 1st brigade.	38	3.52	10
3 Sergt. McMahon.....	Durham.....	35	4.00	10
4 Gr. Gray.....	Ottawa.....	35	4.55	8
5 Sergt. Ingram.....	Ottawa.....	35	4.57	8
6 Qr.-Mr. Sgt. Mereweather.....	No. 2, 1st brigade.	35	5.14	8
7 Gr. McKellar.....	Gananoque.....	34	4.00	5
8 Gr. Wright.....	Winnipeg.....	34	5.43	5
9 Corpl. Neely.....	Shefford.....	33	3.00	5
10 Sergt. Kendall.....	Montreal.....	33	3.53	4
11 Bdr. Clow.....	Shefford.....	33	4.20	4
12 Sergt. T. Bennett.....	Toronto.....	33	5.43	4
13 Gr. A. Russell.....	Newcastle.....	32	4.39	4
14 Bdr. Atkinson.....	Hamilton.....	32	5.00	3
15 Gr. Gagnier.....	Toronto.....	31	3.41	3
16 Gr. Parker.....	No. 2, 1st brigade.	31	4.05	3
17 Bdr. Keyworth.....	Montreal.....	31	4.46	3
18 Sergt. Pinkerton.....	Ottawa.....	31	4.49	3
19 Sergt. Cross.....	No. 1, 1st brigade.	31	4.55	2
20 Gr. Proux.....	Quebec.....	30	5.00	2
21 Tpr. Crites.....	Hamilton.....	29	5.07	2
22 Bdr. Beckwith.....	Newcastle.....	29	5.46	2
23 Bdr. McCormick.....	Welland Canal.....	29	5.50	2
24 Sergt. Hodgson.....	Shefford.....	28	4.00	2
25 Corpl. Haddon.....	No. 2, 1st brigade.	28	4.12	2
26 Gr. Neely.....	Shefford.....	28	4.30	2
27 Tpr. Orr.....	Hamilton.....	28	4.36	2
28 Gr. Ritchie.....	No. 1, 1st brigade.	28	5.01	2

GZOWSKI COMPETITION FOR FIELD BATTERIES.

Battery.	Date.	Actual Time.	Time added for touching Pickets and Mistakes in Drill.	Corrected Time.
		min. sec.	sec.	m. s.
Gzowski Challenge Cup and \$20, Durham.....	17.9.86	1 53	2	1 55
\$20, Montreal.....	30.8.86	1 58½	2	2 00
\$10, Ottawa.....	2.7.86	2 03	5	2 08
Quebec.....	15.7.86	2 04½	5	2 09
Gananoque.....	2.7.86	2 11		2 11
No. 2 Bat. 1st Bgde.....	29.6.86	2 08	4	2 12
Hamilton.....	14.9.86	2 09½	5	2 14
Kingston.....	17.9.86	2 09	15	2 24
Richmond.....	6.7.86	2 21½	5	2 26
No. 1 battery, 1st brigade.....	29.6.86	2 25½	2	2 27
Woodstock.....	24.6.86	2 58	7	3 05
London.....	28.6.86	3 21	9	3 30
Winnipeg.....		3 20	10	3 30
Toronto—No. 1 ruled out—detachment did not compete.				
Shefford } Did not compete.				
Newcastle. }				

Contents of our Contemporaries.

Colburn's United Service Magazine for December is an exceedingly good number. Col. Knollys continues his analysis of the mobilization of the first army corps; a foreigner discusses the army gun question, and comes to the conclusion that repeating rifles are a great mistake. The Clapham Cab Co., limited, is a sketch of specious investment, with the usual moral, that men should not meddle with what they don't understand; and Capt. Gooch, R.A., begins a narrative of a trip across Vancouver Island in 1857. The number contains some shorter articles and the usual reviews and editorial notes.

The Rifle for December was promptly at hand. The crack shot whose record is given this month is Mr. Geo. C. Thaxter, of Nevada, who has confined his practice to the military weapon, and uses a standing position in which his left arm is supported by his body and hip. The chief editorial is on the improvement in military shooting in the United States; the new Winchester rifles and cartridge are described; Mr. Lowe contributes an article on revolvers, which we have reproduced, and Franc Tireur, their English correspondent, dilates upon the Enfield muddle and the new musketry regulations.

The English weeklies for the 11th, and the *V. S. Review* for the 14th, have been received. We draw attention to the following articles as likely to be of general interest:

Broad Arrow.—Modern languages in the army. Another submarine boat. The military governor of to-day. How to defend our coasts. The Canadian artillery at Shoeburyness; a letter from Lieut.-Col. A. H. Macdonald, Guelp's. The record of 1st battalion, the Border regiment (34th). The usual interesting short notes.

United Service Gazette.—Machine guns. Imperial federation. Canadian horses. The reports on the R.M. College and Academy. A lecture on the new rifle.

Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette.—Coast defence. Naval and military anniversaries. Prince Alexander of Battenburg. Experiments at Lydd with machine guns. The beginning of an essay on cavalry by Capt. Grierson, R.A.

The Volunteer Service Gazette turned up missing.

The V. S. Review.—The Queen's jubilee; the war game and short editorial items.

The Volunteer Record (which is most welcome after forsaking our exchange table for several months, and is much improved in make up). A historical sketch of Lieut.-Col. C. T. Burt, captain of the English twenty. The elements of tactics III, by Lieut.-Col. Haldane. Gossip.

Quick-Firing Guns in Field Operations.

OUR Austrian contemporary the *Armeebblatt*, in its issue of December 7, contains the following instructive paper:—

The value of quick-firing guns for the defence of fortified places on the coast will be found chiefly from the successful English trials (at Lydd and Inchkeith). The modern coast batteries are armed with powerful artillery of large calibre, which certainly have a destructive effect, but also fire very slowly. It is not to be denied that they are necessary to combat the ironclads; but these are not the only adversary of a fortified coast, for, after an important point on the coast has been attacked, there will be the enemy's torpedo-boats, sloops, landing troops, and the men in the tops and on the bridges, as well as the ironclads to fire on. For this purpose, where the resistance is less, the powerful penetration of the heavy ironclad guns is not necessary, but, on the contrary, easily movable and quick-firing guns are wanted to be able immediately to fire on those enemies who, generally unexpectedly, turn up and quickly disappear. The heavy coast guns are naturally, from technical as well as economical reasons, not suitable, for it would be difficult to fire with them on those quickly-changing targets, whereas it is easily done by the quick-firing guns. If the enemy's landing troops appear in an unexpected dissection, it may happen that the few heavy coast guns cannot be trained that way, whilst the quick-firing guns, by reason of their small cost, can be had in greater number and all along the defence line, so that some of them can work even in improbable attack directions, where hardly attacking ironclads may be feared; so that the quick-firing guns find targets only corresponding to their power, and are able to cover with a much more effective fire in a short time than can be expected from heavy coast-batteries with their slowness of fire, even under the most favorable circumstances. Should there be any point without any guns, it will, in case of necessity, only take a short time and few men to procure or bring up some quick-firing guns. In favor of introducing these

guns in coast fortifications, where generally there is a want of space, is also the little room the quick-firing guns require. They only take 1 mètre, which has never been enough for any other light guns hitherto made.

The penetrating power of the 47-millimètre Nordenfeldt armor-piercing shells, fired with higher muzzle velocity, would probably be sufficient to pierce the boiler-plates and other important parts of torpedo boats, or similar vessels, even at 2,000 mètres; but it is always advisable to rely on a certain excess of power, and to employ for armament of coast fortifications the Nordenfeldt 57-millimètre quick-firing gun, which is a little heavier, but ever so much more useful, than the 47-millimètre gun. If one is in want of a specially mobile quick-firing gun also, the light 47-millimètre gun may be sufficient, the efficiency of which is only one-fourth less than the first-mentioned heavy gun of the same calibre.

For the employment of quick-firing machine guns in fortress defence generally, that opinion may be considered right which is given of mitrailleuses employed for the same purpose. The first-mentioned guns will meanwhile already in the beginning of seige attacks, where the heavy guns of the place can only co-operate very little, play an important part in an active defence of the most advanced outposts, where it is not a question of combating objects able of resistance (batteries, etc.), but to overwhelm the besieging army with murderous fire from easily movable guns. The batteries erected during the defence will have to be cleared of their fortress guns, so as not to leave them to the enemy. Here you can put in some mobile quick-firing guns to oppose the shortness of the advance (by a violent attack), also perhaps at the last moment to retire. For all this, as well as for all the purposes mentioned in connection with the mitrailleuse, the light 47-millimètre Nordenfeldt machine gun, with its great mobility and a metal rain considerably heavier than that of any of the usual field guns, is very well qualified, especially if the field carriage has a steel shield to protect the gunner from rifle fire.

This calibre is also fully qualified for better commanding the ramparts of a fortress, and a larger range than the mitrailleuse. To command the trenches a gun is wanted that at any time, day and night, under all circumstances, can be ready to fire and to send in the shortest time the greatest possible number of murderous projectiles spreading equally in the trenches, which projectiles also by their own shells are enough to destroy the means of the enemy passing through the trenches. For this purpose Nordenfeldt has constructed a special 57-millimètre Caponnière gun, the case shot of which contains 135 lead bullets, so that by quick firing, with fixed aim at 32 shots per minute,* 4,320 bullets sweep through the trenches, when, by the very ingenious placing of the lead bullets in the case shot, these are equally spread, so as to cover the whole of the ditch.

To the above figures of about 4,300 bullets per minute, one can put down as a counterpart the number of 500 bullets fired at five shots per minute from a flanking gun, the cartridges of which, for instance, contain 100 small bullets; but Nordenfeldt's 57-millimètre Caponnière gun fires also a 2.72 kilogramme heavy shell with 441-millimètre muzzle velocity.

This is fixed on a pillar (without recoil), for adjusting (for vertical and horizontal directions) are used a fixable screw and worm-wheel. All these qualities make the Nordenfeldt 57-millimètre Caponnière gun priceless, and give to it (after General Brialmont) the following advantages compared with the flanking revolver gun, system Hotchkiss (5-barrel, with the barrels weighing 450 kilogrammes against 223 kilogrammes for the 1-barrel 57-millimètre Nordenfeldt Caponnière gun):

1. The mechanism consists only of ten parts, and is beyond comparison more simple and secure than the above-mentioned revolver gun.
2. The number of bullets thrown out at the same time is 2½ times larger than that of the Hotchkiss revolver gun.

The numbers of the bullets are per minute as follows:—

Nordenfeldt 57-millimètre gun fires 32 shots, and covers the ditch with about 4,300 bullets. The Hotchkiss 5-barrel 40-millimètre gun fires 50 to 65 case shots with 24 small shots; thus, in total at the best, 1,560 bullets per minute.

3. The Nordenfeldt gun fires in case of need 2.72-kilogramme heavy shells, whereas the Hotchkiss gun has only the case shot, and only one 680-gramms bombshell.

4. The Nordenfeldt Caponnière gun requires a much smaller embrasure than the Hotchkiss revolver gun, and it is thus less exposed to the enemy's fire.

It seems unnecessary to discuss here the advantage of using mitrailleuses and quick-firing guns in the Navy, and it will be sufficient to mention that the English Navy has 1,500 4-barrel 25 millimètre Nordenfeldt mitrailleuses, to which was added recently a large number of 57-millimètre quick-firing guns of Nordenfeldt's system, for armament as light Navy guns. Roos makes the remark in his book that several

*At the trials at Portsmouth, April 1885, the guns were fired for twenty minutes without the barrel getting hot.

57-millimètre guns were ordered from the Hotchkiss firm because the Nordenfeldt firm could not execute the whole urgent order of the English Admiralty in the short time given for the delivery.

At the last Russian trials with Nordenfeldt and Hotchkiss quick-firing guns of 47-millimètre and 57-millimètre calibre, the backward and forward action of the breech (Nordenfeldt's system), compared with the up and down moving breech-block in the Hotchkiss gun, was considered (after Roos) as an advantage, viz. :—

(a) The fired cartridge cases can be more easily (*i.e.* quicker) taken out without jamming after firing.

(b) The gunner can more easily throw out the cartridge case by the hand-lever, and quickly open the breech.

(c) The hand lever gives great help in putting in the new cartridges at the moment the breech is closing.

By the Hotchkiss system it was rather difficult to extract the empty cartridge cases, and it also happened that they all had to be extracted by hand, and the fingers got burnt, and the consequence was a delayed fire.

Besides, the Hotchkiss extractor has frequently not been fit to extract from the barrel the very often expanded cartridge cases; this was especially the case with the 47-millimètre gun, the breech block of which is very light, and during its perpendicular movement downwards it only moves a very little way, for which reason the extractor also moves very little, and thus it cannot sufficiently draw back the cartridge cases. On the other hand, such delays have never happened with the 47-millimètre and 57-millimètre Nordenfeldt guns with their simple and solid parts.

Further, in the Hotchkiss quick-firing gun the cartridge has to be entirely put into the chamber by hand, that the upward moving closing wedge may not turn it out. In the Nordenfeldt gun the man has only to put in the cartridge half-way, and the closing block will do the rest. The Nordenfeldt gun can be fired either by a lanyard, or it fires at the last moment when the action block closes, whereas with the Hotchkiss this can only be done in one way, therefore this system is also inferior in quick firing to the Nordenfeldt's system by eight shots per minute. As Roos tells us, at the Russian trials at Ohta, a shell exploded in the barrel of a 57-millimètre Hotchkiss gun, by which the barrel was so damaged that the trials had to cease immediately, and the firm had to find another barrel. Such an explosion could not happen with the Nordenfeldt 57-millimètre gun.

A further difference in the two competing systems was the mounting of the guns. Nordenfeldt's 47-millimètre and 57-millimètre guns had a carriage with only 4-inch recoil, after which the gun returned automatically to its former position, and it was also mounted on a carriage without recoil at the request of the marine artillery, which was trained by a shoulder piece. The Hotchkiss gun was only arranged on the latter principle, but the gunner had to receive the whole shock on the shoulder, whereas by the Nordenfeldt gun with this system the shock is weakened by using powerful hydraulic breaks, and the safety of the gun secured.

Generally the results of the comparative trials in August, September, October, 1886, on the Ohta field, near St. Petersburg, are the following:

	Nordenfeldt.		Hotchkiss.	
	47 mm.	57 mm.	47 mm.	57 mm.
Weight of the barrel (kilogs).....	216 .. 330	....	233 .. 380	
“ “ shot “	1'5 .. 2'72	....	1'5 .. 2'72	
“ “ powder (grains)	790 .. 1330	....	790 .. 890	
Muzzle velocity (metres).....	630 .. 635	....	600 .. 550	
Shots per minute	28 to 32	....	20 to 24	
Ten shots to hit the target took (seconds)	42	....	52	

As to the last figures, it must be remarked that at the trials the firing was at four targets in several directions at distances of from 600 to 1,200 millimètres, and were models of small torpedo-boats. The sighting gunner had, when firing, always to change the aim. Nordenfeldt's gun hit the target nine times out of ten shots—equal to 90 per cent. hits. The Hotchkiss gun, of the same calibre, hit only thrice out of ten shots, and then only the nearest target—*i.e.* 30 per cent. hits.

Both guns were served by an equal number of men, and the work was done in the same way; but the better method of sighting and training the Nordenfeldt gun was shown by the greater preciseness of the shots, especially at the trials imitating a naval fight with movable targets. Also the penetrating power was greater with the 57 millimètre Nordenfeldt's system than that by the Hotchkiss system.

The Russian army has also unconditionally given the preference to the training by screw and worm wheel than by shoulder-piece (Hotchkiss), and they have done so for the following reasons:—

1. By the first method the training can be made more exact and relied upon, and at quick firing also quicker.

2. The sighting gunner works quieter and more coolly when he is not in fear of, and tired out by, shocks of the recoil on the shoulder.

3. By training by screws or a similar mode the gun cannot change its position.—*United Service Gazette.*

The Kriegsspiel, or War Game.

By Lieut.-Col. G. H. J. Haldane, late 64th Regt., in the "Volunteer Record."

ONE of the many points which the successes of the Prussian army in the Franco-German war have impressed on the minds of military men, is the utility as a means of tactical training of the "Kriegsspiel," or war game, affording as it does an almost perfect picture of the difficulties, chances, and changes of the battle field; and next to the actual practice of peace manœuvres, enabling the mind to realize the space occupied by troops, either when deployed or on the march, and the time required to transport bodies of men from one point to another. It also excites a spirit of emulation, and enables those who have not the opportunity of commanding large bodies of troops or of manœuvring them across country, at any rate to study the art of troop-leading under the closest possible copy of the difficulties that beset a commander. But, I hear some one say "such a game must be exceedingly complicated," and so, no doubt, it is; but still it can be made simpler or more difficult to suit the skill of the players, and the man whose mind would fail to grasp the meaning and intention of the movements of little colored bits of lead on a map in a quiet room, would scarcely be fit to undertake much in the hurry and excitement of a field-day, or amid the dangers and emergencies of an actual campaign.

Without entering into all minute details which serve to make this game such a faithful representation of war, I propose to give my readers a general idea of the manner in which it is played, leaving those who may be tempted to go deeper into the subject to the study of more elaborate treatises.

The two players represent the commanders of two opposing forces, and the tools with which they work—for it can scarcely be called play—are a duplicate set of maps on the scale of six inches to the mile, showing all the features of the country, and including a sufficient space for the proposed "operations," a set of little blocks of lead, colored for one player red, and for the other blue, representing on a scale suitable to that of the maps, battalions of infantry in different formations, squadrons of cavalry, and batteries of artillery, besides sundry rules and scales for measurement.

But now we come to the most important items, these are the chief umpire and his assistants. The chief umpire must be an officer of judgment and experience, well acquainted with the theory as well as the practice of actual warfare; and the more his assistants partake of these qualities the better.

Some days before that fixed on for the game to be played, the umpire communicates to each player what is called the "general idea," that is to say, a short sketch of the objects of the campaign which is supposed to be taking place, and containing only such information as would fairly be in the possession of both parties, such as the following:—

"An invading army (blue) has effected a landing on the coast, and occupies Colchester, Harwich, and Ipswich, intending to march on London. A defending army (red) is assembling in Hertfordshire, and moves to cover London."

Besides this general idea, which, as I have said, he gives to both players, he communicates to each one separately, and under the seal of secrecy, what is called the "special idea," and which contains that portion of the scheme which affects the player's own particular body of troops. These would run probably in the following form:—

"Special idea, blue."—"To the officer commanding brigade at Marks Tey; bivouac to-night near the junction; to-morrow at 4 a.m. march on, and if possible occupy Chelmsford. A force of the enemy nearly equal to your own is moving this afternoon to Dunmow; blue's force to consist of 6 battalions of infantry, 2 squadrons of cavalry, 2 batteries of artillery (9-pounders), and 1 company of engineers."

To the other player is given the following:—"Special idea—red."—"To the officer commanding at Dunmow. Move off to-morrow at 4 a.m. and take up a position covering Chelmsford. A body of the enemy, stronger than you in infantry but weaker in cavalry, is reported to be moving from Colchester along the direct road to London. Red's force consists of 4 battalions of infantry, 1 battalion of Essex rifle volunteers, 4 squadrons of cavalry, 1 battery artillery (16-pounders), 1 troop horse artillery, and 1 company of engineers."

The two players being thus armed with their general and special ideas, set to work to study the maps and prepare their respective plans of operations, and here we must notice one great merit of the game. That while the ideas furnished to them by the umpire are just such problems as might occur in actual warfare, so also the players have to mature their plans, and write out the necessary orders, exactly word for word, as if the following morning they were going to move two real living forces of soldiers towards each other to meet eventually in the actual crash of combat.

These preliminaries having been carried out and the umpire in possession of the intended plans and orders of each side, it now remains

to put them fairly to the test. In a large room (or two adjoining rooms) are seated the two players, each with his map before him, and so placed, if in the same room, that neither, by his position, can observe what takes place on his adversary's map. For this purpose a screen is sometimes interposed. The chief umpire now gives to each competitor as many blocks as represent the number of his forces, changing them from time to time as he may require, such as battalions in line for battalions in column, or perhaps for companies in extended order, two troops of cavalry for a squadron and so on. The assistant umpires place themselves one with each player, armed with little scales on which are marked the distance the different kinds of troops can move in the space of two minutes. Such as for infantry marching 200 paces; at the double 350 paces; passing through a wood 100 paces; cavalry at a walk 200 paces; alternately walking and trotting 400 paces; at a gallop 900 paces, and similarly for artillery.

This space of two minutes constitutes what is called in the War Game a move, and one or more moves are played simultaneously by each force on its own map. From the commencement of the game, the movement of the blocks and measurement of distances are done by the umpires alone, the player confining himself to giving orders, and it is for the umpires to decide at what pace the troops may be allowed to move, taking into consideration the nature of the roads, hedges, or other obstacles they may encounter. While the two contending armies are still at a distance from each other, the chief umpire permits several moves to be made at once so as to save time. For instance, in such a game as the one whose general idea we have given above, at the commencement the umpire will announce "30 moves." The assistants then begin to measure off on their respective maps such a distance for each arm of the service as it could reasonably be supposed to march over in one hour, that is to say, about 3 miles for the infantry and artillery, and 6 miles for the cavalry scouting parties, moving the blocks up to their new situations, where they remain ready for the next "group of moves." The chief umpire looks over both maps to see if anywhere the scouts have come in contact with their opponents, and if all is clear announces "10 moves" (or such other number as he judges necessary.) The measuring and moving is again performed, and so on, till at last the moment arrives when the umpire informs blue that "Four moves ago your cavalry scouts near White Notley came in contact with those of the enemy; it has taken these four moves for the messenger to gallop in with the news." A similar communication is made to Red, and some blocks of the enemy's color laid on each map. Both players, of course, act as generals would do, and give directions that more reconnoitring parties should be pushed on during the moves on certain roads, to ascertain the strength of the enemy, the direction he is taking, &c., and the umpire gives from time to time such information as in his judgment the scouts might fairly have discovered. The game is carried on in this manner, gradually increasing in interest as the contending parties approach. Presently, we will suppose, the umpire comes to one player, say Blue, and remarks, "The head of your column is approaching the village of Boreham, which is occupied by the enemy, as I show you by placing a red block on the map, but your scouts cannot tell exactly what strength they are. Do you elect to attack them at once, or will you wait and direct artillery fire on them?" Blue replies, "I will attack at once," and explains further the course he means to pursue. The umpire, who of course is in the secret of the relative strength and position of both sides, then retires to his own table and makes a calculation, founded on data provided in the Book of Rules, by which he finds that under all circumstances the chances are 2 to 1 against Blue. The book contains a table calculated to meet every possible contingency that can be foreseen, leaving the one element of chance that no man can positively affirm, to be represented by the throw of a die. Running his finger down this table until it comes to "odds 2 to 1 against Blue," the umpire finds there six spaces, four of which are red, and two blue, corresponding to the six faces of the die, and bearing the same relation to each other as the calculated odds, viz, 4 to 2, or 2 to 1. The umpire then throws the die which turns up, let us say, a 2, whereupon he announces to Blue, "You have been repulsed with the loss of 12 men from each battalion, making a total loss in the four battalions of 48 men, which is equivalent to the loss of a company. I therefore remove the block representing one company from your force, and those battalions having been repulsed, cannot attack again for ten moves." To Red he says, "You have repelled the attack with a loss of six men per battalion." Blue is then called upon to state his intentions. He elects to attack again after a preparatory artillery fire for ten moves, bringing up his fresh battalions for the purpose—similar calculations are made—the die is thrown; it rolls over and shows a five, and Blue is victorious, inflicting a loss of 24 men per battalion, and losing half that number himself.

Other tables are used in calculating the effect of fire, the charges of cavalry, the possibility of an attack, or of the construction of bridges, but we think enough has been said to indicate the manner in which the

game is played, leaving those who wish to make themselves master of all its conditions to the study of the "Rules for the conduct of the War Game."

At length the period arrives when one of the competitors has succeeded in gaining the object laid down for him. The umpire then calls both together to one map on which by this time every piece representing both armies as they have gradually come in sight of each other has been laid, and proceeds to deliver a criticism on the manner in which each player has conducted his game, praising here and blaming there, pointing out mistakes, and giving advice for the future.

When it is possible it is a great improvement to have a third map for the chief umpire's table, where both armies are spread out from the very beginning, each move being copied from those of the player's table, and enabling the spectator to watch the whole game at one view, and judge of the movements of both sides as they affect one another.

Anyone who attentively considers the foregoing description, imperfect as it necessarily is, must be fully convinced what a valuable aid to military training the War Game must be, and how well it deserves that name, uniting the very sternest business of life with the pleasant recreation of a game of chess.

Correspondence.

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

A JUBILEE TROPHY FOR THE D.R.A.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—In looking over your worthy paper I observe a proposition relative to the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. Now all the communities throughout the Queen's dominions are beginning to make a move in this matter so dear to all the loyal subjects of Victoria, and why not the militia of Canada? The D.R.A. matches will take place shortly after the day for the official celebration, and would it not be well to present, at the matches, a "Jubilee cup" to be fired for annually, say by provincial teams, and a small commemorative medal, or badge, to be added for each of the members of the winning team. The amount necessary may be raised by voluntary twenty-five cent subscriptions. (More may be given but credit given for only twenty-five cents.) Surely ten thousand of our volunteers would give a quarter. The Adjutant-General of each division could act as local treasurer, and commanding officers of corps could canvass the members of the force. Lists of subscribers to be kept, and names published at the end of a specified period. If the ten thousand subscribed, that would give \$2,500—which would provide a handsome cup, with enough to provide a sinking fund for a suitable badge, and necessary expenses. I will subscribe a quarter (25c), and that would be ten thousand and one. Further details may be arranged, but let the scheme first take form.

London, Eng., 6th December, 1886.

Yours, etc.,

RELEGATED.

MILITARY EQUITATION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent signed "Centurion" exhibits a very lamentable want of acquaintance with the subject upon which he writes, for Military Equitation is a subject with which mounted infantry are little acquainted, and also which by Horse Guards regulations issued with general orders dated 1st September, 1884, they are not allowed to pay much attention to; and this for good reasons, because they are certain to ape and degenerate into indifferent cavalry.

Section V—Riding Instructions—says: "Three or four days instruction should be sufficient before joining the ranks. The men should ride with rifles the second or third day." And again, section XI—General Rules—says: (1.) "It cannot be too frequently impressed upon all ranks that they are in no sense cavalry. They are intended to fight on foot, their horses and ponies being provided to enable them to make long and more rapid movements than the ordinary infantry soldier could effect. As a general rule they will act in company with cavalry whose duty it will be to engage any large bodies of the enemy's cavalry that threaten them in the open. Commanders of mounted infantry will remember that when the assistance of cavalry cannot be depended upon, their best security is to be found by keeping in any broken ground, intersected and woody or marshy ground, where they will have a great advantage over regular cavalry."

All I have to say is that cavalry when mounted are effective, which mounted infantry are not, but like to artillery when limbered up; and good cavalry can, with their long range carbines, and the new instruction they now get how to fight on foot, do anything dismounted that mounted infantry can do; and I recommend "Centurion" to read the *Militar Wochenblatt* and the *Progres Militaire* on this subject, which such military nations as Prussia and France know something about.

VIEILLE MOUSTACHE.

OFFICERS' DRESS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—In rummaging through my order book I came across an extract from a letter which may prove useful. An officer, to be on all occasions properly dressed, must be strictly so in accordance with regulations in every item. From there being no specified rule to be found as to whether white or black gloves should be worn by rifle officers at balls and dances, this question was, in our regiment, always a disputed point, until it was settled by a letter from the Lt.-Col. of H. M. 60th Royal Rifles, as follows: "We always wear white kid gloves at balls and dances, but at levees and drawing rooms black kid gloves." Wearing white gloves when dancing is in deference to the ladies, as black generally soil their dresses.

RIFLEMAN.

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Mess Room Yarns.

"That reminds me."

FOOLING THE GUARD.

One evening long, long ago, when the Provisional battalion was stationed at Fort Osborne on the pe-ra-rie near Winnipeg, a few of the boys were anxious to obtain some of the forbidden fire-water wherewith to drink the old year out and the new year in.

Two soldiers, each bearing an empty bucket, to the call of the sentry, "Who comes there?" responded, "Fatigue party going to the Assiniboine for water."

Half an hour later the vigilant sergeant halted the aforesaid fatigue party with "What have you got in those buckets?"

"Fresh water, sergeant."

"Open franks for inspection. Ah! Two bottles! and they smell of whisky. THERE!" And drawing a bottle from each bucket he dashed them to pieces outside the stockade.

With heavy hearts (?) the fatigue party returned to quarters, with two buckets of prime H. B. whisky, leaving two bottles of Assiniboine water to cheer the thirsty ground.

Surgeon Codd's sick list was unusually large next morning.

Where are "the boys" now? and where is their confederate who floated up the stream under shelter of the scrub? Will they come forward and explain?

Militia General Orders, No. 22, of 23rd December, 1886.

No. 1.—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Designation, &c., and Pay of Staff.

The authorized designation of the professorial, instructional and other employes on the working staff of the college and the pay and allowance authorized for each are as follows:

Designation.	Pay rate per annum.	Quarters or allowance in lieu if married.
Commandant.....	\$ 3,163	\$ 800
Staff adjutant.....	1,200	300
<i>Superior Staff (Military.)</i>		
Professor mathematics.....	2,500	300
“ military engineering and engineering drawing.....	2,500	300
“ surveying, military topography and practical astronomy.....	2,500	300
“ military administration and law, military history, strategy and tactics.....	2,500	300
“ artillery and instructor mathematics.....	2,200	300
Instructor military engineering and engineering drawing.....	2,000	250
Asst. instructor mathematics and engineering drawing and company subaltern for regimental duty.....	1,000	150
Asst. instructor physics and surveying and company subaltern for regimental duty.....	1,000	150

1. The quarters available for officers' residences are to be used only by those entitled to such quarters. The allowance in lieu is not to be drawn by any officer, professor or instructor for whom quarters can be made available.

2. Unmarried officers not keeping house will, when quarters are not available, be granted an allowance to which they would respectively be entitled as unmarried officers. This to apply to all future appointments.

3. Two dollars per diem in addition to their pay are authorized to be distributed by the commandant amongst the military instructional officers doing regimental duty, the proportion for each to be decided by the commandant.

4. Unless otherwise specified at the time of engagement the first period of service of the officer professors and instructors, will not exceed seven years, but the period may, if approved, be extended under Imperial army regulations for three years on recommendation of the commandant.

5. Pay for the officers of the military staff obtained on loan from the Imperial army commences from date of embarkation and terminates thirty days after ceasing to do duty at the college.

6. Each officer, professor or instructor on loan from the Imperial army will receive free transport for himself, and if married when first appointed, free transport for his wife and children, and baggage not exceeding 60 cwt. from his station in England to the college at Kingston, Ontario. If he resigns his appointment within three years the cost of the transport to Canada to be refunded. On completion of his engagement free transport will be provided as above to England.

7. If the officer resigns his appointment prior to the completion of the period for which he was engaged, return transport to England will not be allowed.

Designation.	Pay rate per annum.	No allowance or quarters authorized.
<i>Superior Staff (Civil.)</i>		
Professor civil engineering.....	\$ 2,500	
“ chemistry and physics.....	2,000	
“ freehand drawing and painting.....	2,000	
“ English language and literature.....	1,000	
“ French.....	1,000	

1. All first appointments to the superior civil staff will be on probation for one year, renewable if approved for six additional years.

2. Pay will commence from the date of joining the college for duty.

Military and Civil, Superior Staff.

1. If a professor or instructor intends resigning his appointment he must give six months notice of his intention and at such date as will allow him to continue his duty at the college to the end of the term, say 30th of June.

SUBORDINATE STAFF.

Designation.	Per diem pay.	Quarters or allowance in lieu, rate per annum.	Allowance in lieu of ration fuel and light per diem.
<i>Subordinate Staff (Military.)</i>			
1 Sergeant instructor, artillery and infantry.....	\$ 1 50	\$ 100	30c.
1 Staff clerk, pay and quarter-master sergeant.....	1 50	100	30c.
1 Sergeant instructor, military engineering.....	1 50	100	30c.
1 Sergeant instructor, infantry and gymnastics.....	1 50	100	30c.
1 Hospital Sergeant and dispenser.....	1 00	100	30c.
1 Assistant staff clerk.....	1 00	100	30c.
<i>Subordinate Staff (Civil.)</i>			
1 Head class servant charge of class, rooms offices, etc.....	\$ 27 00	60	
1 Butler charge of plate, linnen and mess premises.....	27 00	60	
8 Servants (ordinary) \$20 per month.....	20 00	60	
1 Barrack laborer, \$1.25 day.....	\$ 1 25		
4 Soldiers (2 trumpeters) from the battery of artillery stationed at Kingston receive a dollar a day in all and quarters in addition to pay and rations from their corps.....			
Servants for duties as chemical and physical laboratory assistant 25c. additional per diem.			

The engineer and assistant in charge of water supply and heating receive their pay from the Department of Public Works.

2. The six N. C. O. on the list of the subordinate staff, military, will receive uniform clothing annually or compensation in lieu as granted to similar grades in the permanent corps. The compensation payable on the usual certificate of commandant that they have provided uniform, &c.

3. The servants will each receive semi-triennially in addition to their pay, 1 cap, 1 coat, 1 vest, 2 pairs trousers; biennially, 2 white aprons; triennially 2 white jackets of college pattern.

4. The duties of the servants are waiting on table. One servant to nine cadets, four meals a day, washing dishes, cleaning knives, forks, spoons, &c., for same; care of dormitory and cadet sleeping rooms, cleaning class rooms, lecture rooms, laboratories, offices, reading and mess rooms and hospital, and attending cadets in hospital. They are also available for such duties and fatigues as may be required about the college.

MESS.—The furniture, table equipment, and ranges with utensils of the larger kind for cooking will be maintained by, and the messing be paid for by the government. The commandant will direct the days of the week on which meals consisting of certain specified articles of food are to be supplied and judge as to quantity and quality. The messman to have free quarters in the building and to supply all cooking utensils of the smaller kind and light except for the kitchen. He will also furnish all fuel for quarters and kitchen; his own cooks, all necessary kitchen assistants, and articles of food of best market quality. He will receive under existing contract 46 cents per diem for each cadet present from day to day, and thereafter the rate fixed by contract from time to time. The messman's contract will be liable to be cancelled if he fails in any of the conditions of service specified in it; also if he supplies by sale or gift any unauthorised article, or any article at unauthorised prices to cadets, for disrespect towards officers of the college, for drunkenness, or for infringement of college regulations.

DIET SUPPLIED BY MESSMAN FOR CADETS.

Breakfast—Tea or coffee, sugar (brown); milk, not exceeding ½-pint each cadet; hot steak, or chop, sausages or bacon and two eggs each; fish, lake and occasionally sea, not exceeding 1 lb. each cadet; potatoes baked, boiled, or mashed; bread, white or brown; butter, daily. Oat-meal porridge and milk not to exceed ½-pint each cadet, in addition to above half pint, with brown sugar, or syrup, as may be preferred by individual cadets, may be substituted for hot meat, &c., if directed by commandant, but not more often than twice a week.

Luncheon—Bread, 4 oz.; butter, 1½-oz.; cheese, 2 oz. each cadet.

Dinner.—Soup, three times a week; fish (lake and occasionally sea, not exceeding 1 lb. each cadet) not more than once a week; meat pies, or stewed meat, or curry and rice, alternate weeks, not more often than once a week; roast mutton once a week; corned beef with plain pickles, or poultry, alternate weeks, once a week; roast beef twice a week; apple, or preserve, or fruit tart, alternately, four times a week; milk pudding, once a week; vegetables assorted in season; lettuces, or radishes, or celery, or beets in season, on Sunday; butter or cheese on days when no pudding or tart; brown sugar for tarts and pudding only.

Supper.—Tea or coffee; sugar (brown); milk, not exceeding half a pint to each cadet; cold meat, generally and when possible, different from that issued at dinner; white or brown bread; butter; cheese or syrup, as may be preferred by individual cadets; plain pickles, i. e. cabbage, or cucumber, or onion, not exceeding one ounce each cadet; mustard, vinegar, pepper and salt at every meal.

The Target.

Quebec.—The 8th battalion annual turkey match took place at the Beauport beach on the 8th, and notwithstanding the wintry weather a good number put in an appearance, the match being open to all comers. The falling off at 600 yards is accounted for by the increasing heaviness of the snow which drifted up from the east towards the latter part of the day. There were 18 entries, five shots at each range.

200—1st Sergt. Ross..... 22	500—1st Pte. R. J. Davidson..... 22
2nd Lieut.-Col. Miller..... 20	2nd Lieut.-Col. Miller..... 19
3rd Color-Sergt. Thomson..... 20	3rd Sergt. Ross..... 19
400—1st Color-Sergt. Thomson..... 22	600—1st Sergt. Dewfall..... 15
2nd Pte. McLaughlin..... 19	2nd Color-Sergt. Thomson..... 11
3rd Pte. W. B. Colley..... 18	3rd Sergt. Goudie..... 11
Aggregate—1st Color-Sergt. Thomson..... 69	
2nd Lieut.-Col. Miller..... 62	
3rd Sergt. Ross..... 61	

Regimental Notes.

Montreal.—The non-commissioned officers of the M.G.A. gave a very successful entertainment in aid of their reading room fund, the principal feature at which was tugs of war. The crack team of the Queen's Own came down and was defeated by two teams of the Royal Scots, first by C. company, a comparatively green team, and afterwards, in an exhibition pull, by F company of the Royal Scots, who seemed able to handle them without any effort. This was a surprise to us all down here. After reading in your paper a few weeks ago of the doings of this crack team, we expected better things from them. However, better luck next time we meet them.

The Royal Scots are about to inaugurate a route march one Saturday afternoon each month, at which the duties of advance and rear guards and outpost duties will be practised.

Colborne, Ont.—We have only now received an account of the ovation which Capt. H. S. Casey, late commander of A troop, Prince of Wales Dragoons, received on the 27th ult., before leaving to join the Mounted Police, in which he has been appointed inspector. A farewell supper was then given in his honor by the members of the corps. At half-past eight the company assembled in the dining hall of the Brunswick House, Col Boulton in the chair. On his right the guest of the evening and Capt. Brown occupied seats; on his left, E. Cochrane, M. P., R. Clarke, Warden of the united Counties, Dr. Willoughby, Reeve of Colborne, Messrs. W. L. Payne, C. Larke, J. Ketchum, G. O. Fowler, H. Hicks, Lieut. Fred. Greer and Sergt. Frank Strong, of the 20th regiment; also the members of the Colborne brass band, who rendered several pleasing selections during the proceedings. The troop was fully represented. After supper the usual toasts were drunk. The chairman, in advance, detailed the history of the troop since its organization in 1855, but dwelt more particularly upon its reorganization some years ago under the captaincy of Mr. Casey, since which time its efficiency had been very creditably sustained. The colonel, who is himself an old and thoroughly disciplined military man, referred at length in highly complimentary terms to Mr. Casey's conduct as a trooper, and emphatically declared that his promotion from the ranks was in each and every instance made without solicitation, as there can be no favor in military promotion—merit alone securing recognition and advancement. After referring to his own military career, embracing active service in 1837 and 1866, he urged the members of the troop to continue a credit to themselves and the people would be proud of them. When Capt. Casey's health was proposed, Sergt.-Major Brown, since promoted to the captaincy, read an appropriate address, and on behalf of the troop presented Capt. Casey with a field class, pouch and belt.

On the 30th Capt. Casey was presented with an address and sword and belts complete, and Mrs. Casey with a purse of money by the citizens of Colborne, and on the same occasion the captain was presented with a valuable field glass by the Watertown Agricultural Fire Insurance Co., and with a costly dressing case by friends in the neighboring village of Brighton. We must congratulate Capt. Casey on these accumulated evidences of his popularity.

Winnipeg.—From the Manitoban.—Lieut. L. C. McTavish, of F company 90th bat' a ion, has been in town for some days.

Lieut. Currie, of the 90th battalion, has just completed a special course in the school of mounted infantry.

Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., is busily engaged in making up his annual report of the militia in military district No. 10.

Capt. Crawford, who has just been elected M.P.P. for Beautiful Plains, commands the Neepawa company of the 95th Manitoba Grenadiers.

Major Boulton, commander of the noted scouts, is the Conservative nominee for Marquette in the Commons, Hon. Mr. White having been compelled to decline the nomination.

Major Jarvis, late of the field battery, now a superintendent in the Mounted Police, has been in town for some days, and was warmly welcomed by his late companions in arms.

Sergt. Dalton and Ptes. Hope, Hay and King, late of Boulton's scouts, are in town awaiting examination by the military and medical boards for wounds and injuries received during the late campaign.

The Winnipeg troop of cavalry drill every Wednesday evening at the drill hall. They are going through a course of sword exercise under Sergt.-Instructor Back, and the troop is keeping up its reputation as one of the smartest in Canada. Most of the members have provided themselves with stable jackets, which look much smarter than the regulation tunics.

The proposed trip of the 9th battalion to Montreal and Toronto next June is looked upon with great favor by the members of the battalion. Should the C. P. K. grant low rates the chances are the trip will be made. A rough plan of it is as follows:—Leave Winnipeg Thursday night (June 23rd), arrive at Ottawa Sunday morning in time for a church parade with the Foot Guards, leaving for Montreal Sunday night, spending Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at the celebration of Her Majesty's jubilee, thence to Toronto in time for Dominion Day, stopping in Toronto until Monday night, giving the members of the battalion a couple of days leave of absence to visit their friends, and returning to Winnipeg about Thursday. The above scheme would take about fourteen or fifteen days, and if the enthusiastic members of the 90th take hold of it success will be assured. The question of equipment is really the most serious one. The idea of fitting out one of Canada's crack regiments with the cast-off accoutrements of the first Red River expedition! Belts which hardly support their own weight, frogs of antiquated pattern, no knapsacks or great coat straps, and old fashioned ball bags instead of cartridge boxes. Let the members of the battalion bestir themselves until the authorities grant a new issue of accoutrements for the 90th.

Our Trading Column.

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

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

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

FOR SALE.—Two pairs of new black silk stars for rifle tunic or patrol badges. Price one dollar per pair. Register No. 6.

FOR SALE.—Officer's Uniform, Lieut.-Col., R. Artillery. Half price, except a few articles bran new. List on application; all in good condition. Register No. 8.

FOR SALE.—Rifle Officer's Uniform; height 5 ft. 9 in., chest 37 inches; Tunic Mess-suit, Patrol, Nickled Sword, &c., cheap. List on application. Register No. 10.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Copies of vols. 1 for 1867, and 9 for 1875, with any remaining volumes to the close of its existence, of the *Volunteer Review*, formerly published at Ottawa by Dawson Kerr. State price, condition, etc. Register No. 11.

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NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Department of Inland Revenue, until noon of Monday, the 3rd January, 1887, from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the river Ottawa, between La Passe, in the Province of Quebec, and Gower Point, in the Province of Ontario, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations, copies of which can be procured from the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa.

Each Tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance, the terms of the lease being for five years from the 1st May, 1887.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "good," on one of the chartered banks doing business at Ottawa, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender. This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques will be returned, except in the event of withdrawals, in which cases no refunds will be made.

All communications must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope, "Tender" for the La Passe Ferry.

WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secretary.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, 14th December, 1886.



CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.

SECTION—GRAND NARROWS TO SYDNEY.

Tender for the Works of Construction.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Cape Breton Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on Wednesday the 12th day of January, 1887, for certain works of construction.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the office of the Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Government Railways at Ottawa, and also at the office of the Cape Breton Railway at Port Hawksberry, C.B., on and after the 27th day of December, 1886, when the general specifications and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 15th December, 1886.



NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Department of Inland Revenue until noon of Monday, 3rd January, 1887, from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the river Ottawa, between Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, in the Province of Ontario, and Onslow, in the County of Pontiac, in the Province of Quebec, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations, copies of which can be procured from the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa.

Each Tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance, the terms of the lease being for five years from the 1st May, 1887.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "Good" on one of the chartered banks doing business at Ottawa, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender. This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques will be returned, except in the event of withdrawals, in which case no refunds will be made.

All communications must be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for the Quyon Ferry."

WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secretary.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, 14th December, 1886.

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For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

A. CAMPBELL,

Postmaster-General.

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