

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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GENERAL satisfaction should be experienced over the settlement of the long-pending litigation between the officers of the Sixty-fifth Battalion and Mr. E. E. Sheppard, late proprietor of the *Toronto News*. It has been the means of stirring up a great deal of ill feeling between the people of the two provinces, Mr. Sheppard's friends in Toronto looking upon his prosecution as in reality a persecution; and the friends of the Sixty-fifth ascribing causes similarly unworthy as bringing about the repeated refusals of Toronto magistrates to give the necessary endorsement to Montreal warrants for Sheppard's arrest. Matters had at last reached such a state that Sheppard had either to surrender himself, or leave the country, and choosing to follow the former course he proceeded to Montreal and gave himself up to the prosecutors. To their credit be it said, they have taken no unworthy advantage of him, but upon his making a public apology and consenting to pay the costs to date the officers of the Sixty-fifth have agreed to abandon any further prosecution. The bill of costs to be paid amounts to about \$2,500, but this is only a small portion of Sheppard's loss in connection with the affair, as according to his statement in Montreal the trouble, worry and expense since the institution of the proceedings have broken down his health and cost him his newspaper property. The articles which have since been admitted to be libellous were published in connection with the departure of the Sixty-fifth Battalion to aid in the suppression of the Northwest Rebellion, in 1885.

IN Quebec city the disturbances over the parades of the Salvation Army are becoming so serious as to make it likely that the military will have to be called out to aid the civil power in the maintenance of peace. The Salvation Army certainly makes itself a bit of a nuisance, but on the other hand it accomplishes no small amount of good amongst a class of the population whom many other and more pretentious salvation organizations are too "respectable" to reach. But the offences of the Army are not such as call for the application of mob law. If they have no legal right to parade the streets as they have been doing, then they can be held accountable before the courts. If they have legal right, then it behooves the authorities, civil and military, to see that they are not molested in the exercise of that right, and to have severely punished those persons who put the community to the expense and trouble of resorting to force for the preservation of the public peace.

"LINCH-PIN," our entertaining Toronto correspondent, makes a formidable arraignment of the new edition of the Regulations and Orders for the Militia. Many of the faulty passages quoted have, without doubt, been inadvertently allowed to remain in the book, and as we suppose they will be speedily corrected now that the defects have been indicated, it seems unfortunate that the discovery has been made immediately after the distribution of a new edition. And if this exposure serve the purpose of having another issue in less than four years, *Linch-pin* will be entitled to the thanks of all those members of the force who are ambitious to keep posted concerning the contents of the R. & O. A revised edition ought to be issued at least once a year. The edition of 1883, just superseded, had long been useless or worse, for the changes in the past four years had been so many that no ordinary individual could tell which parts were and which were not still in force, or unaltered, until the edition of 1887 appeared a few weeks ago. But the impetus which the new issue has given to the study of the Regulations has attracted attention to defects much more serious than errors of compilation. One of these, for instance, is the section governing pensions, with which our correspondent dealt last week, and which it is to be hoped will ere long be amended so as to be more just to all concerned.

A TABULAR summary of the scores of the Ottawa Rifle Club's spoon competitions for the season of 1887 appears in this issue. We publish this list—as we would that of any other club whose secretary would go to the trouble to prepare it—because the members are all anxious to have such a summary of the season's work. Now, it is not likely that they are constituted differently to the members of leading rifle associations in other places, and we have no doubt these would also like to have a similar statement of their meets published. To all such we would say, that we will be delighted to receive from their secretary a summary such as that which the secretary of the Ottawa Club has been kind enough to supply.

THE Behring's Sea dispute is thus referred to in a recent issue of the *U. S. Army and Navy Journal*: "It is the revival of a controversy which originated in 1821 over an ukase issued by the Emperor Alexander, prohibiting foreign vessels from approaching within less than one hundred Italian miles of Behring's sea, over which Russia then claimed exclusive jurisdiction. We have fallen heir to the claim on the part of Russia, which we then disputed, and which was discussed through the newspapers as well as by the diplomatic corps, the *Baltimore Chronicle* of May 10, 1823, declaring that:—

Old Neptune one morning was seen on the rocks,  
Shedding tears by the pailful and tearing his locks;  
He cried, a *Land Lubber* has stolen, on this day,  
Full four thousand miles of my ocean away;  
He swallows the *earth* (he exclaims with emotion),  
And then to quench appetite, *slap* goes the ocean.

We acquired by a treaty which expired in 1834, the temporary right to fish and trade in the bays, creeks, harbours, etc., of Behring's sea, but the controversy as to its control was still alive when the Northwestern

territory passed into our possession by purchase in 1867, twenty years ago. Thus we have fallen heirs to it, and some of our original arguments against the Russian assumption return to plague us."

### Winnipeg.—A Military View of its Possible Future.—IX.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

(Continued from Page 156.)

YOKOHAMA is the principal port of the chief city of the Japanese Empire. It is situated 35°40' N. lat., 139°50' E. long. Vancouver is in 45°43' N. and 122°30' W. long.; Hong Kong 22°12' N., 114°13' E.; Calcutta, 22°35' N., 88°25' E.; Gatte (Ceylon) 6°2' N.; 80°16' E.; Bombay 18°53' N., 72°48' E.; Kurrachee 24°52' N., 67°10' E. This last port is at the mouth of the Indus.

With such a number of available and commanding ports there need be no fear for the future of India if the British Parliament only does its duty. A railway along the Valley of the Indus to Peshawar, with properly organised military stations at as many of the above enumerated points as may be found necessary, with a fleet organised and appointed on the same principles as the late East Indian navy, ought to afford the requisite measure of naval defence—under conditions which should render the task a light one.

The only foe to be encountered is, or will be, Russia. She owns or holds the Island of Saghalien, in 51° N., 142°30' E., which covers the mouth of the Amour river, the only port of any importance in the dominion of the Czar, but it is open only six months each season, and his subjects have a coast frontage on the Euxine and Baltic, which an English squadron could render serious sources of annoyance at once by closing the Bosphorus. And the Baltic is navigable only for six months in the year. To close all these and hermetically seal the Russian commerce would be a work of little time indeed, and as far as British North America is concerned the closing of Russia's ports in the North Pacific could be effected without the slightest disturbance of our *statu quo ante bellum*. A very light duty would then involve on the home fleet, and that would be to watch the Russian squadrons at anchor till they grounded on their own beef bones. Under these circumstances it is passing strange that any effort should be made to decry the only route to India on which every advantage is in favour of the British Empire. Coal and provisions abound in Canada, and when the mineral kingdom is laid under tribute every kind of manufactures and industry, from gold finding to phosphate mining, will be developed with the startling rapidity for which this new world is famous.

There is no novelty in this. The men who have seen the North-West Metis in a state of starvation in 1860 have been blessed by Providence to see over nine hundred thousand tons of cereals produced in the wilderness at and beyond Fort Garry in 1887, and the city of Winnipeg with its 25,000 inhabitants in less than twenty years overshadowing the fortification no longer necessary to protect the trader from the Indian. With respect to this question, involving as it does the federation and integrity of the Empire, the people of Canada may say to the people of Great Britain, we have set you the example, now follow it out to its logical conclusion—in the same spirit of patriotism and humanity in which it was inaugurated.

The value of the 1st line of communication and defence having been established, let us see what the second may be. It is to the West Indies, fifty years ago the El Dorado of British Commerce and the great training school for naval heroes. There are here Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, Antigua and St. Thomas, of little value now, except for strategical purposes in case our neighbours of the United States should take a fancy to quarrel with us. As on all the lines provisions and coal are the chief requisites in establishing a complete system of Imperial defence, Antigua will most probably be the station for coaling on this line. The Island of Antigua is in 17°9' N., 61°50' W.; Bermuda is in 32°26' N. and 64°37' W.; Jamaica is in 18°0' N. and 77°0' W.; Bahama 27°0' N. and 77°0' W.; and St. Thomas 18°20' N., 64°56' W. This line masques the ports of the United States, the Gulf of Mexico and South America. Jamaica is 4,270 miles from Southampton, St. Thomas, 3,570, Panama 4,860. The value of this line would be made evident in case of war.

The third line to India, is via Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Bombay and Cape Comorin. This is the shortest as measured by distance—by time it is about equal to the great Pacific or first and main line. Its value as an auxiliary to the first line is very great but it is fatally weak at the Suez Canal, and although Providence threw not only the control of the canal but the occupation of Egypt into the hands of the British Government there still hangs a shade of uncertainty about its future which has an evil effect on its traffic and general interests. It is a powerful factor in the hands of statesmen, but a perilous and mischievous weapon in the hands of mere political empirics.

The difference is that three-fourths of the voyage is under a tropical sun, with delays prolonging the voyage to the great detriment of the health of invalids. Now that is one of the evils of our present system which suggests the creation of a great military depot at Winnipeg—in addition that it could not be taken by surprise or have its garrison locked out or in. Such a case Capt. Colomb deals with in a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute as far back as 1875. At page 15 he says:

"To attempt to determine the exact site for such a reserve naval arsenal for the eastern portion of the empire would be beyond the scope of this paper, but considerations respecting climate and effect on stores, etc., point to some port of Australia as best adapted for the purpose."

The military value of this third line is very small; there is hardly any interest it can subserve beyond being a transport line.

The fourth line to India and the east and Australasia, is round the Cape. Here the ports would be Sierra Leone in 8°29' W., N 13.14; Ascension Island 7°55' S., 14°25' W.; St. Helena, 15°55' S. and 5°44' W.; Mauritius, 20°9' S., and 57°31' W., and King George's Sound, in 35°0' N., 135°0' W. This latter is on Cape Lecuwin, the most southerly point of Western Australia. This is a direct line to India from the Cape of Good Hope.

The fifth line is from Australia via Cape Horn and Vancouver's Island. The points to be defended on this line are Sierra Leone, Ascension, the Falkland Islands, and Sydney.

They are secured by our possession of the Fiji Islands and New Zealand and overlap each other as it were. The maintenance and development of the system of defence afforded by the great Canadian Pacific line in the North and South Pacific will reduce them to the condition of local lines for home defence, but as they help to bind together the system depending on the first line their importance remains.

Now, having shewn as far as possible what has been done in colonial defensive measures, it is time to ask how is all this to be put in working order.

First, there is wanting a fleet of small ironclads of good speed and carrying heavy ordnance, for cruisers in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Second, arsenals and docks for building and repairs at Vancouver, Bombay and whatever other point in the North Pacific required—the same for the South Atlantic.

Third, the large ironclads to be kept for service at home as the Channel and Atlantic fleet.

Fourth, the creation of a home and foreign army, to be kept up to full strength, the expense to be borne by the colonies and Great Britain.

Following all this a Federation of the Empire is a desideratum—a practical problem which must be solved without delay.

[CONCLUDED.]

"She."

IMPROBABILITIES SOMETIMES BECOME REALITIES—A TRUE WOMAN'S FIDELITY.

SEVERAL works bearing unique titles, written in fascinating style, and giving evidence of wonderful imaginative power have lately been received by the reading public with much popularity and pleasure.

Perhaps the most striking of them is the book bearing the odd title of "She." In this the author has fairly outdone himself in his popular line. Ayesha and her beloved Kallikrates are unique characters in fiction. Ayesha, the heroine, is a beautiful creature who tasted of the essence of nature's forces at the fountain head, and became immortal.

Her patient waiting for the coming of Kallikrates, the beloved of her youth, whose individuality was maintained through centuries, though the change called death regularly occurred, only to be followed by re-birth, is a fine illustration of woman's fidelity.

The closing scene, when she conducts Kallikrates to the very center of the earth, the birthplace of all life, in order that he may taste of immortality, is a fit climax to the fine creation.

The question naturally suggested by this strikingly original story is whether there is not somewhere in nature, a potent force whereby life may at least be temporarily prolonged.

Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, editor of "Dress" says: "In every instance Warner's Safe Cure has the effect to give new energy and vitality to all my powers." Mme. Gray, teacher of Oratory and Physical Culture at Syracuse, declares: "Before I tried physical culture and Warner's safe cure, I was a confirmed invalid. I owe much to that excellent remedy, and do not hesitate to acknowledge it."

Human life seems too short, though men in former ages lived longer than those of the present. History tells us that they lived more in accordance with nature's laws—their mode of living was extremely simple, and in their daily life they followed the dictates of human intelligence.

If sickness comes, we of to-day, seek the remedy among the artificial forces instead of resorting to the field of nature.

If when disease comes, we would consult nature, the chances are that we would fare better, for we would then treat the cause of such disorders. Modern research has shown that most of the commonly known diseases owe their origin to the unhealthy state of the kidneys, the blood purifiers of the system, and if they are kept in a healthy state by the use of Warner's safe cure, a vegetable compound and simple production of nature, much of the prevailing sickness would be happily averted.

It is probable that the author of "She" derived many of his beautiful imaginings from close communings with nature, for we are all agreed that whatever is of or from nature, is more beautiful and wholesome, than that which is artificially constructed.

## Militia General Orders (No. 20) of 25th November, 1887.

### No. 1.—MILITARY ARTICLES FREE OF CUSTOMS.

The following extract from an Order in Council dated 8th November, 1887, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

“On the recommendation of the Minister of Customs, and under the authority of section 78 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act (Chapter 39, Revised Statutes of Canada),—His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that there may be remitted and refunded by the Minister of Customs to military tailors and others importing military clothing or materials therefor, arms or accoutrements, for the use of the militia of Canada, or of officers thereof, the customs duty actually paid thereon, on production of satisfactory evidence of the importation thereof subsequent to the 13th May, 1887, and of the exact amount of duty paid thereon, including a certificate from the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, to the effect that such articles, or articles manufactured therefrom, have been sold and furnished by such importer direct to the said department, or to a militia officer for the exclusive use of the Canadian militia or of such officer thereof, and that such articles as so sold and furnished are not of such a character as to be fit for any other use.

“That an officer of militia importing for his own use or for the use of the corps under his command, articles above specified may be allowed to make free entry thereof, provided the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, or the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, certifies that such articles are imported exclusively for the use of such officer as such, or for such corps, and that they are not of such a character as to be fit for any other use.

“That an officer of the militia importing for the use of the corps under his command musical instruments for bands may be allowed to make free entry thereof, provided the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, or the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence, certifies that such instruments are the property of such corps and not of individual members thereof.”

Officers or others interested in obtaining remission of customs duty on military articles are required to endorse on the invoice or other document a certificate in accordance with the Order in Council above mentioned, so that the Minister of Militia and Defence or the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence may be enabled to take the required action.

The application is to be forwarded to headquarters through the regular military channel of communication.

### No. 2.—ARTILLERY ANNUAL STORE RETURNS.

Officers commanding brigades and batteries of field and garrison artillery are reminded that the annual store returns of the corps under their command, should be forwarded to the district staff not later than the 31st December.

Requisitions for the supply of articles of equipment, &c., required to replace deficiencies or unserviceable articles, should be forwarded *in duplicate* at the same time.

The necessary forms for above can be obtained on application to the brigade office.

### No. 3.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

**Regt. Canadian Artillery.**—To be Surgeon, from 9th November, 1887, John A. Duncan, M.D.

Surgeon Duncan is detailed for duty with “C” Battery.

**1st Brig. Field Art.**—To be Adjutant, Capt. John Davidson, G.S., from No. 2 Battery, *vice* Capt. Walter Clarke who retires retaining his rank of Captain.

**7th Batt.**—No. 1 Co.—2nd Lieut. Geo. Chapman resigns.

**27th Batt.**—No. 6 Co.—To be Captain, Lieut. Calvin John Dolbear, S.I., *vice* Robert Carroll who retires retaining rank.

To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. V. W. Shirley, S.I., (1st B.), *vice* Dolbear, promoted.

**56th Batt.**—No. 6 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Sergt.-Major Robert Tripp, (S.I., 2nd B) *vice* Drummond, promoted.

**96th Batt.**—No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Sergt. James McLaren, *vice* Charles James McLennan, left limits.

**11th Batt.**—No. 2 Co.—To be Lieut., prov., Sergt. Samuel Edmund Smith, *vice* Good, promoted.

2nd Lieut. Wm. Morrison resigns.

No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov., Sergt. Donald McPhail, *vice* Walker, promoted.

No. 8 Co.—To be Captain, from 1st June, 1887, Lieut. John Sittlington, S. I., *vice* Martin, appointed Adjutant.

To be Lieut. 2nd Lieut. Wm. Williamson, S.I., (1st B.), *vice* Sittlington, promoted.

To be Adjutant, Capt. Geo. Brooke Martin, S.I., *vice* Macdonald.

**1st Brig. Gar. Art.**—To be 2nd Lieutenants, prov., Wm. James Stewart, *vice* W. E. M. Romans;

Henry Flowers, Junior, *vice* P. J. A. Lear, left limits.

**78th Batt.**—No. 1 Co.—Adverting to No. 4 of General Orders (22) 2nd October, 1885, read “To be Lieutenant: Sergt. John Suckling, M.S., *instead of* “To be Lieutenant, prov., Sergt. John Suckling.”

### No. 4.—RESERVE MILITIA—PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

#### *Regimental Division of Cardwell.*

To be Lieut.-Col., Major William Hannah, *vice* Geo. McManus, deceased.

#### *Regimental Division of East Middlesex.*

No. 1 Co. Division.—The limits of this Company Division will in future comprise only “The Village of London West and those portions of the First, Second and Third Concessions of the Township of London lying west of the Proof Line Gravel Road.”

No. 7 Co. Division.—The formation of a new Company Division is authorized, to be known as “No. 7 Company Division.” Limits: “Those portions of the Fourth to Sixteenth Concessions, inclusive, of the Township of London, lying west of the Proof Line Gravel Road,” formerly comprised in No. 1 Company Division.

#### *Regimental Division of the City of Ottawa.*

No. 11 Co. Division.—The formation of a new Company Division is authorized, to be known as “No. 11 Company Division.” Limits: The “New Edinburgh Ward,” formerly comprised in No. 4 Company Division of the Regimental Division of Russell.

## HONOURED IN THE BREACH.

How some of the “Regulations” are not observed—A School of Civil Gallantry—Unauthorized wearing of foreign medals—Allowances to the Militia.

(Continued from page 167.)

IN paragraph 282 we find the regulations governing the wearing of medals and decorations, and are told that no medals are to be worn, without due authority, except such as have been gained at any time for service in the defence of Canada. This paragraph clearly makes it compulsory that permission must be obtained to wear an Imperial medal for the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny, Egypt, Bhootan, &c., &c., or any military decoration whatever, with the above exception, by anyone serving in the Canadian militia. I wonder how many officers, high and low, n.c.o. and men have received this authority.

Last week I said that they did queer things in Quebec Province. Here are some samples. There is a certain school of instruction, clothed in scarlet—it was nearly clothed as Zouaves—at which officers are taught, in the latest Parisian style, how to lift their forage caps to the fair sex. This may be considered *tres jolie* and very gallant, but I doubt if it is in accordance with the customs of the British service. Perhaps this is one of the new fangled ideas which “Pultan’s” adjutant tried to introduce into the “Old Humbugs” and was very rightly sat upon.

At the same school the officers are made to remove their forage caps from their heads while in the orderly room. An officer after attending this school is placed in the position of having been instructed in these two items differently to the customs of the other schools. Although certain Imperial regiments may have special permission to take off their head-dress in the orderly room, still until this school (and accordingly all other schools) receive authority to do so, the customs of the militia must be complied with. These schools are models which the rest of the militia should copy, and should be conducted on the same basis.

Another is the total disregard of paragraph 282 respecting the wearing of medals. I am credibly informed that one corps has a large number of men in its ranks who, having been Papal Zouaves, wear in uniform certain Pontifical decorations—whether they are recognized as a military medal or not is quite a horse of another colour.

I am not objecting to the wearing of foreign war medals, whether they are Satanical or any other “ical,” but I must laugh when I see a man compelled by bias and regulations to wear his “iron cross” on his right breast like “a shooting medal.”

“Pultan” in his last letter gives some good advice to sergeants—such as “get your uniform altered to fit.” I presume he means at the sergeant’s own expense. They have a much nicer way of doing these things in the Imperial service and even in our own permanent corps. This is one of the privileges which we do not enjoy. The regulations inform us that an allowance in money will be made to enable c. o. to procure the articles required to be issued to staff-sergeants and sergeants. In the case of a sergt.-major Regiment of Canadian Artillery the allowance being \$30, of a sergeant \$25, and an additional allowance of 50 cents per annum to each n.c.o. and gunner for alterations. Now look at the case of a sergt.-major in a militia field battery. He receives no allowances whatever for clothing. He is served out with a gunner’s tunic and trousers; the tunic he has re-trimmed with gold lace, braid, &c.; he purchases a new forage cap, cross belt, sword belt, knot, spurs—no sabretache—and riding boots; he uses the Government cheese cutter, which has probably seen service at Waterloo or other ancient battle field. The tunic is too expensive to wear at every parade, so he buys himself an undress jacket. All this amounts to nearly \$100. I agree with “Pultan” partly—some of the n. c. o. might with advantage have their clothing altered—but it should be made a charge against the public.

But there is great encouragement offered to long course sergeants by the authorities. If you attend a long course we are told that the benefit of the allowance above mentioned, the free issue of any clothing exceeding in value of that issued to a gunner, is not applicable to them, and this after offering them 50 cents daily pay.

I can well say, and here I am in accord with the authorities, “that the estimates have been prepared with a due regard to economy,” but I must add, incompatible with public efficiency.

Paragraph 168 tells us how troops, batteries, &c., are to be divided for convenience of inspection and general supervision. Our regulations divide a garrison battery into two half companies, the Imperial into two sub-divisions.

The duties of the Adjutant-General and Department might have been inserted, also the duties of the Inspector of Artillery. A peculiarity about the rank of the Inspector is that it is his militia rank. Here is a staff officer, with virtually a command extending over the whole Dominion, ranking junior to numbers of c. o., always junior to the D.A.G. of a district, who is nobody outside of it. And we have a Surgeon-General of a few years ranking as a Colonel. I had an idea that a Surgeon-General had the relative rank of a Major-General. Well, we will all soon be Major-Generals, including  
LINCHEPIN.

Two secretaries of Gen. Ferron, French Minister of War, have been arrested for disclosing to the *Figaro* the plan for carrying out the mobilization scheme and thus allowing its publication contrary to the Government’s wishes. General Ferron in order to remedy the premature revelation of the plans for the mobilization experiment is altering the plans.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes of a new wrinkle in French military service as follows: “Any reservist who is sufficiently skilled in the use of the bicycle will, on his application, be exempted from ordinary camp service and its hardships, to be used as military messenger. This new rule is already creating a great demand for bicycles.”

The *Popolo Romano* reports a “comforting experiment” in which 10,000 men were recently conveyed in 15 special trains from Pistoria, Italy, to Bologna in 24 hours, without disturbing the ordinary traffic. About 2,500 railway carriages and vans are now being constructed in Italy, which with 1,500 in hand elsewhere, give 4,000 new carriages for the Italian services.

The *Colonial Military Gazette*, published at Sydney, has been considering a scheme for the creation of an Australian army. Sydney already spends something like \$1,150,000 per annum on her defences, the expenditure of the whole of the united colonies in the Australasian group being set down at \$3,000,000. In the pay of general officers, allowance is made for one general in chief at \$7,500 a year, two divisional generals at \$6,250 each, and four brigadiers at \$3,750 each, all to be drawn from the home army.

## GOSSIP OF THE MILITIA.

### The sacrifice of time necessary to secure Officers Certificates.

Recruiting for "B" Battery—Morris Tube competitions at St. John—A suggested programme for the Montreal Brigade—Ottawa Militiamen on snowshoes—Torontos penchant for smoking parties—The Peterboro Rangers warmly praised—Big gun practice in British Columbia.

#### Ottawa.

**S**NOWSHOEING gives indication of being the popular sport with the Ottawa volunteers this winter. The clubs in connection with the several corps are making preparations for the season's work, and a scheme is proposed looking to the holding of some "garrison tramps" in the near future.

At the sixth annual meeting of the 43rd Rifles showshoe club, the president, Capt. and Adjutant Evans, occupied the chair. Sergt. Huband presented the annual report of the committee, which showed the finances of the club to be in a flourishing condition. The progress made during the past season was the greatest in its history, the number of tramps taken having been thirteen, and the average attendance thirty-five, or about sixty per cent of the total membership. The number of members promises to increase largely during the coming year, the strength of the regiment having substantially increased since last winter. The programme for next season includes several new features, and the boys look forward to a very pleasant winter's fun. The election of officers resulted as follows:—Honorary president, Lieut.-Col. White; honorary 1st vice-president, Major Walsh; honorary 2nd vice-president, Major Anderson; president, Capt. Evans; 1st vice-president, Colour-Sergt. Grant; 2nd vice-president, Bandmaster Greenfield; secretary-treasurer, Sergt. A. W. Huband; whipper-in, Corporal Wills; committee, Sergt. Bray, Corp. Jones, Ptes. Abbott, Clendinnen and Carruthers. It was decided to tramp on Monday nights, and as soon as the weather and snow permit of snowshoeing. The secretary will notify members of the date of the opening tramp.

The Guards' snowshoe club held their annual meeting on Monday evening last, Colour-Sergt. Maillieu taking the chair in the absence of the president and vice-presidents. The annual report was presented by the secretary-treasurer, Lieut. Taylor. It showed the finances to be in a satisfactory condition. The election of officers resulted as follows: Patron, Lieut.-Gen. Middleton; honorary president, Lieut.-Col. Macpherson; president, Capt. Toller; vice-presidents, Major Todd and Capt. Heron; captain, Lieut. Hodgins; whipper-in, Colour-Sergt. Maillieu; secretary-treasurer, Colour-Sergt. Ross; committee, Colour-Sergts. Chesley, Davis and Taylor, Sergts. Cunningham and Colman, Corpl. May and Pte. Pegg. It was decided that the regular club night should be Wednesday.

The New Edinburgh Ward company of the Rifles, No. 6, last week gave an amateur theatrical entertainment in the Grand Opera House in aid of the equipment fund. The bill consisted of the comedy "Our Domestic," and the farce "Special Performances," both of which were creditably rendered. The attendance was large, and the affair was a financial success. His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne graced the occasion with their presence. His Excellency has donated \$25 towards the funds of the company.

#### Montreal.

**M**AJOR THOMAS ATKINSON, of the Garrison Artillery, has in a recent letter to the *Star* made some valuable suggestions looking to the welfare of the Montreal brigade. They are as follows:—

"First, I would suggest that a representative from each corps might arrange to deliver a series of lectures during the long winter months, on some of the undermentioned subjects, viz.: Military Tactics, Military History, Militia Law, Hints on Drill and Interior Economy, Musketry Instruction, Fortifications, Military Engineering, Gunnery, Outpost Duty, or any other subject that will tend to interest and benefit the excellent force we have in this city.

"In order to increase the interest in these lectures I would respectfully suggest that each lecturer on the night of his lecture might arrange to have a band present so that we have a short promenade concert after the close of the lecture. This, I am sure, would tend to foster a brotherly feeling amongst the various city corps, and inculcate that *esprit de corps* which alone can make up an efficient corps.

"Our respected D. A. G. might start the ball rolling by delivering the first lecture.

"From all appearances we will not get possession of our excellent drill hall before the spring. Now, would it not be a good idea, when it is handed over by the Minister of Public Works to the Militia Department, to have a grand military demonstration of some sort—either a review or grand promenade concert in the drill hall by the united city military bands? Or we might have military garrison games, in the drill hall, if handed over before spring; if not, on St. Helen's Island.

"The above few hints are offered with only one object in view, viz., to bring the various branches of the city force together to have an interchange of opinions on military matters, and in order that we may all learn something that will be of interest to us individually and to the force generally.

"The lectures might be delivered in the Victoria Armory; an admission fee might be charged to officers only to cover rental and thus add a trifle to the Armory fund of the Vics."

The *Star* suggests another exercise, which from its novelty could not fail to awaken keen interest on the part of participators and beholders. This is, that the militiamen might "be shown how to erect field fortifications on a blackboard." The *Star* says it *can* be done.

#### Toronto.

**A**RRANGEMENTS have been made whereby the n.c.o. of the Queen's Own will have an opportunity of attending a series of drills during the coming winter. The sergeants will parade every Friday evening, the corporals every Wednesday.

Notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, the Toronto Garrison Battery is still drilling. I hear that they will probably be inspected by the D.A.G. on the 5th Dec.

The night of the 1st December promises to be a busy one. The Queen's Own band will have a concert at the Pavilion. "A" company Royal Grenadiers (with the Boomer Rifle Association) will hold its annual dinner at the Albion Hotel.

Final arrangements for the first dinner of the ex-members of the Queen's Own have been completed. It will be held on the 15th December.

Major Delamere, Q.O.R., had a very enjoyable smoking party at his house on the 24th instant. Amongst others present were Col. Gillmor, Col. Allan, and several foreigners, including "The McIntyre," "He-who-you-don't-know-who-he-is-looking-at," "Bon-wang," &c. Smoking parties are evidently going to be "the thing" this winter. Mr. Myles, T.F.B., and several others have out invitations for them.

#### London.

**A**T the close of the D. R. A. matches this year, a good deal was said about the Martini-Henry rifle, and after the return of the 7th team from Ottawa an application was made for 12, but so far nothing has been heard of either the rifles or the application.

I am acquainted with several officers who would gladly qualify if they had an opportunity of doing so without neglecting their business, and I can see no reason why officers who cannot spare time to attend the military school should not be met half-way. One of this class remarked to me the other day, that he had paid \$140 to 'rig' himself out for the service of his country, but when his country required his business to go to 'pot,' it was time to draw the line right there. How would something after the following plan meet their views:

Let a board composed of thoroughly competent officers be assembled in each camp, for the examination of all candidates; having as president the commandant of one of the schools, the other members to be of any rank, and selected from any corps to which the candidate does not belong (if possible). Candidates should forward their names to the B. M. of the district, at least two weeks before the formation of the camp. The examination to last 5 days, the first two of which to be taken up by papers, in the form of question and answer; printed forms to be sent from headquarters, under cover, to the president; papers to be handed to each candidate on his reporting to the board that he is ready to begin work; after which candidates not to be allowed to communicate with each other or quit the room or tent, unless their papers are first given up to the president. Two days of this work would be sufficient to test the capabilities of any officer; provided that he gets the right kind of questions. The last three days may be taken up as follows: 3rd day—squad and company drill; 4th day—battalion drill, sword drill and brigade drill if required; 5th day—guard and outpost duties, shelter trench and a little minor tactics; as for instance, the attack and defence of a bridge, or the attack and defence of a convoy, etc. And, by the bye, may I ask why minor tactics are not practised in our annual camps; as in my opinion, if anything is calculated to give a man an insight into what is required of him on active service, that 'anything' is minor tactics, and I will venture to say, that more useful military knowledge can be gained in one day so employed, than in six days of the usual drill.

In order to prevent officers making excuses as to their inability to procure the necessary books without going to a lot of trouble, why cannot a supply be forwarded from headquarters to the D. A. G. of the district, the cost being recovered from those requiring them, through the pay rolls. Officers should be required to produce their books at the annual inspection of their corps.

In suggesting that something be done to meet the wishes of a considerable body of officers, I have no desire to see revived that worst of all inventions for 'pitchforking' an officer into a commission, viz.: the old Volunteer Board, and would like to see a G. O. requiring all officers with V. B. after their names to obtain a M. S. certificate, or a certificate from the above suggested board, and failing to do so within 12 months, reverting them to provisional rank.

PIPECLAY.

#### Peterborough.

**O**N Thursday last Lieut.-Col. Villiers, D.A.G. of the 3rd military district, inspected the 57th battalion, Peterborough. The D.A.G. was accompanied by Major King, district paymaster. The battalion mustered at the drill shed at two o'clock in the afternoon 230 men strong and marched to the Riverside Park, Lieut.-Col. Rogers in command. The inspection was watched by a large assemblage of people. The movements which the battalion went through were interesting and exceedingly well done. The Deputy Adjutant General spent about an hour putting the men through different exercises and then ordered a march back to the drill shed. At the drill shed Col. Villiers addressed the battalion. He said: "I can assure you that on coming to Peterborough this morning to inspect you I really felt very nervous. If I inspected you last year I would certainly have found fault with you for many reasons, but as Gen. Middleton inspected you I could say nothing. The 57th as a rural regiment, was always a splendid corps, and really one of the best in the district, but I could not say that of it last year. This year I am surprised, simply amazed, at the position you stand in to-day. The proficiency of your movements, your steadiness in the field, your physique and general appearance really surprised me to-day, and according to what I say now I intend to report. The regiment is a great credit to the colonel and officers, and I hope you will continue in your present state of efficiency. You have a good drill shed, good accoutrements, new and clean clothing, a very fine band, and everything to keep you in an efficient state."

The number of officers and men in the battalion is as follows: field and staff officers, 7; captains, 5; lieutenants, 6; staff-sergeants, 5; sergeants, 18; corporals, 18; buglers, 6; band, 21; privates, 181; total strength, 267.

In the evening an officers' dinner was held at Morgan's Hotel, at which Col. Villiers and Major King were guests.

#### Halifax.

**A**BOUT twenty-five Haligonians have been enlisted by Recruiting-Sergeant Saunders for "B" Battery, Quebec. In an interview by a local newspaper man, Sergeant Saunders told him that he wished to secure between twenty-five and thirty, the balance of the fifty required to fill the present vacancies to be obtained in Montreal, a recruiting sergeant having gone to that city. Only men of good character are wanted. They must be single and between the ages of 20 and 45, and not under 5 ft. 8 inches in height. The sergeant was also anxious to secure some handsomen. In announcing the sergeant's arrival the papers gave the rates of pay allowed in the artillery—commencing with the lieut.-colonels at \$4 per day; majors at \$3; captains at \$3; and so on down the scale, winding up with the modest 40c for gunners. Your correspondent offered to fill any gap in the ranks of the lieutenant-colonels, in fact even went so far as to state that he wouldn't mind taking as low as \$3 a day for a captaincy, but application was made too late, their being no vacancies except for gunners or musicians, so he remains in *statu quo*.

The Provincial Rifle Association will hold its annual meeting on the 29th November at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms in this city.



**British Columbia.**

**F**IRING for the challenge cup presented by Major Prior has been completed by Nos. 2, 3 and 4 batteries of the B.C.G.A. In the preliminary practice eight men fired one solid shot and one shrapnel shell, the highest possible score being twenty-two points. In the second practice the four highest in the first fired two solid shot and one shrapnel, the possible score being thirty-two points. No. 3 battery has distanced all competitors. The following are the detailed scores made by Nos. 2 and 3; those of No. 4 were not obtainable:—

NO. 2 BATTERY.				NO. 3 BATTERY.			
	1st Pract.	2nd Pract.	Tot.		1st Pract.	2nd Pract.	Tot.
Sergt-Major Sinclair.....	13	26		Sergt Williams.....	20	17	
Sergt Sargison.....	11			Sergt Atkins.....	13		
Corpl Worsfold.....	12	3		Sergt Newbury.....	20	24	
Br Drake.....	8			Corpl Braund.....	14		
Br Crease.....	11			Br Winsby.....	17	25	
Gr Walker.....	14	14		Gr E Flemming.....	14		
Gr Langley.....	10			Gr H Flemming.....	13		
Gr Sullivan.....	13	18		Gr Langley.....	21	12	
	92	61	153		132	78	210

The total number of marks made by No. 4 as 114. It will be seen that Battery Sergt-Major Sinclair of No. 2 heads the list in the 2nd or competitive practice, his score, twenty-six points, being the highest individual score made on the range. Next comes Br. Winsby, who made twenty-five points. The firing of No. 3 battery was very creditable, and the boys deserve all the honours they have got. It will be noticed that the "crack shots" with the rifle have also become "crack shots" with the big gun.

**M**ORRIS tube competitions form an important feature of the attractions offered at the 62nd Fusiliers' club house at St. John, N.B. A match between the privates and non-commissioned officers is now in progress. The prizes are made up in a manner similar to that in many contests which have taken place at Drury and other ranges. Each competitor puts in five or ten cents, and at the end of the week the pool is divided into two prizes, the leader taking two-thirds and the second highest one-third. These competitions are proving the means of attracting members of the corps to the club, and the shooting is watched with interest. The next match to take place will be between four officers and four non-commissioned officers.

Pte. T. W. Bashford, late of the 2nd Kings Royal Rifles, now serving in the R. S. of I. in Fredericton, N.B. has been presented by Lieut.-Col. Maunsell with the Khedive's star for the campaign in 1884-85, for the relief of Gen. Gordon at Khartoum. This star was given for forced marching. Pte. Bashford is also the wearer of the Egyptian medal and two bars—engagements Abu Klea and Nile, '84 and '85; also one medal and two bars for Afghanistan—engagements Ahmed Khel and Kandahar; also star for Gen. Roberts' march from Kabul to Kandahar, 459 miles in 21 days. He states he is expecting another medal and bar for the Maori expedition in 1880.

Our militia do nothing in winter. They neither drill nor study. This should not be so. It may not be necessary for them to dress in uniform and attend parades, but there is no reason why they should not go through a course of instructive study during the winter months. They can learn how to shoot by the Morris tube, they can be taught tactics just as they can be taught chess; they can be shown how to erect field fortifications on a black board, they can learn how to make positions, fascines, curtains for batteries, signalling and many other things as well indoors as outside, and there should be no reason why the militia should be idle during the four or five months that the snow is on the ground. Men who take an interest in military matters can easily find profitable instruction in military study in winter, and if it is not done, we are inclined to blame the authorities for not giving proper accommodation more than any one else. — *Montreal Star.*

The Yarmouth artillery had a full dress parade on Sunday, the 20th ult., and marched to Trinity Church, headed by their pipe and drum band. The *Times* thinks that Capt. Jolly certainly has an excellent company of young men. The annual inspection of clothing and accoutrements has just been held by Col. McShane, brigade major for the district.

On the evening of Thanksgiving day the band of the 27th battalion gave the first of the season's series of concerts in the Sarnia town hall, where they were greeted by a large audience. A notable feature of the entertainment was the presence of the St. Clair Reserve Indian band in handsome uniforms. Says the *Sarnia Canadian*: "The Indians performed a selection and a march and were loudly applauded, their playing being quite equal to that of the average rural band and certainly surprising as the result of the limited opportunities for musical culture within the reach of our Indian brethren. The 27th band appeared to good advantage in the pieces they presented. The overture William Tell taxes the abilities of the strongest orchestras and is especially exacting upon the resources of a reed band. Its performance would do credit to much more pretentious organizations than the 27th."

**Correspondence.**

OUR ROYAL SCHOOLS OF ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—The recent organization of "C" Battery R.C.A., has changed the whole *tout ensemble* of the Regiment of Canadian Artillery. Now that "A" and "B" Batteries have lost so many of their best men by the establishment of "C" Battery, is not the present time a proper one for the re-organization of the regiment? "A" and "B" Batteries are at present essentially garrison batteries divided into dismounted and mounted divisions; the former has eight horses, the latter 16; the unfortunate eight in addition to their battery duties being used for the instruction in equitation of the cadets of the R. M. College.

In Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are stationed the majority of the garrison artillery—and after recent events we may say Ontario has none. Ontario has 10 out of the 18 field batteries. Montreal and Winnipeg batteries are as convenient to Kingston as to Quebec, Richmond and Shefford are also not much out of the way.

The schools were organized for the instruction of field and garrison artillery officers, non-com. officers and men, but there has not been kept at either station a proper establishment for the instruction of field artillery, and no matter how zealous the commandant and his staff may be, it is impossible to do their duty by field artillery on a reduced strength. We know that after much exertion each battery can SOMETIMES turn out two guns with four horses—without waggons. Now our regulations state that a field battery shall have 51 horses, exclusive of officers' horses and four spare. So it seems the authorities expect that an officer that can handle eight horses,

should be capable of manœuvring with 55. Therefore at present at neither of the schools can any extended instruction in artillery work in the field be given.

There are very few field artillery officers now on the militia list, who ever drilled with four guns and waggons, and though for motives of economy the powers that be in Canada do not consider waggons necessary, even in store—still should occasion demand it they would be of use, as witness the following extract from Col. Irwin's report on the artillery for 1885. With reference to the Northwest rebellion he says: "No ammunition waggons of recent or serviceable patterns were available, and no forge or store waggons were taken to the Northwest. The want of these means of conveying necessary supplies, etc., was felt throughout the whole campaign."

The battery at Quebec might with advantage be turned into a garrison battery armed with some of the modern guns—as even the breech loading guns at Quebec are fast becoming obsolete. The "gas pipes" there and at Kingston might be either converted into rifled guns or sold for old iron. They would help to pay for a few new ones.

The battery at Kingston could be turned into a field battery, with a reduced strength of say 100 men.

We have the staff, the non-commissioned officers and men, guns and harness; we want the waggons and horses, and the reduced strength of one battery would more than pay for the increased stabling accommodation and feed of horses.

Gen. Strange and Lieut.-Col's Irwin, Montzamlert and Cotton in their various reports for the past ten years have recommended that an increased establishment for the instruction of field artillery be kept up.

One of these officers in his annual report is my authority for stating that 2 guns and 6 horses, 2 waggons and 4 horses, 1 forge waggon, etc., equalling a total of 30 horses, is the lowest establishment which can be maintained with any pretence to efficiency, and this is further proved, he states, by the experience gained during the late rebellion.

The necessity of a school for the instruction of garrison artillery at Kingston has ceased to exist owing to the gradual extinction of the garrison artillery in Ontario, which now consists of one battery of 42 men, equipped with the usual smooth bore of ante-Crimean memory.

My excuse for this long letter is my interest in the field artillery and the knowledge that my views are shared in by many of its officers.

SHORT COURSE.

**The Common Sense Soldier.**

**M**EN rush to arms 'mid war's alarms  
And wreath their brows in glory,  
But as for me I'd rather be  
The man who tells the story.  
Where muskets flash the soldiers rush,  
Meet treason's dash and quell it,  
But I am one when all is done  
Would rather live to tell it.

When men portray the deadly fray  
The picture fires the spirit,  
But all men know the artist who  
Has drawn it was not near it;  
It spoils the joke when powder smoke  
Is near enough to smell it;  
The dyes they use fail to amuse—  
I'd rather live to tell it.

For some must die and some must fly  
Whene'er the battle rages;  
If left to me I'd quick agree  
Which way to earn me wages.  
Some leave a name adorned by fame  
For hardy in song to swell it  
In anthems loud, but I'm not proud,  
I'll live along and tell it.

So here's to all who fight and fall,  
To comrades brave and plucky,  
And here's to him with life and limb,  
Bedad, I think him lucky!  
Let honor keep the boys who sleep,  
Nor future years dispel it,  
And here's to those who struck the blows  
And still live on to tell it.

—Judge.

**The Target.**

THE 44TH BATTALION MATCHES.

The annual matches of the Niagara Falls and 44th Battalion Rifle Association took place at the Suspension Bridge range on Monday, the 21st ult. The competitors do not appear to have experienced unalloyed happiness, for one has written thus, describing the general experience:—

"The weather was very cold and about two inches of snow on the ground; the wind was blowing a hurricane, drifting the snow across the range from right to left, which at times completely hid the target from view. It was simply impossible to make a score. We dare not postpone the matches, owing to the lateness of the season, for fear we might not get a better day. No doubt rifle shooting should be practised at all times of the year and under most unfavourable circumstances, but I think I may safely promise you, that as far as our association is concerned we will not fix so late a date again. Hereafter we will strive to combine pleasure and practice by shooting our annual matches during the long warm days of the year. Having to stand ankle deep in snow, muffled to the ears, with the mercury way down below freezing point, backing the fiercely cold blasts, shivering and waiting for our turn to shoot, and endangering our health, is scarcely what one would think would be in the interest of rifle shooting.

The prize winners and their scores were as follows:—  
Match No. 1.— 500 yards; 7 shots.

\$5 S Bradley.....	21	\$1 J A Vanderslays.....	10
4 M Kelliher.....	20	1 A Purdon.....	10
3 G Wright.....	20	1 R Lawrence.....	8
3 Geo A McMicking.....	19	1 F Lawson.....	7
3 W H Clark.....	19	1 J R Peckham.....	6
2 J Blount.....	17	1 G Phemister.....	5
2 R N Campbell.....	16	1 G E Buckley.....	4
2 C Pratt.....	15	1 Thos Mitchell.....	3
2 R P Skinner.....	15	1 J C Bartle.....	2
2 W Wylie.....	14	1 W Pew.....	2
1 Geo Madden.....	11	1 A Mitchell.....	0
1 C H Shirley.....	10		

Ottawa Rifle Club.

STATEMENT IN FULL OF THE COMPLETED SCORES IN THE SPOON COMPETITIONS OF 1887, TOGETHER WITH WINNERS OF THE AGGREGATE PRIZES.

IN this issue of the paper on the 5th of May last, the programme of the Ottawa Rifle Club for the season of 1887 was published, and we have now much pleasure in giving space to a tabulated summary of the results, for which we are indebted to the secretary, Mr. E. D. Sutherland. The programme was carried out to the letter, with the exception that the match set down for the 1st October was shot on the 22nd instead, the targets having been invisible on the 1st, by reason of the smoke then prevailing all over the country.

Table with columns for NAMES, SNIDER MATCHES, QUEEN'S RANGES, MARTINI MATCHES, QUEEN'S RANGES, MARTINI MATCHES, 800 and 900 yds., GRAND AGGREGATE, and SPOONS WON. Rows list names like Anderson, W. P., Angus, J. A., Bell, B. H., etc., with their scores across various dates and match types.

\*This competition was postponed from the 1st to the 22nd October, two being fired on the latter date.

The aggregate prizes were one for the best five scores with the Snider at Queen's ranges; one for the best four with the Martini at Queen's ranges; one for the best two Martini at 800 and 900 yards; and two for the first and second grand aggregates of the above enumerated aggregates combined. The figures showing the order of merit denote the winners of these prizes.

Match No. 2.—200 yards; 7 shots. Table listing names and scores for participants like Geo A McMicking, Geo Madden, W H Clark, etc.

Match No. 3.—Aggregate of two preceding matches. The prizes in this match were all in kind. Table listing names and scores for participants like D R A medal, George A McMicking, Margetts medal, W H Clark, etc.

Match No. 4.—Extra series.—200 yards; 5 shots; any position; any open sighted military rifle; two highest scores to count. Table listing names and scores for participants like G Madden, G Wright, G McMicking, etc.

A consolation match was on the programme, with \$15 in prizes, but there were no entries for it. Two prizes in the first match, four in the second, and three in the third were unclaimed, there being a greater number of prizes than of competitors. The first annual prize meeting of the Almonte Rifle Association was held the week before last. The first match, five shots each at 200 and 400 yards, was won by Jas.

McLeod with a total of 33; W. W. French, with 31, being second. The association match, 200, 400 and 500 yards, 5 shots, was won by M. Patterson, with 59 points; R. D. Fetherston was second, with 58.

NEW WESTMINSTER RIFLES.

The annual meeting of the New Westminster Rifle Association was held at the range, Brownsville, on Thanksgiving day. The morning broke bright and clear, a favourable indication for good shooting, which was subsequently realized. Following is the score:—

Table listing scores for various matches: First Match.—Association.—200 and 400 yards; five shots. Second Match.—Association.—200 and 400 yards; five shots. Militia Match.—Open to non-commissioned officers and men of active militia.—200 yards; seven shots.

The challenge cup presented by Lieut.-Governor Nelson, and awarded for the highest aggregate score, was captured by Mr. Cotton, who scored 78 points. The \$5 prize, presented by Mr. A. F. Cotton, D.L.S., for the second highest aggregate score, was won by Thos. Mowat, who scored 77 points.

Gen. Wolseley during the Crimean war sustained an injury to one eye, over the ball of which he wears an enamel shell so exactly resembling the remaining eye that no one can tell the difference between them. It is related that when in Egypt certain Arab chiefs said they could not help the English, for the Mahdi had forbidden it; he was omniscient, so nothing could be hidden from him; and he was a worker of miracles, so that, though at a distance, he might smite them sore. "A worker of miracles, is he?" said the English commander-in-chief; "What miracles can he work?" So they gave particulars. "Oh, that's nothing," cried the General; "can the Mahdi do this?" and here before the astonished eyes of the Arabs with the platted hair he took out one of his eyes, threw it into the air, deftly caught it, and replaced it in his head! Little was said at the moment, but two days after plenty of camels for transport began to arrive in the camp, and one difficulty in the campaign was over before it was too late.

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4th "	50	15	65 "
5th "	50	20	70 "

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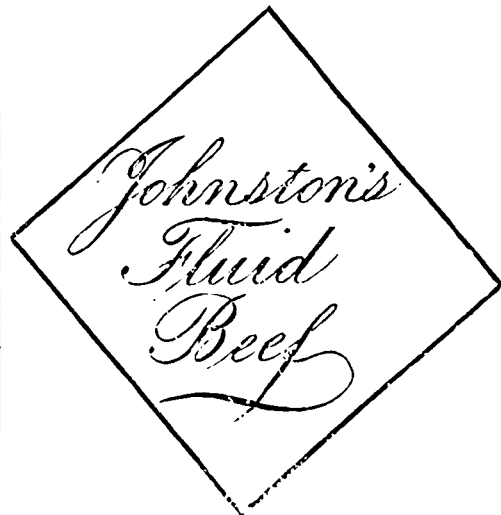
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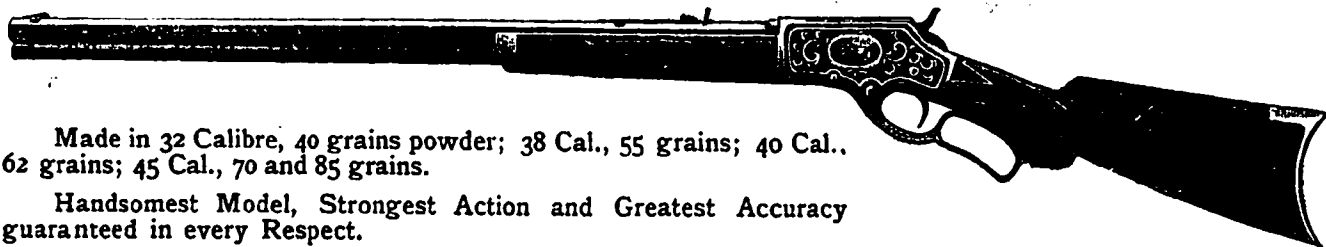
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