

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

Fourth Year.
VOL. III, No. 75.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 6th DECEMBER, 1888.

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

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Judging distance practice.
An appointment.
Eight companies for the Ninetieth.
From Rifles to Artillery.
The Seventh Fusiliers defunct,
U. S. riflemen for England.
That misplaced school.
An English Officer on West Point.

PERSONAL.

THE VOLUNTEERS—III—TACTICS EXAMINATION.—*United Service Gazette.*

THE PURPOSE OF THE PERMANENT CORPS.—
II—*Linchpin.*

REGIMENTAL NEWS.
Col. Smith inspects the Seventh.

WEST POINT AS SEEN BY AN ENGLISHMAN.—
N. Y. World.

THE MARK OF DEATH.—*General de Tiobriand*

TARGETS PRACTICE HINTS.—*U. S. A. Report*

PRUSSIAN CAVALRY AND INFANTRY—*London*
Time Correspondence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Topics of the Week.

A couple of letters received from Toronto this week assert in effect that the pedometers used by those who measured the distance covered by the Queen's Own in the Thanksgiving Day sham fight, were seemingly out of order, and recorded two miles every time one was covered. We would be sorry to think that the day's performance had been unduly exaggerated in the columns of the MILITIA GAZETTE, but must ask the critics to make some allowance for the fact that our correspondents probably tramped the distance in question, and wrote their reports before they had quite rested.

Another appointment has been made to the permanent force, Lieut. J. H. Laurie, of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment (Imperial) having been made a Lieutenant in the Canadian Infantry School Corps, and attached to D company, at London, Ont. Lieut. Laurie was a cadet of the Royal Military College, which he left to accept the Imperial commission he now holds. He comes of a military family, being the son of Lieut.-General Laurie, Member for Shelburne, N.S., in the Dominion Parliament, and is spoken of as a thoroughly competent officer. The Government are to be congratulated on the choice made.

Winnipeg having lost a weak battalion, is likely to witness in recompense an addition to the strength of her pride—the Ninetieth Rifles. Application has been made for leave to raise two additional companies, making the Ninetieth an eight company battalion, and Col. Boswell will in all probability have his request granted. About a year ago there were fifteen companies in Winnipeg, the six of the Ninetieth, the six of the Ninety-first, and three of the six companies of the Ninety-fifth. The headquarters of the three last named have since been changed; the Ninety-first battalion has been disbanded; and the six companies of the Ninetieth alone remain.

Nothing scarcely but the *esprit de corps* of the members of the Victoria Rifle Company—who, clinging to old traditions strenuously opposed a change—prevented it from being long ago transformed into a battery of garrison artillery, and this fate or fortune appears to have at last about overtaken it. A crisis has, it seems, been reached by the refusal of the D. A. G. to certify to the efficiency of the company, and its speedy disbandment is said to be likely to follow. Another battery of garrison artillery would then be organized, thus giving four batteries to Victoria in addition to C Battery of the Regiment of Canadian Artillery. This

permanent battery is as strong as two of the ordinary militia, so that the artillery force available would then be equal to a six battery brigade. The department places more importance on the maintenance at Victoria of garrison artillery than of any other arm, on account of the important fortifications already existing and to be placed there.

A report has been received at headquarters from Lieut.-Col. Smith D.A.G., recommending the disbandment of the 7th Fusiliers, of London, Ont., because inefficient, we believe mainly on account of disputation between the officers. An account of the last parade held, and the remarks of the D.A.G., appears in this issue. It is understood that the report will be acted upon, and that a new battalion will then be organized in London. Having the advantage of a school on the spot, and having abundant material from which to recruit, that city ought to turn out as fine a corps as there is in the province, if in the new attempt care be taken to place the right men at the head.

A team of Massachusetts volunteers contemplate visiting England next season for the purpose of friendly competition. Unlike our Canadian teams at Wimbledon, they will not compete with a picked mother country team, because as they say, "that would give a tremendous advantage to the British riflemen, who would have many thousand men to choose from," while the Americans would represent only the volunteers from one state. Their plan would be to arrange a series of competitions with different military organizations from the various sections of England, and also to compete individually at Wimbledon or at the new National range. The Massachusetts men are encouraged by the thought that as the next meeting will be held at the new range it will almost be on neutral ground, and this will not give the Britishers the advantage of knowing the range and its peculiarities.

Taking the MILITIA GAZETTE to task because of our advocacy of the removal of the military school from St. Johns, Q., to Montreal, the *St. Johns News* declares that "the school has been a gratifying success"—this is something not generally known outside of St. John—and that "it would be the most stupendous folly to move the school simply because a few half fledged city officers believe it would suit their convenience better to have it in Montreal." Simply for that reason, it would, undoubtedly. But if not only a few, but also the great majority of the city officers, and the country officers, and the non-commissioned officers and men who may desire to obtain certificates, would rather attend at Montreal than St. Johns, what then? We believe we express the desire of the force of Quebec province, in asking for the transfer. If the facts are otherwise, we hope some of our Quebec friends will set us right. Our correspondence columns are open to all desiring to give their views upon the subject.

Concerning the English officer's criticism of West Point, which appears in this issue, the *U. S. Army and Navy Journal* says: "We are glad that the English critic, whose article we quoted from last week, has called attention to the wretched character of the artillery and cavalry de-

tachments on duty at West Point. It is to be remembered, however, that this Englishman saw the cavalymen at their worst, as in the riding school they are serving as grooms and not as soldiers, and they would have presented a much more creditable appearance if seen on guard or parade. These detachments should be larger and should be composed of the sprucest and most soldierly-looking men in the army. Our Englishman is mistaken in supposing that the cadets are required to 'scrub their floors and perform other functions usually carried out by the lowest class of servants.' The cadets do sweep the dirt out of their rooms into the halls, but aside from that the scrubbing and cleaning up is done by servants. A New York paper, *Town Topics*, referring to the Englishman's article, says: 'Our English friend evidently falls into an error in supposing that the West Point Academy is the only military school which the Government has, and lays stress on the several schools which England, Germany and France have for the training of the different arms of the service. He overlooks the fact that in the educational economy of the United States Army at present, West Point is simply a military college, and that the military university of the United States comprises an excellent artillery school at Fortress Monroe, an engineering and torpedo course at Willet's Point, and a cavalry school at Lavenworth. These several supplementary schools have already been given considerable development, and I have no doubt that they will be treated liberally by congress, to the end that all officers graduating from the college at West Point may have, following it, the advantages of a military university education.'

Personal.

General Lord Alexander Russell, C. B., who lately commanded the Imperial forces in Canada, will be retired through age on December 16, 1888.

Lieut. Colonel E. Gunter, half-pay, formerly of the East Lancashire Regiment, has been appointed D. A. A. G. of the Imperial forces in Canada, in succession to Major Cutbill, who has rejoined the 1st Royal Irish Rifles.

Major Yule, of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers (Imp.), has lately been at Chambly, Q., settling up the affairs of the Yule estate, of which he is the largest heir. Major Yule is a Canadian by birth, being born in Chambly, educated at Lennoxville. He went through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, obtaining his commission without purchase. He entered the army in 1866, was engaged in the Afghanistan war in 1878-9 as staff officer of transport; received the medal and clasp for Alimusfid, and has served on the staff of the Madras army since 1880 in India and Burmah; acted, until a few months ago, as Assistant Quartermaster General of the Hyderabad Subsidiary force, quartered at Secunderabad, India. Major Yule, when he retires from the army, will settle in Canada.

Major C. W. Grange, late of the Royal Canadian Rifles, died at Edinburgh on Friday last. Major Grange served as an officer of the Canadian Militia in the rebellion of 1837, and was present at the siege of Navy Island. He afterwards served several years in the 3rd Incorporated Battalion at Niagara, when he entered the regular army, receiving a commission in one of the West India regiments. He was in command of two expeditions in Africa—one against the King of Kenung in 1849, and another in conjunction with H. M. S. Alert and Pluto up the River Sherebro in the same year, and was highly complimented for his conduct on both occasions. Major Grange was a brother of the late Mr. George Grange, of Guelph, sheriff of the County of Wellington, Ont. He married Helena, eldest daughter of the late Col. Kingsmill, of Niagara, who survives him, and he also leaves two sons and a daughter, who are residing in Scotland.

A curious Tibetan musket or matchlock has found its way from Sikkim, where it was picked up after a battle, to Calcutta. It is described in the Indian papers as of primitive design, although comparatively new. It is a smooth-bore muzzle-loader, mounted on a long narrow stock. The barrel is fitted with a double-pronged rest, the points of which are sharply shod, so that the rest itself may either be placed firmly in the ground or used, if necessary, as a bayonet. The contrivance is ingenious and the weapon is not altogether to be despised. Attached to it is a belt, on which are strung six hollow wooden plugs for powder charges, and a small horn for priming powder. The workmanship of the whole is very rough, and there is scarcely any attempt at ornamentation.

The Volunteers.—III.—Tactics Examination.

(United Service Gazette.)

As certificates given to volunteer officers for passing their examinations, either at a school or before a board, vary in value, as we pointed out in our issue last week, so the certificates given after examination in tactics vary also in value, though in the latter case the difference is more distinctly shown by the letters affixed to the officer's name in the *Army List*.

All officers, of whatever rank, from colonel to lieutenant, may present themselves for examination in tactics twice a year—in January or in July. The examination is purely a written one, and is the same that all regular officers are compelled to pass before they can be promoted to the rank of captain. If 50 per cent of marks are obtained, the candidates obtain a certificate, and have "t" placed against their names in the *Army List*. If 75 per cent of marks, however, are obtained, then the certificate carries with it the right to "special mention," designated by a "T" in the list.

Though the higher ranks are eligible to compete in the lower examinations, subalterns are not allowed to go in for the examination requisite for officers of regulars to pass before promotion to major—this being only applicable to captains and field officers of volunteers. The "pass" in this case consists in obtaining 50 per cent. of marks, and in this branch there is no special mention granted at all.

The study of the most interesting part of a soldier's education has made great strides of late, and many volunteer officers have availed themselves of the opportunity to show that they are in earnest in wishing to learn all they can of their self-imposed duties. A moderate amount of application for a month or six weeks is all that is necessary to ensure a pass, and all officers should undoubtedly qualify in this important subject. In addition to the distinction placed in the official list, there is now granted annually a sum of 30s. to each officer qualified. This sum was formerly only 10s., but the authorities have recently granted the higher amount.

For the examinations held in London, Chelsea Barracks has usually been selected as the *locus*. All the candidates attend in undress uniform about two o'clock in the afternoon. A number is assigned to each officer, and every sheet of his written answers must bear this number and nothing else. There is, therefore, absolutely no clue to the identity of the officer under examination, and consequently the awards are made with perfect justice. Three hours are allowed in which to answer about six or seven compulsory questions, and on the printed paper (which each candidate receives on entering) are also some seven or eight more questions, of which the candidate is at liberty to select three and no more. Candidates should read the whole paper over *once* to get a general idea of the questions, and then at once set to work on No. 1, and write as much in answer to it as possible, leaving space on the paper for any further information, if time later on and fuller knowledge permit. Care in writing, neatness generally, absence of blots and amendments, are all points which are considered when the marks are awarded.

There are many books published on this subject of "Tactics," both great and small, but for the purpose of these examinations the candidate will find the following afford all the necessary information:—Home's "Précis of Modern Tactics;" Clery's "Minor Tactics;" Dyke's "Lectures in Tactics;" "The Field Exercise;" Regulations for the Instruction and Movements of Cavalry." The first of these books is not requisite for the lower examination, but it should be included by all desiring to pass in the higher, chapters iv. and v. being the important ones to read up.

It will, of course, be understood that any officer first qualifying for the lower examination can (if holding the rank of captain or field officer) subsequently go in for the higher examination, but when applying to be examined, distinct mention must be made which course is desired, and if a candidate has already been up and failed, it must be stated in the letter of application.

At the expiration of the examination, each officer signs a written declaration that he has received no assistance from books or other extraneous source. The examination papers are then collected and sealed up for transmission to the Director-General of Military Education, and after a lapse of about six weeks the successful candidates receive their certificates, while those "plucked" by *not* receiving these know that they have not been successful.

For all officers aspiring to take part in the "War Game," we cannot too earnestly recommend an immediate application to pass in tactics, and even for those who may not go in for "Kriegsspiel," it will be found an undoubted advantage to possess a clear knowledge and insight into this most interesting subject.

First Lieutenant William Crozier, U. S. Ordnance Department, will shortly go abroad on a six months' tour of observation under orders from the War Department. He has made gun-carriages his specialty for some years past.

The Purpose of the Permanent Corps.—II.

By "Linchpin."

The Artillery School at Kingston has, as a grazing pasture, so to speak, ten Field Batteries in Ontario, and one in Manitoba, or expressed in numbers, 880 officers, n. c. o. and men. The Garrison Artillery in Ontario can, for my purposes, be ignored, as it only has a total strength of 46, being composed of 45 officers and men at Cobourg, and one officer at Toronto.

You may have formed the same opinion, or you may share in that opinion, that it is the height of folly to maintain a Garrison Battery at Kingston, "including a mounted division"—of 9 officers and 151 men, for the instruction of 46 garrison gunners, for during the past three years our only Garrison Battery has sent the same number of men to this school for a short course, and with one from our demi Mountain Battery makes a total of 4; and at the same place keep up a Garrison Battery for educating during the year 1887 alone—80 Field Gunners. In a few words, to repeat, you maintain a Garrison Battery to instruct one and one-third of a garrison gunner per year, and for sixty and two-thirds of a field gunner you persistently refuse to have a Field Artillery School.

It is true that we must have somebody at Kingston for the care of the fortifications. Probably, with the small amount of money devoted to the preservation of these forts, etc., a "garrison squad" would answer all the purposes of a School and that of caretakers. I was once in a Bullock Battery, so I can appreciate the difficulties under which these Schools labour. A Garrison Battery to teach field and garrison duties both! Truly another school as a model in the "largest sense."

The two schools at Kingston and Quebec entered into active operations, I think, in 1871. There is a saying that "doctors differ," but from the extracts which I purpose giving, you will be surprised at the great consensus of opinion upon one point. In 1871, seventeen years ago, Col. Robertson-Ross, then A. G., in speaking of these schools, said: "Eight horses have also been authorized for each of these batteries, in order to give instruction in riding and driving drill, and I would beg to recommend that the number of horses be increased from 8 to 16 in each battery, and thus afford the means of carrying out far more completely field artillery instruction." You will note that he does not expect to carry out field instruction entirely, only partially. The next year the authorities are again reminded that "the number of horses—eight—is inadequate for instruction in Field Artillery movements. *Forty horses* would be sufficient for a permanent instructional Field Battery and riding establishment."

In 1875, Col. French, then Commandant of "A" Battery, reiterates the necessity of increasing the field strength, and Col. Strange, Commandant at Quebec, says: "I recommend a Field Battery being kept for permanent duty at each of the Gunnery Schools." Col. French, who goes fully into the matter, states that "a great number of men have been instructed in riding, driving, harnessing and stable duties, but I regret that the few horses allowed for the battery have prevented almost entirely the carrying out of any instruction in field artillery manoeuvres. This is a very serious drawback in a Province where there are so many field batteries, and I would recommend that during the ensuing spring * * * twenty more be purchased." During the same year, Col. Strange evidently thought the establishment of a Field School of so much importance that he was "of opinion that for each Gunnery School a Garrison Battery and one of Field Artillery with at least one captain, two subalterns and 144 gunners or drivers is required for *each* battery. The Field Battery should consist at least of four guns, four ammunition wagons, and forty horses; with less than that number it would be impracticable to teach Field Battery movements."

In 1873 Major-General Sir Selby Smythe arrived in Canada. "If it were possible these batteries should be even upon a larger basis, uniting instruction in both Garrison and Field Artillery, the duties of which are widely different. Moreover, it would be signally advantageous to these Schools if each Field Battery consisted of 4 guns, completely horsed, instead of the present insufficient number." The thing is still possible, for the Schools are yet in the same state now as then. This thing is getting to be very monotonous with me—equally so to you—but let me carry you through to the year 1887.

Major D. T. Irwin, Commandant at Kingston, says in 1874 that "an increase in the present Field Battery establishment of the Schools of Gunnery has been previously recommended by the Inspectors. As in 'A' Battery, there are at present 71 men belonging to different Field Batteries in the Province, the importance of providing adequate means for their instruction will be at once apparent." Col. Strange is sarcastic: "I need not, I presume, refer to the recommendations previously submitted." Well he might be.

I trust that the Cavalry and Infantry are not getting wearied over this sameness, but there is no telling at the present rate of progress

what state their Schools will be in after sixteen years of existence. In 1875 Col. D. T. Irwin is still hammering away at the indifference of the authorities, for he says:—"The recommendations contained in my last report, * * * the increase of the Field Battery establishment in this School, have not as yet been adopted, and I can only repeat my former recommendation." Col. Strange was absent in England on leave that year; hence probably his silence.

In the report of Progress (?) of the Militia for 1876 Col. D. T. Irwin again returns to the attack:—"I have the honour to repeat the following recommendations made in previous reports, which have not yet been acted upon, and which will, I believe, tend to increase the efficiency of the School, viz.: * * * (C) increase in the Field Battery establishment of horses rendered necessary in consequence of the large number of Field Batteries' officers, n.c.o. and men who require instruction." Col. T. B. Strange makes a hit in saying that "the Quebec Gunnery School is crippled in the Field Artillery branch, which cannot be efficient without the establishment of a complete Field Battery of Instruction—that is an increase of 16 horses."

From 1871 to 1877 the General commanding, the Adjutant-General and the Inspectors of Artillery have annually drawn attention to the requirements of the Field Artillery, and that for want of horses the Artillery schools were not efficient in 1877. General Smythe for the second time refers to the subject: "The batteries constituting the gunnery schools should have their 4 field guns horsed." Col. D. T. Irwin for the fourth time says: I have, again, to repeat my former recommendations as to the increase in the field battery establishment of horses; without a larger number than at present it is impossible to carry out proper instruction in field battery drills. Col. T. B. Strange for the fifth time comes with "I will not reiterate [the recommendation made in my annual reports for the past five years."

By Col. Robertson-Ross, twice; General Smythe, twice; Col. Irwin, four times, and Col. Strange, five times, in all thirteen times in seven years has—without avail—the authorities attention been directed to this point; we shall see later on how many times this same recommendation has been in print during the years 1878 to 1888.

Regimental Notes.

The Seventh Fusiliers in a Bad Way.

The Seventh Fusiliers of London, for many years one of the foremost corps in the Canadian militia, was inspected by Col. Henry Smith, D.A.G., at the drill shed last week, the outcome being that he will report to the Militia Department recommending its disbandment. The following concerning the parade is from the *Free Press*:—

Last night the battalion made the most creditable appearance, as regards numerical strength, that it has presented on parade for some time past, and when the men formed the line to receive the inspecting officer there were probably seventy-five in the ranks, the companies averaging from eight to fifteen strong, Captain Payne's company being the strongest. An idea prevailed among the men that they would receive the annual pay—otherwise the turnout might have been even still smaller.

The Deputy Adjutant-General was accompanied by Lt.-Col. Aylmer, Brigade Major; Lt.-Col. Dawson, district store keeper and Lieut. Wadmore, Adjutant of "D" School. The officers of the Seventh who were present were Col. Williams, Majors Smith and Gartshore, Paymaster McMillan, Quartermaster Smyth, Surgeon Fraser, Capts. Beattie, Tracy, Butler, Payne, Peters, Lieuts. Butler, Dillon, Bazan, Cowan, Fraser and O'Brien. Capts. Little and Mackenzie were absent. After Col. Smith had been received with a general salute he ordered Majors Smith and Gartshore to put the men through the manual drill and firing exercise respectively. Both these officers and Capts. Tracy and Peters afterwards put the companies through several battalion movements. Col. Smith checked over the muster roll carefully, and then the men were dismissed.

The inspecting officer then met the officers in the orderly room. He said he regretted the present inefficient state of the regiment, and whatever the causes leading up to such a result might be, they occurred before he took command of the district. It was his duty, however, to report to headquarters the inefficient state of the battalion, and in so doing would recommend its disbandment. Whatever the result might be, a city like London, with the facilities offered for instructing the officers and non-commissioned officers, should have one of the best regiments in the service, and he would do all in his power to ensure such a result in the future. The result of this report will in all probability be the disbandment of the battalion as at present constituted, and its re-organization on a more substantial basis.

West Point as Seen by an Englishman.

A British officer furnishes the *N. Y. World* with an account of a visit to West Point and some criticisms on that school. First we have a description of General Parke: "A very distinguished military looking man, enveloped in a huge army overcoat. Tall, slight, and of a very upright figure, he looked every inch of him a general officer. He had the fresh, clear complexion noticeable always in a man who is accustomed to out-of-door work. His full, strongly-marked features were set off by a thick head of gray hair, with gray moustache and well-trimmed side whiskers. The funny little French cap placed jauntily on his head completed the attire of this officer. He was accompanied by two very aristocratic ladies, evidently his wife and daughter. Our talk at luncheon is principally of a military description. The general is very anxious to know my impressions of what I have seen already at West Point, and having given them to him in almost the same words as those noted here, with a few rather more outspoken ideas, he appears to agree with me in most of my criticisms."

The adjutant is described as Mr. Brown, a cavalry officer who has spent the greater part of his service engaged in staff work, who is thoroughly conversant with all branches of the army, and is most pleasant companion.

Of his inspection of the Riding School, he says:

"I am not much struck with the general appearance of these horses; their legs are too long and lack the beautiful flatness and symmetry of the English troop horse; their bodies short and a decided semblance to the mule about the head—altogether making an extremely ugly animal, with no hopes of turning him into a showy horse on parade. But as I glance upwards at the saddles, bridles, and bits, what a dreadful sight meets my eye! Rust of months accumulated on the two latter articles of saddlery, with no attempt even of removal, and the leather hard and cracked in places from the want of scrubbing and soft soap." This is contrasted unfavourably with the care taken of saddles in English stables including that of the cadet colleges at either Woolwich or Sandhurst, where they have detailed to this work soldiers who have served a term of years with their regiments and are familiar with it. Our critic says: "It is to be wished that your cavalry were more particular, if only for the sake of the horse's mouth, which in course of time a rusty bit is bound to injure in some way or other. Now your cavalry saddle is indeed a far better one than ours. Not so smart-looking, but infinitely more useful."

Marshalled in line, with sabres drawn, the cadets present a very good appearance and look as if they ought to be able to stick on to anything. The horses, with their unsoldierlike, slack, slovenly and dirty grooms, drawn up in rear of their destined equestrians, and outside their stable, taken en masse, indeed look a sorry lot. I miss the champing of a bit, the throwing up of the head and the showy appearance of our troop-horse generally when I look at them. The order is given to return swords and stand to their horses. Each cadet chooses the horse opposite him when he faces about, and the individuals facetiously termed "soldiers" slouch out of the school and await any order that may be given them.

"Prepare to mount," "Mount," "File to the right and circle," quickly follow in the sharp decisive tones of the word of command given by the riding-master. "Draw swords," "Trot."

Now begins my criticism as I stand in the gallery; nor have I to wait long to find grievous faults. A few cuts and points are being performed by the cadets. They are what is termed riding on the right rein, which means really they are circling to the right, as it is called in this country, but in ours "going large" to the right, consequently every cut is to the right, as the board prevents them from executing the left cuts.

As each cut is given every horse swerves nearly into the middle of the school. I look to find the reason of this, and quickly discover its cause. In nine cases out of ten in bending down to deliver the low cuts the cadet's spur or heel comes in contact with the horse's left flank, and being accustomed to obey the pressure of the leg he naturally swerves in the opposite direction. Of course, as every cavalry man knows, the pressure should be given to the side on which the cut is delivered to keep the horse at the requisite distance to make the cuts serviceable, for by the animal swerving into the object aimed at half the power of the arm is gone, and he is liable to come down with the flat edge of the sword on to the shoulders of his intended victim. Again, there is no uniform distance between a horse's nose and croup, and seeing these energetic youths slashing with might and main at imaginary foes I tremble for the safety of the next horse's head, and fully expect to see ears severed from their owner's cranium, flying in all directions. However, by great luck no such accident happens, and we are spared the pain of witnessing any catastrophe of this description.

Now, in the cavalry education practiced at West Point there are many points greatly to be admired, and one regrets that they are not

put into use generally at home. The first is the picking up of the sword from off the ground when mounted, a feat comparatively easy to the lookers-on, but in reality by no means so easy as it looks. I need not explain the usefulness of this exercise, for it explains itself. The next is the cutting of the sword exercise with each hand in turn. It teaches the soldier to rely equally on both hands, and if one should happen to be wounded the sword can be transferred to the other, and with but little inconvenience experienced to the owner. Mounting a bare-back horse while at the gallop is constantly practiced here, and I am surprised at the seemingly easy manner in which the cadets accomplish it. Heads and posts and other cavalry evolutions are gone through in their turn, and altogether a very thorough and complete riding lesson has been given, with the exception of a few faults I have quoted above. As a school for irregular cavalry I should say that West Point has not its equal, and certainly as a competent teacher the instructor has not his better.

I have never seen such a splendid system of drawing carried out with such precision, and as this branch as well as everything taught here is compulsory every one attains a certain amount of proficiency far above the average run of European cadets.

We move on to the next room, where I am introduced to the Instructor of Ordnance, and being asked if I would care to listen to some of the recitations, I gladly assent and seat myself next to him at the table. Drawn up in line with back towards us are some dozen students engaged in illustrating the means of heavy gun transportation on huge slates nailed to the wall. The Instructor himself, with half-closed eyes, leaning comfortably back in his chair, is listening to the recitation of one cadet who is standing strictly at attention before him and answering with great correctness the questions put to him. This officer has no book in his hand, and but for his shrewd questions and learned explanations one would imagine that he was paying no attention whatever to the lesson he is engaged in hearing; and when it comes to the turn of the next one to expound his theories, he just glances at the slate to see that his work is correct, and assumes the same apparent but deceiving carelessness.

I do not propose to enter into any elaborate description of the various recitation-rooms I entered. Let it suffice that the schoolmaster and schoolboy are respectively personified here more than any other place in the college. The cadet stands up to attention, and with the exception of his not having his hands behind his back, presents the appearance of a national schoolboy saying his lessons. Even at our public schools we sit in rather a negligent manner and repeat our work in a free, unconstrained tone of voice, and after having left school and entered a military crammer's all restraint is thrown off and we are treated as students and not boys. Smoking is allowed, and unrestrained liberty, trusting to the desire to pass examination to keep us within the bounds of rational recreation. And yet we manage to pass about the stiffest examination for any Army known and are no wilder when we join than the average American lieutenant who has graduated in such an exemplary, proper school.

I strongly disapprove of the system at West Point of treating the cadets as schoolboys, as all, or nearly all are destined to become officers of the United States army, and should begin to consider themselves as men and to behave as such. They are even in receipt of pay as cadets, but are not allowed to touch it. They are not allowed pocket money, a privilege that is never denied our schoolboys, in case it may lead them into evil ways.

Life at West Point and life at Sandhurst or most other European colleges differ so widely from each other that one finds it a matter of the greatest difficulty to make any comparisons whatever. No boy in any of our public schools is so strictly watched and has so little time for recreation. In fact, West Point strikes one at first as being a school of grown-up young men, impersonating boys and going through the same amount of lessons per diem and general routine, with this exception, that instead of having games they devote their time to drill and are exercised in the various functions of a soldier.

Of course, I quite see the advantage and necessity of treating them as private soldiers on parade and at their various military duties. But is it not carrying things rather to the extreme in making them scrub their floors and perform other functions usually carried out by the lower class of servants? It is not fitting work for a future officer of a great country to be engaged in week after week, nor can it be pleasant for officers to find fault with and reprimand him for any neglect in these duties, knowing that the offender will one day don the sword and epaulettes of a second lieutenant of the United States Army and be on a par of social standing with the highest officer of the college. No; I believe this to be a great mistake and one that could easily be rectified by having special men detailed for the rooms of the cadets and who should be answerable for the cleanliness of them to the inspecting officer.

At the artillery exercises, in charge of one of the guns is a coloured cadet, black as the raven, with no sign of white blood in his veins and

with the rolling, yellow eyeballs of the thoroughbred Nubian negro. He is a well set up, smart, soldierlike young fellow, is perfectly at home in this branch of the education and, as I learn, is as good in every other. But it must be very galling for the white cadet even to be supervised by a coloured man, but what must his feelings be to be told that he has no energy and to have the sponge snatched out of his hand and the proper way of cleaning a gun practically illustrated by this smart young coloured gentleman. Again is the order given and again is the white man at fault and corrected with even more sternness than on the former occasion. Not a word, a sign, or a look escapes from the lips or is shown on the countenance of the recruit thus admonished, and yet imagine his feelings and you cannot help admiring the system which produces such excellent results.

Altogether, taking West Point as a school of military education, it ranks higher than any I have ever seen. It turns out officers who are capable, industrious and hard-working, with every loyal feeling to their country and interest in the coming race of officers. They all look back at their life at West Point with pleasure, showing that to the American boy at least this form of education is not distasteful; nor does it appear so hard to them as it looks to a foreigner. In conclusion, I should like publicly to thank General Parke, Capt. Price and Mr. Brown for the kindness they have shown me during my brief visit to their academy, and for their courtesy in showing every little detail of management to the critical eye of a foreigner.

The Mark of Death.

In his work on his experiences in the Army of the Potomac, General de Tiobriand presents this curious theory:

"I regretted his death (Colonel Chaplain, of Maine) without being surprised at it, as I expected it. He was a doomed man to me from the first day I had seen him on taking command of the brigade. I designate in this way those on whom death has put his mark beforehand. If you ask me in what consists this mark, I would find it difficult to reply. One can scarcely define what is almost indefinable, a thing which is felt rather than perceived. This fatal seal is imprinted rather on the general manner than on the features. Its imprint is fugitive, and yet appears sometimes in the looks, at the bottom of which one divines the trembling of the soul soon about to depart; sometimes in the smile, in which appear the fleeting shadows of a cloud which does not belong to the earth; sometimes in certain movements as if worn out, in certain languid acts in which is betrayed the symptoms of a task which reaches its end.

"Sometimes, on the contrary, the finger of death is shown by a feverish energy without reason, forced laughter, jerky movements. You perceive there a cord too tightly stretched, the vital cord, which must soon break. One would say that nature is expending hurriedly forces which are soon to become useless. I am far from contending that all those who are about to die are *marked*. On the contrary, the immense majority march on to death without the least previous indication of the fate awaiting them. I state only a fact which experience demonstrated to me—namely, that a small number of men carry the unmistakable mark of the near approach of the death awaiting them. I will also add that they are not themselves conscious of it, and that the number of those who can read these mysterious signs is very limited. Sometimes, in the evening, in camp, I have tried to describe the mark to officers around me. I do not remember ever having convinced any one of the truth of my theory.

"One rainy day I was conversing in my tent with Capt. Wilson, assistant adjutant general of my brigade. We were then marching on Fredericksburg. Lieut.-Col. Gilluly, commanding the 5th Michigan, entered. He came simply on some detail of service, which was arranged in five minutes. When he had gone out, 'Now,' said I to my incredulous captain, 'here is an opportunity to make a trial of my theory. Col. Gilluly is marked.'

"The captain evidently thought nothing of it. But in the first battle Col. Gilluly was killed before Fredericksburg while bravely leading his regiment in a charge.

"Of all those on whom I have recognized the mark—and they are many—one only may have escaped death. He was the colonel of a Pennsylvania regiment. He was shot through the body, and lay for several weeks on the threshold of eternity. He had not recovered the last time I heard of him.

"The mark is entirely distinct from a presentiment. The latter is to be the victim himself. It is an inexplicable revelation, but an acknowledged fact. There are so many incontestable examples on record that it would be idle to add any more here. In my opinion veritable presentiments announce death as certainly as the setting of the sun announces the coming of the night. Thank God, there are few organizations which are subject to it. People in general are not susceptible to it."

Target Practice Hints.

In his annual report Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cavalry, Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Department of the Platte, U. S. A., says: Marksmen should be graded into first and second class, depending upon the number of scores fired. To obtain this classification eliminate the 500 yard firing point, as too easy, thus saving time and ammunition, requiring the first class men to fire at 600 yards. Issue the buttons, as an insignia, as now, with such changes as may be deemed best, to indicate the quality of the marksmen. All this will encourage men in economy of ammunition, more care before pulling the trigger, or greater attention to the important preliminary drills. The same remarks apply to the sharpshooter. Plenty of ammunition and luck make the sharpshooters, and whole regiments or companies of men so obtained are a discredit to the Service, the error being in not limiting the ammunition for obtaining this classification of sharpshooters.

Individual skirmish practice should precede the company firing, and in order to educate each man as to his errors, the figure targets should be pasted on the "A" target or on a similar canvas frame stretched between two posts, on level ground, preferably that used in the company practice. An examination of this canvas after each firing will show the location of hits not made on the smaller target, and enable the soldier to correct errors so made in subsequent company runs.

This most important part of the soldier's education (estimating distances) has been neglected by most company commanders, and will always be so, till it is made a part of the company figure of merit. Without this knowledge of distance the best results cannot be obtained, and often the first shots fired are those which may determine an action.

In every report attention has been invited to the neglect of this important duty (mounted pistol practice). Pistol practice is now ineffective. If an opportunity is not given to perfect themselves in the use of such weapons as may be issued them, it would be better for the cavalry to keep this part of their equipment in the store room. The season in this Department was fixed after the carbine practice, but the fall incampment interfered. Table III. shows what was accomplished. Nothing will be done in pistol firings till the results are included in a figure of merit, and prizes given at our competitions to the successful competitor.

To the increased attention given to this part of a soldier's instruction (position and aiming drill, and gallery practice) I attribute our present efficiency. Some are opposed to it, but it is certain, as in the manual of arms, the more the rifle is handled the greater the skill in its use as well as in accustoming the eye, finger muscles and lungs to the necessary conditions for steady holding. It is this training by which the athlete succeeds. Owing to this practice many classifications have been made this year in less than one-half the number of scores fired last year.

The practice season should be the whole year, during which suitable days can be found in every month, report being made monthly of all practice had, and corresponding classifications. This system would be more in harmony, in keeping up an instructed and efficient organization at all times, and not confined to two months of the year and then dropped. There will be no danger by this change of interest being lost in target practice, now so firmly established, rather the greater risk if the change is not made. Previous to every Department competition those selected to represent their companies to be specially trained for at least ten days, in known distance and skirmish firings.

While the Springfield rifle may have its merits, it is a question for consideration whether it is the best to be obtained. The breakages at competitions, injuries to barrel by rapid skirmish firings and heavy recoil, are serious objections. At every competition extra rifles are provided, and the Department team drew this year twelve new ones rather than risk using those they had. I believe a reduction in calibre, and a magazine attachment, to be used when required, would be an advance, with other improvements which would follow.

Each of these arms (infantry and cavalry) have their specific duty and value, and their instructions should be so regulated. The requirement made that the cavalryman should use the rifle at competitions, discarding his own weapon, as well as for other classifications, is a mistake. He is thus taught that his own carbine is valueless, and in action when required to use it, has no confidence in it. The cavalry should be compared only with each other, and obliged to use only the carbine. The present disadvantage is not to the cavalry alone, for many of our infantry posts are lowered in their standard by that of the lower figures of the former, who at the ranges for sharpshooters are under many disadvantages, in addition to others, in the nature of more duty required of the cavalry at every post.

The Prussian Cavalry and Infantry.

(London Times Correspondent on German Manœuvres.)

Both the Germans and the French are vieing with each other in the formation and training of independent cavalry divisions whose primary function it will be to screen the advance of their own army, and at the same time pry out the purposes of the foe; nor till one of these moving screens shall have been torn aside and annihilated by an opposing force of a similar kind will it be possible for the fighters on foot to come to close quarters. To a great extent, therefore, the fortunes of another war between France and Germany would be dependent on the issues of the huge cavalry encounters which are sure to inaugurate such a campaign, and it is for this reason that, during the late manœuvres, so much care was devoted to the task of handling huge masses of mounted men—a task which, in the opinion of all who saw it essayed, was magnificently performed.

Nor did the Infantry seem to have attained a lower standard in the execution of their special functions, chief of which is power of rapid and long-continued marching. It is incontestable that some of the battles of 1870—Mars-la-Tour, for example, and even Sedan—would have been French victories but for the marching and weight-carrying capacity of the Germans; and in this respect there appears to be anything but a falling off in their power. This was clearly observable when, on one day after a long spell of manœuvring over a soft and sandy soil, with heavy packs on their backs and mighty little in their stomachs, the Guards marched past the Emperor with a springing step and a blithe-some air which they could scarcely have surpassed at a Berlin review on the Templehof Common. In all our peregrinations over the area of fighting we only saw one man fall out, or rather down, from fatigue.

One great point of interest with the foreign observer was to watch how the magazine rifle was handled, but, indeed, it was difficult to detect that the troops were armed with such a weapon at all. For, according to the best of our observation, it was invariably used as an ordinary single loader, unless express orders were given to the contrary. Only in one case did I see magazine fire delivered, and then, too, against cavalry. Nor do the Germans seem to believe much in the superior efficacy of volley firing, to judge from the infrequency with which this method of delivering fire was practised. It was the opinion of some who ought to be competent enough judges that the fire discipline of the troops was, on the whole, better than their fighting formation of advance, which was rarely marked, for example, by a succession of regulation rushes, followed by a flopping down prone where there was no cover, or an instantaneous courting of it where there was. Not that cover was never sought where it presented itself, but certainly there was little systematic rushing forward to gain it. In respect of fire discipline, however, the companies showed wonderful proficiency, and never failed to pay instantaneous attention to their captains' whistles, which ever and anon began to sound all over the field like the shrill matutinal notes of the startled water-craze.

In describing the 3rd Corps I referred to certain changes and reforms in the arming and equipment of the troops, such as the abolition of the cuirass, the growing predilection for the lance as a cavalry weapon, the substitution of a very short bayonet, or mere hunting knife, for the long and heavy sword bayonet hitherto in use, and the lightening and more commodious arrangement of the infantryman's pack. These and other changes of the same sort show how resolved the young Emperor is to keep pace with the exigencies of the time, as do likewise all the new drill regulations for the infantry just issued and soon to be applied, which are really due to the initiative of the late Emperor Frederick. Let it suffice to record that the bearing and behaviour of the Prussian infantry during the late manœuvres, as the result of the old rules of exercise, seemed fairly to entitle them to retain their proud position as the first of their kind on the continent of Europe. And what is said of the infantry equally applies to the cavalry and artillery, though, *apropos* of the last named arm, it may be mentioned that no machine gun or multiple shooter has yet been introduced into the German army, for reasons of their own, though they tell me that the Maxim gun is viewed here with more favour than any other pattern.

In order that nothing should be wanting to inure the troops to the habits of a campaign, they were, on the last two nights of the manœuvre week, compelled to bivouac in the open, the prevalent form of repose being a ring of straw about twenty paces in diameter, on which the men (a whole company of them) slept in their overcoats with their feet to a huge fire in the centre, the whole being enclosed by a canvas wall about four feet high to fend off the wind. Nor was there anything in the aspect of the men next day to indicate that they had not profited by all the refreshment obtainable from a roof-protected bed. And finally, when all the sham fighting was over, the railway regiment and the transport department of the army were required to give proof of their prowess by forwarding per rail to their respective garrisons all the infantry

—more than 40,000 men—which had taken part in the manœuvres. Some confusion and loss of time were caused by the running of one train off the rails—it was being drawn by one engine and pushed by another—but soon after midnight the entraining and despatch of all the troops, which had begun about 2, had been completed, and the Kaiser manœuvres of 1888 were over, manœuvres which, with all their inevitable faults and shortcomings, reflected the very highest credit on all concerned, and have furnished Germany with an additional reason for feeling the greatest pride and confidence in her army—come what may.

The Canadian Horticulturist.

All interested in growing fruits, flowers or in forestry would find it to their advantage to take the *Canadian Horticulturist*, a beautiful monthly journal of high standing, devoted entirely to these subjects, and containing articles written by the leading fruit-growers, florists, and foresters in Ontario. The journal is to be enlarged in the month of January; the paintings and engravings of fruits and flowers continued and used even more liberally. Altogether, it is to be made as interesting and attractive as possible.

It is published by the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, at \$1 per annum, which also entitles the subscriber to the privileges of membership of the association including a copy of the annual report of the meetings and discussions, given verbatim, and a share in the distribution of trees and plants for testing in various parts of Ontario.

Subscriptions should be sent in to I. Woolverton, M.A., Grimsby, Ont., Secretary of the F.G.A. of Ontario.

Gleanings.

A LIBEL, PROBABLY.

A militia company on parade in "Marching Order" was being inspected by the colour-sergeant who checked one of the men for having a dirty haversack, when the captain came on parade. He, as is usual, inspected the company, accompanied by the sergeant. When he arrived opposite the man with the dirty haversack, he reprimanded him for having a dirty *face*. The sergeant, who was in rear and did not catch what the officer was saying, naturally concluded that the haversack was the subject, and said: "Yes, sir, I have just spoken to him about it, sir. I don't believe he has washed it since it was served out to him."

The *American Magazine* for November is an especially interesting number. The variety of literature contained in it is sure to please, while the illustrations are of a higher grade of excellence than usual. In the series devoted to America's Crack Regiments, Morris B. Farr writes of the Twenty-Third of Brooklyn. This article, with its numerous illustrations, will attract wide attention; and among all military men it should excite interest, for the Twenty-Third has a most honourable record, and the organization has been from its beginning soldierly above all things.

The Prince of Wales, it seems, has recommended that the Honourable Artillery company, of which he is Captain-General, should place itself under the Volunteer Act. At a special general court of the company held lately, which was largely attended, a resolution, proposed by Lord Colville and seconded by the Duke of Portland (former and present commanding officers of the corps), accepting the recommendation, was carried unanimously. It is understood that all the privileges and precedence of this ancient body are to be preserved under its new constitution.

The *Popolo Romano* states that experiments have been made at Parma, before a special commission under the presidency of Gen. Paravicino, with the object of increasing the initial velocity of the Vetterli rifle which has been accomplished by the use of a new powder. Trials are also being made with a barrel of eight millimetres and a special cartridge. Major Freddi has presented a rifle by which it is proposed to utilize the force of the recoil in the process of loading, and Capt. Vital has submitted repeating rifles on three different systems.

The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore American* says: "From hints dropped at times by officials both in the War and Navy departments, it can be stated that the Government is now engaged upon secret experiments both with guns and powder. The Navy has trusted agents in Europe on the lookout for the newest things in big and small arms—in fact, for everything that belongs to warfare."

Advices from Simla report that the English forces under General Graham totally defeated the Thibetans in Jelapha pass. The camp of Thibetans was captured at the point of the bayonet. The engagement ended in their complete rout. Four hundred Thibetans were killed and wounded. On the English side the casualties were light. Colonel Bromhead lost his right arm and nine Sepoys were wounded.

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

(ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.)
UNIFORMS -- FOR -- ALL -- SERVICES.

HELMETS, GLENGARRYS, NEW PATTERN GOLD LACE, ACCOUTREMENTS, BADGES, ETC.
 OF BEST QUALITY AND MANUFACTURED AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.

Estimates, Drawing, Patterns, &c.
 free on application.

References to all parts of the
 Dominion.



Money Orders.

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

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

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

On Money Orders payable abroad the commission is:

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

For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

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

SPORTSMEN



We are headquarters for
**FIRE ARMS, AMMUNITION,
 FISHING TACKLE AND SPORTING
 GOODS.**

Send for our large Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

J. D. HUNTON & CO.,
 334 Wellington Street.

When writing mention this paper.

SUBSCRIBE

TO THE

Canadian Militia Gazette,

\$1.50 A YEAR.



North-West Mounted Police.

RECRUITS.

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

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

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

The term of engagement is five years.

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

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

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

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

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

N. McEACHREN,

MILITARY TAILOR,

ALBERT HALL BUILDINGS,

191 YONGE STREET - - - TORONTO

UNIFORMS of every description made to order and everything necessary to an

OFFICER'S OUTFIT SUPPLIED.

Send for List of Prices.

Terms strictly cash

MORTIMER & CO.,

Engravers, Lithographers, Printers,

Stationers and Bookbinders,

194, 196, 198 SPARKS ST., OTTAWA

Visiting and Invitation Cards neatly Engraved and Printed.

Send us your volumes of MILITIA GAZETTE for BINDING.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY 14th Dec., for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Chelsea and Ottawa from the 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Chelsea, Hull, Ironsides, Ottawa, and at this office.

T. P. FRENCH,
 Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
 Ottawa, 8th, Nov. 1888.

Get Your Paper Free!

By obtaining for us Two New Subscribers.

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

Address and make Money Orders, etc., payable to

The Canadian Militia Gazette,

OTTAWA, ONT.

P. O. Box 316.

**NATIONAL COLONIZATION
 LOTTERY**

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

THE REV. FATHER LABELLE.

Established in 1884 under the Act of Quebec, 31 Vict., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 18th Monthly Drawing will take place

Wednesday, Dec. 19th, 1888,

AT 2 P. M.

PRIZES VALUE.....\$50,000 00

CAPITAL PRIZE: 1 Real Estate Worth \$5,000 00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates	500	2,000
10 Real Estates	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets	5	5,000
2307 Prizes worth		\$50,000

TICKETS \$1.00

Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

Drawings on 3rd Wednesday of every month

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,
 Offices: 19 St. James St., Montreal, Can.

A FEW COPIES OF THE

Militia Gazette for 1886-7

INDEXED FOR READY REFERENCE,

ARE STILL ON HAND,

BOUND AND UNBOUND,

Box 316 Ottawa, Ont.

IMPORTANT OFFER TO OUR READERS!
CLUB OFFER



The only high class Illustrated Canadian Weekly, gives its readers the best of literature, accompanied by engravings of the highest order. The Press throughout the Dominion has declared it to be worthy of Canada and deserving universal support; but its best recommendation lies in its steadily INCREASING CIRCULATION.

SUBSCRIPTION \$4 A YEAR. 10 CENTS A NUMBER.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with Messrs. G. E. Desbarats & Son, Publishers, enable us to offer the **DOMINION ILLUSTRATED** with

The Canadian Militia Gazette

At the low combination rate of \$4 50 for both. Send your order now. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,
 P. O. Box 316, OTTAWA, ONT.

BOOSEY & CO., BAND INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS.

GOLD MEDAL, International Inventions Exhibition, London. GOLD MEDAL, Calcutta Exhibition, the only Gold Medal awarded to Band Instrument Manufacturers, English or Continental. SILVER MEDAL, Calcutta Exhibition, for Improvements in Brass Instruments.

BOOSEY & CO.'S Manufactory is the most complete in England, comprising as it does the manufacture of Brass Instruments of every kind—CLARINETTS, BASSOONS, OBOES, FLUTES and DRUM Illustrated Catalogues, Testimonials and Estimates sent upon application.

BOOSEY & CO., 295 REGENT STREET, LONDON.
MANUFACTORY—STANHOPE PLACE, HYDE PARK.

The Prototype Instruments, being unequalled in musical quality and durability, are the best and cheapest for use abroad.



Write for Testimonials from CANADIAN MUSICIANS and Bands using the BESSON Instruments.

F. BESSON & CO.,

198 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, ENG

The Besson Prototype Instruments are kept in stock by the following Canadian Music Sellers:—Grossman, Hamilton; Hubbard, Waterloo; Nye, Halifax; Orme & Son, Ottawa; Nordheimers, of Montreal, Toronto and London; Usher, of Brantford; Landry & Co., St. John, &c., &c., and of all leading Music Dealers in Canada.

LYMAN'S FLUID COFFEE,

A HOME LUXURY FOR CAMPING OUT.



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

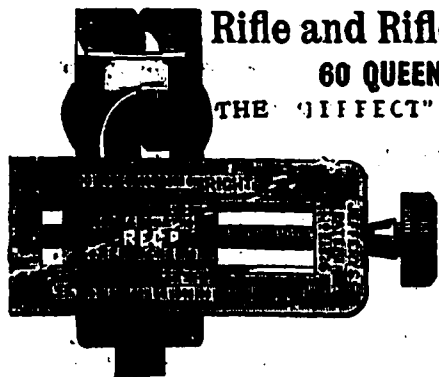
FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE

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

For Sale by Grocers and Druggists in lb., ½lb., and ¼ld. Bottles. TRIAL SIZE, 5 CTS. Mention this paper.

W. J. JEFFERY,

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



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

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

N.B.—These Verniers do not alter the position of the Sliding Bar, nor is it necessary to lower the Slide when detaching the Vernier from the Back Sight. Jeffery's Patent Sight Elevators are being used by the majority of the most well known rifle shots.

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

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

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

1. Best Quality Leather Shooting Case, to hold Cartridges, and all accessories required on the range	\$6.20	36c.	14. White Pencil for marking lines on Bar	\$0.6	4c.
2. Japanned Tin Shooting Case	2.55	36	15. Bottle of White Paint	25	8
3. Waterproof Rifle Bag	\$1.10 and 1.85	24	16. Pair of Orthoptics	1.50	12
4. Back Sight Cover	75c.	35	17. Jeffery's Patent Barrel Reflector	61	8
5. Front Sight Protector (plated)	17c. and 30	16	18. Jeffery's Improved Sight Definer	61	8
6. Pull-through Pocket Barrel Cleaner, in Pouch	70	12	19. Jeffery's Patent Sight Elevator and Wind Gauge	2.15	25
7. Bristle Brush to sciew on Ramrod	25	4	20. A pair of Jeffery's "Imperial" Binoculars	8.53	24
8. Wire Brush	25	4	If with 6 Lenses	9.75	24
9. Wool Mop	18	4	If with 12 Lenses	9.75	24
10. Jag	18	4	These Binoculars have been specially designed for Rifle shooting, and are guaranteed equal in power and quality to those supplied by Opticians at often double the prices above quoted.		
11. Burns' Patent Barrel Cooler	36	4	Telescopes, from \$1.60 to \$12.30.		
12. Box of Sight Paints	32	8			
13. Bottle of "Nigerine" Sight Black	12	8			

W. J. J. has several Turner Barrel Snider Rifles, with rifling in perfect order. Price \$15.00. These rifles originally belonged to some of the best rifle shots in England, prior to the adoption of the Martini-Henri rifle. They have been taken care of, and are practically as good as new.

Also several New Webley Barrel Snider rifles, shot and regulated by the late Frank Osborne. These rifles were the favorite weapons among the volunteers of Great Britain, and were used by the majority of competitors at Wimbledon. Price, \$17.50.

Illustrated Price List Post Free on Application.

CREAN & HOUSTON,

(Late JOHN F. CREAM)

Civil and Military Tailors and Outfitters

85 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

The goods supplied by this firm cannot be excelled for quality of material and workmanship. The cloth for uniforms is imported, the best qualities alone being used, and all uniforms are made to the minutest detail in conformity with the latest regulation patterns.

Only skilled hands are employed in making up the goods, and the firm guarantee satisfaction.

EVERY REQUISITE FURNISHED:

Swords, Accoutrements, Regulation Waterproofs, Laces, Badges, Embroidery, etc.

Remember, Crean & Houston guarantee every article equal to the best Old Country product, and are in a position to fill orders with the greatest promptitude.

Estimates and all other information cheerfully furnished on application.

OFFICERS REQUIRING OUTFITS

In whole or in part, new or renewal, would do well to communicate with the above firm before ordering. MENTION THIS PAPER.

Hamilton Powder Co. JOHN MARTIN & Co

(Incorporated 1861)

MANUFACTURE

MILITARY POWDER

of any required velocity, density or grain

SPORTING POWDER,

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

BLASTING POWDER

in every variety.

DYNAMITE

And all other modern "High Explosives."

SOLE LICENSEES FOR

H. Julius Smith's Magneto-Battery,

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

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

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

OFFICE:

103 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

Branch Offices and Magazine at principal shipping points in Canada.

Descriptive Lists mailed on application.

MILITARY OUTFITTERS,

457 ST. PAUL ST.,

MONTREAL.

EDWARDS'

DESICCATED SOUP

Keeps Good any time and in all climates. Making a most Nutritive and delicious Soup in a few minutes.

INDISPENSABLE FOR CAMPING OUT.

This preparation consists of Extract of Beef and Vegetables in a dry state, which has been so long used by H. M. Army and Navy the Indian Governments, and for domestic use in all parts of the world.

No. 299. From the Medical Officer in charge, 67th Regiment.

To the Deputy Surgeon-General, B.M.S., Pres. Circle.

I have the honour to report, after careful practical tests of Edwards' Desiccated Soup, that it is a nutritious, palatable, portable and easy prepared food, and approved of by the sick. (e) That, in my opinion, these qualities render it an invaluable article of diet to both sick and healthy soldiers.

Signed, J. W. BARRAR, M.D.,
Surgeon-General.

For sale by all Grocers Everywhere.

Wholesale Canadian Depot, 30 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal. S. H. Ward, Agent.

Edwards' Economic Cooking—a valuable book post free on application.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE is published weekly at Ottawa, Ont., by J. D. TAYLOR, Proprietor.