

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

First Year.  
VOL. I, No. 42.

Ottawa, Tuesday, 23rd February, 1886.

£1.50 per Annum in advance  
Single Copies Five Cents.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time, and are payable strictly in advance. Terms for Canada, the United States, or Great Britain, \$1.50; eight months, \$1.00; to clubs of four annual subscribers, four copies for \$5.00; postage in each case prepaid. Single copies can be obtained from the newsdealers at 5 cents each.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Unexceptionable in character will be inserted at 15 cents per line for transient matter. Rates for large spaces or extended periods will be found in the advertising columns. Space estimated at four columns to the page and twelve lines to the inch.

## REMITTANCES

Should be made by Registered Letter, Post Office Order or Draft. For Great Britain, each dollar may be taken as equivalent to 4s., and cents as half-pence. All communications must be addressed to

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,  
Box 316, OTTAWA, Canada.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

### COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

The flying column.  
The need for the schools at home.  
The jubilee excursion.  
Increased pay in England.  
Col. Tyrwhitt's services.  
The early morning drills.  
Canadian made tunie cloth.

### OBITUARY.

DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE EX-CADET CLUB.

### SELECTED.

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

### MOUNTED POLICE NOTES.

A PERMANENT CORPS GRIVANCE.

### QUERIES AND REPLIES.

THE TARGET.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLEANINGS.

## COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

It seems to be generally understood that the flying column to the North-west has been decided upon, and is to consist of the cavalry, artillery and infantry schools and some of the Mounted Police, and that there is no foundation for the reports that any of the regiments mentioned in the newspapers as being under orders are to be allowed to take part. The reason given for this is the necessity of exercising economy; but we entertain the idea that the saving will not be very great, and that the schools of instruction could more profitably be kept at the work for which they were organized. The pay of an ordinary six-company battalion with its full complement of officers, non-commissioned officers and men is only two hundred and eleven dollars per day, or six thousand three hundred and thirty dollars per month. Two regiments would equal the strength of the force that General Middleton is permitted to take with him, so that, supposing the force to be kept out for a period of two months, the whole amount saved would not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, plus the amount actually spent in rations. The experience gained would be invaluable to the force engaged and they would learn more of their duties during the time away than in a whole lifetime of ordinary camp routine.

On the other hand the schools do not require any such instruction; their whole time is spent in routine work and they would only put in practice what they already know and daily perform in barracks. Then the loss of the means of obtaining certificates of qualification is a very

serious one, and in our opinion, more than counterbalances the small saving that would be effected. We have recently had occasion to touch on this subject and to advocate the establishment of new schools to qualify the hundreds of officers, who to-day, are without the certificates that our military regulations say they must have. We considered it a very proper course for the Government to pursue, when, last spring, they sent off the schools first to the scene of action, and so it would be in the case of any sudden emergency. They were well drilled, and properly organized, clothed and equipped, which no other corps could be said to be, and therefore more fitted to move at a moment's notice. On the present occasion, however, the authorities have plenty of time before them and are able to act deliberately, and we are quite sure that any corps that received their orders now would so work to fit themselves for the duties expected of them that they would be found in capital form when their marching orders were received. We hope that the matter is not finally decided upon and that this view of the question may commend itself to our worthy Minister of Militia.

We have received so many communications regarding the proposed trip of a detachment of Canadian militiamen to England in connection with the Queen's jubilee, that we owe a word of explanation to our correspondents for not publishing their views. We do not care to discuss questions while they are yet only possibilities, and any such expedition is, up to the present, nothing more. As we said before, it would require government aid, and it seems unlikely at present that the country would sanction the necessary expenditure. If once the government decide to send a regiment it will be soon enough to discuss how the men should be selected and how the expedition should be conducted.

In a leader upon the state of military efficiency in England, the last *Broad Arrow* adds its testimony to the necessity for increased pay for the army, in words equally applicable nearer home. A strong article concludes: "How to obtain a sufficient supply of good soldiers is one of the most important questions of the day, and in whatever direction the solution of the problem may be found to lie, for the present there can be no doubt that as we enter the labour market, we must so arrange our terms as to give ourselves the chance of satisfactorily competing with others, who also seek the service of those who stand idle in the market-place. The general attractiveness of soldiering as a calling must be increased; and whatever be done to dissipate the prejudices against the service which unquestionably exist in the artisan and laboring classes, it is useless to blink the necessity of raising wages and increasing the inducement to enlist voluntarily, in proportion to the cost of living and the demand for labor in the country."

Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt, whose promotion to the command of the 1st South Riding of Simcoe in the House of Commons, and has been

nected with the militia force for a great many years. He took command of No. 8 Company of the 35th Battalion on its organization, 17th August, 1866, got his brevet majority five years later, and substantive rank on the 9th January, 1874, and has held brevet rank as a lieutenant-colonel since the 17th August, 1876. When the York and Simcoe battalion was organized for North-west service last spring he was gazetted to the senior majority, and during most of the time they were on service he held independent command of one wing of that provisional corps. His well known energy and military ability will doubtless ensure the success of the Peel battalion under his vigorous administration.

Commenting upon Captain Ponton's suggestions for next summer's camp, the *Amherst Gazette* "almost agrees with him" in thinking the early morning drill a mistake. It says:—"Men rising at six should sit down to breakfast by seven, which is later than most of them are accustomed to. Meantime, the rolls should have been called, and perhaps a very short drill been given. By eight o'clock the men could have their tents and accoutrements thoroughly cleaned and themselves ready for any duty. We know by frequent experience the difficulty of answering E. G. P's question: "Is there an adjutant who has not often been nearly demented in his efforts to hand over his guards to the Brigade Major, properly inspected and instructed, promptly at 9.30, when they did not begin breakfast until eight?" We have found it necessary always to have three spare men parade with the regimental guard, in order to fill the places of those who fell during inspection, and have sometimes required all of them to fill vacancies so made, and due, in the opinion of the surgeons, to long fasting by men unaccustomed to it.

From Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Panet, Deputy Minister, and Lt.-Col. Macpherson, director of militia stores, we learn that the problem of manufacturing good scarlet tunic cloth in Canada has at length been solved. For years the Department has asked to be supplied with a home-made material, but until lately it seemed impossible to secure a good cloth combined with a bright and fast scarlet color, but now the required article is made, one even superior in texture to that imported from England. From another source we learn that a contract has been entered into by a private firm with the Paton Company of Sherbrooke, P. Q., whose enterprise and success are household words in the Dominion, for the supply of 2,400 yards of the finest Canadian made tunic cloth. To ensure purity of color and uniformity of texture it is said that the cloth must be made in isolated rooms, on special machines reserved for this purpose alone. The policy of the Department in encouraging home manufactures in every possible way, of which this is an instance, cannot be too highly commended.

Mess s. Emanuel, whose proposal to supply miniature medals we have before referred to, and whose advertisement appears in our columns, have fixed the price of them at five shillings each, complete.

#### OBITUARY.

We alluded in our last issue to the death of Lieut.-Colonel Baxter, the respected commanding officer of the 24th Kent Battalion since 1878, which sad event occurred at his home in Chatham on the morning of the 4th inst., being the peaceful termination of a long and painful illness which had confined him to his room for several months.

Deceased was born in Edinburgh in 1821, being a son of Capt. Baxter, who served under Wellington in the Peninsula and in the Netherlands, and who came to Canada in 1835.

Col. Baxter having served in the militia as lieutenant and captain, was among the first to respond when the volunteer movement began, and in 1862, when No. 1 Company of the present 24th Battalion

was organized, he was given a commission as lieutenant, under captain (afterwards Col.) Smith. During the Fenian excitement of 1865-6, Lieut. Baxter took the command of his company, his senior officer, Capt. Smith, going on the staff. He soon earned his majority, and in 1878, on the retirement of Col. Smith, was gazetted to the command of the 24th Kent Battalion, which position he retained up to the time of his death. Col. Baxter was a most public spirited citizen, taking a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his fellow-citizens, and besides his unflinching devotion to his military duties, took great pride and spent much time and attention in forwarding educational interests. For six or seven years before his death he occupied the important position of Chief of Police and only resigned a month ago. In this capacity he earned the respect and gratitude of his fellow-townsmen.

His funeral took place with military honors on Sunday, 7th inst. In addition to the staff and company officers of the 24th there were in attendance Lieut.-Col. Aylmer, B.M., Lieut.-Col. O'Malley, Major Guillot and Capt. Cheyne.

Adjutant Rankin commanded the firing party; the funeral proceeding from the residence of Col. Smith, Park street, to Christ church, and thence to Maple Leaf cemetery.

#### DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary meeting of the Council was held in Ottawa on the 16th. There were present Col. Macdonald, Guelph; Lieut.-Col. Irwin, I. of A.; Lieut.-Col. Montzambert, Asst. I. of A.; Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, D.A.G.; Lieut.-Col. McKenzie, Gananoque; Major Stewart, Ottawa. It was decided that, subject to the approval of the proper authorities and the reception of their usual allowance from government, a team of 2 officers and 20 non-com. officers and men be sent to Shoeburyness competition under the auspices of the D.A.A. The composition, etc., of the team were referred to a subsequent meeting. The Annual Reports of the Executive Committee, Secretary, Treasurer, and Council were discussed and agreed upon.

#### ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE EX-CADET CLUB.

##### ANNUAL MEETING.

The regular meeting of this club was held in the Russell, Ottawa, on the 13th, with the president, Lieut. Irving, Toronto G. A., in the chair, and about thirty graduates and ex-cadets in attendance. This is a vast improvement in numbers over any previous meeting, all of which have been held in Toronto; in fact the poor attendance heretofore threatened the success of the club, which now, however, seems assured, and it is expected that in a short time every ex-cadet will be a member. The benefits of such a club are obvious, tending to a closer union between the members both socially and in military and professional matters. After routine business, it was resolved that the headquarters of the club should be transferred from Toronto to Ottawa.

Major J. B. Ridout, Cameronian Highlanders, now serving in India, and late captain of cadets at the college, was elected an honorary member of the club.

The following officers were elected for 1886-7:—President—Lieut. Duncan Macpherson, Divisional Engineer, C. P. R. Vice-President—Lieut. Thomas Benson, "A" Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, Battleford. Secretary-Treasurer—Lieut. Fred. White, Department of Militia and Defence. Managing Committee—Capt. Wise, A. D. C.; Lieut. Doucet, Mounted Infantry, Winnipeg; Lieut. Keefer, Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa; Lieut. Würtele, Royal Military College Staff; Lieut. F. C. Anderson, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

A definite line of action in the interests of the graduates was decided upon and a committee appointed to carry out the same.

The meeting then adjourned. The next meeting will be held in Ottawa a year hence.

##### ANNUAL DINNER.

The first annual dinner of the club was held in the Russell the same evening and was an unqualified success. We are indebted to the *Citizen* for a synopsis of the speeches.

The chair was occupied by the retiring president, Lieut. Irving, Toronto, and the vice-chair by Capt. Denison, South Staffordshire Regiment. Sir Adolphe Caron was unable to be present as he was dining at Government House, but he sent his regrets; Sir Frederick Middleton was detained until a late hour by the same cause; the other guests present were Lieut.-Col. Oliver, R.A. and Prof. Harris, R.M.C. staff, and the Editor of the *Citizen*. The former cadets who were pre-

sent were Capt. E. Denison, South Staffordshire Regiment; Lieut. Wurtele, R.M.C. staff; Lieut. H. Hogan, Montreal; J. White, Geological Survey, Ottawa; W. Stewart and D. C. Campbell, Hydrographical Survey, Ottawa; J. Woodman, Winnipeg; L. M. Lambe, Geological Survey, Ottawa; A. K. Evans, Short Line Survey, Ottawa; R. Davidson, Montreal, Broker; G. R. Hooper, C.E., C.P.R., Montreal; W. S. Warner, late Essex Regiment, England; W. Van Buskirk, E.E., St. Thomas, Ont.; G. E. Laidlaw, Toronto; A. K. Kirkpatrick, C.E., British Columbia; J. A. Coryell, late Steele's Scouts, Calgary; W. Powell, Department Inland Revenue, Ottawa; F. C. Anderson, Post-Office Department, Ottawa; A. T. Tomlinson, C.E., Pontiac and Pacific R.R.; Capt. F. J. Dixon, Rebellion Claims Commission, Ottawa; Capt. Doucet, late A.D.C., Adjt. Winnipeg Mounted Infantry School; Capt. Wise, A.D.C., Ottawa; Lieut. Keefer, P.L.D.G.; A. E. Hodgins, C.E., C.P.R., British Columbia; F. White, Engineer Branch, Militia Department, Ottawa; Capt. H. C. Freer, Infantry School, St. John's, Que.

After the table had been cleared a long toast list was gone through, including, with the usual honors, "The Queen," "The Governor General," "The Government of Canada" and "The Commandant." "The Army, Navy and Auxiliary Forces," was responded to in fitting terms by Capt. E. Denison, South Staffordshire Regiment, who recalled events connected with the Sudan campaign, and spoke in the highest terms of the courtesy shown Canadians by imperial officers.

"The Royal Military College" was proposed by the vice-chairman, who expressed the pleasure it afforded him to see three members of the College staff present. In the event of the retirement of the present Commandant he hoped to hear of Col. Oliver being appointed his successor. In responding to the toast Col. Oliver expressed the pleasure it afforded him to meet so many former pupils and friends. He paid a tribute to the zeal and attainments of the Commandant of the College, Col. Hewett. The present time was one when men of ability came to the front. Thirty years ago he joined the Royal Artillery. The first advice he received was: "Try to cultivate the good opinion of your brother officers, and cultivate courtesy and bravery." No quality was more important than energy, and progress should constantly be made in the acquirement of knowledge. It was a good rule to adopt to go to bed wiser than you got up. After giving those present some excellent practical advice, Col. Oliver wished them happiness and success in their future career. Lieut. Wurtele, of the College staff, also responded to the toast. He expressed his appreciation of the training he had received at the college, which he was proud to call his *Alma Mater*.

The "Canadian Militia" was responded to by Sir Frederick Middleton, who was warmly cheered on rising. He had hurried away from His Excellency in order to be present a short time, and thanked them for the warmth of their reception. He was a lucky man to be at the head of such a force as the Canadian Militia. In their names and in his own he returned the ex-cadets thanks for remembering them on the occasion. Although not a Kingston Royal Military College man, he was an old Military College, Sandhurst, man. He recalled reminiscences of the days he spent at the college of which years afterwards he became Commandant. Referring to his changed position there he said he found it pleasanter to wig than to be wiggled.

No military college in the world stood higher than the Kingston one. The education they received there fitted them for any position they could get. (Laughter.) He had recommended the authorities to give appointments to graduates of the college. The general referred to the success of graduates in the imperial service. He had brought one of them out with him, in the person of Capt. Wise, whom he had found to be all he could have wished.

"The Ex-Cadet Club and Our Absent Friends," was proposed by Prof. Harris in a neat speech. They found assembled on this occasion graduates from all parts of the country. Two forces brought them together—love of the college and love of Canada. The men who had graduated at the college had done it credit. Prof. Harris spoke of the good work done at the college, and of its importance as a Dominion institution.

Capt. Denison in response alluded to the fact that they were as a club enjoying their first annual dinner, and he hoped it would not be their last. It had afforded him much pleasure to defend the college and its graduates when attacked by anonymous correspondents in the press. Of the thirty available graduates of the college, twenty-three had served in the North-west. He declared the readiness of the graduates of the college to perform any military service required of them, either at home or abroad, in support of the interests of the Empire.

Lieut. White, secretary of the club, responded for absent friends.

Capt. Dixon proposed the "The Household Troops," which called Lieut. Keefer, P.L.D.G., to his feet. His experience in the corps with which he was connected had been but short, and therefore he was not in a position to say much on the subject. He made a neat allusion

to the service of escorting His Excellency on such occasions as the opening and closing of Parliament.

In response to "The Old Eighteen" Capt. Wise, A.D.C., said he was pleased to meet so many of his old friends, and made some happy references to old college days. Captain Dixon also responded in appropriate terms, concluding by remarking that if the Empire should be embarrassed in any part of the globe, the Canadian militia would be found ready to assist in maintaining its honor and its integrity.

"The Ladies" was proposed by Capt. Dixon and highly appreciative responses were made by Messrs. Davis and Davidson.

Mr. Johnson, Editor of the *Citizen*, having been called upon, expressed the pleasure it afforded him to meet the members of the club, many of whom he had known in the past. He touched upon the value of the college as a higher training school in the scientific branches of a military education; referred to the high position its graduates took in England; to the development of the imperial sentiment by the representation of the colonies in the active military service of the British nation; and to the importance of Canada forming a part of the immense Empire whose possessions are found scattered in all parts of the globe.

The proceedings were further enlivened by songs and recitations, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen" brought to a close a most pleasant reunion.

#### COMMON SENSE ON PARADE, OR DRILL WITHOUT STAYS.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE RIGHT HON. J. H. A. MACDONALD, M. P.

(Commandant the Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Brigade.)

"The main feature of the present first attack must be an open order attack, as I should say, instead of calling them skirmishers."—(General Sir William Codrington.)

"Extension at a greater distance than 300 paces from the enemy is not *skirmishing*, but is only a means to approach close to the enemy with the smallest possible loss."—(Von Arnim.)

An order with intervals is the dominant in the movement of infantry, as formerly a "touch" order was the dominant. Just as the special distinction of "Rifle Regiments" is now at an end, because all regiments carry rifles, so the distinction between "light" drill and ordinary drill has practically ceased to exist, as the combat now demands work of the "light drill" character, from its earliest moment up to the last stage. But because in revising our infantry drill, we will not unreservedly accept this final and unalterable fact, and work back from it, but insist on working towards it, or rather away from it, through the old and the obsolete, we are found in the position so well described by Lord Wolseley of "reversing the order in which drill should be really taught," and doing "the very dangerous thing of teaching the soldier in peace," what does not and cannot occur in the actual combat.

"On the drill ground we still remark formations that sprang from the battle of 1813" (Von Boguslawski), in retaining which we fail to recognize that "so long as arms were not improved the individual order was only an accessory; improved arms made that order daily more important" (Von Scherf), and, in fact, make its recognition as the dominant rule an imperative necessity, the principle of movement by "touch" thus receiving its death blow, so that "shoulder to shoulder is dead" (Archibald Forbes); and it has come to be clear that "the point is, whether movements in extended order, hitherto limited to light infantry, may not be applied to all offensive movements . . . whether it may not be possible to form a highly-trained infantry which could advance rapidly in extended order, and yet concentrate for attack without confusion."—*Modern Warfare*, 1864.

This was written in 1864, and therefore the word "may" was used. In 1866, for the words "may be applied," the words "must be applied" have, by the very necessity of the case, to be substituted, as it is not only true that "the development of the power of weapons would demand for line attacks a perfection in drill unattainable by the best troops" (Maurice—Wellington Prize Essay); but, even if drill and discipline made it possible, the Infantry would require to have been dipped in the waters of invulnerability, like Achilles, to make the feat physically possible without annihilation.

"The immense space which is covered by modern rifles renders it impossible to advance in any close battalion formation. The losses would be enormous, not only in the first line, but also in the battalions of the second line coming up in support."—Major-General Newdigate.

Apart altogether from questions of courage and discipline, the loss which would of necessity occur negatives possibility of arriving at the point of decision at all. Troops so moving would be defeated by being wiped out of existence. The General who ordered them into action in such a formation would be a maniac or a monster.

"Form without spirit, or contrary to spirit, is not only useless, it is positively injurious. . . . The wheelings, with faultlessly dressed ranks, the advance in line of several battalions to practice the feel and touch of large bodies, the slow extension of lines of skirmishers advancing and retiring in dressed lines totally regardless of the nature of the ground, the pernicious practice of extending and closing the lines of skirmishers themselves, the cut-and-dried formal formation for attack, are one and all errors."—(*Field Marshal the Archduke John of Austria.*)

If we would but realize the soundness of this common-sense statement, the far seeing declaration of one writing long ago would at last come home to us, and "on quitterait cette manière étroite routinière, qui entrave et rapetisse les opérations."—(*Guibert.*)

The maxim laid down by Lord Wolseley, that before framing our drill system we should first find out exactly "what an action is," and then "formulate your drill" to suit what actually happens, will be best obeyed by endeavoring to discover what are the new conditions under which the fight must take place.

What, then, are the conditions under which Infantry are now compelled to fight? They are—

1. *Greatly increased power of Artillery both in range and efficiency of ammunition.*

"In no war yet fought have we seen the fire from Artillery such as we shall see it in the next struggle between any two European Powers."—(*Captain James.*)

It is safe to say that the range of power will not be less than from 3,500 to 4,000 yards, and, although the limit of actual use is stated in text books to be fixed by the power of natural sight, it is certain that the necessity of the case will cause science to be called in to extend the limit of sight to the utmost bound of the power-range. Small-arm fire range is already reaching to the limit of natural sight, if not beyond it, and the instinct of self-preservation will compel the adoption of scientific means to enable artillery to operate without unnecessarily coming within the immediate range of small arms. Thus "we shall find powerful and long-ranging guns, employing chiefly shrapnel shell, the man killing power of which will be far in excess of anything yet seen."—(*Captain James.*)

It must be obvious that such a range as 4,000 yards for effective shrapnell fire, implies a very flat trajectory at what used to be considered long range distances for artillery, thus largely augmenting the destructive power at all distances substantially within the extreme range. Artillery fire will also be more effective from the aid given by modern range-finding appliances, and possibly from the movements and positions of troops being more easily watched by balloons of observation. It will also be more continuous, as increased range and power will make fewer moves necessary by the batteries during the engagement. All this shows that "the modern problem is how, in face of the terribly destructive fire-arms, including artillery, to march your men over the last two miles, without suffering so much as to be no longer superior" (*Colonel C. B. Brackenbury*); and we are irresistibly led to the conclusion that if it was a true statement in 1864, that "the greatly increased accuracy and range of field-guns will undoubtedly bestow on the defence of a position an advantage over the attack, which it has not hitherto possessed" (*Gen. Macdougall*), then it must be admitted that in 1886 there is still stronger ground for the same opinion. Artillery will have a power of destructively sweeping the greatly increased space which the infantry must traverse under its fire than it ever had before.

2. *Improved and still improving small arm fire, as regards accuracy, range and rapidity.*

It is clear from the statements of the military writers of the beginning of this century, the spirit of which period still permeates our system of Infantry manœuvres, that musketry fire was looked upon as the least important element of the assailant's powers. A great soldier of the last century speaks contemptuously of "the insignificance of small arms, which make more noise than they do execution." (*Maréchal Saxe.*) And, in proof of it, he describes the destruction of two battalions of infantry by Turkish cavalry, which he himself witnessed at Belgrade. The infantry fired on the cavalry at less than 100 yards distance, and only succeeded in emptying 32 saddles. The marshal states his opinion that if war had continued at that time, *l'arme blanche* would have reasserted its right to play the decisive rôle in the combat. There can be no doubt that "in the days of smooth bores, the assailant, except for fire of artillery, might approach with comparative impunity to within 200 yards of an enemy's position." (*Colonel Gawler.*) How different is the state of things now. Now, when that point has been reached in strength, the general fight is over, and the decision comes at once. While, in estimating the utmost distance at which small arm fire was available in the beginning of the century, it could only be said "qu'on ne croit pas que trois cent pas soit une trop grande distance" (*Maréchal Saxe*), we are almost at the point of adding a cipher to the marshal's

300 paces, and still being in the position of not stating the case much too high. For "the view that 2,000 yards [*i.e., upwards of 2,300 paces*] is the limit up to which the infantry can fire, is incorrect in being below the mark." (*Major Fraser.*) Thus, after the battle of St. Privat, in which the terrible losses of the Germans, estimated at 6,000 to 7,000 men in a quarter of an hour, were mainly attributable to musketry fire, though delivered *à la moulins à café*, "it was strictly forbidden to lead bodies of troops in close order within a nearer distance of the enemy's fire than 2,000 paces." (*System of Attack of the Prussian Infantry.* Translation.)

The available range of the Infantry rifle seems likely to extend to distances of from 2,000 to 2,500 yards. The statement that "it may be assumed that the march to battle will now terminate at some distance not much nearer than 2,000 yards to the enemy's position, and that the manœuvres of fighting must be considered from that distance, at least, onward" (*Maurice's Wellington Prize Essay*), must be read in 1886 in the light of the fact that whereas when written it referred as regards the space between 2,000 and 1,000 yards to artillery fire only, it must be read now as applying to effective musketry fire also. In 1872 Colonel Gawler, writing in the same period as did Maurice, put the effective range of the rifle at 900 yards. How different is it now in the light of the above quotations.

Nor must it be forgotten that the improvement in efficiency of small arms is not to be measured by the distance at which they are effective. Every increase of power extending the extreme limit of range necessarily includes also a decided increase of destructive power at all nearer distances. The longer the range of the weapon, the flatter is the trajectory, thus adding considerably to the space between the points of first and last graze, besides greatly increasing the risk of casualties from *ricochet*.—(*Colburn's Magazine.*)

*To be Continued.*

#### A PERMANENT CORPS GRIEVANCE.

The following extracts from a letter to the *Montreal Star* we have been requested to publish, and consider the writer makes out a good case for a better footing for the permanent corps officers:—

I am emboldened to draw your attention to the condition of another class of military man, who, while contented with his pay, has certain other causes of complaint far more important than even the subject of money, which generally is the foundation of most military grievances.

I refer to the peculiar position occupied by the so-called permanent corps of Canada. The oldest is the Artillery, organized in October, 1871, the withdrawal of Imperial troops necessitating some substitute in order that the works at Quebec and Kingston should not be left uncared for. At that period "A" and "B" Batteries were made up of officers and men from different Militia corps attached for short and long courses, varying from three to twelve months. As time wore on permission was granted to enlist men for three years, in "A" and "B" Batteries, which at the same time became separate militia corps.

Later on these two batteries were united, as the Regiment of Canadian Artillery, with a commanding officer stationed at headquarters, who acts as inspector for the artillery throughout the Dominion. This system of gradual improvement had a most beneficial effect on the standing of both officers and men, while the general feeling apparently gaining ground for the absolute necessity of a regular force, caused a marked improvement in the recruits for the rank and file and officers to accept commissions, who previously, from the uncertain standing of the force, hesitated to risk the most valuable portion of their lives on a profession likely at any moment to throw them out of employment. As a more convincing proof of the necessity of a standing force of some description, the Government have now established the infantry schools, which, like the batteries, are to all intents and purposes "regular soldiers."

Unfortunately, however, it is just at this point that the trouble begins. "School," no doubt, is a highly respectable title, but it hardly tallies with the expectations of the enlisting soldier to find himself again at "school" when he has probably only just left one.

As one of the permanent corps, I may say that we are, and we are not, "regular soldiers," a position that no doubt suits admirably the country at large, but is in no way satisfactory to the force itself. Frequently where unpleasant duties fall to the lot of the permanent corps, they are carried out under the stimulating remarks of some kind friends, "Why shouldn't you?" "You are paid for it," "You are regulars," which is indisputable, and few of us find any fault with such remarks. But on the other hand, should we claim any of the privileges extended to a standing army, most forcibly are we reminded with the equally true assertion, "you are only militia," you are not regulars at all." We thus stand liable to be reined up, no matter which way we are disposed to take. In order to more fully explain the situation it is necessary to draw attention to the slow promotion in the permanent force, owing to its present modest dimensions; many of the subalterns are now well up in years, with poor chances of any advancement whatever, having been in some cases twelve years lieutenants. Every child knows the astonishing strides often made in rank, with perhaps but a few years' service, in the ordinary militia, and no one will question the expediency of many selections of field officers for regiments throughout the land, that require young blood or some other system of reorganization. This appears in no way out of place, till, as happened the other day, when the militia were called on active service, professional and amateur soldiers, on the same footing, marched against the rebels.

The officers of the permanent force then, for the first time, really became painfully aware of the injustice of their position as soldiers and instructors, as they are supposed to be, to the militia at large.

It is not pleasant for any man who has labored for years steadily at his profession, to be, when the actual work appears, suddenly outranked by others, possibly only a few months in the service. It would appear as if the object of instruction was entirely lost sight of, for what is the use of educating officers by continual service, if they are to be rendered helpless, simply because they have made the army their livelihood, which does not keep up in promotion with the rest of the militia?

We are not even allowed the same rights as Imperial troops, and for the information of some let me explain that should British troops come to Canada, all officers would be senior in their grade to those of the militia. And as the permanent corps or "schools" are only militia, they would have the pleasure of finding it impossible in any way to compete with regular officers. It will also be noticed that when officers of the Imperial service come to Canada, brevet rank is promptly allowed them, as a means of protection very justly due to professionals. But this blessing never reaches us; we are only militia, and cannot, therefore, expect it.

Again, when vacancies occur in the Canadian Artillery or Infantry corps, they are not filled always by R. M. C. cadets. If a subaltern is required for one of the Batteries of Artillery, the new appointment may be a major in the militia, and as such he is gazetted, and though the junior lieutenant, when the Battery is brigaded with other troops, the new subaltern may at once take rank senior to his own major. Another case of encouragement to the oldest soldier may be quoted. When the new permanents were lately formed, the officers placed in command, do not date from the time they took up the regular profession, but from the good old times when they donned the uniform twelve days a year. Such a privilege places them senior to those officers permanently in command of schools of instruction, ten years or more previously. The N. W. Mounted Police are now allowed relative rank to that in the militia, and owing to the strength of that force, promotion is very rapid, and so we find ourselves gradually losing ground again. When we add to all these drawbacks the hopeless lookout for the future, where unlike the British soldier, or the Civil Service of Canada, no comfortable pension looms up, the Canadian regular may be pardoned if he regrets the years thrown away in the vain endeavor to become a soldier.

QUEBEC, February 9, 1886.

CLOUDY.

P. S.—The great grievance of want of promotion might to a great extent be rectified by promoting the officers in the existing corps to the new ones as they are formed. It has not yet been done, nor will be until qualification is looked upon as the first requisite in such appointments. I cannot see why officers of A and B Batteries could not have been promoted when the Infantry corps were formed, considering that four of the battery officers were gazetted from the Infantry Militia. "It's a poor rule," etc., etc.

C.

MOUNTED POLICE NOTES.

Inspector McGibbon and ten men had a hard time between the 1st and the 4th insts. in travelling from Moose Jaw to Wood Mountain through a blizzard. Most of the men were frost bitten. They started after some horse thieves and caught one man named Anderson, who had forty-six horses in his possession out of 140 stolen from Montana. Anderson was well armed when captured and no doubt would have escaped had it not been that the blizzard prevented him from seeing the police until they were upon him. The police returned with the prisoner to Moose Jaw on the 8th and took him to Regina the same evening.

Full details of the trouble in the Mounted Police force at Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan have come to hand. The insubordination seems to have originated in the recommendation for promotion of half a dozen junior privates at Fort Edmonton, and in the men's dislike of one of their corporals at Saskatchewan. The meeting seems to have been confined to refusal to obey orders and passive resistance to authority. Thus matters went on till the 9th, when Superintendent Griesbach, after having found that he had about 25 men upon whom he could depend, determined to make arrests. In the afternoon he sent about 30, including a large proportion of the bad characters, out riding unarmed under the sergeant-major. While they were away they arrested five of the other bad characters who remained, secured their arms, and arming his loyal men, awaited the return of the riding party. They were brought into the square of the fort and dismounted in line. The loyal men were then marched from a building and fell along the front. The superintendent addressed the riding party, explaining his actions, and ordering the arrest of two of them. They were marched off without resistance, and the others being questioned answered that they would obey their officers. They were then disarmed. During the night twelve more of the disorderly ones were arrested, making nineteen in all. On the 10th the detachment that had been sent to Fort Saskatchewan returned, leaving two policemen and five or six special constables, just sworn in, in charge of the fort and quarters. On the same day nine of the prisoners were tried before Superintendent Griesbach, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment, ranging from one year to three months, with a fine of a month's pay in each case. The remaining ten were tried on the 12th. Result is not yet known.

The police concert at Battleford on the 12th in aid of the volunteer memorial was a grand success, the closing farce, "Paddy Miles' Boy," causing great amusement.

The British Minister of War has ordered that a number of dogs be trained for use as night sentinels. This idea was suggested by an incident of the war in the Soudan, in which the experiment of substituting dogs as guards was tried.

OTTAWA.—A stained glass window recently placed in Trinity Church, Billings' Bridge, in memory of the late Private Rogers, of the Sharpshooters, a former active member of the congregation, was dedicated on the 14th inst. The little church was well filled on the occasion, amongst those present being quite a number of Private Rogers' comrades of the Sharpshooters Company, including Capt. Todd and Lieuts. Gray, Todd, Humphrey and Winter, who had gone out from this city to attend. The memorial window, which is of very neat and handsome design, is situated immediately over the altar, and at once strikes the attention of anyone entering the church. Around the central figure is the inscription, "In memory of John Rogers, killed at Cut Knife Hill, May 2nd, 1885."

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Q.—Four cadets from the Royal Military College, Kingston, are awarded commissions in the Imperial Service each year. Can you inform me if in the same way young men who have studied for the medical profession can join the Imperial Service as assistant surgeons, or if not, what steps should be taken to obtain an appointment for a young man who, having received his degree from McGill College or other first-class university, wishes to join the army? It was reported last year that a sufficient supply of doctors for the army was not forthcoming. If that is the case, I think some of our young "medicos" would be willing to join each year, if a satisfactory arrangement were made between the Militia authorities and Imperial government.

HALIFAX, Feb. 13, 1886.

P. L. F.

A.—Under existing circumstances the "medico" would first have to be registered to practise in Great Britain by one of the many licensing bodies, and having a good colonial degree would much facilitate this, as he would be exempted from certain subjects. He is then in a position to present himself before the examiners at Netley, who test his special knowledge in certain branches necessary for admission into the army medical service. It is quite a common thing in the Imperial service to have the supply of surgeons fall short of the demand, owing to circumstances that it would take too long to enter into here. No doubt if the authorities at home could rely upon a certain number of young colonial surgeons every year an arrangement could easily be effected through the Dominion Government whereby they would have a certain number of the vacancies allotted to them pending their satisfying the examiners at Netley and otherwise qualifying themselves.—ED.

Q.—In detailing the uniform for medical officers the "Dress Regulations, 1879," omit to mention whether we of rifle regiments are entitled to wear the regimental numeral and device on the face of the pouch belts. I will be glad, therefore, to have your opinion on the matter, as, I dare say, would some others. SAWBONES.

A.—We don't like puzzles, and at present any dress question is a puzzle. We think that as medical officers are under the regimental system they have a right to wear the distinguishing mark of their battalion, but the belts, as laid down in regulations, are evidently staff belts, and the usual regimental device would probably not fit the two-inch belt. Better wait for the new dress regulations, which, perchance, may cover the point.—ED.

Q.—In your extracts from the *Manitoba's* military column I notice the statement that the medal ribbon is not supplied by the Government, &c. 1. Is that statement correct? 2. Is it customary for the Imperial authorities to issue medals without the ribbon attached? 3. Is it known about when the medals are likely to be issued for the recent rebellion?—SIMCOE ENQUIRER.

A.—1. The statement is not correct. 2. The Imperial authorities issue six inches of ribbon with the medals, and six inches annually afterwards; if any additional supply is required it costs 1d. per inch. 3. The medals should soon be here, as they have been struck.—ED.

Q.—1. What does it cost the Government to manufacture the Snider ammunition? 2. How much would the Government lose per annum if they sold the ammunition to the militia at \$10 p. m.? Taking the number of rounds sold last year as a basis of the quantity used.—SNIDER.

A.—1. There is no means of ascertaining. The general statement has been made more than once, on excellent authority, that it did not cost over \$16 per 1,000, but it would be well if we could know definitely. It is impossible to form any estimate from the charges in the public accounts. 2. If we estimate the cost at the even \$16 per m., and that rate was fixed so as to cover the cost of English made ammunition, including freight and storage, but not boxes, the annual loss would be (from the basis of the sales of 596,000 rounds of Snider ammunition in 1885, \$3,576, but it must be remembered that at \$10 much more would be used and consequently such an estimate would fall short of the reality if there were any possibility of so desirable an end being achieved.—ED.

THE TARGET.

P. E. I.—NO. 5 CO., 82ND BATT., AT THE RANGE.

A team match between married and single of No. 5 Co., 82nd Batt., was fired at Hunter River on Saturday last. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather quite a number of the men and officers were on hand. The firing, in general, was very good, very few shots missing the target. The married, who had fallen behind at the 400 yards, sent their bullets with deliberate aim into the inner circles at the 500 yards range, while the boys, who felt there was more than money at stake, which was no consideration, got a little excited and came out two points behind. Similar teams will compete again on the 9th March. Ranges, 200, 400 and 500 yards; five shots at each range.

Married.			Single.				
Capt. T. S. McLeod	19	17	17-53	Pte. W. Darke	14	22	4-44
Sergt. A. Nicholson	16	14	14-44	Sergt. F. N. Darke	17	8	16-44
Lieut. A. Beaton	15	14	11-40	Pte. R. McDuff	16	15	12-43
Sergt. T. Oxenham	15	16	11-33	Pte. J. Mickell	13	14	7-34
Sergt. J. Smith	17	7	10-34	Pte. G. McDuff	14	15	14-43
	82	62	63-107		78	74	53-205

GANANOQUE.—The annual meeting of the Gananoque Rifle Association was held at Lieut. Col. McKenzie's office last Friday evening. The yearly report was read and adopted. Col. McKenzie, president, and Major Jackson, secretary, declining re-election, on motion the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—President, George Taylor, Esq., M.P.; Vice-President, Wm. Byers; Sec.-Treas., John Taylor; Committee, Sergt. Major Lloyd, Sergt. Major James McKellar and Frank Parker; Range Officer, Capt. Gillies. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Colonel McKenzie and Major Jackson for the able and efficient manner in which they discharged their respective duties during their terms of office.

The improved kind of explosive known as corn powder is said to possess such superior value for many purposes that it has been introduced into the famous Krupp factory. It is asserted that, with equal pressure, this substance gives greater velocity to a ball than can be attained with ordinary powder, while its smoke is found to be less dense and to clear off more quickly.

## REGIMENTAL NOTES.

(We wish to publish information respecting all the doings of all corps. Will the officers interested, particularly at a distance, assist us by having news relating to their corps promptly forwarded?)

OTTAWA.—The usual detail has been ordered for the opening of Parliament, viz.: The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Capt. Gourdeau; a firing party from the O.F.B., Major Stewart, and a hundred men of the Foot Guards under Major Weatherley, with the Queen's color and band.

62ND FUSILIERS.—The officers, says the *Telegraph*, have rented the Reformed Episcopal Church building on Charlotte street, St. John, and intend fitting it up as a recreation room for the men of the corps, and work will be begun immediately getting all necessary alterations made. The large room 46x60 will be used for various purposes; one side will be occupied for shooting with the Morris tubes; at the end of the hall will be a reading-room, library, etc., and at the other end a canteen for the sale of temperance drinks, beer, etc., at reduced rates, while up-stairs there will be a large room for the officers, which will be used as a club-room, orderly-room, etc. Every man belonging to the regiment will be a *bona fide* member and entitled to all privileges free of cost. As soon as the necessary furniture is obtained the rooms will be opened and supplied with everything necessary for a well appointed recreation room. A committee consisting of Major Tucker, Captains Sturdee and Hall and Lieutenants Godard and Lordly, assisted by another committee from the non-commissioned officers, are to arrange details.

A BATTERY, REG. CANADIAN ART.—On the 11th the full strength of the battery, the attached men, and the two companies of the 14th P.W.O.R. doing duty at the fort, paraded on the square at Tête du Pont barracks, Kingston, to witness the presentation of the Egyptian war medal to Surgeon-Major Neilson. The troops being drawn up in line Lieut.-Col. Cotton pinned the medal on the doctor's breast, stating that he had great pleasure in presenting it on behalf of Her Majesty for his services in the Soudan and other parts of Egypt. It was not so much the intrinsic value of the medal that was to be considered as the recognition, at the hands of Her Majesty, of his faithful and honorable services in the East. The doctor afterwards received the congratulations of Col. Villiers and other assembled friends. The medal is of silver, having upon the obverse the head of the Queen and the words "Victoria Regina," on the reverse a sphynx; on the edge are engraved the name and title of the recipient. The medal is suspended from a blue and white ribbon by a silver clasp, on which are the words, "The Nile, 1884." Another clasp for Suakim and the Khedive's bronze star are expected to arrive in a short time. After the presentation the men marched through the streets to the music of the bugle band, and looked very soldierlike. The Rifles wore red beefskin moccasins, which looked extremely tidy and comfortable, as well as appropriate in the slushy streets.

"A" COMPANY ROYAL SCOTS had their annual supper and ball at Dorais', Longue Pointe, on Friday evening. About forty couples drove from the post office to the rendezvous in four-in-hands supplied by Mr. J. T. Moray. A capital programme of music and dancing was provided, and the inspiring strains of the pipes added to the pleasurable excitement.

QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES.—Last evening the sergeants held their annual supper in their mess rooms. Lt.-Col. Miller was amongst the guests present, and in replying to the regimental toast said he hoped to take at least 400 men to England. Every man would pay his own way, and Col. Miller deprecated seeking any outside help, as the citizens had already done too much for the volunteers, and the Government could not assist one regiment without raising a racket amongst the others. A most enjoyable evening was spent and a thorough *esprit de corps* shown. These mess rooms are fitted up for billiards and other amusements, and form attractive recreation rooms for the sergeants and their friends during the winter months.

THE Queen's Own Rifles and Royal Grenadiers commence recruit drill early next month and battalion drill early in April.

A. CO. INF. SCHOOL CORPS.—This fine corps under Col. Maunsell is being recruited up to its full strength of 105 men at Fredericton, and its members have undergone a rigid medical inspection in view of its prospective trip west. Very few men were pronounced unfit to endure the anticipated hardships. With the same end in view the equipments have been overhauled, perfected, and more fully marked, and on the 15th the company paraded in marching order, with water bottles worn for the first time.

71ST BATTALION.—The recruits of the two Fredericton companies drill every Wednesday evening in the new drill hall, and will soon be ready to participate in the company and battalion movements which will then be taken up by the complete companies. The band has been allotted a room in the hall, and with regular practices every week is steadily improving.

65TH BATTALION.—The officers of this battalion are meeting with gratifying success in securing a desirable class of recruits for the re-organization of the battalion. The recruiting officers are in attendance at their armory, Bonsecours Market, for the purpose of enrolling the names of applicants, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. The battalion will begin drill immediately, and it is expected that it will be in good trim by the Queen's Birthday, when it is understood a grand review will be held.

PORT ARTHUR RIFLE CO.—This corps has been drilling weekly all winter with full ranks, getting up squad and company drills, manual firing and bayonet exercises.

An exhibition of the three latter they were to give at a concert on the 16th inst., organized to aid them in purchasing a head dress. They propose adopting the rifle busby. It was the intention of the provisionally appointed officers and three non-com's to attend the infantry school at Toronto this winter, but on applying they could not enter until the 1st of April, the school being full, which will make it then impossible for them to attend, on account of their business, until next winter. It is a pity the schools cannot take in more men in the winter season, or else be more numerous, as that is the best time for a great many men to get away from business to attend.

PATTLEFORD.—On the 18th inst. the A Battery Minstrel Troupe were to have given an entertainment in Clouston's Hall, the proceeds to be devoted towards defraying the expenses of a monument to be erected over the graves of the troops who fell in this vicinity during the late rebellion.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway must rapidly develop the great natural resources of British Columbia and make the great Pacific Province second to none in importance. The grand railway extending from Halifax to Port Moody will become a great imperial highway and as such becomes of great strategical importance. This fact is already recognized in the fortification of Halifax, and it is equally necessary to fortify Port Moody. At present the inlet is without an artilleryman or a gun. At New Westminster, which is the key to Burrard Inlet, there is a battery, commanded by Capt. Bole, and one company of rifles, commanded by Capt. Peele, but the guns of the battery are only 24 pounder howitzers, s. b., and the carriages are not serviceable. In physique and drill the battery was at the last inspection pronounced No. 1 in every respect, so it is to be hoped that it will receive new guns this summer. No. 1 Battery is the oldest militia artillery organization in British Columbia, having been first formed in 1858, when it was organized as a field battery. Lieut. Crease (now the Honorable Mr. Justice Crease of the Supreme Court) was one of its earliest officers, and the battery never ceased to be a popular one. It was commanded for some years by Mr. Brouse, M.P.P. Capt. Pittendrigh succeeded him and commanded the corps until November last, when he was succeeded by Capt. Bole, Police Magistrate of New Westminster, who has served in the rifles, and was lieutenant of the battery for some years. Militia matters in British Columbia have not received their proper share of attention at the hands of the Dominion Government, and it speaks well for the patriotism of New Westminster in particular that there are two such fine corps there with so little to encourage them.—*Com.*

A BATTERY.—A number of the men of the battery stationed at Battleford are at present suffering from a mild form of throat disease. The malady appears to be passing through the corps.

The Battery, N.C. officers and men intend during the present month to entertain the inhabitants of Battleford and the members of the N.W. Mounted Police at a ball in Fort Otter, in return for a similar kindness shown to them.

LETHBRIDGE, N.W.T.—A public meeting was held last week to consider the propriety of forming a home guard for the town.

LONDON FIELD BATTERY.—The remains of Corporal Luther Crocker, who died of consumption on the 7th, were interred with military honors at Mount Pleasant cemetery. The battery under Col. Peters and Capt. Williams, and the Cavalry under Major Peters, turned out in force. The remains, enshrouded in a union jack, were carried upon a gun-carriage to the grave. The carriage was preceded by the band of the 7th.

WINNIPEG.—It is reported that the writer of "The 90th on Active Service," is engaged writing a second play.

The Brandon people want the 90th Battalion to visit their town on the Queen's Birthday, and it is probable an invitation to that effect will be sent down.

The members of C Co., 90th Battalion, are very busy preparing a forthcoming entertainment and reception, which will probably take place in Victoria Hall.

The recruit class of the 90th meets for drill every Tuesday and Friday evening, and under Sergt.-Major Watson is making great progress, a large number having joined. The non-coms' class meets on Friday evenings.

The 90th Club will soon be fully organized and the new quarters put into shape for the formal opening. A furnishing committee has been appointed and the members are actively engaged fitting up the rooms at the drill shed.

The newly organized band of the 90th is making great progress under Bandmaster Johnston, and their first appearance in public will be at the promenade concert to be given in the Royal Roller Rink, on the 25th inst., in aid of the funds of the General Hospital. Color Sergeant Mitchell is making the bandmaster a handsome new uniform for the occasion.

The annual entertainment given by F Company in the Oddfellows' Hall on Wednesday evening was a great success in every way.

Charles H. Kemp, who was shot in the groin at Fish Creek, is again in the hospital from the effects of his wounds, and in a very serious condition.—*Manitoban.*

Mr. J. B. Gibson, the contractor of the volunteer monument, began work on the 11th on the city hall square, and with a large staff of men, will complete the monument as soon as possible. The contract time is the 20th of June, but Mr. Gibson hopes to be through before that time. The contract price is \$4,500. The Aldermen and Monument Committee have located it directly in the centre of the square.

## AMUSEMENTS.

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

OTTAWA.—After the weekly tramp on the 10th of the 43rd Rifles' Snowshoe Club they were entertained by Captain Sherwood, the newly appointed commander of No. 1 Co., at what was virtually his footing supper. In addition to the usual turn out there were present Col. White, Major Walsh, Capt. Parker, and Lieut. Billings. In response to the toast of his health Capt. Sherwood made an eloquent speech, welcoming his men on their first visit to his house, and assuring them that it would not be the last. He asked the co-operation with him of the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 1 Company in keeping the company up to its old standard. After numerous toasts, songs and recitations "lights out" was sounded by the whipper-in at 12.30 o'clock, and with a farewell cheer for their gallant host the most pleasant of many pleasant evenings came to an end.

Another successful tramp was held on the 18th, when the good snowshoeing, the moderate temperature and the bright full moon combined to increase the enjoyment of the exercise. Again the officers turned out in goodly numbers. The club was afterwards entertained by Col. White at his residence, Whitehurst, whence it did not "go home till morning."

The room in the drill-hall designed for the combined use of the officers of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, 43rd Rifles and Ottawa Field Battery is being furnished. The new carpets have arrived from England, and will be put down at once. The room, which is situated on the east side of the hall, just north of the Military Museum, will likely be ready for occupation by 1st March.

The Minister of Militia has lent the Drill Hall to the Rowing Club for the 8th prox. It is the Club's intention to hold a bonnet hop, proceeds to be devoted to buying a four-oared racing shell.

**QU'APPELLE**—The *Progress* describes the first performance of B Battery Dramatic Club, which took place in the Immigrant building on the evening of the 5th, as being a great success. Standing room was at a premium, every available seat being occupied long before the rising of the curtain. The programme commenced with the very amusing farce entitled "B. B., or the Benicia Boy." Gr. Sutherland took the leading part of "Benjamin Bobbin," and kept the house in roars of laughter by his acting and facial expressions, which were capital. Corp. Willis, as "The Chicken," looked and acted his part with great spirit. Mrs. J. Fellows, as "Dorothy" the housemaid, and W. Fellows, as "Mrs. Punchedon," were very good. Their modest manner and graceful air were much admired, and with the addition of a little rouge they looked quite charming. Gr. Leader, as the Squire, acted well, and the scene when he is trying to induce Benjamin to put on the gloves with the "Chicken" was very amusing. In fact all the characters were well sustained. The second part of the programme consisted of songs, recitations and negro sketches. Corp. Barclay's and Br. Fellows' songs, Gr. Leader's recitation of "Inkerman," and his own composition of "Cut Knife," Corp. Willis' recitation of "The Sorrowful Fate of the Servant Girl," were all well rendered. The banjo and bones by Bruders Lucas, Adams and Nesbitt was one of the best things of the evening. Gr. O'Leary's lecture on phrenology was very funny, his jaw-breaking words about the latitudinosity of the cranium were quite clear and lucid. The evening's amusement concluded with a negro sketch, and Gr. Sutherland's songs, "The Tenderfoot's lament," and "When I left for the war on the C.P.R. with the famous Battery B" fairly brought down the house. The *Progress* adds:—"Major Short and all the officers of the battery were present and took great interest in the fun, as they do in everything which takes place in the town, and Major Short may well feel proud of the corps under his command, who are as fine a lot of soldier-like looking fellows as you can see in a week's march."

**St. JOHN, N.B.**—The concert and tableaux by the St. John Guards, assisted by the Band of the 62nd Fusiliers, came off on the 18th inst., and was a great success. The Guards are a company which sprang into existence last spring during the North-West troubles, and are intended as home defenders, though they will probably be attached to the 62nd for drill purposes, and the object of the concert was to assist the members in the expenses of organization. The music of the band was all that could be desired, and some of their selections, especially a comic medley introducing a number of popular airs, were enthusiastically encored. The singing of the several ladies and gentlemen and a reading by a talented young artiste were also much appreciated; but the principal interest centred in the tableaux, which were all well put on. "Comrades" showed a wounded Highlander dying in the arms of his friend, while a third stood grimly at "the charge" keeping off the foe in the midst of a heavy snow storm. "Rock of Ages" was represented, as was also "The Seven Ages of Man," from the maling infant to the hoary headed centenarian, sans teeth sans everything. "Imperial Federation" was the last tableau, and showed Britannia surrounded by her sons from the old country and the new, the dusky Indian, the hardy trapper from Canada, the jolly Irishman, the phlegmatic Scotchman in his plaid, and the colonist from the Antipodes, etc., all artistically grouped. The Home Guards are to be congratulated on the success of their entertainment, and should feel well repaid for their trouble.

**MONTREAL.**—The Montreal Garrison Artillery held their annual steeplechase on Friday night, the 19th inst., over the Mountain course to Lunkin's hotel. There were eight starters, and the race resulted as follows:—

	M. S.
Sergt. S. D. Jones.....	20 03
Sergt. D. Brophy.....	21 08
Gunner Cokers.....	22 25
Bomb. Rogerson.....	23 27

The judges were Capt. Stevenson, Capt. Levin and Lieut. Crathern. The first named acted as starter and the last two as time-keepers. On the ladies' night, which will be the 5th March, some handsome prizes will be presented, and it is hoped by the members that Mrs. Oswald will be present to distribute the prizes.

The Regimental Snowshoe Club of the Prince of Wales Rifles held their usual weekly tramp to the new Club House on Friday evening, some thirty members being present. The evening was spent in singing, etc. The club decided to hold their next "At Home" on 5th March, when it will be the last ladies' night of the season.

The 5th Royal Scots' Snowshoe Club had a merry tramp to Hague's hotel, Mile End, on Friday night, and spent a very enjoyable evening there. Songs were rendered by Messrs. Easton, Anderson, Kearns and others.

Lieut.-Col. Lewis, Brigade Major, yesterday officially inspected the respective armories of the six companies, comprising the Governor General's Foot Guards, and found all the arms and accoutrements in an excellent condition.

Brigade Major Lewis will shortly leave for Wakefield and Kazabazua to inspect the arms and accoutrements of two companies of the 43rd Batt., who have their headquarters at those places.

**MONTREAL.**—A meeting was held at the Brigade office in this city on the 19th inst., for the purpose of inaugurating a subscription list in Montreal in aid of the Memorial Fund to the late commander of the Midland Battalion, Lieut.-Colonel Williams. The meeting was largely attended, amongst those present being: Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzee, D.A.G., Mr. Donald McMaster, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Richard White, Mr. A. W. Bunting, Capt. G. W. Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. Hughes, Capt. McArthur, Lieut.-Col. Massey, 6th, Lieut.-Col. Oswald, M.G.A., Mr. Howard, Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Capt. Cook, and Capt. Graham. Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzee having been called to the chair, in explaining the object of the meeting, said it was a noble one—to do honor to the memory of a brave soldier. That gallant officer, Col. Williams, had served under his immediate command during the North-west rebellion, and during the long course of his career in the army he had never met with one who endeavored to fulfil his duties with more patriotism or more love for the men he commanded, than Col. Williams. The gallant colonel lost his life because of his zeal and his anxiety to fulfil his duty, and it was fitting that his country should honor him. He was sure that the city of Montreal would not be found wanting in its tribute to the memory of this brave and honored Canadian. On motion of Mr. McMaster, a special committee was appointed, consisting of the commanding officers of the city corps and several citizens, to arrange the manner of raising subscriptions. Lieut.-Col. Oswald headed the list with \$50.

TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDAL 1851.



PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

**W. JONES & Co.**  
**ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEER CONTRACTORS,**  
 CHACO, CAP. AND ACCOUTREMENT MAKERS.  
**GOLD LACE MANUFACTURERS AND EMBROIDERERS.**  
 BUTTON AND MILITARY ORNAMENT MANUFACTURERS AND SWORD CUTLERS.  
 Gold, Silver, Silk and Mohair Trimming of every Description. Masoio Regalia.  
 236 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.  
 ESTIMATES AND PATTERNS SENT ON APPLICATION.  
 MANUFACTURERS OF THE NEW REGULATION CORK HELMET.

**JOHN MARTIN & Co.**

Military Outfitters,

457 ST. PAUL ST.

MONTREAL.

"NORTH-WEST CAMPAIGN."

1885.

"CANADA."

**E. & E. EMANUEL,**

Silversmiths, Jewellers, Watch and Clock  
 Makers, Medallists,  
 3 THE HARD, PORTSEA,

respectfully solicit prompt orders for "miniature" copies of the medal (awarded by Her Majesty the Queen) about to be issued to Canadian troops, as the number struck will determine the price.

E. & E. EMANUEL,

"3 The Hard,"

(Near the Main-gate, H.M. Dockyard,  
 Portsea, England.)

**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.

**P. QUEALY,**

Military Bootmaker

34 McDERMOT STREET,

WINNIPEG.

N.B.—All work done in first class style.

**CAPT. PETERS'**  
**INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS**

OF THE  
**NORTH-WEST REBELLION.**

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



Welland Canal Enlargement.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this Office, from mechanical, skilled practical contractors, until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of MARCH next, for raising the walls of the locks, weirs, &c., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold.

The works throughout will be given in sections.

A map showing the different places together with plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at this office on and after Tuesday, the 23rd February instant, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works will be supplied at the Resident Engineer's Office, Thorold.

Parties tendering are requested to examine the locality and bear in mind that the season and circumstances under which the works have to be done, render some of them of an exceptional nature.

Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with printed forms and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the same; and further a bank deposit receipt for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into a contract for the works at the rates or prices stated in the offer submitted. The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

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

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

By order

A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals,  
 Ottawa, 17th Feb., 1886.

**STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Existing Policies, \$100,000,000.  
 Invested Funds, \$31,470,435.64.  
 Profits divided in ten occasions, \$17,570,000.  
 Class II Policies are Free from all Restrictions. The contract being payable without the smallest doubt.

W. M. RAMSEY, Manager, Montreal.  
 Agents in every city and town in the Dominion



Statutes of Canada.

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

B. CHAMBERLIN,

Ottawa, May, 1885.

Q.F

# The International Tent and Awning Company.

184 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

**A. G. FORGIE,** - - - - **Manager.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

## TENTS, CAMP FURNITURE, FLAGS

AWNINGS, WATERPROOF GOODS,

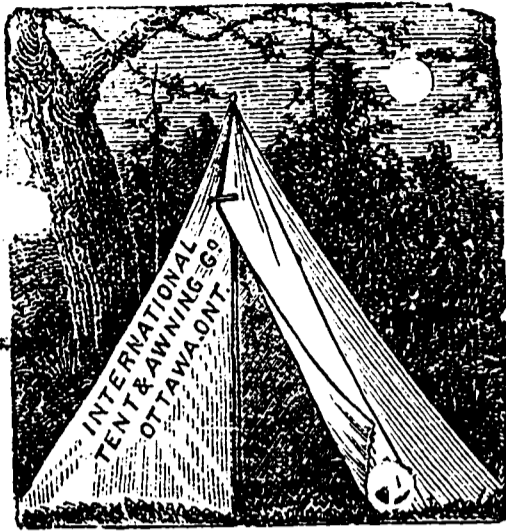
DESPATCH AND POST OFFICE BAGS, HORSE WAGON AND STACK COVERS, RUBBER TENT BLANKETS, &c.

All Goods are made of the best materials and finished in the most substantial manner. Also a beautiful assortment of

## PAINTED WINDOW SHADES FOR STORES AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

No connexion with any other firm in Canada.



### MAYNARD, HARRIS & CO.,

## Military & Civil Service Outfitters

CONTRACTORS AND AGENTS,

126 and 127 Leadenhall St., London, Eng.  
(Established Sixty Years.)

UNIFORMS FOR ALL SERVICES.

Helmets, Glengarrys, New Pattern Gold Lace, Accoutrements, Badges, &c., of best quality and manufacture at strictly moderate prices.

ESTIMATES, DRAWINGS, PATTERNS, &c., FREE ON APPLICATION.

REFERENCES TO ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION.

### INVENTIONS EXHIBITION 1885. The ONLY GOLD MEDAL for tone quality

— AWARDED TO —

BESSON'S PROTOTYPE MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.



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.,

193 Euston Road, London, England,

Military Band Instrument Makers.

The Besson Prototype Instruments are kept in stock by the following Music Sellers: - Aslin, Winnipeg; Grossman, Hamilton; Hubbard, Waterloo; Nye, Halifax; Orm & Son, Ottawa, &c., &c., and of all leading Music Dealers in Canada.

## HAMILTON POWDER 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, etc.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

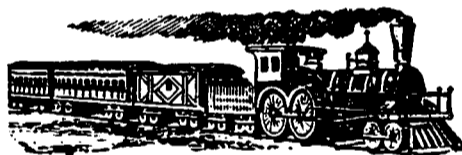
For Insulated Wire, Electric Fuses, Safety Fuse, Detonators, etc.

OFFICE:

103 St. Francois Xavier St.  
**MONTREAL**

Branch Offices and Magazines at principal shipping points in Canada.

Descriptive Lists mailed on application



## THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY OF CANADA.

The Royal Mail Passenger and Freight Route,

BETWEEN

## CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN

AND

direct route between the West and all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and Baso des Chateaux, also New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, Bermuda and Jamaica.

New and elegant Pullman Buffet Sleeping and day cars run on through Express trains.

Passengers for Great Britain or the Continent, by leaving Toronto at 8.30 A.M. Thursday, will join Mail Steamer at Halifax A.M. Saturday.

Superior Elevator, Warehouse and Dock accommodation at Halifax for shipment of grain and general merchandise.

Years of experience have proved the Intercolonial in connection with Steamship lines to and from London, Liverpool and Glasgow to Halifax, to be the quickest freight route between Canada and Great Britain.

Information as to Passenger and Freight rates can be had on application to

E. KING,

Ticket Agent,  
27 Sparks St.,  
Ottawa.

ROBT. B. MOODIE,

Western Freight and Passenger Agent,  
93 Rossin House Block,  
York St., Toronto.

D. POTTINGER,  
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office,  
Moncton, N.B., Nov. 13th, 1885.

In purchasing articles advertised in the "Militia Gazette," or in correspondence with our advertisers, please mention that you saw the advertisement in this paper. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.



## MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders payable at all Money Order Offices in Canada, also in the United States, the United Kingdom and other Countries and British Colonies generally, may be obtained at the undermentioned Post Offices in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Money Orders may also be granted at other Money Order Offices in Canada, for payment at the Offices named.

### MANITOBA

- ARCHIBALD, Co. of Selkirk.
- BIRTLE, Co. of Marquette.
- BRANDON, Co. of Selkirk.
- EMERSON, Co. of Provencher.
- GLADSTONE, Co. of Marquette.
- MINNEDOSA, Co. of Marquette.
- MORRIS, Co. of Provencher.
- PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Co. of Marquette.
- RAPID CITY, Co. of Marquette.
- SELKIRK, Co. of Lisgar.
- SOURIS, Co. of Selkirk.
- STONEWALL, Co. of Lisgar.
- WINNIPEG, Co. of Lisgar.

### ASSINABOIA TERRITORY

- BROADVIEW, MOOSOMIN.
- MAPLE CREEK, QU'APPELLE.
- MEDICINE HAT, REGINA.
- MOOSE JAW.

### ALBERTA TERRITORY

END OF TRACK, Can. Pac. Rwy., via Calgary.  
FORT McLEOD.

JOHN CARLING,  
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, 1st Div. 1885.



## THOMAS GREEN

MERCHANT TAILOR AND

## MILITARY OUTFITTER

MASTER TAILOR TO THE  
QUEEN'S : OWN : RIFLES  
89 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

## SUBSCRIBE

FOR THE

Canadian Militia Gazette,

## J. STOVEL, MILITARY TAILOR &

FOR

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

## MILITARY GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All work guaranteed according to regulation.

320 MAIN ST. } WINNIPEG,  
MAN.