

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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COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

The late North-west force will learn with some surprise that Major-General Laurie is being quoted as an authority on Gatling guns in England. At a lecture in London recently by a Major West, on the adoption of a single-barrel machine gun for the land service, General Laurie is reported to have said, in the course of some remarks "with regard to the improved Gatling and Accles' feed-case, as worked under his supervision during the late rebellion," that "the Gatlings, when they came, were of great use, and the experienced American officers told him the weapon was of great advantage in saving the legs of light troops, and so of facilitating the advance, which had to be delayed ordinarily while the country traversed was being searched. He felt that the necessity for these guns was so great in the operations in the North-west that he went back and pushed on the guns, which did excellent service in saving the artillery from being taken by the enemy on one occasion. He had 20,000 rounds with his two guns, and when he asked for more astonishment was expressed. He replied that 20,000 rounds was only sufficient for ten minutes' firing, and he wanted enough for half an hour; when the work was done it was effective." On the strength of this the *Broad Arrow*, in a leader by Lieut.-Col. Rogers, recommends that a new commission should be appointed to decide once for all the question as to the best system of machine gun, "and that the president should be an officer of special experience like General Laurie."

It is just as well that our English friends should learn what is well known here, that General Laurie had no opportunity of seeing the performance of the Gatlings in action in the North-west, because he was present at none of the engagements, but was occupied in forwarding supplies from Swift Current, on the line of the railway, some 200 miles distant; and that if he has seen Gatlings fired at all it must have been at targets for practice. The truth is that the agent of the company, who accompanied two of the guns forwarded to the field force, has shown wonderful business ability by losing no opportunity of advertising his wares, and the most has been made of all that the machines accomplished. An instance of the ingenuity displayed in making everything tell for the advantage of the Gatling is the refutation by Lieut. Howard, the agent in question, of an accusation that he scalped Young White Cap, where it is incidentally mentioned that that brave was found with seven Gatling bullet holes in his body. It is sufficient to remark of this that no body was found with seven bullet holes in it, and that Young White Cap was not shot at all.

This week's official *Gazette* contains a very large number of militia appointments, and is so long that we are obliged to hold over till next week the regulations for entrance to the Royal Military College, and the list of Military School certificates granted. In the active militia we find that there have been eighteen promotions; that twenty-six new officers have been added to the force, and that we have lost the services of thirty-three; thus leaving as usual a balance on the wrong side, of seven losses. We understand that the delay in issuing this batch of appointments was occasioned by the desire to square up the militia list preparatory to a new issue; if so it is unfortunate that so large a number of appointments will not appear in it.

Nearly all the appointments are in the lower ranks, the only changes affecting field officers' rank being in the non-combatant list. In Montreal there has been a general overhauling of the lists in all the battalions. In the Brigade of Garrison Artillery it will be noticed that Drs. Browne and Molson have resigned in favor of Drs. Cameron and Elder, who accompanied the regiment to the North-west. In the "Vics" there have been numerous retirements and consequent promotions and new appointments amongst the company officers; in the "Royal Scots" Major Blaiklock, the well-known secretary of the P. Q. R. A., who lately entered this regiment as a lieutenant, has been promoted to the command of a company; in the Fusiliers there have been five changes amongst the subalterns; and the 65th have adopted regimental seniority promotions, thus becoming a full-fledged city battalion, and being the first French-Canadian battalion carrying out the regimental system of promotion.

The ribbon for the rebellion medal is to have a blue centre with red borders—at least so say some of the well informed newspaper correspondents that profess to have seen it.

It is wonderful how much more some of these press correspondents know than the authorities at headquarters. According to the former the medals are ready for distribution, and it has been decided to issue clasps for the actions. It will be time enough to believe all this when it is officially announced. There is also no truth in the report that Lieut. Freer has been recommended for the Victoria cross. The origin of the rumor is doubtless that somebody has been reading the general's despatches of May last, and has jumped to the conclusion that the mention of Lieut. Freer there involved such a recommendation, which it assuredly does not.

The Port Hope *Times* is aggrieved because the contingent of the Midland battalion hailing from that town have received no memorials of the campaign similar to those awarded members of other companies by their grateful fellow townsmen, and suggests that the ladies should take the matter up, appropriate the balance of the benefit fund amounting to some \$60, and collect sufficient additional money to present to each man an English sovereign, suitably inscribed. It seems to us it would be a pity, as well as illegal, to deface the coins, but better than giving money in any such way would be to invest the amount in providing a recreation room for all the militia in the town, or if such a room at present exists, in improving its fittings.

Within the last few days an officer and an ex-officer of the Northwest Mounted Police have died. Inspector A. F. J. Gautier, who was only recently appointed, died in St. Boniface. He had had considerable military experience in the French service, and was a brother of Mr. Fred. Gautier, well known in Winnipeg, and formerly a lieutenant in the G.G.F.G. News has also reached us that Major Shurtliffe died in Colorado a few days ago of consumption.

NOTIONS OF A NOODLE.—X.

“MY DEAR MISTY,—I fear that the ‘Notions of a Noodle’ must soon come to an end, for no matter how great the noodle may be he cannot forever be manufacturing ‘notions’ for other people to find fault with. I cannot, however, wind up my remarks without one shot at the color of the uniform, long since altered in England when troops proceed on active service. I do not suppose that we can ever in this country afford two distinct dresses for the militia, and I do not imagine that any amount of writing or lecturing will prevail upon the majority sufficiently to cause us to relinquish the sparkle and glitter of the scarlet and gold for the sake of the insignificant demands of active service. Therefore, in all likelihood, we will hold on to the show coat and let other considerations go to Bath. In spite of the change in this respect in the service outfit of the Imperial troops we still hear the old saying that scarlet is a good fighting color, and that after all it is the most difficult target to hit, &c. Well, this comparison is, unfortunately, always made with the green, or black as it really is, of the rifles, and the dark blue or black again of the artillery. But no sane person would ever for a moment maintain that either of these colors was anything but a walking target for an enemy. We paint our bulls’ eyes black, and when we sally out for a trial shot with a rifle we certainly pick out the blackest stump to aim at. Who would ever think in the spotting field of donning a black costume, when it is known that from a sparrow to a bull moose all beasts and birds detect it before any other shade. Against the dried grass of autumn it shows up like the Confederate parson on the white horse, and as it happened with this reverend individual, ‘the whole darned universe was shootin’ at him,’ so it happened the other day up west; and no matter how close the cover secured the dark shade we afforded was quite enough for the rebels and they always found us out; while they, not in their Sunday clothes, but in dirty shirts and blankets, were invisible. Hang up a black and a dirty white coat against the prevailing background in any country, and at distances where the black is a certain shot the other is not seen. These are very ordinary examples and well-known facts to many. But still there are certain people who do not understand it, and never will till some day they find themselves pitted

against an enemy arrayed in what we should have the common sense to put on our own troops.

“But how can any ‘noodle’ wonder at such apparent ignorance of or pig-headed indifference to the necessity of keeping pace, in uniform, with the constantly changing weapons of destruction, when it is noticed how we train our men for a campaign in the barrack squares at home. If other people in this world were held down by the cast iron laws and customs, bred up and instructed within the rigid rules, founded on the legends of the musty past, what a stand-still state the world would be in. It is a blessing that they are not, for if so we would find other professions working away on the old lines of superstition and darkness long since eradicated from the minds and actions of modern communities.

“We soldiers, however, still go on blindly, spending our valuable time in grinding into our young men drill and ideas of no use whatever on service; on the contrary, it unsettles the most staid and destroys confidence to find how utterly unfit it all is for the purposes intended. We are told that all this drill is the grand foundation of discipline; that drill and drill only will give men that quality. Well, if this be the case can we not have it of the right description. Could we not in some way designate the art of handling a rifle, that is shooting with it, ‘drill’? What is discipline? To a great measure it is only confidence, at all events it takes that phase in action, and confidence is far the most easily disseminated by breeding individual trust in a man’s own powers. Our plan now is, following, of course, in the lines of those supposed to be our proper models, to devote valuable time to the art of working men by intricate and difficult movements, the chief object consisting in working in masses, and on the principle of maintaining the ‘touch,’ devoting weeks and months to the task of successfully producing a wheel like a ‘barn door,’ and utterly losing sight of any individual confidence gained by educating men singly in the art of hitting it. It is astonishing how terribly apparent the idiocy of such an education becomes, when in action, or under other circumstances, men are called upon to move where accurate formations cannot be carried out.

“It is there the helpless condition of these strictly drilled men crops up; for the first time, under fire, each man is supposed to suddenly take upon himself individual action which at other times he is most decidedly sat upon for doing, or which only is allowed under very minute restrictions. Consequently the most fatal of errors are continually occurring in the shape of the determined inclination of men to group and keep together, true to their teachings in time of peace. This may be correct enough for an onslaught, where the enemy are unprovided with firearms, but once opposed to a good shooting fox it is madness. I wonder how long we will go on in this fashion? The rank and file believe, and the officers are convinced, that a ‘march past,’ a steady ‘wheel,’ and a ‘good fit’ make up all we want, and our permanent corps, with these notions uppermost, teach it thoroughly. I think ‘K’ company, I.S.C., fired twenty rounds for annual practice last year. How supremely ridiculous it is to be sure, when we calmly consider it all. This yearly practice is generally carried out, if it does not interfere with the drills too much. And how is it done? Well, an officer takes over a squad to the range; as a rule he has never fired a rifle more than the men, knows nothing about handling such things any more than his squad; there are fixed distances, nothing less than 200 yards, fixed positions and fixed rules; the officer is not to make a score, but to carry out rigidly the proper and correct adherence to the rifle exercise. If the Creator constructs a man so that a certain posture is mortal agony it is no matter, that is the way, and into that posture the recruit must get, if he never hits the target in a lifetime.

“I have seen many a list of scores where a man will run off his 20 or 40 misses at practice, perhaps two or three years in succession; it is a good joke; he is a good soldier though; a steady old barrack square machine, and, therefore, all that is required. Outside of these periods when the young recruit is marched to the range he is not allowed to handle his rifle for shooting, except where he may be conducted by some old ramrod of a n.c.o., who, bred up as he should be, allows no tampering with Her Majesty’s regulations. He has never been able to shoot himself, and the idea of a young imp of a recruit wishing to do so is very properly considered impudence of the most aggravated nature, and therefore should be smothered at once.

“P.S.—I will continue this last letter next week, as it looks too long already.”

The Winnipeg rebellion memorial monument project seems to be hanging fire. The contract was first awarded to Geo. Nott for \$3,300, but he could not get satisfactory securities and it was taken out of his hands and relet to a man named Gibson at \$4,500, who was given about three weeks to get security, but so far has not succeeded, and nothing further has been done in the matter. Is Winnipeg falling to the level of an effete eastern city?

SYLLABUS FOR THE MILITARY SCHOOLS.—Concluded.

OFFICERS OF ALL ARMS.

Long Course of Instruction at Royal Military College.

Officers who have obtained Short Course Certificates and who are desirous of obtaining Long Course Certificates are required to undergo the necessary instruction and qualifying examination at Royal Military College in Elementary Military Engineering—Strategy—Tactics—Military Administration—and Military Surveying and Reconnaissance within five years of their having obtained a Short Course Certificate.

While going through the course at Royal Military College, officers will be attached to the Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, for Quarters, Messing and Discipline

(a) The Course of Instruction at Royal Military College for Long Course officers will commence about 10th March of each year and continue for about three months.

Application to attend the course will be made through the Commandant Royal Military College to Adjutant General not less than one month before the commencement of the Course.

(b) The several courses will consist (including examination) of the following subjects A, B, C, D, with attendances, as specified :—

(A) Elementary Military Surveying.

2 attendances per week each of 4 hours for 7 weeks.
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(B) Elementary Strategy, Tactics and Military Administration.

3 attendances per week each of 2 hours for 12 weeks.

(C) Elementary Military Engineering.

3 attendances per week each of 3 hours for 12 weeks.

(D) Elementary Reconnaissance.

2 attendances per week each of 7 hours for 3 weeks.

(c) The proportion of marks necessary to qualify for a 1st Class Long Course Certificate, Grade A, shall be *seven-tenths*, that for 2nd Class, Grade A, *one-half*.

(d) The proportion of marks necessary to be obtained in order to qualify in the several subjects shall be *one-half*.

(e) Officers who may obtain a proportion of *three-fourths* marks in any subject shall be entitled to the distinction of "Special Mention" in that subject.

(f) In order to be *eligible for examination* in any subject an officer must have been present throughout the whole of at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the number of attendances assigned to that subject.

(g) Officers who fail to qualify in any subject at their *first examination*, may (on recommendation of Commandant Royal Military College) in order to have a second opportunity of passing, attend Royal Military College at any future Regular Course of that subject (provided that there are other officers attending the Course) but they cannot be permitted to record "Special Mention" on the result of their second examination.

(h) The period assigned to Long Course officers for special courses of Royal Military College being *primarily* for instruction in, and private study of, the subject directed to be taught at the Institution, officers will not, *while attending the College Course*, be required to perform at Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, either orderly or court martial duties; and drills and military exercises shall be restricted to such hours as shall not interfere with their Courses at the College.

(i) during the period of their instruction at Royal Military College, officers shall not be granted leave of absence by the Commandant of the Royal School of Artillery, except on approval of Commandant of Royal Military College, and for clearly exceptional and pressing urgent cases only.

(j) The syllabus for subjects A, B and D, will be the same for all arms, that of C for all arms except Engineers, for which corps, qualification in *Military Engineering* as defined for "Long Course" officers of *Engineers* is required in lieu.

A.

SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION IN ELEMENTARY MILITARY SURVEYING.

Marks, 700.—Time about 28 attendances, or about 84 hours. Two-thirds of each to be allotted for field work and one-third for examinations.

Text Book.—Richards' "Military Topography."

General principles of surveying. The construction and use of scales. The conventional signs and colors used in military sketches.

The use of contours and shading in giving the slopes and form of ground. The clinometer and scale of horizontal equivalents, and their use in drawing contours. The principles and construction of the prismatic compass and pocket sextant. The employment of the former in combination with pacing and the protractor in making surveys and in traversing. The method of making a triangulation with the sextant from a given base, and of filling up the details with the compass. The use of the chain, and how to make a survey of a small piece of ground with the chain alone. Surveying without instruments, using the sketching block as a plane table.

The officers will be practised in making surveys by the above methods, and will afterwards have to make examination surveys of ground in a given time.

B.

SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION IN ELEMENTARY STRATEGY, TACTICS AND MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Total marks, 1,000. Time, 36 attendances, or about 72 hours.

Military Administration.

Marks, 250.—About 9 attendances.

Text Book, "Military Administration" by Major Jones, R.A.

General formation of Armies.

Special organization of units in British Army. Their strength—System of recruiting—Reserves—Supply of ammunition in the field; its expenditure—Reserve of ammunition—Equipment—Rations.

Supply of Food and Forage to an Army in the Field.

Transport—Railways in war.

Marches—Rates of marching—Protection of communication.

Encampments—Bivouacs.

Embarkation and disembarkation.

Tactics.

Marks, 500.—Time, about 22 attendances.

Text Books { "Minor Tactics" by Lt.-Col. Clery.

"Tactical Notes" by Major Jones, R.A.

Information and security—Outposts.

Reconnoitring—Advanced and Rear Guards.

Tactical employment of each arm—Of the three combined.

Infantry formations for attack and defence.

Cavalry attack formations.

Mounted Infantry.

Rivers—Forcing a passage—Selection of point—Attack and defence of woods, villages, defiles, convoys, &c.

Occupation of a defensive position.

Attack and defence of positions.

General course of an engagement.

Night attacks.

Tendency of modern tactics, illustrated by examples from late wars.

Strategy.

Marks, 250.—Time, about 6 attendances.

Text Book, "Operations of War" by General Sir E. Hamley.

General principles—Selection of objective.

Base of operations—Line of operations.

Offensive and defensive warfare.

Advantages and disadvantages.

Influence of formation of frontier.

Selection of theatre of operations and base.

Influence of obstacles, as rivers, mountain ranges and fortresses.

General study of a campaign.

Customs of war.

C.

SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION IN ELEMENTARY MILITARY ENGINEERING.

Total marks, 1,000. About 36 attendances, or about 108 hours.

Section 1.—Field Fortification. 17 Attendances.

Objects and use of Fortification, principles of defence, different kinds of fire arms in use and their penetration, choice of position, clearing ground.

Hasty entrenchments, including cover for shooting line, supports and reserves, cover for guns.

Improvised defences, including defence of walls, cuttings, embankments, hedges, fences, houses, villages, woods, &c., blockhouses, stockades.

Obstacles, including abatis, wire entanglements, military pits, inundations.

Revetments, their use and the method of construction, hurdle work, planks, logs, sods, sand-bags, gabions, fascines, &c.

Field works, their design, profile and method of construction, including calculation of parapets, profiling, defilade, garrisons.

Section 2.—Miscellaneous. 9 Attendances.

Use of brushwood, including construction of gabions, fascines, hurdles, etc.

Camping arrangements, including huts, bivouacs, selection of sites for camp, water supply, field kitchens, latrines.

Working parties, including deployment and supervision of parties, tasks, reliefs, tools, &c.

Field Geometry and use of Field Level. Construction and use of Scales—reading maps, &c.

Section 3.—7 Attendances.

Bridging, including cordage, use of spars, knotting and lashing. Trestle, lock and floating bridges.

Construction and improvement of communications, roads, railways, rivers, reports on existing lines, materials, &c.

Hasty demolition with and without explosives, use of gunpowder, gun cotton, dynamite, &c., Bickford's fuze; powder hose, &c.

Project.—3 Attendances.

As much as possible of the above work will be executed full size, the remainder, either modelled or dealt with in lectures.

The carrying out of the full course is necessarily dependent on the strength of the class, and also on the weather. In addition to and in preparation for the instruction given in lectures, officers will be required to read up during their own time, and further work out such examples and problems as may be given them and for which marks will be assigned.

	Sub-division of marks.
Project.....	100
Field Fortification.....	400
Miscellaneous.....	250
Communications.....	250

In addition to the above regular course of instruction there will be some special practical out door work depending on the size of the class, the weather and the opportunities available.

D.

SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION IN ELEMENTARY MILITARY RECONNAISSANCE.

Marks, 300.—Time, about 14 attendances, or 42 hours.

The general principles of reconnaissance, both when maps of the country are available and otherwise.

The necessity for making reconnaissances in every case

The various points on which information is to be obtained in reconnoitring roads, rivers, railways, positions, camping grounds, and districts.

The scales usually employed and forms of report.

The officers will execute at least two reconnaissances. As a rule one will be of a road, another of a piece of ground selected for a defensive position.

ONTARIO ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

An association has been formed at Toronto, with the above name, whose object will be to advance artillery interests in the Province, and to operate with and strengthen the Dominion Association so far as the Militia Artillery of Ontario is concerned. At a meeting held in Toronto last week the following officers were elected:—President, Lieut.-Col. Gray; Vice-Presidents, 1st district, Lieut.-Col. Peters, London F. B.; 2nd district, Lieut.-Col. John Hogg, Collingwood G. B.; 3rd district, Major Maclean, Durham F. B.; 4th district, Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, Gananoque F. B.; Secretary, Lieut. Irving, Toronto G. B.; Treasurer, Capt. W. B. McMurrich, Toronto G. B.; Council—Col. Gzowski, Lieut.-Col. A. M. Ross, Capt. McRae, Capt. McDonald; President of Council, Capt. W. B. McMurrich; Vice-Presidents of Council—Major Nicholl, Guelph; Major Van Wagner, Hamilton; Lieut. D. McNaughton, Cobourg; Major John Stewart, Ottawa; Executive Committee—Capt. J. H. Mead, Toronto; Lieut. J. Davidson, Guelph; Lieut. P. M. Bankier, Hamilton. A general meeting of the Association will be held on the 14th January.

We hope to publish in a future issue a synopsis of the constitution of the new association, which is almost a counterpart of that of the D. A. A. The Governor-General is to be asked to become Patron, and the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, the Minister of Militia and the Premier of Ontario, Vice-Patrons.

COMMON SENSE ON PARADE OR DRILL WITHOUT STAYS.

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

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

The things to be set forth in this paper are in the spirit of the following words of Viscount Wolseley, under the broad and strong ægis of whose military reputation a volunteer desires to press once more the absolute necessity of a revision—a drastic change—of our Infantry system of drill. Speaking at the Royal United Service Institution, in 1884, Lord Wolseley said:—

"I cannot help thinking that nearly all the armies of the world, certainly our own, have always reversed the order in which drill should be really taught. Our notions as to what a battle ought to be seem to have come down to us from pre-historic times almost. We then apparently set to work to create a system of drill to meet the circumstances and exigencies of this imaginary battle. My view of drill would be exactly the reverse of that process. I would first of all read the books written by others who have great experience of what has taken place, and what does take place in every action. I would find out exactly what it is, what an action is, from the very first moment a shot was fired until the position on either side was stormed and taken. I would find out: find out what the duties of the private soldier in action really are, and having thoroughly arrived at that conclusion, then work back from that to the goose-step. You have to accept certain difficulties; work back from those difficulties, and try to take the sting out of the disorder we know to be inevitable, and working back from it, deduce laws from it, and formulate your drill to suit them. Study how you should teach your men, and what you have to teach them. I maintain it is a very great mistake to overdo what you have to teach soldiers. In the present condition of warfare we have a great amount of teaching to instil into a soldier to make him a really valuable man in the field, but very often we seem to forget what it is indispensable we should know, and try to teach him complicated movements, which are very pretty in Hyde Park, and amusing to nursemaids there, but which are of very little use in war. I grant you that these intricate movements tend to discipline the soldier, but I maintain that as now-a-days you have only a limited time to teach him in, you ought to devote it exclusively to instruction in useful things; and that in teaching them useful things you will discipline his mind and body quite as well as if you taught him complicated manœuvres, which are very pretty to look at but are utterly impracticable in the field. We all know that open order is essential, and we must recognise it as the formation of the future. I think we still cling a great deal too much to close formation. We have too much of the mechanical even in our field days. There is too much of dressing upon points, and going through the different phases of preliminary drill, which I think are useless, and not only useless, but dangerous. I think it a very dangerous thing to tell a private soldier—who is not a highly educated man—that when you take him out for a field day you mean to give him an idea of what an action is like, and that you are going to exercise him in a manœuvre which is a fair representation of war, when what you actually do is to drill him in a barrack-yard fashion, and during the course of the day's proceedings to make him do ridiculous things, such as dressing up and dressing upon points; the result of such a system is, that when he finds himself under fire, and in a difficult position, his head being, perhaps, a little turned by the excitement of the moment, he discovers he is not called upon to do what he was taught in the sham battle at Aldershot, and the result is a still greater confusion of mind, and a want of confidence in his officers who had taught him so stupidly, and who by their method of instruction showed their ignorance of the realities of war. I think it is a very dangerous thing to teach a soldier in peace anything which he is not likely to practice in war. Of course you must naturally teach him a certain amount of simple drill to enable him to move with precision, but anything not practical in its objects—to lead him up to that amount in these days of short service—should be ruthlessly eliminated from our drill books."

Fortified by these clear expressions of opinion of an experienced soldier, what follows is laid before the readers of the *United Service Magazine* with a request for a patient consideration.

It is related that, long ago, soldiers in the British Army wore corsets like women, in order to be smart; and we have all seen the picture of half a dozen warriors seated across a bench plaiting one another's powdered hair in long tails. Many of us remember our soldiers' necks being fastened up in stocks as hard and impenetrable to air as sheet iron. Not thirty years ago it was held necessary that a recruit's hands must be flattened out into a position they would never take according to nature, and that he should be made to stand with his palms to the front, like the pictures of Peter Simple in the story book. These, and many other things, were then considered absolutely essential

to the making of a soldier; and any one who expressed a doubt on the subject was smiled on contemptuously by the martinets and drill sergeants of the day. To propose to teach military exercises without a long preliminary course of slow march, "toes well down and palms to the front," was rank heresy; and the balance step, without gaining ground, could not be left out of the drill creed without the risk of perdition to the service.

We have now got rid of the pigtailed and the stocks. The doctrine of the infallible goose-step is not held with quite so much bigotry as formerly, and it has come to be recognized that some degree of attention to natural tendencies of the limbs and hands is not inconsistent with soldierly bearing. We have even got so far as to realize that freedom for the body to move is favourable to military efficiency and endurance. Knapsacks are now made as square and hard and polished as old-fashioned writing-desks so as to compel men coming off a long march to devote their first thoughts to serve them from being scratched. Packs are no longer supported so that the lungs and heart are impeded in their action, and that the wearers cannot put them on or take them off without assistance. Coats are now made with tight sleeves and waists, and high necks covering the cast-iron collar.

We smile now at the obstinacy and ignorance which so long upheld such egregious follies, but we still practise on bodies of men absurdities not less foolish than those formerly perpetrated on the body of the individual soldier. The stays and the stocks may have been abolished, and men may have been relieved from the oppression of stupidly-designed and easily-injured packs, but we still move bodies of soldiers about in tight-laced iron-bound fashion, and overload our systems of infantry training with finical, useless, and injurious complications. While the pigtailed and powder of the last century have given way to the sensible, cleanly short crop of modern times, soldiers are still taught a wearisome round of manœuvres, many of them suited only to the time of Frederick the Great, or in some cases even of Marlborough, "making the drill ground a mere scene of empty show, where many of the manœuvres practised bear little relation to actual warfare," (*Hamley*), because they are remnants of a system formed when the conditions were absolutely different. And this again, because "custom lingers long everywhere, especially in the army," (*Colonel Blundell*), resulting in absurd and damaging anachronisms.

Let two actual instances illustrate what has been stated. In the *Standard* of May 16th, 1884, there is a description of a field day of the three battalions of Grenadier Guards:—

"A very pretty series of movements now commenced, advancing in double companies from the centre of the brigade, retiring from both flanks in rear of the centre of the brigade. . . . changes of front, and a number of similar movements, then the march past, and . . . this brought to a close a thoroughly interesting and instructive drill."

"Pretty," yes. "Thoroughly interesting and instructive." For what? Does any sane man suppose that the manœuvres here described have, as movements, a connection, however remote, with anything these splendid battalions will have to do if they are called on to face an enemy? Does any person, excepting, perhaps, the ladies and nursery-maids who look on in Hyde Park, suppose that this is the sort of thing that goes on when these battalions are imitating real war at Aldershot; or that Von Moltke and M'Mahon went through these or similar "interesting and instructive" proceedings when in deadly combat at Mars la Tour or Sedan? Just fancy Colonels Smith or Wigram or Moncrieff retiring in double column from both flanks in rear of the centre under fire from a German battery of horse artillery, with a good deal of musketry fire thrown in! Such evolutions, steadily executed, were very useful in former days. Being performed within sight of the enemy, they had a powerful moral effect if they indicated perfect order, and thereby impressed the beholder with the high state of drill and discipline of his opponent. But they are utterly useless when out of sight of the enemy, and absolutely impossible, as well as useless, within his view under modern conditions. Yet they are gravely practised and worked up at great expenditure of time by our best troops, and form an important feature of inspections, which ignorant people would assume were for the purpose of testing the qualification of troops for the kind of movement that can be used when an enemy is to be encountered, and not for the display of pretty but obsolete evolutions.—*Colburn*.

To be continued.

ARRIVAL.—Capt. R. J. Whittle, of the 90th Rifles, has sent a New Year's present of \$25 to the Citizen's band of this place. His kindness is gratefully appreciated.

It is reported at Victoria, B.C., that the Imperial Government intends erecting at Esquimalt next spring fortifications, an arsenal, torpedo works, barracks and a school for military instruction.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FITNESS OF OUR INDIANS FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—A recent writer in your paper has suggested the formation of a native corps in this country on the lines of the corps of guides formed by Lumsden on the north-west frontier of India in 1846, but has failed to take into consideration the national characteristics of the recruits in each case. Lumsden had to deal with men who differed as much from the red Indian of our prairies as a dog differs from a wolf. Lumsden's men were capable of anything and everything but proving untrue to their salt—witness their conduct at the time of the mutiny. Bad as they were before their enrolment, and ready as they were afterwards to commit any atrocity at their masters' bidding, they could not "turn and rend" the hand that fed them—nay, more, they could even submit to the indignity of the "goose step."

These men had a code of honor. Can anyone say as much for the North American Indian? History answers "No."

Discipline is unknown amongst the Indians of this continent. An Indian obeys the dictates of his chief so far only as it suits his own inclination, and this right of option is recognized to the full. Poundmaker and Big Bear were obliged to follow the behests of their respective young men, at the risk of having their authority denied in word as it was in deed. It follows then that the Indian could never be depended on to render to the white man loyal service.

Sir Henry Lawrence trusted to the humanizing influence of medicine to win over to the cause of law and order the fierce tribes across the Indus, and the result fully justifies his expectations, but it would be interesting to learn from the medical officers of the Mounted Police whether they would expect to receive any consideration at the hands of those whom their skill has benefitted, in the unhappy event of their being at the mercy of the redskins.

Gratitude is an unknown quantity in our Indians' nature. I believe I am correct in saying that there is no word in the Indian language to express it. Be that as it may, men who have had experience of the North American Indian agree in saying that he is a thief, a liar and a coward, and I venture to think that a corps distinguished by such characteristics could serve neither with credit to itself nor with advantage to the country.

NEMO.

N. W. T., 3rd Jan., 1886.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE COUNTRY TOWARDS THE INDIANS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—The letters and articles lately published by you on the Indian affairs in the North-west must commend themselves to all thoughtful Canadians, especially that letter in your issue of 29th Dec., by "One who served in the North-west."

If any of your readers have not seen it, I venture to call their attention to a powerful leader in the *Toronto Mail* of 6th Jan., and also to an interview of a reporter of the same paper with a Mr. Cameron, who escaped the massacre at Frog Lake.

Something must be done, and done quickly, and I would suggest amongst other things that it would have a great effect upon the Indians, if, say one chief and ten men from each petty tribe, were at once invited to visit the large cities of our Dominion. If they were shown the wealth industry and thickly populated cities, and well and liberally treated, I think they would return to their tribes and spread the ideas that it will answer their purposes better to remain faithful than to rebel.

We should also see that the utmost care is taken to provide them with good and sufficient food, and if a faithful auxiliary force of Indian scouts could be added to the police, as suggested by XXX., in your paper of 15th Dec., it might be made, not only a most useful body of men to the country, but a model and a prize to get into, which might be the aim of our young Indians, as it is of the young Ghoorkas to get into a Ghoorka regiment in India, and thus a thorn in our side would be converted into a loyal support and help.

At the same time every preparation ought in self defence to be made, so that in the event of any further unhappy trouble, it may be checked with a strong hand.

In this direction Lieut.-Col. Wyndham's military colonization scheme is surely worth promptly considering, and the aid and advice of such men as Major Boulton ought to be sought.

Whilst agreeing fully with "One who served in the North-west," I would remind you that "a stitch in time saves nine," and "prevention is better than cure," and I would join with you in urging on the Indian Department their careful consideration of the suggestions of your former correspondents.

THE ODD FILE.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

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

WINNIPEG.—Robert McLeod, a young man of intelligent appearance, was charged on the 29th with forgery, perjury and obtaining money by false representations. It appears that the prisoner entered the office of Mr. Watt, real estate broker, with a certificate to the effect that he had served with the 91st during the rebellion and was entitled to scrip. The paper bore the alleged signature of Captain Cates. This scrip Mr. Watt purchased for \$40, drawing up an agreement of the transaction, and McLeod swore to the scrip being genuine. Mr. Watt, being a justice of the peace, claims the power of taking affidavits. Mr. Watt learned the certificate was a forgery and, informing the police, the prisoner was arrested and the case enlarged for a few days, when it is expected the charge against the prisoner will be duplicated.

CALGARY.—The funeral of the late Sergt.-Major Brown of the Alberta Mounted Rifles took place Wednesday afternoon from the Grand Central Hotel. The deceased was born in Scotland in 1853, and when quite a young man he enlisted

in the 15th Regiment, with which he served in India for several years, and was afterwards transferred to the Signal Service Corps. He came to the North-west some years ago and was employed by the Indian Department as farm instructor, which position he resigned this spring, and on Major Hatton organizing the Alberta Mounted Rifles he joined that corps and went to the front as troop sergeant-major. The remains were followed to the grave by a number of his old comrades, six of whom acted as pall-bearers. Major Hatton and Lieut. Lauder, officers of the corps, were the chief mourners.—*Calgary Herald*, Dec. 23.

HAMILTON.—Private Charles H. Sayers, of G. Co., 13th Batt., who died on the 30th ult. from injuries and exposure in a recent accident on the C. P. R., was buried with military honor by his company.

TORONTO.—Corp. Cameron, of "C" Co. I.S.C., who deserted about a fortnight ago, surrendered himself at the new fort on the 16th. This morning he was court-martialed and sentenced to fifteen days and to be deprived of his stripes. He was later arrested by a detective on a charge of having forged the name of Major Smith of "C" Co. to a certificate of service in the North-west campaign, which he had sold to H. M. Hirschberg for \$52. He was arraigned at the police court and remanded till Monday.

"C" Co. School of Infantry has filled up vacancies in the ranks since returning from the North-west. Several of the recruits are well-trying men from the Grenadiers; indeed quite a number of "C" Co. received their training in the R. G.

A sergeant and a private of the school are at present awaiting trial by district court-martial at the New Garrison. The crime, which in civil life would be looked upon as more of a practical joke than anything else, is quite a serious matter from a military point of view. Both prisoners have an excellent North-west record and are well liked by their comrades, all of whom are sorry to see them in their present position.—*Mail*.

KINGSTON.—Some of the soldiers of A Battery who were wounded in the recent rebellion in the North-west, have been notified of the rate of their pensions. Sergt. Mawhinney will receive ninety cents a day, Gun. Ashland and Gun. Wilson each fifty-five cents per day, and Stout, Fairbanks and Emery fifty cents a day.

CORNWALL.—Capt. C. H. Wood, commanding No. 3 Co., 59th Battalion, and Mr. James Anderson, also of the same battalion, have gone to Toronto to take the usual military school course there.

QUEBEC.—The officers of the 9th Batt. are clamoring for the pay earned during their service in the North-west last spring.

AMUSEMENTS.

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

A member of the Winnipeg School of Mounted Infantry walked up one of the aisles in Christ church on the evening of Sunday week with a cigar in his mouth. Whether it was a case of absent-mindedness or whether it was the result of a wager is not known, says a Winnipeg paper. [We presume this item best fits in this column, though we should like to see it under "Regimental Notes," as a case of court-martial.—*Ed.*]

TORONTO.—The officers mess rooms of the R. G., over the Bodega, now comprise a luncheon room, reading room, and writing or card room, and form a most convenient and comfortable club. The sergeants R. G. at present use the lecture room in the drill shed, but hope to get something better when the new drill shed is built. The Q. O. R. Sergeants' mess is at the corner of Church and Front streets, where they have a very large room with two billiard tables, foils, masks, fencing sticks, &c., and it is highly popular in the regiment. What is badly wanted in Toronto is a good garrison gymnasium that could be used by "C" School and the local volunteers.

St. JOHN, N.B.—The officers of the New Brunswick Brigade Garrison Artillery have decided to present to the directors of the Lansdowne Skating Club a valuable gold challenge medal for amateur speed skating (five mile race), open to all competitors either in Canada or the United States, and subject to rules and regulations somewhat similar to those made in the case of the medal given by the Royal Irish Rifles in Halifax. A committee of the officers has been appointed to arrange the matter, and they will shortly make known the exact terms of the competition. The medal will be among the handsomest ever offered for such competitions.

NEWCASTLE, N.B.—The Mechanics' Institute here is now used as an armory for the Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery and is also to be used during the winter evenings as a reading room for the members of the corps. A meeting of the officers was held last Tuesday evening, at which rules and regulations for the reading room were drawn up, and a committee of management appointed, consisting of Sergt. Major R. L. Maltby, Qr.-Master Sergt. H. B. Maltby, and Sergeants J. Morrissey, C. F. Smallwood, W. Tushie, W. F. Smallwood, J. R. Lawlor and Meither. Orderly Sergt. J. R. Lawlor was appointed Librarian. A number of honorary members of the Battery were elected, who will be allowed the privileges of the reading room. Contributions of books, papers and magazines will be thankfully received by the Librarian or officers of the Battery.

GLEANINGS.

Lieut. Howard, of Gatling gun fame, has denied an accusation of having scalped a man, but admits having cut off as a trophy the scalp-locks of Young White Cap, son of old White Cap, chief of a band of renegade Sioux, who were driven out of Minnesota for being engaged in the great massacre. Lieut. Howard says other officers also helped themselves to hairy souvenirs from the heads of dead Indians, but no scalping was done or acts of brutality perpetrated. Young White Cap was found with seven bullet holes in his body, every one made by the Gatling gun that Lieut. Howard worked. The scalp-lock referred to is now exhibited as a trophy in the room of the machine platoon of the State Militia, which Lieut. Howard commands.

TORONTO.—The other day the *Evening Telegram* had an article on the probability of an Indian outbreak in the spring, complaining bitterly of the treatment of the volunteers by the government, and warning the latter that they need not look for any further assistance from the young men of Toronto. Whilst no doubt this expresses the views of a very large portion of the most energetic and loyal citizens of this city, the *Telegram* is mistaken somewhat in the young men of Toronto. Their patriotism is strong and they would answer a call to arms in thousands if such unfortunately should ever be necessary, which we do not believe, and whatever their grievances may be their patriotism and honor for their city are greater and would prevail.—*Com.*

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS OF 8TH JANUARY, 1886.

NO. 1—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA—STAFF—MILITARY.

A step of local rank in the Army has been granted to the following Officer employed in the Royal Military College of Canada, from the date specified:—
Major Samuel Gerrard Fairtlough, to be lieut.-col. from 27th July, 1885.

Graduates—Uniform.

Graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada, holding rank in the Militia, but not at the time belonging to any Corps of Active Militia, will wear the Infantry uniform when they desire to appear in uniform; with the exception that the badge or headdress will be, instead of a numeral, the College Crest encircled with motto, surmounted with Imperial Crown: Crest, a Mailed Arm upholding a Maple Leaf; Motto, "Truth, Duty, Valour."

NO. 2—MEDICAL BOARDS—MILITARY DISTRICTS NOS. 5 AND 6.

Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (23), 16th October, 1885, Dr. Gilbert P. Girdwood, of Montreal, is hereby appointed an additional member of the Medical Board in Military Districts Nos. 5 and 6.

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

Permanent Corps—Pay.

The following is added as sub-section (2) to paragraph 469, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1883, viz:—

(2) "In order to provide for medical supervision in cases where the only Surgeon under pay, at a Military Station, is incapacitated from illness from attending to his duties during more than ten days, application may be made to Head Quarters for the appointment of a paid substitute to take over those duties, during the remainder of the period of the incapacity consequent upon the illness of such surgeon.

NO. 4—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Ottawa F. B. Art.—To be captain, Lieut. Lawrence Donald Cameron Forster Bliss, R.S.G., vice Thomas Evans, who retires retaining rank.

Welland Canal F. B. of Art.—To be 2nd lieut., Dougal Braddock Macdougall, formerly captain R.A., vice Lattimer.

Montreal Brigade Car. Art.—To be Capt., Lieut. Ernest Howard, G.S., vice Frederick Seymour Brusu, who resigns.

To be 2nd lieuts., prov., Thomas Alexander Crathern, vice Randall Davidson, who resigns; John Ogilvy, vice Arnton, promoted.

To be surg., Charles Ernest Cameron, M.D., vice Arthur Adderly Brown, who resigns. To be assist. surg., John Muuro Eider, M.D., vice A. Molson, who resigns.

NO. 1 Batt. Quebec Garrison Art.—The appointments in No. 2 of General Orders (11), 29th May, 1885, of William P. Burroughs, to be 2nd lieut., prov. and in No. 3 of General Orders (22), 2nd October, 1885, of Louis A. Lapointe to be lieut., prov., are hereby cancelled and the following appointments are hereby substituted as a special case, viz.: William Peter Burroughs to be lieut., prov., from 29th May, 1885, and Louis A. Lapointe, to be 2nd lieut., prov., from 2nd Oct., 1885.

B. C. Prov. Reg. Car. Art., No. 1 Co.—To be capt., William Norman Bole, vice George Pittendrigh, who retires retaining rank.

NO. 1 Batt. Lewis Car. Art.—2nd Lieut. Joseph Elie Aimé Martineau resigns.

1st Batt. Gov. Gen. Foot Guards.—Lieut. Arthur Percy Sherwood resigns. Walter T. Kirby, S.I., formerly 2nd lieut., is hereby re-appointed, as a special case, to be 2nd lieut., supernumerary, until further orders.

3rd Batt.—To be captains, Lieut. George Stark, V.B., vice William Anderson who retires retaining rank. Lieut. Robert Arthur Kellond, V.B., vice Radiger appointed adjt.

To be lieuts., 2nd lieut. Anthony Hague Sims, S.I., vice Stark. 2nd Lieut. Edward Botsford, Busteed S.I., vice Kellond. 2nd Lieut. Archibald McGoun, jr., S.I., vice Robert Wright Campbell, who resigns.

To be 2nd lieuts., Harry A. Abbott, jr., M.S., formerly an officer in this battalion, vice Sims. William Simons Kerry, prov., vice Busteed. Charles William Meakins, prov., vice McGoun. Henry George Doucet, prov., vice Campbell promoted.

To be adjt., Capt. Charles William Radiger, S.I., vice Edwards, who resigned the adjutancy.

Assist. Surgeon William Sutherland resigns.

5th Batt.—To be captain, Lieut. and Brevet Major William Musgrave Blacklock, V.B., vice James Skene Saxon Crossley, who resigns. 2nd lieuts. William Robt. Miller and Albert E. Turner resign.

6th. Batt.—To be lieuts., 2nd lieut. Harry James Ross, S.I., vice Harte resigned. 2nd Lieut. William Fleet Robertson, S.I., vice Stewart, promoted. 2nd lieut. Frederic William Engelke, S.I., vice Denison, promoted.

To be 2nd lieuts., prov., Ernest John Chambers, vice Ross; Charles Emeric Kerr Vidal, vice Robertson.

8th Batt., No. 3 Co.—Capt. Francis Halloway retires retaining rank. No 6 Co.—Capt. John David Gilmour retires retaining rank.

12th Batt., No. 7 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Thomas Wayling, jr., vice Robinson.

14th Batt.—To be captains, Lieut. John Rowland Shannon, G.S.I., vice MacDougall transferred to, and appointed lieut. in I.S.C. Lieut. William George Hinds, V.B., vice Mowat, retired.

To be lieuts., 2nd Lieut. William Nicol, S.I., vice Shannon. 2nd Lieut. Alexander Gray Farrell, S.I., vice Hinds.

To be 2nd lieuts., prov., Corp. Isaac Newlands, Junior, vice Nicol; David Franklin Armstrong, vice Farrell.

16th Batt., No. 5 Co.—Lieut. Edgar McGuire having failed to attend annual drill, his name is hereby removed from the list.

No. 7 Co., 2nd Lieut. James E. Glenn resigns.

17th Batt., No. 4 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. Isaié Emile Demers, S.I., vice J. Victor Begin, who is hereby placed on the retired list of captains.

19th Batt., No. 2 Co.—To be lieut., prov., William King Pattison, vice Thairs appointed adjt.

21st Batt., No. 2 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Color Sergt John W. Manchester, vice William Upcott, left limits.

22nd Batt.—Capt. and Paymaster Alexander Riggs McClenaghan, to have the honorary rank of major, from 4th September, 1885.

23rd Batt., No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Charles Bignell, vice Xavier Paradis, who resigns.

35th Batt., No. 1 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. Charles Samuel Fortier Spry, S.I., vice Joseph Edwin Rogers, who resigns.

41st Batt., No. 3 Co.—To be lieut., prov., George Acklin, vice Beecher, resigned. To be 2nd lieut., prov., Henry Mace Jackson, vice Day, promoted.

No. 4 Co.—The head quarters of this company are hereby changed from "Merrickville" to "Brockville." To be capt., Capt. George Marshall Cole, G.S.I., from the adjutancy, vice Plomer Young Merrick, out of limits. Lieut. Robert Harrison retires retaining rank. 2nd Lieut. Herbert B. Merrick having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list.

46th Batt., No. 6 Co.—The head quarters of this company are hereby changed from "Lifford" to "Bethany."

52nd Batt., No. 3 Co.—Lieut. Egbert R. Shepard resigns.

57th Batt., No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Herbert Burritt Rogers, vice Dennistoun, promoted.

59th Batt., No. 2 Co.—Lieut. John William Banfield having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list.

No. 4 Co.—2nd lieut. James J. Thompson resigns.

60th Batt., No. 4 Co.—Lieut. Elwin George Welch retires retaining rank.

65th Batt.—Promotions in this battalion shall, in future, be made according to seniority in the battalion.

67th Batt., No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Color-Sergt. Horace Greely Fletcher (S.I., 2nd B), vice Frederick William Fleming, left limits.

68th Batt., No. 10 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., Sergt. Jeremiah Foote, M.S. vice Henry Higginson Taylor, who resigns.

71st Batt., No. 6 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Col. Sergt. Harry Weston Brood, vice John Gregory McMurray, left limits.

83rd Batt., No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., Charles T. de Lanaudière, V.B. (formerly lieut. No. 3 Co.) vice Guilbault, promoted.

85th Batt., No. 4 Co.—Lieut. Médéric Lefebvre retires retaining rank.

Prince Arthur Rifle Co.—Adverting to No. 7 of General Orders (9) 24th April, 1885, omit "provisionally" in the appointment of Lieut. Elliott, which as amended will read as follows: "To be lieut., Thomas H. Elliott, M.S."

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieut.-Col. John Russell Armstrong, R.S.A., N. B. Brig. Gar. Art., from 22nd Nov. 1885.

Capt. George Bliss Seely, R.S.A., No 1 Batt. N. B. Brig. Gar. Art., from 22nd Nov., 1885.

Lieut. Edward Jewett Scammell, R.S.A., No. 5 Batt. N. B. Gar. Art., from 22nd Nov., 1885.

2nd Lieut. William Murray Botsford, R.S.A., No. 3 Batt. N. B. Brig. Gar. Art., from 22nd Nov., 1885.

2nd Lieut. George West Jones, R.S.A., No. 4 Batt. N. B. Brig. Gar. Art., from 22nd Nov., 1885.

Lieut. David Wiswall Smith Daley, R.S.A., Digby Batt. Gar. Art., from 9th April, 1885.

2nd Lieut. Charles Hamilton Baird, S.I., 2nd Batt., from 16th Dec., 1885.

2nd Lieut. Herbert Stanway, S.I., 6th Batt., from 2nd Dec., 1885.

Lieut. Joseph Aurelian Shehyn, S.I., No. 6 Co., 9th Batt., from 2nd Dec., 1885.

Lieut. Charles Eugène LaRue, S.I., No. 8 Co., 9th Batt., from 2nd Dec., 1885.

2nd Lieut. Alexander Cecil Gibson, S.I., 10th Batt., from 16th Dec., 1885.

2nd Lieut. William Standish Lowe, S.I., 10th Batt., from 24th Dec., 1885.

2nd Lieut. James William Gordon Watson, S.I., 13th Batt., from 9th Dec., 1885.

2nd Lieut. William Nicol, S.I., 14th Batt., from 30th Nov., 1885.

2nd Lieut. Alexander Gray Farrell, S.I., 14th Batt., from 30th Nov., 1885.

Lieut. Joseph Duncan Donaldson, S.I., No. Co., 55th Batt., from 2nd Dec., 1885.

TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDAL 1851.



PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

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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.

Ottawa, May, 1885. B. CHAMBERLIN, Q.P.

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Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Public Buildings, at Peterborough, Ont." will be received until TUESDAY, the 20th day of January next, inclusive, for the erection of Public Buildings, for the

POST OFFICE

AND

The Customs and Inland Revenue Offices, At Peterborough, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of J. E. Belcher, Architect, Peterborough, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th day of December next.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Tender for each building to be separate, and forms will be supplied for each.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract 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.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, A. GOBEL, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 7th December, 1885.

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Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on MONDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY next (1886), for raising the walls of the Locks, Weirs, &c., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold, and for deepening the Summit Level between Thorold and Runey's Bond, near Humberston.

The works, throughout, will be let in Sections.

Plans of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next (1886), where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works north of Allanburg will be furnished at the resident Engineer's Office, Thorold; and for works south of Allanburg, plans, specifications, &c., may be seen at the resident Engineer's Office, Welland.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except those are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

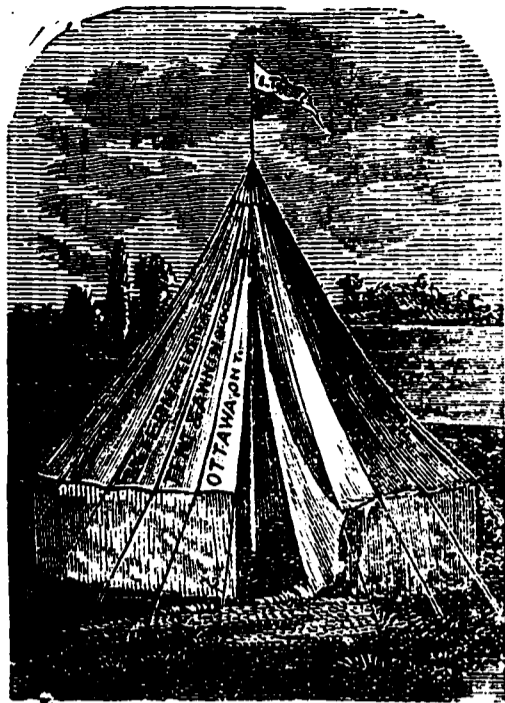
The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

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

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 9th December, 1885.



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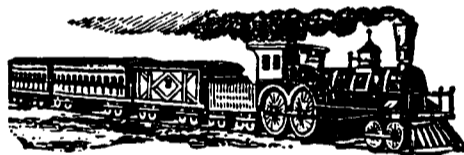
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Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., Nov. 13th, 1885.

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