

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

Fourth Year.
VOL. IV, No. 17.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 25th APRIL, 1889.

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

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Topics of the Week.

A curious feature in connection with the Wimbledon team for this year is that the twenty who have accepted places upon it represent only two provinces, fifteen being from Ontario and five from Nova Scotia. It is but due to the other provinces to say, however, that among the six who declined the places to which they were entitled were two New Brunswickers and one Quebecker.

Now that the shooting season is again on we have to request secretaries of rifle associations, or others interested in seeing practice or prize scores published in the Militia Gazette, to lose no time in forwarding them to us.

Two letters on the subject of the complaints respecting last year's D. A. A. field artillery competitions are crowded out of this issue. They will appear next week.

There seems every prospect of a great military review at Montreal on the Queen's Birthday, Toronto and Ottawa corps talking of making Quebec's commercial metropolis the objective point of their annual excursions. Montreal possesses every facility for making pleasant the stay of visiting corps, who never fail to receive a cordial welcome.

Appropriation of \$10,000 each are asked in the supplementary estimates for next fiscal year, in aid of the drill halls of Belleville and Brantford. At both of these places the military spirit is so well developed that they have in the past been able to maintain highly efficient corps, despite the lack of drill hall accommodation.

As will be noticed in the report from Hansard condensed in this issue, the military members are at length making themselves heard in the Commons. A very interesting feature of last week's discussion was the announcement made by Sir Adolphe Caron that fatigue suits are not unlikely to be served out, with the idea of saving the more expensive uniforms from some of the hard usage to which they are now necessarily put.

The *United Service Gazette* laments that there is not now a single battery of Horse Artillery ready to take the field in England, and says: "When we find that Austria, who possessed no Horse Artillery a few years back, thinks it now necessary to reintroduce it, we ought surely to feel uneasy at seeing an arm, which it is admittedly impossible hastily to raise and equip when an emergency may occur, reduced to such a dangerously low standard. When the Germans, who have had more experience of modern war than anyone else, think it necessary and important to keep up a strong force of Horse Artillery—when Prince Kraft, their most able artillery general, and, perhaps, the greatest living authority on the subject, recommends that the whole Corps Artillery of an Army Corps should be composed solely of horse batteries, it is surely wilful blindness on our part to let so valuable an adjunct droop and wither in the way it is doing now before our eyes.

Regimental News.

Lieut.-Col. Aylmer, brigade major, was in Fergus recently transferring the armoury of No. 3 Co. from Capt. Beattie to Lieut. J. J. Craig, of No. 10 Co., who has been recommended for the captaincy of No. 3 in room and stead of Capt. Beattie, resigned.

Quartermaster A. J. Clark, of the 25th Battalion, has sent in his resignation, and it is expected the other officers will follow suit and the battalion will be disbanded.

Lt.-Col. Bond formally resigned his command of the 1st Battalion, Prince of Wales Rifles, into the hands of Lt.-Col. Butler last week. In the course of a farewell address to the regiment, he said: "Whether it was in the defence of the country or in aid of the civil power, it has always seemed to me that the more serious the occasion the more ready were you to answer to the call to fall in. I shall watch your future with an abiding faith in your loyalty to our sovereign and in your readiness to sustain the authority of the flag under which we live. It is a source of pleasure to me to feel that in handing over my command to Lt.-Col. Butler, I commit you to the care of an officer whose past zeal and ability in the discharge of his duties give proof of qualities which will be certain to add to the future efficiency and reputation of the regiment." Col. Butler then spoke, and said the memory of Col. and Mrs. Bond would always remain green in the hearts of officers and men. He exhorted the regiment to maintain a high state of efficiency.

A match game of cricket between H. M. S. Espiegle and C Battery, R. C. A. was played on Beacon Hill, Victoria, recently, and resulted in a great victory for the Battery. The score stood 257 to 54.

Toronto.

That the Queen's Own Rifles will go to Montreal to celebrate the Queen's Birthday is now an assured fact. The committee of officers, consisting of Major Delamere, Capt. Thompson and Lieut. Peuchen, who went to Montreal to make arrangements, returned on the 17th, bearing most satisfactory news. The Queen's Own will leave here on the night of Thursday, May 23, for Montreal, and will remain there till the Sunday night following. It will be exactly ten years since the Queen's Own visited Montreal, and this trip will be a big one, and the regiment will no doubt be well received.

The regiment had its weekly parade on the 17th with a strength of 478. Lt.-Col. Allan is still too ill to take command; Senior Major Hamilton is limping from the result of a recurrence of a leg trouble received a few years ago while playing lacrosse; and so Junior Major Delamere was in charge. The regiment marched to Clarence square, where they were put through the usual exercises. The brass and bugle bands were there in strong force and played their best. While the regiment was away four squads of recruits were put through the drill in the Armoury. A squad of 25 was passed last Monday night and many of these were in the ranks last night for the first time. It is expected that another squad of 25 will be passed next Monday night.

Among the orders read out were these: D Co.—To be sergeant, Pte A. G. Robertson, vice Burton, discharged. G Co.—To be corporal in ambulance corps, Pte. F. Dallas. H Co.—To be sergeant, Corporal C. A. Bogert, vice Baldwin, discharged; to be corporal, Pte. E. L. Morton, vice Bogert promoted. Capt. Sankey will act as major until further orders.

The officers and sergeants of the regiment will meet at St. Lawrence Hall on Monday evening, the 22nd, for lecture on drill and exercises by Captain Mutton.

THE GRENADIERS.

The Grenadiers turned out last Thursday night under Col. Dawson about 300 strong, and headed by both bands marched to the Alexandria Rink in King street west. The movements practised were the marching past and the general salute. Owing to the very bad state of the ground the movements were only fairly done. The playing of the band on the march was greatly admired and showed wonderful improvement.

Several invitations from outside have been received for the 24th, but nothing has been settled as to the regiment's movements on that date.

These regimental orders were issued: Captain Harston having returned from leave of absence, will assume command of E Co. Lieut. Gibson is transferred from E to C Co.

The new helmets for the regiment having been received, they will be issued from the quartermaster's stores on requisition from the officers commanding the companies.

The commanding officer has been pleased to make the following promotions: To be color-sergeant, Sergt. W. Fowler, G Co., vice-Judge. To be hospital sergeant, Corp. Adam Taylor, vice Dent, resigned. To be corporal in the Ambulance corps, Private H. Irwin and Private W. Randal.

John Small M. P., sent two telegrams, one to Col. Dawson, the other to Major Mason, stating that he had succeeded in securing a new issue of clothing for the regiment as a special case. The issue relates specially to the tunics, on the ground that those furnished the regiment on coming back from the Northwest campaign were of a poor quality.

St. John, N. B.

Frederic Villiers, the celebrated war correspondent, lectured here on the 11th inst. at the institute. There was a well filled hall and galleries, to which not a few scarlet jackets lent unusual warmth of color. Lt. Col. Maunsell introduced Mr. Villiers with military brevity, the latter appearing in the costume in which he had endured the hardships and shared the glories of campaigns in Turkey, Egypt and the Soudan. The attention of all was engaged from the first and held without a break to the close, the frequent and hearty applause not infrequently interrupting an unfinished sentence. Not since the visit of Archibald Forbes has a St. John audience enjoyed a similar treat.

A very pleasant gathering of the officers of the 62nd Fusiliers was held in their club room after the lecture, at which Mr. Villiers was present as a guest of the corps, as were also Lt.-Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., Lt.-Col. Armstrong, N. B. B. G. A.; Major Markham, Capt. and Adj. Wedderburn, Lieut. Sears, 8th Princess Louise Cavalry; Capt. Hartt and officers of the St. John Rifles. After the solids were disposed of the toasts were drunk. Mr. Villiers was proposed by Col. Blaine. The guest of the evening was duly honored with three times three and He's a Jolly Good Fellow, after which he replied happily. The Visiting Corps called for responses from Col. Armstrong, Major Markham, Capt. Hartt and officers of the artillery, cavalry and rifles, while The President of the Mechanic's Institute brought to their feet Messrs. T. B. Hanington and D. P. Chisholm. A couple of hours were spent in songs and speeches, Major Markham giving an account of the inauguration procession of President Harrison, at which he was present on the staff of the general commanding; songs were sung by Capt. J. T. Hartt, Col. Armstrong, Major Hartt, Lieut. Manning and Capt. Thompson, and a recitation by Lieut. Cleveland.

Quebec.

The late Lt.-Col. Pope was buried on the 15th instant with military honours. In compliance with the desire of the deceased gentleman, his remains were not taken to the Cathedral, but direct from his late residence on the Grande Allée to St. Michael's church, opposite the cemetery. The gun carriage which held the body, covered with a Union Jack, was furnished by "B" Battery and drawn by six horses. On the coffin was placed the helmet and sword of the deceased and an immense number of floral offerings from various friends. The firing party was also furnished by "B" Battery and consisted of a hundred men. There were very large detachments present of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars and Cavalry School and also of the 8th Battalion, while all the military corps of the city were represented. Immediately behind the gun carriage was led the horse of the deceased ex-officer with his owner's boots reversed. The music was furnished by the band of "B" Battery. At the cemetery and at St. Michael's church, the service for the burial of the dead was performed by the Very Rev. Dr. Norman, Dean of Quebec, and the Rev. H. G. Petry. On account of the fearful condition of the roads, the remains were transferred at the toll gate from the gun carriage to the hearse which was in waiting there.

One hundred and forty Alsaltians have been fined 600 marks each for failing to report for service in the German Army.

Taking into consideration that the indemnity paid by France to Germany after the war of 1870-71 amounted to five million francs, it follows that if this sum were to be paid at the rate of five francs—about \$1—for every minute since the Christian era up to date, that sum would not have been paid yet at the present time.

THE MILITIA IN PARLIAMENT.

An Interesting Discussion on the Equipment of the Force.

A Plea for Common Sense Uniform—The Cost of the Ammunition—The Royal Military College—The Recent Increase in the Fees—The Change in the Command—The 95th Battalion.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., another lengthy discussion on militia affairs took place. The more interesting passages of the discussion are given below. In committee of supply a vote of \$200,000 was asked for ammunition, including artillery ammunition, and manufacture of small arm ammunition at the cartridge factory at Quebec, (\$50,000); clothing and great coats, (\$90,000); military stores, (\$60,000).

HON. A. G. JONES said:—The return presented by the Minister of Militia yesterday shows that the cost of manufacturing cartridges in our factory at Quebec, is about \$3 per thousand in excess of the price of the article when imported from England. I am led to believe by those who seem to possess sources of information, that the expense is very much in excess of what is actually required. There must be some mismanagement and some leaks in that regard which add so much to the cost of the ammunition. I hope the minister will be prepared to show the House another session full details respecting this matter. With respect to clothing and greatcoats, as the House is aware, there has already been an inquiry before the Public Accounts Committee on this subject. I do not propose to go into that branch of the subject now, because there is an hon. gentleman who has taken very great interest in investigating the dissatisfaction which was proved before the committee to exist, and when it is shown, as it was shown in the committee, that some five or six companies of the Queen's Own of Toronto had sent to England for their own uniforms and clothing in preference to taking the Government uniforms, I think it is pretty strong evidence that there is something very unsatisfactory in the present arrangement.

CAPT. SUTHERLAND—In granting this large sum of money for clothing, we must regret that the volunteers are not provided with helmets. The officers and men of the volunteer force feel very sorely on this point, and, while I have brought it to the attention of the department very frequently, I have not been able to convince the minister that they should supply what is really necessary for the equipment of the volunteers. It is only by the generosity of the officers or by the men buying these articles out of the small amount received as pay, that they are provided. I am satisfied, after looking into the detailed accounts, that if anything like fair business management prevailed, the men could be better provided than they are at the present time. The general opinion is that the country does not vote a sufficient amount to provide the clothing and requisites. I do not agree with that view, and I feel that it is owing to negligence on the part of the management of the department that helmets are not supplied. Where the men have to purchase them themselves they cost much more than if the department furnished them to the force. I have given attention to this subject for several years and I may state something more regarding it at another stage, because I feel there is a grievance, that it is one which should not exist, and one which the Government could relieve.

LT.-COL. O'BRIEN—The hon. gentleman has just stated what was in my mind before he rose. It is very unsatisfactory, to say the least, that members of a regiment should be called on to provide a very essential portion of their own uniform. In my own regiment we were able to do this simply because we had the assistance of the county council. Why the county council of my county, or of any county, should be called upon to contribute towards providing an essential portion of the uniform of the men, it will be difficult for the minister to explain. There is one other point with respect to the uniform which I desire to mention, and it is the very great extravagance of the Government in furnishing the men with one set of uniform only. It would be very much more economical if the men were supplied with a fatigue suit which they could use in camp. As it is now, each man is furnished with a full dress uniform which appears excellent on parade, but it is not useful if he is obliged to use it for ordinary purposes. If the minister would supply some of those uniforms which are in the stores, and the uniforms would not cost more than about \$3 each, he would find that the scarlet clothing would last almost a lifetime; for it is not worn out, but when used in camp it becomes so discoloured that the men will not wear it. If the minister will take that into consideration and obtain an annual grant for supplying a fatigue dress, he would find that a very great economy had been effected. Another

point is that we are going on from year to year without any proper equipment for the force. Not a single company in the whole country is in a position to turn out for actual service, because they have no proper equipment. It would be a serious matter to supply equipment for the whole force, but if the minister could set apart about \$5,000 each year, in the course of a few years the whole force would be properly and easily equipped. It seems ridiculous to keep up an active force, and yet for the sake of a few thousand dollars, keep it out of the most necessary articles of equipment, if called upon to perform active service.

LT.-COL. KIRKPATRICK—I should like to say a few words in support of the suggestion of the hon. member for Oxford (Capt. Sutherland), with respect to helmets. I do not see why volunteers should not be supplied with headgear; helmets are as much a part of the uniform as are trousers, and perhaps it would be as well to supply them with helmets and let the trousers go. If the Department undertake to supply the men with uniforms, they should supply them with helmets as well as with trousers and the usual clothing. I think that with regard to the uniforms a good deal of money might be saved if there was a little more inspection exercised and greater care taken in the issuing of them. It is absurd to say that this fine cloth which we hear so much about, when made into tunics will last for only twenty-four days, and yet that is all that is given as the life of a tunic. These tunics are issued for five years, so that the tunic is only used for twenty-four days in camp, and a new issue of clothing is then made.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON—Not always.

LT.-COL. KIRKPATRICK—Yes, always. As soon as the five years have elapsed the commanding officer makes a demand on the Militia Department for a complete set of uniform and he gets a suit for every man in the regiment, no matter whether the uniform is worn out or not. I believe that a tunic wears as long as two pair of trousers and I hold that if a proper inspection were made by an officer who would go around the armouries, half the tunics now discarded would be found serviceable and in this way a great deal of money would be saved to the Department.

MR. CASEY—I quite agree with the remarks of my hon. friends from Muskoka (Lt.-Col. O'Brien) and Frontenac (Lt.-Col. Kirkpatrick) with regard to the issue of helmets. I remember when I was a volunteer in the Queen's Own we had to go out in a Glengarry cap in all kinds of weather and the result was that I and many others had our faces sunburnt and our eyes closed up and that we were rendered practically unfit for duty. It is not fair to ask a man who has been accustomed to indoor work, as most of the members of the city battalions are, to go out in the fierce sun wearing a forage cap or Glengarry. Even the farmer although out in the open air is accustomed to wear a big hat which protects his face. Neither is it fair to ask men to buy helmets when they are out in the public service. I have been asked to call the attention of the Minister to the report of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Artillery Association, which says:

"This Committee again recommends as necessary for the proper maintenance and efficiency of the Artillery:

(1.) An increase in the annual grant to the Dominion Artillery Association. (2.) As Provincial and other Rifle Associations receive grants from the Dominion Government, that this Association should be placed upon a similar footing. (3.) An issue of extra clothing to drivers and gunners; this has been asked for time and again."

I find on referring to the Hansard of 1888 that the Minister promised in the early part of last year to make an issue of this clothing, but I do not think it has been done. The report continues:—

"(4.) Payment for six days preliminary drill before proceeding to camp. (5.) Payment to non-commissioned officers and men of the pay of their rank with allowances and transport, during the time allowed for target practice."

This seems a reasonable request, because when the men are out for target practice they are practically on active service. The other recommendations in the report are:

"(6.) The establishment of a School for Field Artillery at Kingston; there being only one Garrison Battery in the Province a semi-Field and Garrison School is not necessary. (7.) That pay for four spare horses be allowed during annual drill in order to allow for casualties, as the experience of the past fourteen years show that this is really requisite for any pretence to any true efficiency. (8.) That the Militia Department be requested to have an inspection made by the Inspector and Assistant Inspector of Artillery of all stores at Battery headquarters at some time other than during annual drill, when only a partial inspection of such harness, stores, &c., as exist, is possible, it being a well known fact that very few of the Ontario batteries have more than eight sets of harness, and that most of the waggons are useless for any service."

These were recommended at a representative meeting of officers from all parts of Ontario at the Artillery Association meeting held in Toronto in January last. I wish to call the attention of the minister to those recommendations and although I have no personal knowledge of them, as I never was connected with the artillery branch, yet they seem to be based on common sense, and I hope the minister will give due attention to the matter. Perhaps he will give his opinion now as to how many of these recommendations he can see his way to adopt.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON—The member for Halifax (Hon. Mr. Jones) has spoken of the extra expense incurred by manufacturing the cartridges in Canada instead of importing them from England. I cannot exactly understand how the hon. gentleman arrives at the conclusion that the Canadian cartridges cost \$3 per thousand more than the cartridges which are manufactured in England. The reports which have been handed to me by the officers of my department show that the cartridges manufactured in Canada cost \$18.84 a thousand. The Snider ball cartridges manufactured in England cost \$14.92 a thousand and the Martini-Henry's \$18.75. Let me draw the attention of the committee to the fact that the cartridges for the Snider-Enfield rifle are no longer manufactured in England, and hence it would be impossible to get any supply from England, and unless we change the arm used by our forces in Canada it is necessary for us to manufacture our own ammunition here instead of importing it from England. I can tell the hon. gentleman that the cartridge factory is conducted under the superintendence of a gentleman who is known to all those who take an interest in militia matters to be a great authority on this matter, and that not only in Canada alone, but also in England, because of the great success which has attended his efforts in manufacturing the cartridges.

MR. CASEY—Who is that?

SIR ADOLPHE CARON—Major Prévost. The manufacture of cartridges was like many other things introduced into a country like this. The beginnings were rather difficult, and we felt at one time that we were not obtaining that good success which those who are administering the department as well as the members of the force desired to obtain. However, I am proud to tell you, not only from the opinion expressed by Canadians, but also by men abroad who have been following the different steps we have taken in the development of the manufacture of cartridges, that Canada is to-day manufacturing cartridges which are superior to any cartridges which we have ever been able to obtain from England or any other country. Now, I wish to lay before the House the statements which have been sent to me from different parts of the Dominion with regard to the ammunition manufactured in Canada. These letters, I may say, have been sent to me without asking for them. I read a letter signed by Lieut.-Col. Bedson, the president of the Rifle Association of Manitoba:

"I have the honour to state that the Snider ball ammunition manufactured in the Cartridge Factory of Quebec, of 1888 issue, was used by the Manitoba Rifle Association during their recent matches, and was universally commended by the marksmen. It is undoubtedly the best ammunition of this kind ever used by this association."

I read also a letter which was sent to me by Captain Walter Macdonald, in which speaking of the Canadian ammunition of 1888 issue, he says:

"I think its present standard, if kept up, will stand the test of the Provincial and Dominion matches, and prove to be as good as No. 9 English, if not better."

I also read a letter from Lieut.-Col. Bond, of the Provincial Rifle Association of Montreal, stating:

"I did not find a single complaint regarding the shooting qualities of the ammunition. They are looked on as quite equal to the best English ever made or ever sent out here."

Major Weston, of the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, Halifax, in a letter says:

"The make of this year, so far as used here, has given the utmost satisfaction, and the scores made with it are equal to those made when the English make was used. I have not had the opportunity to test it personally, but our shooting men have given me their opinion strongly upon this point. I take this opportunity of giving you the opinion here, and after our Provincial matches I will give you the opinion of the competitors also of that match."

Here is a letter also from Lieut.-Col. Holmes, who is the commandant of "C" Battery, B.C., and who is known among riflemen as one who has always taken a deep interest in rifle practice, and is one of the best shots:

"I must say that what we have just used is really as good and reliable as any I have ever seen anywhere, and I should be a judge, as I stood fifth in the Wimbledon team of 1873, and have always been a fair average shot. Peters also concurs with me as to its good quality, and speaks highly of it, and says that all the tests have shown that it is superior to any which we have had so far."

Remembering what hon. members of this House who are also members of the force, and who have taken a great deal of interest in our rifle practice, have said on a former occasion, I think these letters dispose at once and forever of the question of the success of the cartridge factory at Quebec. Like everything else, the manufacture of cartridges there at first was possibly not as cheaply carried on as it might have been, but the factory is conducted as economically as it is possible to have it conducted. During the troubles in the North West we had to put on extra hands, and these could not be disposed of at a moment's notice; but the staff is being reduced every day, and is being reduced so rapidly that with the exception of a very few hands who could not be dispensed with just at present, I think it will be found that the factory cannot be carried on more economically than it is. We must remember that we have within the borders of the Dominion a factory which makes us practically independent of any other market, and we can at a

moment's notice, by putting on extra hands—we have the machinery ready—manufacture in case of emergency so as to meet the requirements of the situation. In reading those letters, I have not read some articles of the MILITIA GAZETTE, which refer also to the question, and which contain expressions of opinion coming from England; but if I may be permitted I shall hand over the short passages of those different articles to *Hansard*, so that it may complete the statement which I thought it my duty to lay before the House in reference to this matter:

“The wonderful improvement in our shooting at 600 yards this season warrants the statement that the 1888 issue of Snider ammunition is fully equal to the best English, the mark IX. Bull's eye after bull's eye is now ‘plugged’ in at 600 yards with our old Sniders, and the hideous drop-shot is a thing of the past.”

“It is at 600 yards especially that this year's ammunition shows its superiority over the Canadian make of all former years. There now appears to be absolutely no ground of complaint; and in the opinion of many the Dominion product is even superior to the English ammunition formerly used. Examination of several packages made by an expert at Ottawa, has shown that there is not more than one grain variation in the powder charge, whilst four grains were allowed in the English. And the riflemen's expostulations and advice having at last been heeded, the desired alteration has now been made in the shape of the bullet, enabling it to travel in conformity with the rule for riflemen: ‘head to the target.’”

“Our present good fortune in the matter of the excellence of our Snider ammunition has attracted some attention in the mother country, as witness the following from the *Volunteer Record*: ‘The Canadians seem to be greatly in advance of us in the art of manufacturing small-arm ammunition; the riflemen of that dependency being particularly fortunate in the 1888 issue, a ‘make’ with which most satisfactory results are being obtained. It quite makes an old country shootist's mouth water to hear that an examination of several packages made at Ottawa has shown that there is not more than one grain variation in the powder charge, whilst four or five grains were allowed in the English cartridges, as demonstrated by the experiments made by an expert two or three years ago.’”

LT. COL. DENISON—As to the cartridges, I believe there is little doubt that, although they were bad at one time, they are good now. The concensus of opinion at the meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association was that the cartridges now used were excellent. The hon. the Minister referred to the MILITIA GAZETTE as having endorsed the cartridges. I might also refer to the MILITIA GAZETTE as having endorsed the suggestion I made with reference to the management of the schools, and declared that it will be quite possible to have a cadet corps organized in connection with the schools. Since then I have received a long letter from a prominent officer in the West, giving me some facts in connection with the idea I brought forward, and endorsing it. He represents to me that out of some 79 officers and 526 non-commissioned officers and men, who went through the school, only 64 officers qualified and 184 non-commissioned officers and men. I take it, the object of the school is to have a number of non-commissioned officers and men who will be able to instruct our militia in their drill. We find that some 342 have been in the schools two or three months, and possibly longer, and left without having obtained certificates. It seems to me that is a great waste. The Government have clothed and fed these men for two or three months at the schools, though, on leaving them, they may not get a certificate. Whether that is the fault of the officers commanding corps, who send the men there, or the fault of the manner in which the schools are conducted, I will not say. Probably it is as much the fault of the officers who send the men there as it is of the schools, because, if an officer does not select carefully the men who are to go to the schools, the chances are that they will not make such a good report when they come to be examined. Under the old system, only those who passed or qualified got their certificates and received their money. The result was that they had to be industrious and attentive to discipline, because they knew that if they did not get their certificate they did not get any pay. Under the present regulation, it does not matter whether they do much or little work. In either case they get their pay. I therefore think it would be well for the Minister of Militia to consider this question before next session, and see if a cadet corps could not be formed in connection with these schools. I believe that would meet the approbation of the House, and of all the militia in the country.

LT. GEN. LAURIE—I was one of those who brought before the notice of the Government a few years ago the inferiority of the cartridges which were then made at the Quebec factory. I feel now that it is my duty to speak as to their excellence. I was the umpire at the matches at Bedford last year, and during all those matches not only was there no complaint about the cartridges, but the competitors all agreed in saying that this was the best ammunition they had ever been supplied with.

MR. CASEY.—A point I have often urged upon the Minister is the propriety of gradually introducing an improved arm amongst our volunteers. There is no use in having volunteers at all unless we expect them to fight somebody at some time; and, if they were to meet anyone on the field of battle, as they did four years ago in the North West, they should be provided with an arm as good as that possessed by their opponents. The hon. gentleman knows that the Snider is not a modern arm, that it is not equal to the arms possessed by the Indians in the North West, whom I have

met in numbers carrying their Winchesters and with cartridge belts around their waists. I think our volunteers should have as good an arm as any enemy whom they might be called upon to meet. There might be a gradual introduction of some new arm—either the Martini-Henry or some more modern arm than that. The hon. gentleman is in a position to find out what is the best military arm of the present day, and I do not think the country would grumble if a reasonable amount were put in the estimates to gradually supply this new arm. It might be made a matter of competition among the different corps, and those who came out best in their annual drill or in shooting might first be supplied. Of course, it would be too large a contract to re-arm the whole force at once.

CAPT. SUTHERLAND—I cannot allow this item to pass without protesting against the manner in which the hon. Minister treats matters of this kind when they are brought to his attention. I do think when a matter of importance to the volunteers of this country is brought in a proper manner before the notice of the Minister, it is his duty at least to refer the matter to his subordinates so that the volunteers may know whether there is any good reason why their interests should not be attended to. It is a very poor excuse for the Minister to say that because the House is in a hurry to adjourn, he cannot take a minute or two to give some explanations. This is not a new question. I have personally brought it to his attention and I think other officers have done so for several years. I have been willing to hear any reasonable explanation that he had to give; I certainly do not wish to press the matter unduly upon him. I know the difficulties Ministers have in meeting the demands from various quarters. The Minister will see by the remarks made this afternoon that this is not a party question; other hon. members, supporters of the Government, also think that this matter might receive more attention from the department than it has had. I think the hon. member for Frontenac (Lt.-Col. Kirkpatrick) pointed out to the Minister in a practical way, he having had some experience himself, how this complaint could be remedied; he suggested a better system of inspection by which a saving with regard to this militia clothing might be effected. I can endorse what he said, and I believe that enough money could be saved, without increasing the amount asked for in the estimates, to supply the clothing two or three times over. I quite endorse the statement of the hon. member for Muskoka (Col. O'Brien) in regard to the issue of another suit of clothing. The Minister himself acknowledged there would be a saving. I am satisfied from my experience that if the matter was conducted on a business-like basis the volunteer force would have a great deal more comfort, and the money now appropriated to supply clothing would supply all the equipments necessary, and in a manner a great deal more satisfactory to the force. It is not only the helmets that have to be supplied by the officers or friends of the volunteers, but many other articles besides, and it becomes a heavy expense for the majority of the officers of the battalion who desire to maintain the force. At present the force is maintained through the patriotism of the men and the officers and their willingness to put their hands in their pockets and subscribe liberally to put the men in a position to appear at all as they ought to appear in the field. It is all very well for the Minister and his General, who no doubt is a very gallant officer, and a very able soldier, and all that sort of thing, to sit down in the office and make new orders. The battalion to which I belong have a special grievance in this regard. Formerly we had a certain kind of helmet which was required for full dress, but recently the department has seen fit—I dare say it is quite right—to change the order and to say that another kind of helmet shall be required. Now, how are these to be supplied? Some of these men may not have the practical experience of the officers of the force in Canada, but when they pass orders like that, I think the least they can do is to look to the efficiency of the force, and see how these regulations are to be carried out. In this case I see that they have issued an order that the helmet shall be the full dress for the rifle brigade, and the only way we can keep up our battalion is to put our hands into our pockets and supply these helmets. The Minister may say that straw hats or anything else he might supply is good enough, but that does not meet the feelings or the patriotism of the young men, who lose their time and sacrifice their wages in order to maintain the force. I want the members of the force themselves and the officers to know whether there is any good reason why the Minister of Militia should not take these matters into consideration and deal with them in a practical and business-like way, so that they may know whether these things can be provided, or whether there is any desire on the part of the department to keep up the efficiency of the force. I hope the Minister will consider the suggestions that have been made, by which helmets could be supplied for the force at one-third the amount that is now paid. I hope that when matters of this kind are brought to his notice he will think it worth while to deal with them, or to instruct the officers of his department to deal with them, and if common sense and business

principles are applied to the management of these matters, I think it would be very much to the satisfaction of the force in this country.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON—There is no hon. gentleman in the House that I would be more sorry to treat with discourtesy than my hon. friend who has just taken his seat. I must apologise to him for having overlooked his suggestion in reference to cartridges and to clothing. I must admit that I overlooked a very excellent suggestion which my hon. friend made in reference to helmets. The hon. gentleman spoke as if I believed that straw hats or any other kind of headgear would be good enough for the volunteers. Sir, I am glad to know that a feeling of pride and patriotism exists among the volunteers, and that they desire to turn out as perfectly equipped as possible. As far as the means placed at my disposal will permit, I am prepared in every possible way to meet the wishes and the interest of the force, to help the officers who are put to the greatest expense to keep their battalions in the state of efficiency in which they are to-day. The hon. gentleman knows that we allow a forage cap, and the practice has been to pay the value of the forage caps to the battalions who choose to import helmets. I fully agree with the hon. gentleman that the helmets, the head gear, should be provided and paid by the department, but on the other hand, military critics and those who take an interest in the force, state that they could not well get along without the forage cap. Well, I am not disposed to pay for both; I do not believe that it would be in the interest of the force, upon the present vote of Parliament, to go into that expenditure. I should like to do so, but in this case, as in every other, we have to cut our coat according to our cloth. However, I can tell my hon. friend that the matter is going to be considered. The suggestion made by the hon. member for Frontenac (Col. Kirkpatrick), who is a well known friend of the militia force and who has taken a prominent position in that force, is certainly one which should call for the attention of the department. I believe that if we could furnish a fatigue uniform the scarlet tunic and other tunics which are used could be used without any reference to the period of five years, and then it would be quite proper for the department to leave the question of replacing those uniforms to the inspecting officer, who would declare that the uniforms were worn out, or were not in a condition to be worn any longer, and then a further issue might be made. I believe that would be an economical method to adopt. But at present—I am going to make the attempt this year—we can use only a very small number of fatigue uniforms, cheap as they may be, for the force as at present constituted. If the senior member for Halifax (Mr. Jones) will permit me to refer to the question of ammunition in England, I desire to say that the ammunition for the Snider-Enfield costs \$14.50; if to that you add the amount of freight the cost is \$16.00, and in Canada that ammunition was issued at \$16.00, that being considered the cost price.

CAPT. SUTHERLAND—From the remarks made by the Minister, members of the Committee might be led to suppose that in allowing the cost of the forage cap a small amount was allowed towards purchasing helmets. The man wants something in place of the forage cap, and in allowing that amount it was only that the men might replace them with the Glengarry. The point I wish to make to the Committee is this: that in the allowance made for the forage cap, it is simply done that the officers might provide themselves with the Glengarry, which has been allowed under the regulations in preference to the forage cap, which is altogether unsuitable to men in camp in hot weather. I do not agree with the Minister that the department is not able to furnish helmets. With a little effort, it could be easily done, and, as the hon. member for Muskoka (Lt.-Col. O'Brien) has pointed out, \$5,000 a year would in a short time make full provision. If the Minister would carry out this plan it would assist the volunteer force and would at the same time make them more efficient.

The Military College.

On a vote of \$77,000 for the Royal Military College, Sir Richard Cartwright asked why the hon. gentleman had retired or dispensed with the services of the officer who was in charge last year, General Oliver.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON.—General Oliver's time in Canada had expired. The Commandant who is sent out from England is loaned to us, so to speak, for five years, and we consider it not to be in the interests of the institution to extend that period. We know how rapidly military science is advancing, and how important it is that the military college should keep as efficient as it is acknowledged to be outside of England, and especially in England, and that we should procure the best man that can be obtained. It is in the interests of the college that this change should take place every five years. Major General Oliver, I believe, had been here from eighteen months to two years over the time which he could expect to remain in Canada. He is replaced by a gentleman who is known to be quite a scientist in his profession, and is doing remarkably well at the head of the college, and who will, I have

no doubt, retain that college in the high position it has occupied up to the present time.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT—Will the hon. gentleman state whether he applied as heretofore to the British authorities to recommend an officer in this case?

SIR ADOLPHE CARON.—I should not like to mislead the hon. gentleman, but I am not quite certain whether the application was made first or whether the name was suggested by the department to the Home authorities, but the Home authorities fully concurred in it. If the recommendation did not come first from the Home authorities, when the suggestion was made they fully concurred and declared that no man could be sent out to Canada who could with more efficiency take charge of the Royal Military College than could Major General Cameron, who is now at the head of it.

MR. LISTER—Has there been any addition to the annual fees payable by cadets in this college, and if so, how much?

SIR ADOLPHE CARON.—I am very glad to be given the opportunity of explaining to the House the changes which have taken place in regard to increasing the annual fee for board and instruction from \$100 to \$200. As it was considered that the instructions for the increase were issued at a time when 24 new cadets, who joined the college this year, might suppose they would be only charged \$100, the increase will not apply to those cadets who joined this year. But I not only think that the increase is a fair one, but that by proper handling the Royal Military College can be made self-supporting, as it should be. If hon. gentlemen will refer to the military schools similar to this in France, Germany, and England, they will find that the military education given in them, except in the case of those colleges which are maintained by the Government for the express purpose of training their own men, costs four or five times the amount that it costs in the Royal Military College of Canada. The cadets have very great advantages from being trained in that school. If they carry the highest points in their examination they are immediately entitled to a commission in the Imperial service, and if they do not choose to join they can immediately find employment in the different great railway corporations and industrial establishments of Canada. Considering these advantages I think the charges are really smaller than they should be. But the increase will only be applied after the first of September next.

Hon. A. G. JONES—When the college was established it was for two objects: One was to educate our young men for the military service at as cheap a rate as possible, and the other was to endeavour to retain those cadets in the service of the country. I myself, during the time I was Minister of Militia, recommended the application to the Imperial Government for the grant of one commission in each branch of the service to our cadets who passed with the highest honours. It was thought that if the British Government would grant that, it would place our college on a par with Imperial institutions; but I do not think it was ever contemplated that we should educate our young men to look forward to Imperial service. A great many of these young men who went into the Imperial service in the earlier stages of the college have reflected great credit on the institution, but, from what I have heard, a good many commissions have of late years been granted to cadets who did not pass their full term of four years; some have only passed a two years term, and in one case a cadet having passed only a one year term. If that be the case, I am afraid the reputation of our college will be seriously impaired. Again it must be observed that our object was to retain the men in the country, and we had proposed, had we remained in power, to endeavour to place them in the Civil Service, in the Department of Railways and Canals or Telegraph Lines or in the Inside Service here. By that means we should have had the benefit of their services here, and the advantage of being able to call on them in the event of their services ever being required. I regret the Government did not follow that course. If these cadets after passing their full term in college, take service in England it is all very well so far as they are concerned, but it is not realising the object which we had in view when that college was established.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON—If the hon. gentleman had looked into the matter, he would have found why those cadets, not graduated, were given commissions. It was not on any application made by Canada, but, when England expected certain complications in the East, England applied to Canada for a certain number of young men to accept commissions in the Imperial service, outside of the four commissions which are annually granted to the successful cadets of the Royal Military College. England, when she expected possible complications in regard to India, applied to us for the names of, I think, ten, whom we could recommend for these commissions, and we did what was asked. Some of these had been through the Military College and others had not. It is clear that a man who had been in the college only one year could not be as efficient as one who was there for four years and had graduated from the college. It was not on the application of Canada and it was not with

reference to the Military College that these commissions were given, but England applied for the names of those who would accept service, as at the time of the Crimean war when she drew upon the colonies for officers and men. Some of these have been very successful, and when I was in England I heard of some who had proved as successful as we could expect, and had done honour to Canada and were doing very good work in the Imperial service. I think, so far as the commandant is concerned, from my experience—and I speak from no other standpoint—he has been a great success, and I hope his successor will be as competent as we have found him to be.

(To be continued.)

The Rifle.

The annual meeting of the 8th Royal Rifles' Rifle Association was held in the Orderly Room, Drill Hall, on Friday evening, 12th instant. The attendance of members was good, and the annual report, which in the absence through illness of the Secretary-Treasurer, was read by the Colonel, was very satisfactory. The following were elected to office for the ensuing year: President, Lt.-Col. Miller; Vice-President, Major Power; Secretary-Treasurer, Lieut. Richardson. Committee: Quarter-Master Sergt. Mountain, Staff; Sergt. Morgan, "A" Company; Col.-Sergt. Goudie, "B" Company; Sergt. Douglas, "C" Company; Private W. Davidson, "D" Company; Sergt. Dewfall, "E" Company; Col.-Sergt. Ross, "F" Company.

Ottawa Rifle Club.

The Ottawa Rifle Club are having the unusual experience of April shooting this year, and on Saturday last the 20th inst., the first spoon competition was held. There was an unusually large attendance of members. The shooting was with Snider rifles, at 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each. As several members had been on the range during the week and had got their sighting, it was agreed that to put all on an equality on this opening meet of the season sighting shots should be allowed. The day was a fine, bright, and warm one, and though there was a fresh breeze it blew pretty steadily down the range. The totals were as follows:

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| <i>J. E. Hutcheson</i> | 29 | 30 | 32 | 91 |
| Major A. P. Sherwood..... | 28 | 28 | 28 | 84 |
| Lt. Col. W. P. Anderson..... | 28 | 27 | 28 | 83 |
| Major H. F. Perley..... | 28 | 26 | 28 | 82 |
| Lieut. E. D. Sutherland..... | 28 | 28 | 25 | 81 |
| N. McFarlane (Martini practice)..... | 27 | 29 | 23 | 79 |
| Capt. H. H. Gray..... | 26 | 31 | 21 | 78 |
| <i>T. C. Boville</i> | 29 | 21 | 27 | 77 |
| T. C. Slade..... | 25 | 26 | 27 | 77 |
| <i>C. S. Scott</i> | 28 | 25 | 24 | 77 |
| T. Carroll..... | 25 | 25 | 25 | 75 |
| Lieut. J. W. O'Grady..... | 24 | 25 | 25 | 74 |
| Dr. G. Hutchison..... | 28 | 28 | 17 | 73 |
| J. D. Taylor..... | 27 | 22 | 23 | 72 |
| T. McJanet..... | 25 | 27 | 20 | 72 |
| H. Pratt..... | 20 | 25 | 26 | 71 |
| J. P. Nutting..... | 30 | 29 | 17 | 91 |
| Major J. Wright..... | 30 | 23 | 17 | 70 |
| W. A. Jamieson..... | 27 | 22 | 20 | 69 |
| N. Morrison..... | 31 | 22 | 16 | 69 |
| J. D. Holbrook..... | 22 | 23 | 22 | 67 |
| Capt. C. F. Cox..... | 25 | 19 | 20 | 64 |
| R. N. Slater..... | 25 | 17 | 22 | 64 |
| J. Stuart..... | 23 | 23 | 18 | 64 |
| H. McKay..... | 27 | 27 | 10 | 64 |
| C. C. Chipman..... | 24 | 18 | 21 | 63 |
| Capt. E. Waldo..... | 25 | 22 | 15 | 62 |
| H. Short..... | 27 | 26 | 7 | 60 |
| H. L. Ross..... | 22 | 21 | 16 | 59 |

There were nine scores of less than 59, made mainly by new beginners, who shot with the club for the first time. There was one spoon offered in each of the three classes into which the club has been divided—dessert spoons in the first and third classes and a tea spoon in the second. The winners, whose names are printed in italics in the above list, were, in the first class, Mr. J. E. Hutcheson; in the second, Mr. T. E. Boville, and in the third, Mr. C. S. Scott, the last named shooting off against Mr. T. C. Slade, under the new club rules governing numerical ties.

The classification made by the committee under the new rule as laid down in the last issue, was posted on the range. It was as follows:

First class—Messrs. Anderson, Carroll, Grant, Gray, Hutcheson (J.E.), Hutchison (Dr. G.), Jamieson, Macfarlane, Macpherson, Morrison, O'Grady, Perley, Pink, Rogers, Sherwood, Sutherland, Taylor, Waldo, and Wright. Second Class—Messrs. Boville, Brown, Cox, Ellis, Fairweather, Holbrook, McDonald, McJanet, Nutting, Smith, Rolfe and White. Third Class—Remainder of club.

Several members of the Ottawa Rifle Club had a practice on Good Friday at Queen's ranges, with Snider rifles, and some very high scores were made. Lt.-Col. Anderson, who had commenced with four bulls-eyes at 200 yards, had 32 points at that range, 32 at 500 and 30 at 600, in all 94; and next to him came Major Sherwood with 89. The long range shooting again demonstrated the excellence of the Canadian ammunition.

A NORTHWEST PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Regina Rifle Association was held on Thursday evening last at 8 p.m., in the town hall, Regina, when a large number of the members were present. Major D. Mowat, the President, took the chair and opened the proceedings by reading his report to the members. The report, which was full of interesting suggestion gave the receipts and expenditure, the receipts being \$298.75, number of members, 50; rounds fired (3 mos.) 3,224; butts and targets, \$44.25; prizes awarded, \$144.50. Arrangements, it stated, were being made to have matches with all the Associations in Manitoba and the Northwest. The President wound up by thanking them and wishing the Association abundant prosperity.

The Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J. T. Stenshorn, read the statements of receipts and expenditure, which were approved and adopted by the meeting.

The following resolutions were after a lengthened discussion duly carried:

That the time having arrived when it is advisable to form a provincial organization the title of the Regina Rifle Association be changed to that of the Assiniboia Provincial Rifle Association.

That the number of patrons be increased and that the following be elected to that office: The Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. T., the Hon. members for Assiniboia in the House of Commons, the Hon. Senator for this district, the Hon. Justices of the Supreme Court of Assiniboia and the eleven members of the Legislative Assembly for Assiniboia.

That the executive officers consist of a president, two vice-presidents, fifteen members of the council and a secretary treasurer.

The officers of the Association were then elected by ballot, the result of which was as follows: President, Major D. Mowat; Vice-Presidents, Captain Norman and Major Hayter Reed; Secretary Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Jowitt. Members of Council: Messrs. A. J. Fraser, J. E. Mowat, R. J. Steel, J. T. Stenshorn, R. Sweet, E. B. Read, H. A. Carruthers, W. J. Chaffey, of Regina; Major Bell, Indian Head; Captain Harris, Mossomin; W. G. Knight, Swift Current; W. Sutherland, Qu'Appelle; R. Dundas Strong, Qu'Appelle Station; H. S. Scatcherd, Medicine Hat; and J. T. Simpson, Mayor of Moose Jaw.

The hearty thanks of the Association were voted to Lt.-Col. Scott for his kindness in lending a number of Snider rifles last season; also to the townsmen who donated prizes for competition at the last prize meeting.

The Secretary Treasurer was authorized to remit the sum of \$25 affiliation fee to the Dominion Rifle Association, Ottawa.

Special Announcement.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work *free* by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million copies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book. It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

SKIRMISHING, ATTACK AND DEFENCE—By Capt. W. D. Malton, pp. 50. Limp cloth, post free 1s.

This useful little work contains that portion of the authorized drill book relating to skirmishing, attack and defence, as laid down in the new Infantry Drill, 1889, together with the words of command. It contains a synopsis of the changes made in the methods of skirmishing and attack, and gives the detail of the movements. Instead of reading through all the sections in the drill book, a perusal of this small volume will accomplish the same end and familiarize the officer and n. c. o. with the principal points to be learned in acquiring a knowledge of his part of the work of "extended order." It is divided into 3 parts. Part I, skirmishing: (1) the squad, (2) the company, (3) the battalion. Part II, the attack: (1) the company, (2) the battalion, (3) a brigade or division, (4) re-formation after success, (5) attacking force, assuming the defensive, (6) protecting the flanks, (7) attack by cavalry, (8) retirement. Part III, the defence: general rules; words of command for the attack.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 31st May, 1889, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Metcalfe and Ottawa, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Metcalfe, Leitrim, South Gloucester, Greeley, Billings' Bridge, Ottawa, and at this office.

T. P. FRENCH,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, 27th March, 1889.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on FRIDAY, 31st May, 1889, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Russell and North Branch, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Russell, Marvelville, Kenmore, North Branch, and at this office.

T. P. FRENCH,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1889.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of THURSDAY, 9th May, 1889, for the delivery of Indian supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1890, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the schedules, and the Department reserves to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department for the proper performance of the contract.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of Superintendent-General
of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, April, 1889.

**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

A NEW MILITARY WORK

ON
GUARDS, SENTRIES, RELIEFS, ROUNDS,
PATROLS, GUARDS OF HONOR, &c.,

AND THE
Various duties connected therewith.

BY
SERGT.-MAJOR J. B. MUNROE,
(Author of Squad Drill Elucidated)

Will be sent free to any address on receipt of price, 30c a copy or 4 for \$1.

Address—
Sergt.-Major J. B. Munroe,
Royal Infantry Barracks, London.

N.B.—Squad Drill Elucidated, will be revised and printed in a new and improved form. Send orders.

**NATIONAL COLONIZATION
LOTTERY**

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

THE REV. FATHER LABELLE.

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

CLASS D.

The 23rd Monthly Drawing will take place

Wednesday, May 15th, 1889,

AT 2 P. M.

PRIZES VALUE.....\$50,000 0

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

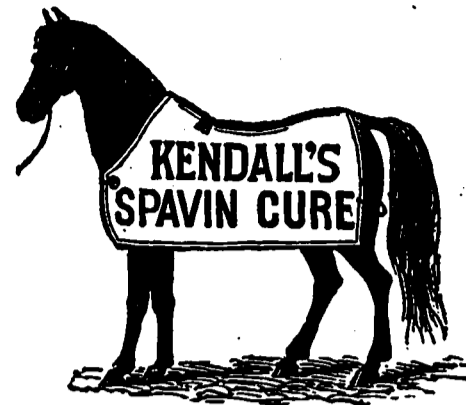
| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1 Real Estate worth..... | \$5,000 | \$5,000 |
| 1 Real Estate worth..... | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| 1 Real Estate worth..... | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 4 Real Estates..... | 500 | 2,000 |
| 10 Real Estates..... | 300 | 3,000 |
| 30 Furniture Sets..... |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

TICKETS \$1.00

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

Drawings on 3rd Wednesday of every month

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



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER,
BREEDER OF
CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTER BRED HORSES.
ELMWOOD, ILL., NOV. 20, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liniments on earth. I have used it on my stables for three years.

Yours truly,
CHAS. A. SNYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., November 3, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness, Stiff Joints and Spavins, and I have found it a sure cure, I cordially recommend it to all horsemen.

Yours truly,
A. H. GILBERT,
Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SANT WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of Ring Bone, nine afflicted with Big Head and seven of Big Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any kind.

Yours truly,
ANDREW TURNER,
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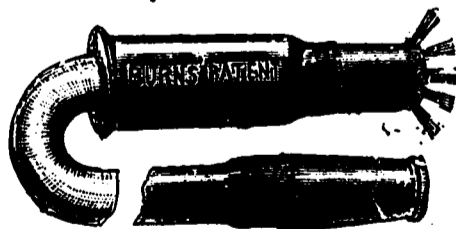
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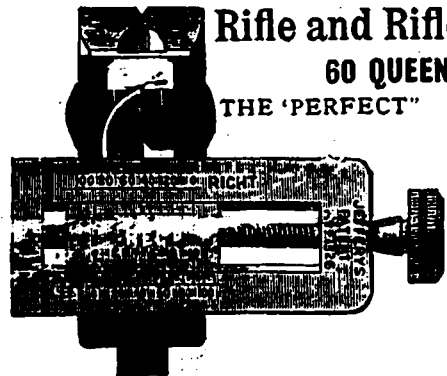
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