

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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EXTRACTS FROM MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

We are indebted to an unknown friend in England for copies of the constitution of the Royal Military Tournament, which has become a permanent institution in the Mother Country, and a reduced copy of which we would fain see established here. One of the volunteer papers also comments favourably on our previous remarks on the subject, as may be seen in another column. Annexed to the constitution of this tournament are full and explicit rules for conducting the various competitions and combats, which we will publish during the winter if there proves to be sufficient interest taken in the matter to warrant the devotion of our space to it.

The general orders this week are short, and continue to show a falling off in the number of officers, only seven new names being added to the list, while eleven have retired from active service. The list also contains six promotions. The only changes in field officers' rank are in the case of Dr. Wilson, who succeeds the late Dr. Vail as surgeon of the 74th Batt., and Capt. Wolfenden, who succeeds Major Dupont as commander of the B. C. Provisional Regiment of Garrison Artillery.

While congratulating Major Wolfenden on his well-deserved promotion, we are sorry to find that the active force loses the services of Major Dupont, who made many friends while in Quebec at the School of Gunnery, and who was mainly instrumental in organizing the first battery of artillery formed in British Columbia, which had just held its first muster when Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery, arrived in the province for the purpose of examining into the artillery requirements of the place. On two occasions Major Dupont has acted as D. A. G. of the district, and we feel sure that if ever occasion should arise he would be found again prepared to serve his Queen and country.

Almost the only comment we have ever made that provoked unfavorable criticism was one about assisting officers to pay for their uniforms, to which the objection is raised that none but gentlemen who could afford to pay for their uniforms should be given commissions. With this sentiment we heartily agree, and would strongly support any movement having such a reform in view, but putting sentiment aside, what do we find to be the lamentable fact? The officers of rural corps, as seen in brigade camps, are in very few instances properly uniformed. What "Kew-em" describes in his letter is in no wise confined to No. 1 district; we can personally testify to the same being true of Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 districts. There has been a regulation that no company would get paid unless it turned out of a certain strength; perhaps it would be possible to ordain for next year that no *battalion* would receive a cent unless every officer in it was properly uniformed; and this would include all being uniformed alike, *from boots to cap covers*.

NOTICE.

We have been sending the GAZETTE to a large list of officers and others who we thought were sufficiently alive to militia interests to wish to become subscribers, and while we have no intention of taking advantage of the law which enables us to count these amongst our debtors, we would request all those who wish to receive the GAZETTE in future to remit their annual subscription, and those who are not pleased or do not sympathize with the military force sufficiently to wish for the paper to notify us to that effect, and to return promptly any future copies sent them.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

The change which the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway will make in the military situation of the Pacific Coast is indicated by the fact that a load of freight consisting of naval stores has reached Victoria within fifteen days after leaving Liverpool. Of course it is not pretended that all freight will be forwarded with the same despatch; but what has been done once can be done again, and in case of any complication on the Pacific Slope the importance of having a supply station that can be reached from England within a fortnight can not be over-estimated.

But we fear that although nothing less heroic will remedy the evil, such a course would be considered too harsh, and would meet with vigorous opposition from many commanders, who, if not afraid of their servants, have at least to conciliate their officers; and officers are hard to be got, as may be judged by looking over the last few months' general orders. Here we find the balance persistently on the wrong side—more leaving than joining—and of those joining, the majority are unqualified. This week, for instance, out of six combatant appointments four are provisional. A word in your ears, *messieurs les commandants*. We think it would be to your advantage to be more strict in the matter of uniform. If you offended some by speaking disrespectfully of their "faded coats of blue," you might get tidier men in their places, and the better class of men you get into your battalion, and the more it is respected, the easier you will find it to secure both officers and men.

The Militia force being spread over the whole Dominion, it would be impossible for us to glean from exchanges particulars of all that is going on interesting to the force. We should therefore feel greatly indebted to any of our friends, especially in the more remote parts of Canada, for keeping us posted as to their doings, their drills, their shoots, or even their dances. We should like to see the GAZETTE a complete epitome of the history of each corps, from this time forward, and are willing to do our part—publish—if the material is provided us.

NOTES OF NO. 1 DISTRICT CAMP.—II.

"Mother av Moses," soliloquized an old regular, as the various battalions were marching into their quarters. "What a conflagration av nateness and color wan's eyes gets used to when yer rowlin' in the luxury av a peaceful camp. Faith, byes, avick, ye may think ye're buddin' daisies wid the laves hanging down and that ye're dressed out to make smithereens av some poor colleen's heart. Och! musha! its just natral, but the divil a wan av ye knows that, be the powers, ye's ought to be ashamed av yerselves. Buckle yer crass belt an' wipe the hair av yer chin. Look at that dirty scallawag wid his trowsers like the ind av a mail bag an' his left hand wurkin' up an' down like a paralyzed pump handle; stritch yer neck ye omadhaun."

"Hold on there," I interrupted, "your remarks will place you in quod, Mickey, if you can't speak a little lower."

"Remarks, captin, yer honor, faith thin I was only remarking to meself, an' whin I spake to meself av my own concirns the divil a wan av me will I be behowldin' to any wan bud meself, now. It's mighty quare if I can't talk to meself widout putting meself in the guard tint."

May I plead the same excuse if some of the ubiquitous arise and consign my notes, my criticisms, and myself, to the cold and comfortless arms of the "guard tint."

Mickey's eyes caught the deficiencies apparent in his fellow soldiers, and his remarks were the outcome of a training which we fain would copy, but dare not for many reasons endeavor to make perfect. The Irishman's expressions were no more than correct and not undeserved.

I took particular pains to meet the incoming battalions, and silently noted their appearance, and watched during their stay in camp for any ununiformity or discrepancies which might present themselves through my near-sighted "gig-lamps."

On the day of the marching in some of the battalions presented a ludicrous appearance. A few were togged out in bran new tunics with civilian's trowsers, and these continuations were even more dolorous looking than Mickey's whitened "mail bag." Others were clothed altogether in mufti, with full accoutrements attached, and many looked as if flung into their habiliments holus bolus and the clothes fastened round their frames like an inflated bag on a very slender bean pole. True, some of the more aspiring brightened up after a few days' lectures, but a goodly number of the uncleanly were as careless and neglectful of their appearance as if the camp were one of slovenly ease, and not a school where the lessons of neatness, cleanliness, and discipline ought to be and should have been incalculated in their lazy bodies.

"You blackguard me," said a non-com, "on my looks; why in thunder don't you brace up yerself and show us a good example? You," he continued, "get yer clothes to fit ye, but be gad ye wear them as if they were a trouble to ye."

Such an accusation, though unmilitary, was in perfect consonance with other familiarities indulged in by the "file," and was in many text writers. The length of the shells, I have found is 1.1 m.m., and respects true of the commissioned gentlemen.

Misty — that sarcastic and racy old warrior — portrays very pleasantly the horrors attendant on the growing and verdant soldier in his encasement of mail. It would be well, mon cher Misty, notwithstanding the tunic-al torture, for appearance sake, for the sake of that respect which men invariably show to a smartly dressed officer, and more especially for the sake of engendering in the breast of the untutored a taste for sprightliness, that some authorized outfitter, aye, or even Poole or other civilized tailor, should be the shingler of these aristocratic personages. The government is most liberal in its allotment of clothing to men, is exceedingly generous in their various equipments, but it is impossible to cut and carve the apparel to the elbows and knots of the awkward and untidy. The pay of the men will not allow expense in transformation. A small outlay on the part of the captains, with a desire for improved appearance, would add immeasurably to the deportment and pride of the men. A man uneasily clad is the most uneasy of animals.

"Dem it Cap you are not pertinent," said one of the familiar, "look at our own commander, who doesn't know enough to ask his servant to polish his boots; true as gospel."

The orderly's father had a bigger form than the colonel, and he wouldnt ask the father's boy to stoop so low.

"Dem it Cap., there's the major with one of the boys' pants on, with a full dress tunic on top."

Well he did it for economy's sake.

"And, dem it Cap., what about your own glengarry, instead of the regulation."

"Head too large this morning for the soap box," I replied.

"Dem it Cap., I can go through the brigade and point out to you more officers poorly, improperly, slovenly and carelessly clad, in comparison to your numbers than you can show me men."

The familiar one was right. It is humiliating, mortifying, to have officers' feelings curry-combed by one of the "unwashed." Fine clothes will not make braver nor more loyal hearts. But "fine feathers," I say, will command respect from an inferior; and without respect from your subordinate, it would be better to have your mortification submerged in an ocean of lager with a millstone round your neck. Aye, better to have remained among the Floras and Pomonas in the damp, dark woods, than be pointed out by the undergrads. as a standing example of what you ought not to be.

In some of the lines the officers' uniforms were as dissimilar in shape, cut, color, and material, as the flashy regalia of a Salvationist corps. Some in undress jackets with full dress trowsers, or vice versa, dirty serges of the cheapest kind, and privates' pants on patrician extremities, dirty boots, and unshaven faces, were worthy examples for the subordinate to copy. This in the army of Her Majesty among the brave scions of a cleanly and ambitious people is a disgrace to the followers of Mars.

It was advocated in a former issue of the GAZETTE that the government provide the officers' uniforms on a "sliding scale." I would suggest to that correspondent the addition of a box of perfumed soap, and let the Department pay for it, but not the uniform.

If a gentleman has not the means to supply himself with a proper outfit, and his aspirations are military tintured, let him take a private's post. His advocacy to place an officer on a level with the men is degrading in the extreme. Purchase your own covering and be independent. And for the sake of uniformity, appearance and deportment, get the ninth part of a man to fashion it. Insist on uniformity, oh ye promulgators of Her Majesty's regulations; give us a little more siller and a box of soap.

KEW-EM.

"NOTIONS OF A NOODLE."—IV.

I enclose you another of this "Noodle's" productions. He appears to be warming on the subject, and his evident pleasure at my natural irritation is sadly out of place.

MISTY.

"Now, my dear 'Misty,' I am going to give you a shock, and furnish you with material for a reply to me, when you get over your apparently sulky fit, brought on, I imagine, because some of my arguments are found more impressive than you are willing to own. Well, if it is any consolation to you, in your morose condition, I will now give up the actual clothing for a time and touch on the accoutrements, which, you will be startled to hear, have worse defects by a long way than the clothing, previously spoken of. Though time-honored custom has, in your narrow opinion, made them sacred, my distorted fancy

claims them to be the most unserviceable, useless and foolish contrivances of the whole 'outfit.' I won't hurt your feelings by insinuations as to the knowledge of the inventor, for he might possibly be a relation of your's. We all agree in the fact that a most important consideration is the marching powers of troops, especially when they are out against Indians, or any of our likely North-west agitators. This can only be brought about by easing the girths as it were, of the clothing, by making it more suitable to the work of a campaign, and reducing to a minimum the weight of the remainder of the soldier's load.

"If you will kindly follow me through this letter, and spare me any contradictions till I finish, my hopes are that I will succeed in convincing you that the important weight of 4 lbs. 15 oz. can be removed from the backs and hands of a marching soldier. As a successful way of grasping my notions, let me ask you to get into 'marching order,' go into some quiet country road and walk for a week through all weathers, and about midday try the plan of removing the articles I mention, which will lighten your load to the extent named. If you find it no relief, why I am willing to give in as beaten.

"Most people know what six or seven pounds will do with a horse in a handicap race. Every day we see a winner of a former race beaten by the addition of weight representing that of the useless things carried by our soldiers. If this trivial addition makes such a difference at the finish on a thoroughbred, we can surmise what will be the effect, clinging and dangling, as unfortunately happens, distributed about the person of our warriors. The whole make-up is constructed on theoretical grounds that fail completely on service.

"A marching order parade is delightful to gaze on, as the men emerge from their barrack rooms, fall in, are inspected, and dismissed. But give them a little real work, and they are quite as helpless as an ancient 'crusader' would prove if required to saw wood.

"No one can dispute the fact that any fine body of men, well equipped in the present style, are a stirring sight to behold, and we are lost in admiration while contemplating the numerous straps, buckles, &c., that display such care and neatness on the part of well trained men.

"But practice proves that after all our delight should be similar to that we would experience, in viewing the delicate texture and ingenious mouldings of the armour of "Ivanhoe," or some other hero of the past, who would find 'scoutin' for Middleton' in the garb of the middle ages uncomfortable work. I believe that there was a time when all these fixings and fine clothing had a beneficial effect on the savage, by inspiring him with awe, and for a period the poor 'Injun' imagined it foolish in the extreme to dream of opposing such perfect warriors. But this is now completely altered. The red man (no fool at any time) has grasped the fact that in his bluffs and swamps he has us at an advantage, and all our glitter of strappings, pipe clay, and steel, is harmless when the actual fighting begins. Those who, from long residence on the plains, were fully alive to the facts so apparent now to the returned troops, arrayed themselves in appointments appropriate for the service required; consequently they were by far the most serviceable men that Sir Frederick Middleton had with him, being unhampered with trappings and instructed in the two requisites for Indian combat: 'How to shoot,' and 'how to take care of themselves.'

"Now let me suggest the removal first of an article that involves the greatest number of binders on a man's body. Just pick up the 'valise,' empty, and notice the straps, dangling from it, the weight of which or its attachments are not included in the figures mentioned above. Now this pretty affair is entirely out of place, as part of the soldier's kit. I know quite well you won't credit that. I earnestly advocate putting the thing in the fire. On no campaign, as far as I can make out, is it ever used; with us it simply remained in the wagons, and afforded exercise and amusement to the tired men, after a day's work, by getting hopelessly mixed, and often delayed the owners for hours in fruitless search for their own. In spite of all this the thing is carefully kept at home in barracks, where it is polished, and petted, and inspected. Men are compelled to carry it stuffed full for a march, just to get up a perspiration, or as many officers say, to 'teach the men to march.' All I can say is, 'Heaven help the men who have to march in such a condition, in active warfare.' No; if troops are going a distance they must have some kind of transport, or carts, and into these good waterproof squad bags can always be put, the proper and only necessary thing for them.

"If not going a distance, and transport is not required, they don't require anything. Fancy a civilian in England, at any railway station, selecting his trunk from five hundred other trunks all the same in appearance.

"This is precisely what occurs with soldiers. A cartload of valises when it gets to camp will be turned over by each man in search of his own, just about as many times as there are valises in the cart. What

a world of trouble it would save if squad bags were made, round, divided in the centre, open at each end, and each man's number marked on the ends. If men could leave for foreign parts without other receptacles for their kits the valise might answer, but they can't, as the foolish affair holds only a few trivial articles crushed into it and when crowded it bursts. It is invariably necessary to carry bags, thus adding to the number of articles for which a man is held responsible.

"Observe a number of men moving by railway in our days. They arrive at a station, and turn out of the cars with packs, and worm through the crowd, so stuck out before and behind, that their way must be taken by open spaces and broad doorways—to the spot where they fall in. Then it becomes necessary to get at their stuff, whatever it may be, from some baggage room, and while removing this dunnage the crowd stand about and admire the soldiers, strapped and packed, perspiring, and miserable, trying to work under circumstances that would bring on apoplexy with ordinary mortals. If their kits were in the bags, instead of on their backs, how much more happy, serviceable, and cool the men would be. If it is worth while retaining the valise or knapsack to a torn the barrack room, or for the ignorant to say: 'how fine,' 'how workmanlike,' why, well and good, but if men are expected to be suitably equipped for the field, as I suggested before with the tunics, serve them out to the 'reserve.'

"In this letter I find no space to take up the subject of those articles which make up the five pounds proposed reduction. The valise being over and above this, and as we never carried it, the principal fault to be found with it was the space it occupied in our wagons, and the wonderful faculty it possessed of losing itself when wanted."

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

BY COL. J. F. MACANDREW, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

But if full use is to be made of mounted infantry, it must be specially trained for its purpose. Hitherto this has not been done, except in the case of Sir Charles Napier's camel corps, which was abolished to save money alone and because its value was not understood at headquarters. We are in a position to state positively, on the very best authority, that it was disbanded, not because it was ever found inefficient, for it was quite efficient, but because its efficiency had removed the cause which called it into existence, and as it cost more, of course, than the same number of ordinary infantry, it was deemed a suitable object on which to exercise the temporary pressure for reduction of expenditure. Except in this instance mounted infantry has only been organized in the British service when war has actually broken out, and always by officers who had not themselves been trained to the arm or even carefully studied the theory of it. The latest instance is the camel corps of the Soudan, and it is not to be denied that the result was disappointing. The corps had no fair play. It was composed of detachments from different cavalry regiments, with only such infantry training as cavalry get. These men were mounted singly on inefficient and untrained camels, and were sent to the front under officers unacquainted with the men as one body, and wholly inexperienced in the kind of duty on which they were to be employed, or in the management of the animal that was to form their mount. The Soudan camel is, by all accounts, a small, underfed, weak creature, quite unfit for the work, and any camel requires the care of a man acquainted with its habits and requirements. Some better animals were obtained from Aden, but generally their quality and condition have been described to us as indifferent. Further, to make matters more difficult, the beast was turned over to the care of a totally inexperienced British private soldier, usually not the most patient, judicious, and careful person in the world, and who, when he got down to fight, had to leave his wretched camel to take care of itself, without his having any idea when he might get back to it. Left in a desert, without forage or water, and most probably tied by the leg to prevent their wandering away, is it any marvel or at all contrary to what was to be expected that the camels should die by the hundred and the men become dismounted and inefficient for the purpose for which they were embodied? It is thus that, in all our wars, we unnecessarily spend enormous sums because the politically active section of our people, in spite of all experience, refuse to believe in war as a thing to be prepared for. When it comes, and all are agreed on the necessity for exertion, we have to meet the exigency, not only without preparation, but without the knowledge of how to set about it, because our politicians set their faces in time of peace against any such considerations, and the waste and loss is incalculable, for transcending any annual expenditure that would be necessary for adequate preparation, let alone for the mere acquisition of the necessary knowledge. Hence we are obliged to rely solely on the courage and conduct of our officers and men, unnecessarily handicapped, to save us from serious

disaster, and this at a risk and loss of life made needful only because they are suddenly embodied, equipped, and thrown headlong into the struggle without the exercise of that knowledge and preparation which would have fitted them for their task and guided them in it. Surely, if we spend so much time and money in training our infantry soldiers for their duties, it is worth while to train a portion of them for duties which certainly are more arduous and varied and require greater intelligence and qualifications; and if this be true of the men it is manifestly much more so in the case of the officers. It is as unreasonable to expect a corps of mounted infantry to be efficient without special training, as it is in respect of any other description of force. But much that is unreasonable is expected under our system. For instance, when the Afghan war broke out, a regiment at the station where the writer was quartered was warned for service, and with it came an intimation that each officer's total baggage was restricted to 160 lbs. and each man's to 40 lbs. The writer inquired if they were told what this baggage was to consist of, and was told "No!" Such a detail was unworthy the attention of those who issued such an order in those days. Yet in France, let alone in Germany, it would have been laid down to every article, and the necessity for such detail is obvious. The most highly disciplined army is not that which is most precise in its movements and drill, though we are far from underrating their importance but that in which everything which conduces towards making the most of the soldiers in the field is most thoroughly carried out.

If mounted infantry be necessary, and that it should have been resorted to by so consummate a soldier as Napoleon and so practical a people as the Americans, forms high authority for saying that it is, and, if its use is becoming more thoroughly appreciated, for it was successfully used in the Canadian rebellion expedition against Riel the other day, we must recognize the fact and be prepared for it. We have indeed recognized it in the Sind war, the mutiny, and the Soudan. To say the least of it, we should be prepared with a rational scheme for its organization when required, varied to suit any country in which it may be called to act. Thus far the preparation would consist in a careful study of the subject and record thereof and the instruction of some officers therein, costing next to nothing. But we go further, and say that a part of our army should be kept specially trained for this particular duty, as they are more the less fitted for ordinary infantry service in consequence.

There are two regiments in the army which seem to be pointed out by circumstances to be trained for this purpose. These are the two so-called rifle regiments—the King's Royal Rifles and the Rifle Brigade. These regiments have four battalions each, with their headquarters at one place, Winchester, and they are not local regiments. They have been considered special light regiments, and looked on as intended rather for skirmishing and detached duty than to fight in the line, though in war this has not been carried out. Their name of rifles has become a misnomer now that the whole army is provided with rifles, and if they were to be trained as mounted infantry some suitable name should be given them. Mounted infantry is too long. Dragoon is in our language now so identified with cavalry that it would be misleading. Ranger is the cherished name of the Commaught Regiment. Scout is too distinctive; would not indicate sufficiently the nature of the corps, and would probably be disliked. If we were to borrow a name from the French—and we have borrowed many military terms from them—the best we can think of is Chasseur, but perhaps some more ingenious person might hit on a suitable English name. It is required to be short, indicative, and military. Training these regiments for this special purpose would make the least possible change in our present military arrangements, and the cost would be trifling, as it is not required to mount more men in time of peace than are necessary for the proper training of the whole. If four of the battalions were kept at home and four in India, ordinarily those in India should all be mounted, two on camels and two on horses; those at home would all be trained with the horse. In India there are parts of the country where the elephant would be used, but no special training is required for the men so mounted. Indeed, ordinary infantry would do equally well with the elephant. But the four battalions in India would be always ready for service, as those at home would require a little time to be mounted when the order was given.

We have already expressed an opinion that the men should be selected from the line for this service. They should be taken as volunteers for long service and be entitled to pension, but be liable to be removed back to their own regiments if they became unfitted for this particular service and yet were not subjects for invaliding. While with these battalions, but only while serving with them, they should have higher pay, for they would be selected men, and their duties be generally more arduous. The officers should be selected as well as the men, be seconded, and, like the men, be returnable to their regiments if found

unfit for this service from any particular disqualification which did not disable them for line duty. The officers should be chosen for their taste and aptitude for this kind of service, the men for being light, active, intelligent, and good shots. There is an opinion gaining ground among the officers of the army that our present system of musketry training is not what it should be. It is contended that there is not only a too exclusive attention towards making men individual shots, but that their training does not make them as good military individual shots as is desirable, and that those who shoot best at a target are not necessarily the best in the field. Most regimental officers think the fire of bodies of our men is by no means so effective as it might be, and that their training does not conduce altogether towards this end. The ordinary line soldiers' opportunities of showing his individual skill as a marksman are few indeed in proportion to the occasion on which he is required to fire effectively from the line upon bodies of men, and therefore the latter kind of training is unquestionably the more necessary to him. But in a corps of mounted infantry the men cannot be trained too carefully to every *bona fide* military use of their weapons. When on detached duty, as they often would be, individual shooting may be of very great importance, and their efficiency in volley firing should be at least as great as that of any other kind of soldiers. These battalions might, at moderate expense, be made most valuable experimental schools of musketry, but, to make the most of them, they should have a liberal supply of practice ammunition, and the commanding officers should be free to try such ideas of those under their command as might seem to them worthy of experiment, and not to be tied down to the rigid system of a departmental school of musketry. That is not an institution likely to encourage progress, or ready to be convinced of its own mistakes. Its head will usually have been brought up in its system, or perhaps he may be the inventor of it, and he must be a man of more than usual impartiality and breadth of view if he can judge fairly of the ideas which have brought him promotion and distinction, when compared with those of others who assail such ideas. Besides the most thorough training in infantry drill in all its branches, and a careful and exact discipline, the Chasseur should be exercised in abstinence and self-denial. He should be at times for several days in succession marching, camping, and feeding on rations carried by himself, and he should be accustomed to husband them, and, while he should not be stinted, he should be required to make them last a given time. He cannot be a thoroughly trained Chasseur without this. Failing here, he will find himself inferior in that respect to many soldiers he may be called upon to encounter, and it is a point which very soon tells on the marching powers of a force. We do not think so ill of military discipline that it cannot bring the British soldier up to this mark if really undertaken.

The arming and equipment of the men are points of very great importance. We have not that experience of repeating rifles which enables us to express an opinion whether they should be adopted or not, but we prefer the bayonet to the sword-bayonet, as being handier and less weight, and we are decidedly of opinion that, as these men are to be equal to anything infantry may have to do, their weapon, with the bayonet fixed, should be of the full length. When mounted, the soldier should carry his rifle slung on his back, for a soldier and his weapon should never be parted, and he may fall or be thrown. Besides these weapons each man should carry something else, an axe or an entrenching tool, and, when there were enough in a company for all necessary purposes, such men as had nothing else to carry might take a Nepalese kookric, an admirable wood and grass cutting instrument, and no mean weapon at close quarters—*Colburn's Magazine*.

To be continued.

THE NEW ARMY RIFLE.

The results of the labors of the committee appointed to provide a new and improved rifle for the army, which have just been published, show that the future weapon of the British army will, as regards most considerations, be far in advance of the service arm of any other nation. In the new weapon the Martini breech action has been retained, the alterations being in the barrel and the weight of the projectile, the combination being called the Martini-Enfield. Taking the Martini-Henry as a standard of comparison, the diameter of the bore has been reduced from .46 inch to .40 inch, the weight of the new bullet being 384 grains, as compared with the 480-grain bullet of the old rifle. The powder charge, however, of 85 grains remains the same, with the important result that the muzzle velocity of the bullet is increased from 1315 feet per second up to 1570, thus lowering the trajectory to such an extent that while the Martini-Henry bullet in travelling 500 yards rises more than eight feet and a half above the line of sight, the improved projectile would scarcely go over the head of an infantry man if

fired from the ground level. This is a most important consideration, as it minimises any errors in elevation which might arise either from excitement or miscalculation. The system of grooving adopted is the ratchet, the number of grooves being nine, as against the seven of the Martini-Henry, although the latter is the largest number employed in any military rifle in the world, while the twist of the bullet has been increased from one turn in 22 inches to one turn in 15 inches, the latter being again in excess of anything which has yet been used for service purposes. In addition to the important reduction in the height of the trajectory, the higher velocity of the bullet and the improved rifling have shown remarkably good target results, the mean deviation of the new bullet being only .3 feet and .95 feet at 500 and 1000 yards respectively, as against .55 feet and 1.85 feet for the Martini-Henry. Another important feature is that the recoil of the new weapon is considerably less than that of the present service arm, which has caused so much adverse comment. Experiments are also being made to provide the new weapon with an attachable magazine, so that the soldier will be able to deliver a rapid fire of several shots without reloading, in cases of emergency.—*Broad Arrow*.

A MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

Our bright little contemporary, the CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE, strongly advocates the establishment of a military tournament in each city of the Dominion, and asks which place will have the honor of setting an example. It is a source of satisfaction to observe such a spirit of emulation on the other side of the Atlantic, and it will be a source of double satisfaction to find that from the auxiliary forces a very large proportion of that support comes, which has been maintained by more advanced minds in the regular army to create the foundation and perpetuation of these great military displays. It is difficult to understand upon what ground objections can be raised to any display by the regular soldier of his skill, either with his weapon, or in horsemanship. Yet such objections have been raised, and no doubt still endure in the minds of many officers of the regular army, who yet would be grievously put out if they were considered to be at all behind the age. Yet we must remark that it is emphatically an age of publicity. When the leading politician of the age, the late Prime Minister of England, openly announces, as a principal cannon of faith, the waiting for pressure from below, it must not be at all wondered at that in the Bar, the Church and the Army, the same doctrines may be occasionally found to have full weight. It must also be remembered that the times are past when education and scientific skill are limited to the few. It is an age of progress, when an enlightened government does absolutely wait, to an extent inconceivable to a past age, for that pressure from beneath, which seems essential to the accomplishment of every great political and social revolution. It is gratifying, therefore, to find that that great movement for perfecting the soldier in skill in arms, which, some thirty or forty years back, was practically started by the 1st Life Guards in this country, has now grown to be a question of national importance, and has been taken up, not only throughout Great Britain, but throughout the whole of the British Empire. These annual military tournaments, in fact, as we have often urged, do for the regular soldier what the Wimbledon meeting and country matches have done for the Auxiliary Forces. They bring the army and the people into closer relation, and those who wish increased votes of money for military purposes, cannot do better than show the public something for their money. We shall be glad to learn from time to time how our Canadian cousins progress in the development of this great movement.—*Vol. Service Review*.

EASY METHOD OF "SETTING-UP" A FIELD WHEEL BY SHORTENING THE TIRE WITHOUT CUTTING IT.

BY COLONEL C. E. NAIRNE, C.B., R.A.

The following method of re-tiring a Field Artillery wheel by shrinking without cutting the tire, was recently performed in the Royal Arsenal, under the superintendence of foreman Armstrong, Royal Carriage Department, for the instruction of a class of officers.

It was quite easily done, is very effectual, and should be more generally known to the regiment—the majority of officers believing that a wheel cannot be set-up without cutting and re-welding the tire in a forge.

1. Draw the tire-bolts, lay the wheel on the ground with the outer flange of pipe-box uppermost, and free the tire by striking moderate blows upon a flatter, laid upon the junctions of the felloes.

2. Lay the tire in a wood or other fire, with its bevel uppermost, and heat, as if for shrinking on, in the ordinary way.

3. Make a circular trench, level at the bottom, which will hold the tire.

4. When the tire is hot, place it in the trench, with its widest circumference uppermost, and pour in water until the tire is immersed to half its depth. The lower half is rapidly cooled, and it is found that in cooling it draws in the upper half, so that at the end of the operation the bevel is taken out of the wheel.

5. When the tire is cool turn it over, reheat in the fire, and proceed as in 4. When cool, the bevel will again be restored to the tire, and the circumference will be less by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

If it is now not short enough to tighten up the wheel, the above operations must be repeated; if too short, the tire can be drawn out on the anvil.

The above method is not intended to supersede the usual welding operation, but only as an efficient way of re-tiring when a forge is not available, and it is specially suitable for first-class wheels, as the tires of such wheels are difficult to weld.—*Proced. R.A. Inst.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONORS FOR THOSE WHO WERE AT THE FRONT.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—“Cut Knife” was wrong, as it so happens that I belong to the Home Guard and was not at one of the fights, so you may readily imagine my sympathies are chiefly with those who were at Cut Knife, etc.; but that does not blind my eyes to the fact that Batoche was the only real genuine success, and swept rebellion off the face of our beautiful country, and should have a special mark of distinction; for, had Batoche not been won, no one knows what the result might have been to our land. Every Indian and Half-breed in the Northwest would have been in arms, and we might have had years of guerrilla warfare, and massacres all over the country. We were saved this by the men who carried Batoche, and they ought to get a special medal for that glorious victory.

VOLUNTEER.

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING SERVICE UNIFORMS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—It is a well known fact that very often ridicule cures faults where argument fails, and very few men can bear to have their faults laughed at, Militia departments included. “Misty’s” old friend is just on the right track, and by no means “foggy” in his remarks. More power to his elbow. But seriously, if the force is to get a new style of rig, no matter of what shape, it is to be hoped that the “man” who is supposed to inspect the clothing at headquarters, as it is received from the contractors—by the way getting well paid for this work—will be compelled to do his duty and reject such vile slops as were served out last year. Said individual should be condemned to wear continuously for one year one of “his inspected” uniforms as it comes from store; one that is marked with the measures that indicate it should fit a man of his size and build. Moreover, that he should be made to reimburse the captains the money they have paid out of their own pockets for getting this clothing fitted to their men. Every suit of the 42 per company had to be entirely made over at a cost of over one dollar each. Such a number to be altered was unheard-of when the clothing was made in England.

“Misty” is sound on the boot question. A pair of well made and soled beef moccasins is the most comfortable foot gear for active service, and when nicely blacked do not look bad at all. One of the reasons why the contract boots gave out before the wearers of them got to Port Arthur was, that the stiffening in the heel was made of paper instead of solid leather; the same also may be said of the filling between the soles. The result was that, on the first soaking these boots got, the paper went to mush and the men found that the heels of their boots were somewhere under the middle of their feet. I would mention that there is a fine sporting knee boot, made in New York, that combines the ease of getting on and off with the comfort in wearing of a laced shoe. This boot is water-tight to the top, being drawn close around the leg above the swell of the calf by means of a side lace. The front lace covering a water-tight tongue gives the wearer complete control over the fit of the instep and heel.

“Misty” must not forget to give us his views on those splendid obsolete knapsacks, crossbelts and pouches now in use and fast getting worn out. The department has a pattern of the Oliver equipment, a far superior one in every way to the valise arrangement. Let them make a bonfire of all this obsolete rubbish, and give samples and contract to a good saddler in each city to make Oliver equipments for the military district in which he resides. In this way the supply would be got up quickly.

BOTTE SAUVAGE.

WINNIPEG.—Canon Mathewson has made arrangements with Sergt.-Major Watson, drill instructor of the 90th Battalion, to drill the boys of St. John’s College school. This is a move in the right direction. It is well known that the training is an excellent thing for growing boys. The Sergt.-Major’s uniform good nature and pleasant manner have already won for him golden opinions among the boys. The different squads “going through their facings” on the picturesque grounds of the college presented a very fine appearance yesterday afternoon. It is understood that the college contemplates forming a volunteer company in connection with the 90th Battalion.—*Manitoba*.

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, would have the good result of encouraging the organization of similar clubs where there are none at present.)

MONTREAL.—The Sergeants of the First Prince of Wales Rifles, who have for over fourteen years maintained an efficient association, reading room, and mess, have decided this winter to relieve the hard work of volunteering by a little innocent amusement and with this end in view have organized a series of social dances in their mess room, 246 St. James' street. The first of these took place Thursday evening and proved most enjoyable. Very neat cards of invitation have been issued for a second one on Thursday the 3rd inst. at 8.30. Sergeant Gaspard Lefebvre is Secretary of the mess.

TORONTO.—A largely attended meeting of the members of the Governor-General's Body Guard was held last evening, at which it was decided to hold their first annual ball in the pavilion, Horticultural Gardens, at a very early date. The next meeting will take place at the Montreal House on Monday night.—*Mail*, Nov 26.

The drill season is over, so the Q.O.R and R.G. are taking it easy for a spell. There is some talk among the officers of getting up a "garrison ball" this winter as a return to the Toronto ladies for all their thoughtful kindness last summer, but it is very uncertain if it will come off.

SARNIA.—The band of the 27th Battalion, under Dr. Hartmann, gave the first of a series of winter concerts in the Town Hall here, on the evening of Thanksgiving day, when there was a large and appreciative audience, and the results financially were far beyond the expectations of the band. The numbers included a cornet solo by Mr. Hammill, a promising young player, and solos on the flute by Dr. Hartmann, and euphonium by Mr. Bohanuan. There was also a good selection of vocal music by friends of the band, principally by ladies. The band is said to show a noticeable improvement in tone, resulting mainly from the filling up of the subordinate parts, especially among the reeds; the introduction of string amongst the bass; and a perceptible softening of the brass, since Dr. Hartmann took charge of it.

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 notes promptly forwarded?)

MONTREAL.—The 5th Royal Scots are to have a winter headdress shortly of the "wedge pattern," but with advantages over the wedge now in use, being so constituted as to give greater protection in severe weather, and in appearance will be both neat and dressy.

TORONTO.—Capt. Macdougall has joined headquarters of C company, I. S. C. This Infantry School is hard at work finishing off the courses commenced before the outbreak in the North-west. It is intended to finish before Christmas, so that the officers may get a month's holiday, which they have well earned.

There has been considerable discussion on the letters of "Odd File," "Volunteer" and "Cut Knife," but the weight of opinion seems on the side of the former.

THE TARGET.

37TH BATTALION ANNUAL MATCHES.

The nineteenth annual prize meeting of the 37th Battalion Rifle Association was held on the regimental ranges near York, in the county of Haldimand, Ont., on the 6th inst., under the direction of Capt. Williamson, secretary and range officer. Owing to the continuous rainy weather and the badness of the roads the attendance was not so large as on former occasions. The following are the prize winners and their scores:—

1ST MATCH.

Open only to members of the battalion who were in camp this year at Niagara; five rounds at 400 yards; short Snider rifle.

| | |
|--|--|
| \$5 Sergt. H. Young, No. 1 Co. 22 | \$1 Lieut. Anderson, No. 4 Co. 16 |
| 4 Lieut. Knox, No. 1 Co. 19 | 1 Capt. & Adj. Tuck, Staff. 15 |
| 3 Sergt. Rolston, No. 4 Co. 17 | 1 Capt. Williamson, No. 1 Co. 15 |
| 2 Lieut.-Col. Davis. 16 | 1 Pte. R. Ruddy, No. 1 Co. 11 |
| 2 Pte. A. Smith, No. 3 Co. 16 | 1 Pte. L. Wickett, No. 1 Co. 8 |
| 2 Sergt. Proud, No. 4 Co. 16 | 1 Sergt. W. Young, No. 1 Co. 7 |

2ND MATCH.

Open to members of the battalion; five rounds at 500 yards; short Snider rifle.

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| \$4 Sergt. Anderson, No. 4 Co. 21 | \$1 Capt. & Adj. Tuck, Staff. 14 |
| 3 Sergt. Rolston, No. 4 Co. 17 | 1 Pte. A. Smith, No. 3 Co. 14 |
| 2 Lieut. Knox, No. 1 Co. 17 | 1 Pte. N. Ketts, No. 1 Co. 12 |
| 1 Sergt. Proud, No. 4 Co. 15 | 1 Pte. L. Wickett, No. 1 Co. 11 |
| 1 Sergt. W. Young, No. 1 Co. 15 | 1 Sergt. Nelles, No. 1 Co. 10 |

3RD MATCH.

Volley firing; open only to members of battalion; five rounds at 400 yards.

| |
|---|
| \$7 Lieut. Knox, Sergt. Nelles, Pte. Ruddy, Pte. Wickett, Sergt. Young. 40 |
| 5 Capt. Tuck, Sergt. Proud, Corp. Wickett, Pte. A. Smith, Lieut.-Col. Davis. 39 |
| 4 Lieut. Anderson, Sergt. Rolston, Sergt. H. Young, Pte. Ketts, Capt. Williamson. 37 |

4TH MATCH.

All comers'; five shots at 500 and 600 yards; Snider rifle, long or short.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| \$4 Sergt. Proud, No. 4 Co. 38 | \$1 Sergt. Rolston, No. 4 Co. 27 |
| 3 Lieut. Knox, No. 1 Co. 34 | 1 Corp. Wickett, No. 3 Co. 27 |
| 2 Sergt. H. Young, No. 1 Co. 28 | 1 Pte. A. Smith, No. 3 Co. 20 |
| 1 Sergt. Nelles, No. 1 Co. 27 | 1 Pte. N. Ketts, No. 1 Co. 20 |
| 1 Lieut. Anderson, No. 4 Co. 27 | 1 Capt. Williamson, No. 1 Co. 16 |

5TH MATCH.

All comers'; five shots at 400 yards; Snider rifle, long or short.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| \$4 Corp. Wickett, No. 3 Co. 21 | \$1 Sergt. Nelles, No. 1 Co. 17 |
| 3 Sergt. H. Young, No. 1 Co. 20 | 1 Sergt. Proud, No. 4 Co. 16 |
| 2 Lieut. Knox, No. 1 Co. 19 | 1 Pte. L. Wickett, No. 1 Co. 15 |
| 1 Lieut. Anderson, No. 4 Co. 19 | 1 Capt. & Adj. Tuck, Staff. 12 |
| 1 Sergt. Rolston, No. 4 Co. 18 | 1 A. Clark, citizen. 12 |

6TH MATCH.

Officers' match; five rounds at 400 yards; short rifles. Prize in kind, won by Lieut. Knox, No. 1 Co.

Highest aggregate score in matches 1, 2, 4 and 5, Lieut. Knox, No. 1 Co., 89 points.

LANARK RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The first annual prize meeting of the above association opened on Thursday, Nov. 12th, and lasted until the following evening. The opening day was very fine, but the second day was very unpleasant, rain falling almost the entire day. The attendance was large, quite a number coming from the surrounding towns and villages. The following are the results:—

ASSOCIATION MATCH.

41 entries. 5 shots at 400 and 500 yards.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----|----------------------------|----|----|
| \$10 Capt. Caldwell. 23 | 16 | 39 | \$4 Lieut. Tullis. 19 | 14 | 33 |
| 8 Wm. McGarry. 15 | 19 | 34 | 2 J. W. Ward. 20 | 13 | 33 |
| 6 Wm. Patterson. 29 | 14 | 34 | | | |

ALL-COMERS' MATCH.

18 entries. 5 shots at 200 and 300 yards.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|----|---------------------------|----|----|
| \$10 W. A. Field. 18 | 21 | 39 | \$2 J. W. Ward. 18 | 17 | 35 |
| 8 R. L. Bond. 21 | 18 | 39 | 1 John A. Watt. 19 | 16 | 35 |
| 5 W. G. Cameron. 12 | 16 | 38 | 1 Capt. Caldwell. 21 | 13 | 34 |
| 3 Lieut. Tullis. 21 | 16 | 37 | | | |

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS OF 27TH NOVEMBER, 1885.

NO. 1—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Commissions in the Army.

The following graduates have accepted commissions in the Royal Engineers of Her Majesty's Regular Army, viz.:—Lieuts. William John McElbinney, George Mowat Duff, Philip Geoffrey Twynning, Alain Chartière de Lotbinière Joly.

NO. 2—MEDICAL BOARD.

Military District No. 10, Winnipeg.—Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (23), 16th Oct., 1885, Dr. Théogène Fafard, of St. Boniface, is hereby appointed an additional member of the Medical Board in Military District No. 10.

NO. 3—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1883.

Permanent Corps—Delivery Vouchers.—The Delivery Voucher, forwarded with the articles from store, and signed by the Superintendent of Stores, must be invariably attached to the monthly return in which the articles received are shown for the first time.

NO. 4—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Admission as Cadet.—The gentleman undernamed having passed his examination and been certified by the Headquarters Board of Examiners, has been duly approved for admission as cadet to the Royal Military College of Canada:—John Alder Newton Smart, of Hamilton, Ont., 2,221 obligatory marks.

NO. 5.—ACTIVE SERVICE.

8th Cav. "C" Troop.—Lieut. H. Sharp retires retaining rank.

1st Prov. Brig. F. A.—No. 2 F. B.—Capt. Walter Macdonald retires retaining rank.

British Columbia Prov. Reg. Car. Art.—To be Major Commanding—Capt. Richard Wolfenden, R.S.A., from the Adjutancy, vice Charles Thomas Dupont, who retires retaining rank.

Toronto Batt. C. A.—To be 2nd lieut. prov.—Andrew Hill Malloch, vice Gerald Bolster, who resigns.

NO. 2 Batt. Lewis C. A.—Lieut. Louis Philippe Houde retires retaining rank.

36th Batt., No. 9 Co.—To be lieut. prov.—Charles H. King, vice Vanwick.

1st Batt.—Capt. Damaso Sincennes retires retaining rank. Lieut. James M. Paul resigns.

9th Batt. No. 3 Co.—To be capt.—Lieut. Cyprien Frédéric Olivier Fiset, S. I., vice Drolet, transferred to and appointed lieut. in I. S. C.

17th Batt. No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd lieut. prov.—Francois-Xavier Lemieux, vice Alzidas Rouleau, left limits.

52nd Batt. No. 1 Co.—To be capt.—Lieut. Mark Lindsay Shepard, V.B., vice John Allen, who retires retaining rank. To be lieut.—2nd Lieut. George Lewis Sweet, V.B., vice Shepard. To be 2nd lieut. prov.—Sergt. Byron M. Shepard vice Sweet.

58th Batt.—The headquarters of No. 8 Co. are changed from "Beebe Plain" to "Apple Grove."

87th Batt. No. 3 Co.—To be 2nd lieut.—Arthur d'Odet d'Orsonnens, S.C., (1st B.), vice Fages, promoted.

67th Batt. No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieut.—Sergt. Webster Ross, S.I. (1st B.), vice Harding, promoted.

74th Batt.—To be Surg.—Asst.-Surg. Samuel Fairweather Wilson, M.D., vice Edwin A. Vail, deceased. To be Asst.-Surg.—Harmou Silas Trueman, M.D., vice Wilson.

St. John Rifle Co—To be lieut.—2nd Lieut. John Frederick McMillan, S.I., from 2nd Batt., *vice* Macintyre, resigned. 2nd Lieut. William John Parks resigns.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK FROM 30TH MARCH, 1885.

Capt. Charles H. Winslow, S.I., No. 4 Co. 46th Batt. 2nd Lieut. Charles Montgomery Wright, S.I., No. 2 Co. 43rd Batt. 2nd Lieut. William Patterson Moore, S.I., No. 3 Co. 20th Batt. 2nd Lieut. William Wallace Macvicar, S.I., No. 3 Co. 27th Batt.

NO. 5.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED—SCHOOLS OF INFANTRY.

First Class "Short Course," Grade "A."

Capt. William H. Day, 19th Batt.; Lieut. George Thairs, 19th Batt.

Second Class "Short Course," Grade "A."

2nd Lieut. David L. Schultz, 20th Batt.; 2nd Lieut. William P. Moore, 20th Batt.; 2nd Lieut. W. Wallace Macvicar, 27th Batt.; 2nd Lieut. William N. Bowen, 42nd Batt.; 2nd Lieut. Charles M. Wright, 43rd Batt.; Capt. Charles H. Winslow, 46th Batt.

Second Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Corp. William Butcher, 10th Batt.; Pte. John Day, 19th Batt.; Sergt. Amos Young, 24th Batt.; Sergt. George W. Walker, 43rd Batt.; Sergt.-Major Robert Tripp, 56th Batt.

GLEANINGS.

"The German military authorities appear to have recognized, not merely in theory, that since the general adoption of rapid-firing arms of precision good and steady shooting has become the main element of success in battle, but to have also taken practical measures to ensure that their armies shall be capable of developing to the utmost the power of the rifle with which they are armed. In days when the issue of an action depended upon the success of a charge in line, the Prussian infantry was trained to excel all others in the execution of rigid and precise movements, in marching past like a wall, and in the performance of the most complicated manœuvres without losing touch or cohesion, since the maintenance of such cohesion was one of the most essential conditions for a successful attack. Now the same laborious care is bestowed upon the training of the troops in firing tactics. The result is that in no other army in Europe is the file of the infantry kept so completely under control as in the German. Even during the most exciting phases of the late manœuvres the perfect control of the musketry fire was never for a moment lost or impaired. The advantage which this superiority of its rifle discipline will confer on the German army when it next takes the field in earnest will be immense."—*Broad Arrow.*

The Queen's prizeman of this year, Bulmer, has been shooting well at home. During his first class, when a rough wind was blowing and the light was bad, he made 74 out of a possible 80. At 800 yards he put on eight bulls to begin with, and finished up with two inners—48 out of a possible 50.

That redoubtable shot, Private Low, of the Queen's, has won the championship of the South London Rifle Club for the past season. The honor was decided by best total of the Volunteer position and any-position aggregates combined, there being six three-range shots in each. It is worth noting that Mr. Low made his best aggregate, 562, in the restricted position; in the any he made 551, a grand total of 1,113, or an average of 92.75 in each separate shoot.

The Wormwood scrubs ranges have been the theatre of many experiments looking towards the prevention of accident from stray bullets, and now an elaborate system of safety screens has been adopted. The trials which these underwent were quite severe enough to test what would take place under any ordinary conditions, for not only were two marksmen of the Coldstreams set to do their worst in the way of hitting awkward places from whence the unfortunate Government employes in the parti-colored uniforms at the back of the butt might be visited by a ricochet, but four privates of the same distinguished regiment, specially selected for their indifferent shooting, were allowed to blaze away at their own sweet will in the direction of the target. It is satisfactory to learn that no damage resulted to anyone from their little display. The marksmen, however, succeeded in finding out a weak place, and successfully sent two bullets over the butt, with the result that certain structural alterations were at once ordered, the experimental committee being quite satisfied that then their labors would be satisfactorily ended. The governor of the prison, who was the primary cause of the stoppage of the range, also expressed himself as satisfied, so that as soon as the Secretary of State for War has signified his approval the work on all the rest of the embrasures will commence.

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PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

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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.P.



CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF MAIL BAGS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, (for Printing and Supply Branch), and marked "Tender for Mail Bags," will be received at Ottawa until 12 o'clock, noon, on MONDAY, the 2nd NOVEMBER, 1885, for the supply of the Post Office Department of Canada with such Cotton Duck, Jute and Leather Mail Bags as may from time to time be required for the Postal Service of the Dominion.

Samples of the Bags to be furnished may be seen at the Post Offices at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C., or at the Post Office Department at Ottawa.

The Bags supplied, both as regards material and manufacture, to be fully equal to the samples, and to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required at Ottawa.

The contract, if satisfactorily executed, shall continue in force for the term of four years, provided always the workmanship and material be satisfactory to the Postmaster General.

Each tender to state the price asked per bag in the form and manner prescribed by the form of tender, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties, undertaking that in the event of the tender being accepted, the contract shall be duly executed by the party tendering for the price demanded. Undertaking also to become bound with the contractor in the sum of two thousand dollars for the performance of the contract.

Printed forms of tender and guarantee may be obtained at the Post Offices above named, or at the Post Office Department, Ottawa.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa, 1st October, 1885.

N.B.—The time for the reception of tenders for the supply of Mail Bags has been extended by the Postmaster-General for one month (until noon on Wednesday, the 2nd December, 1885), certain changes having been made in the form of tender, as shown in the amended form of proposal to be had from the Postmasters of the following places:—Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C., or at the Post Office Department at Ottawa.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa, 24th October, 1885.

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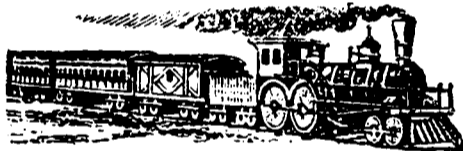
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