

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

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Comment and Criticism.

WHEN our subscribers send us stamps in payment of fractional debts they would confer a favor by choosing the lowest denominations convenient, one cent if possible. Also in addressing letters to us they should include the number of our post-office box, 316, to facilitate safe delivery; and should repeat their full address on every letter sent. When desiring addresses changed they should give both the old and new address. In remitting subscriptions they should specify whether these are new or renewals, in which case they should as a check give the date or number up to which they had previously paid.

PROF. SAUNDERS, director of the central experimental farm, has issued the first bulletin of that institution, explaining to the public the objects of the government in establishing the farm. Amongst the work specified by the constituting statute to be undertaken at the different stations, first in order is the conducting of researches, and the verification of experiments designed to test the relative value for all purposes of different breeds of stock, and their adaptability to the varying climatic or other conditions which prevail in the several provinces and in the North-west Territories. We hope the education of our farmers in the breeding of horses for Imperial army purposes will occupy a conspicuous place in the instruction given by the farm in this branch. We are convinced that the industry can be successfully inaugurated to the mutual advantage of Canada and the mother country, and the Government farm

is certainly the best means of distributing the information required to make the work successful. The director of the farm offers to send copies of the bulletin free to anyone writing and asking for them. Address, post free, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada.

IN connection with this subject of horse breeding we would draw attention to a contributed article in another column, which contains some very practical suggestions by an experienced man. The whole subject is of so much importance to Canada that we willingly devote considerable space to its discussion.

THE Imperial Government have definitely decided to grant a clasp in addition to the medal to those of the North-West contingent who were in action. We sincerely hope this decision will not give rise to such heartburning and unseemly wrangling as accompanied the settlement of the medal question. It may be well at this juncture to draw attention to the wording of that part of the Royal Warrant regulating the issue of clasps, which would seem to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding. "Clasps for battles or special operations against an enemy may be issued to all combatant officers actually engaged therein, and may also be conferred upon officers of the Departments of Our army who shall have been actually exposed to fire under circumstances which may have rendered such exposure a duty. In consideration, however, of the extraordinary exertions required of surgeons of Our army after a battle, clasps may be granted to all medical officers actually serving, at the time of an action, with an army in the field." A similar regulation applies to n. c. o's. and men with the proviso that in the case of non-combatants they must be certified to have been actually exposed to fire under circumstances which rendered such exposure a duty.

A LIVELY and interesting discussion has been going on in the service papers for some time past on the relative merits of cavalry and mounted infantry, and it is hard to say which side has had the best of the argument, if argument it can be called, where each party simply discredits the statements of the other. It seems to us that both descriptions of troops are likely to be of great service in future operations, each in its own sphere, and that any attempt to glorify the one at the expense of the other is calculated to do harm to both. It does not require much argument to convince one that a soldier trained to fight on horseback—a cavalryman—must at certain crises be valuable in a degree not to be measured by the actual proportion of the enemy that he slaughters, and the same holds good with the mounted infantryman, who can cover a great distance in a short time and yet fight at long range.

THE annual report of the Dominion Rifle Association is printed and ready for distribution. It contains the usual reports, and full details of the doings of the Wimbledon team and of the Dominion matches. It is well printed, and is steadily growing in size. We hope in a future issue to notice some of the details contained in it.

Records of Our Militia Corps.—No. 1.

The Eighth "Royal Rifles."

By Captain F. C. Würtele, Retired List.

"Volens et Valens."

AS the 28th February will be the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Eighth Royal Rifles, a short record of the regiment may be interesting to the past as well as present members of the old corps and also to their many friends scattered throughout the Dominion. In consequence of the many events to be chronicled, and the limited space to which a cruel editor restricts me, it will be necessary to make this record somewhat concise, not to say abrupt.

The war declared by England against Russia, in 1854, no doubt awakened the Canadian Government to the fact that complications might possibly arise on this side of the Atlantic, and because the militia was very "sedentary" both in name and nature, a more active force was needed, therefore, on 16th August, 1855, general orders called for the formation of volunteer corps of all arms. Quebec responded with alacrity, for the following corps were gazetted on 31st August:—Quebec field battery, Capt. Gamache, one company garrison artillery, Capt. John Boomer, and one volunteer rifle company, Capt. Charles Corneil. Several other rifle companies, both English and French, were subsequently raised, but from some reason, probably from insufficient encouragement or the great expense they were put to for uniforms, the Government in those days only furnishing arms and accoutrements, there was a gradual disorganization, and on 8th August, 1861, the most of them were disbanded.

As the rebellion was now raging in the United States, this state of things did not last long, for a number of young gentlemen met together and organized the "Victoria Rifles," electing William H. Kerr, Esq., their captain, under whose command the company was, on 30th August, 1861, gazetted as the No. 2 Company Volunteer Militia Rifles of Quebec. The stoppage on the high seas of the British steamer "Trent" by an American man-of-war, and forcibly making prisoners of two of her passengers, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, nearly caused a war between the two countries. This gave an impetus to volunteering all over Canada, and in Quebec the following rifle companies were raised and gazetted, 10th January, 1862:—The Diamond Harbor Rifles, Capt. John Burstall, the "Wellingtons," Capt. James Gillespie, the Ballytrammons, Capt. L. B. Dumlin, and another company by Capt. Thomas Burns. On the 22nd of that month another was added to the list by Capt. Thomas J. Murphy.

These six companies were formed into a battalion and gazetted on 28th February, 1862, as the 8th Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles of Quebec, with Captain Thomas J. Reeve, late Capt. H. M. 79th Highlanders, as Lieut.-Colonel in command.

The companies were numbered as follows:—

- No. 1—"Victorias," Captain Archibald Campbell.
- No. 2—Diamond Harbor, Capt. John Burstall.
- No. 3—Capt. Thomas Burns.
- No. 4—Wellingtons, Capt. James Gillespie, Brevet Lieut.-Col.
- No. 5—Ballytrammons, Capt. L. B. Dumlin.
- No. 6—Capt. Thos. J. Murphy.

By general orders of 28th March of that year the battalion was designated the 8th Batt. or "Stadacona" Rifles. Drill and rifle practice were carried on most energetically, and on 28th April, 1864, No. 4 Co., Capt. Gibsons's, was awarded the first prize of \$100 given by Government to the 7th military district for drill and general efficiency. By the same gazette No. 3 Co., Capt. Burns, and No. 6 Co., Capt. Murphy, having failed to pass the inspection, were removed from the list of the volunteer militia. On 23rd December, 1864, two companies were called out for active service, and on the 26th the Victorias, under Capt. Alleyn, Lieut. Fraser and Ens. Pendergast, left for the frontier, along with the Diamond Harbor boys, under Lieut. A. H. Jackson, Lieut. Froste Wood Gray and Ens. H. S. Lemesurier. The former company proceeded to join the 1st Administrative Batt. at Windsor, and the latter went to Laprairie to the headquarters of the 3rd Ad. Batt. These companies returned at the end of April, 1865, and the Ballytrammons, under Capt. Dumlin, Lieut. Cochrane and Ens. J. Louis, left for Windsor on the 26th April to be under Lieut.-Col. Reeve, who had been appointed to the command of the 1st Ad. Batt. This company, which was No. 1 of that battalion, returned home on 6th July. The next call out was for the Wellingtons, Capt. Gibsons, to proceed on the night of 30th December of that year to Chateau Richer in aid of the civil power. This civil power service, I may here remark, is one which is never glorious, and is uniformly disagreeable as well as dangerous work, and the number of times that the battalion has successfully performed such service in between pleasanter duties is an eloquent testimony to their discipline and utility.

As a precautionary measure against the threatened invasion, from the United States, of the Fenians in 1866, the Government called nearly the whole active force of the country to arms, and on midnight of 8th March the Eighth were called out and subsequently billeted in Montcalm Ward, near the drill shed, along with the rest of the Quebec city brigade and kept there, under arms, till the 29th, when they were dismissed with orders to drill regularly twice a week. Regular garrison duty was performed, and besides drilling every day for two hours both morning, afternoon and evening, a nightly picket of two companies alternately patrolled silently around outside the city walls, through the suburbs, St. Rochs, and lower town to the Queen's wharf and returned to the drill shed. This tramp of two hours at a time, because of the "dead march" pace, was very monotonous and tiresome. The regulars shut the city gates at midnight and kept the city surrounded by a cordon of sentries, posted on the ramparts, whose cry of "all's well" sounded clear and weird through the still night. The promised raid took place on the morning of 1st June, when the Fenians crossed over at Fort Erie, fought at Ridgeway and got back to Uncle Sam's territory as soon as possible. The regiment was called out and drilled part of every day till the 18th June, when it was dismissed. A citizens' relief committee had been formed, and subscriptions taken up to assist the families of the volunteers called out on these occasions, but the "Victorias" generously declined to accept any of this fund, and at the inspection held on the evening of 9th January, '67, Mr. H. S. Scott, on behalf of the committee, as a token of esteem for this generous action, presented the company with a solid silver bugle, which is still in possession of No. 1 company.

The 9th Batt. had two English companies on its strength, No. 5, known as the Highland Rifles, Capt. Herald Douglass, Lieut. Horace R. Sewell and Ensign Ed. F. H. T. Patterson, and No. 6 company, Capt. James Black Stevenson and Ensign Alfred H. White. These companies were on February 8th, 1867, transferred to the 8th Batt. as No. 5 and 6 companies respectively. This year the Enfield rifles were exchanged for Sniders and the price of ammunition was 25 cents a package of ten rounds.

On 1st July, No. 1 company, 55 strong, paraded at Montreal to take part in the review held there on Dominion Day, and marched past at the head of the 3rd Batt., or Victoria Rifles. In December, 1868, Quarter-Master Morgan and Mr. F. C. Würtele, lately a member of the Victorias, raised a company which was enrolled as No. 2, replacing the "Diamond Harbors," then disorganized. By the new law the whole force had to re-enroll within three months of this act coming into force: the companies of the 8th which complied with this order were Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 (vide G. O. of 6th February and 5th March, 1869.) Capt. Morgan and Lieut. F. C. Würtele were gazetted on 19th March, 1869, vice Capt. A. F. A. Knight and Lieut. J. Reynar, resigned.

In the spring of 1870 there were more rumours of Fenian raids, and the regiment was called out on 13th April and drilled three hours daily till the 22nd, when drill ceased. The threatened raid took place on the 24th May, when the "Pirates" crossed the borders at two points in the Eastern Townships and were quickly driven back with loss of several killed and wounded. The whole of the regulars in Quebec left for the frontier and the volunteer brigade did garrison duty during their absence, the 8th being quartered in the Jesuit barracks till the 29th of that month. That same spring Louis Riel started his first insurrection in the North-west and two regiments of volunteers, one each from the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, were formed and ordered to accompany the expedition under Col. Wolseley to suppress the rising, and were gazetted on 12th May. Several men of the 8th joined and Capt. Barrett of No. 1 company and Capt. Patterson of No. 5 were gazetted as Lieutenants, and Ensign W. Ross to the 2nd or Quebec battalion. Ens. Charles Douglass subsequently joined the depot company at Kingston.

By general orders of 14th October, 1870, the different companies of the 8th were renumbered, Nos. 5 and 6 to be respectively Nos. 3 and 4. A fife and drum band was organized on 3rd January, 1871, and subsequently changed into a brass band.

The regiment was called out to aid the civil power on 3rd and 4th March, 1873, at the Quebec East elections, and was quartered each day in the Jacques Cartier market hall. Captain and Bt.-Major Charles A. Pentland, of the 55th Megantic infantry, raised a company, which was on 12th September of that year gazetted as No. 5 company.

Again it was necessary to give aid to the civil power on nomination day, 22nd January, 1874, when Nos. 1 and 5 companies were placed on the Citadel for that day. The elections took place on the 29th, and as trouble was expected at Levis, Nos. 1, 4 and 5 companies were sent over there and Nos. 2 and 3 were placed on the Citadel.

On the evening of 29th January, 1875, while drill was in progress, the Mayor arrived and requested assistance at the Beauport lunatic asylum, then in flames; arms were piled, belts taken off, and the battalion got to the fire with celerity and worked hard till one o'clock next morning.

Lieut.-Col. Reeve retired from the service and Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. Alleyn took command on the 6th April, 1877, and the same G. O. contained the change of the designation of the regiment from "Stadacona" to 8th "Royal" Rifles. Lieut.-Col. Alleyn served in the Victorias as private in 1861, and 8th Nov. of that year was commissioned as supernumerary ensign in the company, ensign 18th Dec., lieutenant 21st March, 1862, captain 21st August of the same year, brevet major 20th Sept., 1867, major 3rd Jan., 1868, brevet lieut.-colonel 20th Sept., 1872, and lieut.-colonel commanding as above. The regiment now possessed a very fine brass band, which was increased to a full military band of 30 men with a bugle and drum band of 16 more.

(To be continued.)

The Department of Militia and Defence and the Military Force of Canada.

(Continued from page 669.)

THE following tables show the quantities of stores, ammunition, &c., handled by this branch of the department, since the coming into operation of the Militia and Defence Act of 1868:—

RETURN of clothing issued from 1867 to 30th June, 1886.

Tunics, Cloth.		Tunics, Serge.		Trousers, Cloth, Pairs.		Trousers, Serge, Pairs.		Forage Caps.				Great Coats.			
Cavalry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry.	Rifles.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Infantry and Rifles.	
6,130	22,144	786	9,314	7,428	13,473	29,346	22,596	142,751	135,533				3,765	13,991	94,697
700		109,756		33,291		142,751		135,533				13,991		94,697	

RETURN of Ammunition for practice issued from 1867 to 30th June, 1886:—

Total rounds issued.....	Ball. 12,424,689	Blank. 6,428,057
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AMOUNTS received from all sources for stores, ammunition, &c., issued on repayment, and for rents collected on militia property, from 1867 to 30th June, 1886.

(This, it will be understood, is outside of the regular issues to the Active Militia, which are of course gratuitous.)

Ammunition.		Clothing.		Arms and Accoutrements.	Deficiencies made good.	Rents.	Miscellaneous.	Total Amount.
Rounds.	Amount.	Officers.	Men.					
8,724,933	\$153,077.76	\$3,911.29	\$30,996.21	\$10,855.13	\$745.09	\$78,696.65	\$87,463.40	\$368,932.21

The above by no means represents the whole of the work connected with the store branch, as a large quantity of camp and other stores are issued out of store to various corps when the annual camps are held and are received back again when the camps are over; in addition, stores and supplies are received for and issued to the permanent establishment of schools of cavalry, artillery and infantry. A considerable amount of work is necessitated in connection with the supervision of the purchase of barrack stores and supplies for these corps, and the auditing of the monthly returns of receipts and issues.

THE ACCOUNT BRANCH

of the Department of Militia and Defence is a most important one, corresponding in the Dominion service to the army pay department of the British army.

From this branch payments for militia service are made and all expenditures controlled, subject to the approval of the Deputy Minister, who combines with that office the functions of a paymaster general to the militia force, all warrants for expenditure requiring his approval and signature before they become effective.

The accountant is the financial officer of the department, having the rank of a chief clerk in the Civil Service, with six clerks attached to

his office. The duties of the branch are various, and, as in the case of every portion of the department, of ever increasing importance, as the permanent corps and educational establishments have been created and added to, entailing great care in checking and regulating the accounts for pay, maintenance and subsistence. To these duties have, within the last two years, been added the responsibilities connected with the accounts for repairs and maintenance of military works and buildings, transferred from the department—that of Public Works—which formerly made all such payments.

The strain put upon this branch in connection with the operations in the North-West Territories in 1885 was very great. The payments for the respective services amounted to:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
For ordinary militia services.....	\$1,009,906	\$1,163,558
For militia services consequent upon the North-West rebellion.....	1,697,851	2,859,189

These figures show how large a measure of extra work and responsibility devolved upon the account branch during that period.

The militia paymasters of the respective military districts receive their instructions direct from the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence. Bank credits, signed by the Deputy Minister and countersigned by the accountant, are issued to these officers from time to time, for the payments which it becomes their duty to make. The claims for all militia services are rendered by the paymasters, and require the recommendation of the senior staff officer of the district; they are then forwarded to the account branch for audit and authority before any payment can be made, except for the actual pay of the force, where rates of pay are defined by the regulations and orders; all militia expenditure is thus kept closely under the control of the department. The estimates for Parliament, for militia services, are also drawn up by the accountant under the Deputy Minister's direction.

(To be Continued.)

R. M. C. Graduates.

THEIR WHEREABOUTS AND OCCUPATIONS.

THE Kingston *Daily News* of the 29th ult. says: A letter was received this morning from Lieut. G. M. Duff, R.E., formerly of the Royal Military College, and son of Col. Duff, of this city. Lieut. Duff is under orders to sail for India, and expects to sail on the 9th or 23rd of February. Lieut. J. Kennedy, who graduated from the R. M. C. last June, is at Chatham, and spent Christmas and New Year in Paris. Those who sail for India, on either of the dates mentioned, are Lieuts. Stairs, Nanton, Casgrain, Tilley, McElhinney, Duff, Twining and Joly. The first has secured a position on the staff of Stanley's expedition to Southern Africa. All the graduates are proud of his success in being selected, as only seven appointments were made out of three hundred applications. The India party reported themselves to the D. A. G., with their plans and projects, on January 12th. As many of the R.M.C. graduates are now scattered over the world, the following information, which points out how and where they are engaged, will prove most interesting:—

THOSE WHO TOOK IMPERIAL COMMISSIONS.

- *H. E. Wise, captain, Scottish rifles, A.D.C. to Major-General Sir Fred. Middleton, K.C.M.B., C.R., Ottawa, Canada.
- *H. C. Freer, captain, South Staffordshire regiment, "B" infantry school, St. Johns, Quebec, Canada.
- A. H. Van Straubenzee, captain, R.E., professor R.M.C., Kingston, Canada.
- H. B. McKay, lieutenant, R.E., Sierra Leone, Africa.
- H. M. Campbell, lieutenant, R.H.A., Rawal Pindi, Bengal, India.
- W. J. McElhinney, lieutenant, R.E., under orders to sail for India on February 9th.
- *J. W. Sears, captain, South Staffordshire regiment, "C" infantry school, Toronto, Canada.
- W. H. Robinson, lieutenant, R.E., Woolwich, Eng.
- F. St. D. Skinner, lieutenant, Royal Sussex regiment; attached to the Egyptian army.
- G. S. Duffus, lieutenant, R.A., Hyderabad, Bombay, India.
- E. T. Taylor, lieutenant, Cheshire regiment, Solan, Bengal, India.
- G. M. Duff, lieutenant, R.E., under orders to sail for India in February.
- W. G. Stairs, lieutenant, R.E., Stanley's expedition to Africa to relieve Emin Bey.
- J. J. Lang, lieutenant, R.E., Victoria, B.C., Canada.
- *P. H. Du P. Casgrain, lieutenant, R.E., under orders to sail for India in February.
- P. E. Gray, lieutenant, R.A., Curragh, Ireland.

B. W. S. Van Straubensee, lieutenant, South Wales Borderers, Bire, Ireland.

*H. C. Nanton, lieutenant, R.E., under orders to sail for India in February.

P. G. Twining, lieutenant, R.E., under orders to sail for India in February.

W. B. M. Carruthers, lieutenant, 21st Hussars, Ballincollg, Ireland.

*H. B. Strange, lieutenant, R.A., Woolwich, England.

A. C. De L. Joly, lieutenant, R.E., under orders to sail for India.

H. C. Carey, lieutenant, R.E., Aldershot.

E. O. Smith, lieutenant, Northamptonshire regiment, Hong Kong, China.

K. B. Cameron, lieutenant, (Princess Louise) Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, Cork, Ireland.

D. H. Ridout, lieutenant, R.E., S.M.E., Chatham.

H. G. Von Hugel, lieutenant, R.E., S.M.E., Chatham.

J. A. Moren, lieutenant, R.A., Nowgong, India.

T. C. Skinner, lieutenant, R.E., S.M.E., Chatham.

A. P. Bremner, lieutenant, R.E., S.M.E., Chatham.

W. F. Tilley, R.E., under orders to sail for India in February.

C. F. Almon, lieutenant, R.A., Gibraltar.

C. R. Hodgins, lieutenant, R.A., Maynooth.

E. J. Duffus, R.A., Dinapore, India.

J. N. C. Kennedy, lieutenant, R.E., S.M.E., Chatham.

H. Sloggett, lieutenant, R.E., S.M.E., Chatham.

G. S. Cartwright, lieutenant, R.E., S.M.E., Chatham.

G. M. Kirkpatrick, lieutenant, R.E., S.M.E., Chatham.

C. M. Maxwell, lieutenant, R.A., Jersey.

G. S. Worsley, lieutenant, R.A., Jhansi, Bengal, India.

H. C. Smith, lieutenant, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Poona, Bombay.

J. H. Laurie, lieutenant, King's Own Royal Lancaster regiment, Buttevant, India.

C. H. Hensley, lieutenant, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Poona, Bombay.

H. P. Leader, lieutenant, Suffolk regiment, Curragh, Ireland.

C. C. Luard, lieutenant, Durham light infantry, Dubhama, Bengal.

G. B. Laurie, lieutenant, Royal Irish rifles, Gibraltar.

E. O. V. Hewitt, lieutenant, Royal West Kent regiment (Queen's Own), Gibraltar.

C. S. Cowie, lieutenant, Royal Scots (Lothian regiment), South Africa.

G. D. Luard, lieutenant (The Cameronians), Scottish rifles, Rapi- ket, Bengal.

K. J. R. Campbell, lieutenant (King's Own), Royal Lancaster regiment, Quetta, India.

C. C. Van Straubensee, lieutenant, R.A., (on leave.)

In the following list the last sixteen names are those of gentlemen who accepted commissions before graduating. The names of one or two who took and subsequently resigned Imperial commissions will be found in the following list:

GRADUATES NOT IN THE IMPERIAL SERVICE.

Name.	Address.	Occupation.
*Perry, A. B.	Prince Albert.	Supt. N.W.M. Police.
Macpherson, D.	Montreal	C.E., C.P.R.
Spelman, J.	Not known.	
Fairbank C. O.	Petrolia, Ont.	Oil merchant, Lt. London F. B. A., late Lt. R.A.
Davis, W. M.	Woodstock, Ont.	C.E., Adj. 22nd Batt.
DesBrisay, C. A.	Minneapolis, U.S.	
Wurtele, A. G. G., Capt.	Kingston	Instructor R.M.C.
Cochrane, J. B. Capt.	"	Instructor R.M.C.
*Rivers, V. B.	"	Lieut. Regt. Can. Art.
*Dixon, F. J.	Ottawa	Militia Department.
Davis, F.	Killarney, S. W. Man.	Contractor.
*Laurie, R. C.	Battleford	D.L.S., late Lieut. 90th.
Ross, A. B.	Lincoln, Neb.	C.E., Bur. & Miss. Ry.
Gibson, J. G.	Cowansville, Que.	Farming.
Clark, G. C.	Kingston, Ont.	
*Doucet, A. E.	St. Johns, Que.	C.E., C.P.R., late A.D. C. to Genl. officer and late lieut. School M.I.
*Coryell, J. A.	Priest Valley, B.C.	C.E.
Dunscumb, W. G. B.	Chicago	In business.
Daniel, Rev. A. W.	Crown Hill, Ont.	
Hogan, H. H.	Montreal.	C.E.
Yates, B. W.	Jackson, Mich.	C.E.
Ford, E.	Loch Haven, Penn.	C.E.
Shaw, G. W.	Montreal	C.E., Lake St. John Ry.

*Cartwright, R. Toronto Lieut. I.S. Corps.

*Greig, W. R. Woodstock, Ont.

*Hubbell, E. W. Ottawa Interior Dept., D.L.S.

Drury, E. H. Sherbrooke, Que. C.E., C.P.R.

Latimer, F. H. Detroit C.E., Mich. Cent'l. Ry.

*Wood, Z. T. Battleford, N.W.M. Police.

Kirkpatrick, A. K. Kingston C.E., C.P.R.

Greenwood, H. S. Peterboro', Ont. C.E., Trent Val. Canal.

Wetmore, A. R. Farnham, Que. C.E., C.P.R.

Hooper, G. R. Montreal C.E., C.P.R., lieut. Mon-
treal F.B.A.

Hodgins, A. E. Sherbrooke, Que. C.E., C.P.R.

*Tomlinson, A. T. Council Bluffs, Iowa C.E., late Lt. Mid. Batt.

*Ogilvie, G. H. Kingston Lieut. Regt. Can. Art.

Wurtele, F. G. Capt. Quebec C.E., Que. & Lake St.
John Ry., Adj. 8th
Royal Rifles.

Anderson, F. C. Ottawa Post Office Dept.

Clarke, H., Capt. Brockville, Ont. C.E., Trent Val. Canal,
Adj. 59th Batt.

*Laidlaw, G. E. Toronto Farming.

Stewart, W. J. Ottawa Hydrographical Survey,
attached Lieut. Ot-
tawa F.B.A.

*Leonard, R. W. Spring Hill, N.S. C.E.

*Weller, J. L. Brighton, Ont. C.E., Trent Val. Canal.

Kerby, F. M. Montreal G.T.R. Workshops.

Almon, M. B. Halifax C.E.

White, J. Ottawa Geological Survey.

Lambe, L. M. " Geological Survey.

Campbell, D. C. " Hydrographical Survey.

Baker, J. A. Frelighsburg, Que. Customs Dept.

Woodman, J. Winnipeg C.E., C.P.R.

*Chalmers, T. W. Regina Insp. N.W.M. Police.

Neyland, M. W. Grenville, Texas In business.

Benson, T. Kingston Lieut. Regt. Can. Art.

Evans, A. T. K. Toronto C.E.

Hearn, J. Quebec Dom. Cartridge Factory.

Crawford, F. L. Montreal Banking.

Van Buskirk, W. F. St. Thomas, Ont. In business.

*Cartwright, C. E. Clark's Crossing, Que. C.E., P. & P. J. Ry.,
Lieut. 47th Batt.

White, F. W. Ottawa Eng. Br., Militia Dept

Sanders, G. E. Fort McLeod Insp. N.W.M. Police

Drayner, F. Regina Insp. N.W.M. Police.

Macdonald, A. C. New York C.E.

Primrose, P. C. H. Calgary Insp. N.W.M. Police.

Coutlee, C. R. Aylmer, Que. C.E., C.P.R.

Newcomb, J. N. Deloraine, Man. C.E.

Roe, R. L. Erie, Penn. C.E.

Newman, C. P. Iachine Rapids, Que.

Girouard, E. P. C. Greenville, Me. C.E., C.P.R.

Yorston, W. G. Moncton, N.B. C.E.

McCull, R. New Glasgow, N.S.

Macdonell, A. C. Windsor, Ont. C.E.

This includes all who have graduated up to date, except two who have died: A. W. Von Iffland, of Quebec, who entered the R.A., and died in February, 1885, and H. W. Keefer, of Ottawa, Lieut. P.L.D.G., who died in January, 1887.

Those marked **M** have been decorated with Imperial medals, and those marked * participated in the North-West campaign of 1885.

This list of graduates of the R.M.C. which we publish is we think the most complete and correct yet issued, and will be of general interest. If anything has been omitted, or wrongfully inserted in it, we should be glad to have the errors pointed out for correction.

The Horse Supply.

(Contributed by T. S. B.)

ALL who know anything about the situation are wailing over the poverty-stricken condition of England with regard to the supply of horses for the army.

The war drum is throbbing all over the European continent, and any moment we may hear the big drum of Russia, France, or Germany give the "boom" which will be the signal for the *pas de charge*.

In what state of preparation is England if the whirlwind of war draws her in? Fairly well off for men, but woefully deficient in horses.

If she had to put two army corps in the field she would require at least 20,000 horses of the proper stamp, and if the war lasted six months

she would require an additional reinforcement of at least 10,000 per month.

As it is the cavalry regiments are all short of horses, and the field batteries are in even a worse condition.

The foreign markets from which the equine supply used to come are shut against us, as Russia, with her 23,000,000 head, has forbidden all exportation, as have also France, Austria and Germany, with from three to four millions each. The United States are credited with having eleven and a half millions of horses, but when we know the way the Americans pick up every likely animal in the Dominion, very little dependence can be placed on them.

Canada ought to be able to furnish a respectable quota to help the mother country, but recent investigations show that though she is credited with over a million, it is pretty hard to find a few hundreds of the proper material.

Canada, Australia, the Cape, and the other smaller colonies, ought from their vast territories to be able to furnish England with abundance of horse-flesh to meet all emergencies. If the much-talked-of Imperial federation were never more than a federation for the provision of army horses, we would be serving the old country well, and continental wars would no longer disturb her *equinimity*.

But Canada, especially, as she is so favorably situated for supplying England with horses, ought to take the initiative in at once becoming a regular remount depot for the English army. Horse breeding should be made a Government matter, and proper steps taken to produce horses of a class that would be fit for anything—general utility horses. As it is, drive round any of our best farming districts and see how many good sound animals, fit to put into the ranks of an English dragoon regiment, or a field battery, you will be able to get. You may consider yourself lucky if you require all the fingers of one hand to count them on.

This might all be changed by proper management. Let government import all the good stallions they can get, and place them in the various districts, allowing only such mares as were up to a certain standard, and sound, to be served, and charging for them only a nominal fee. This would encourage breeding from good sound mares, and would soon produce a gratifying result.

If our agricultural associations, instead of spending their annual grants in paying out premiums for a lot of trash, were to devote one, or if required, two years' money to purchasing a proper sire, it would work wonders in our horse supply.

Cattle ranching is being overdone, but it is not likely that the supply of horses will ever equal the demand so long as war and rumors of war hang over Europe. If Sir John Lister Kaye devoted those vast fertile plains in the North-West to horse breeding, what a magnificent depot he might form for a remount station for the English army, and besides being a patriotic it would surely be a paying project.

Canadians are losing a fine chance in not bidding for the contract for horsing the English army. In the great tracts of fertile lands horses can be raised to the proper age for such a small sum that it must pay. Besides, we ought to have a good supply for ourselves. We do not know how those fishery disputes may end, and we may have to go down and take New York some of these fine days.

The Pacific Coast Defences.

IN the British Columbia Provincial Legislature the following resolution was carried on the 16th ult., on motion of Col. Baker, seconded by Mr. Prior:—

"Whereas in the present disturbed state of Europe the Imperial British Government might suddenly be plunged into war; and whereas the defences of the coast and ports of British Columbia are not in a state to resist any sudden attack by an enemy. Therefore, be it resolved, that representations be made to the Dominion Government requesting that early steps be taken to carry out its policy, declared in 1883, of stationing in British Columbia a battery of Canadian artillery. Also requesting the Dominion Government to take steps towards developing and placing on a better footing the militia of this province. 1st. By the enrolment of new corps at Nanaimo, Vancouver, the Yale and Kootenay districts, and such other districts as may be deemed advisable. 2nd. By providing better and more suitable drill sheds for exercising corps, and also by providing suitable magazines and buildings for the storage of arms and ammunition."

In speaking to the motion Col. Baker said the disturbed state of Europe showed that war clouds were rising above the horizon and a thunder clap might be expected at any moment. Should an enemy make a landing on their shores their position would be deplorable. Their only defence at present was 80 militia and 30 rifles in Victoria, and 80 militia at Port Moody and New Westminster. But this was not sufficient, notwithstanding that it was commanded by an efficient officer, Col. Holmes. Brick could not be made without straw, and the officers

could not make the force more efficient than the means at their disposal would allow. It was possible to raise a company of 40 at Nanaimo, another corps at Vancouver, while the martial spirit in Kootenay and Yale would undoubtedly lead to the organization of forces in those localities. Such corps could be concentrated at any given point in the event of danger. The House could not realize the horrors that would ensue in the event of the landing of an enemy, and it was the duty of the country to be prepared for the worst.

Mr. Prior referred to the difficulty experienced in keeping together a force of even 80 men, in consequence of the lowness of the pay and the constant changes of residence of those who connect themselves with the force.

Mr. Bole said that besides being a member of the House, he had the honor of holding a position in the militia and it appeared to him that the matter was one of no ordinary importance. Their position has become much more important by the completion of the great transcontinental highway. Their increased importance gave them increased responsibility, and with these this question was not altogether devoid of its unpleasant aspects. The time did not appear to be very far distant when the British lion and the Russian bear will close in deadly conflict; and it appeared, in view of that unhappy possibility, that the shores of British Columbia might be made an objective point of an attacking force. Canada does not keep up a standing army, though there are some permanent corps enlisted which can successfully contend with the best armies of the same kind that Great Britain herself can produce. Quality, however, is not everything; we must have quantity, also. It must surely strike the most casual observer that, for the province of British Columbia, the 270 men allowed by law, are entirely inadequate for any particular defence whatsoever. With respect to the material, better cannot be got anywhere; but those few men are not furnished with proper equipments. At this moment, on the Fraser river, the artillery have smooth-bores of the date of 1859, and, in Victoria, the gun carriages are mostly of the ancient pattern, and not in a fit state for service. These things should be remedied. It is said, he continued, that we as a people are slow to change old modes—so slow that it is still thought one Britisher is able to whip any ten men in the world. We must change our ways. We find that in Victoria the number of men, the number and character of the guns, are entirely inadequate to form a protection against the descent of a hostile fleet upon our coast. It may be well to say in a newspaper that ships never run away—and I hope I shall never see the British flag run before another—but a ship retiring after a fight and one pursuing another after a victory are two different things, and we must expect, in these days of big guns, that a victorious ironclad would be mauled by her opponent, and in that case, we must have places where our ships can retire and repair. Ships of war must retire protected by guns of a character that will make it imperative for the enemy to keep at a safe distance until they can be put in proper order. The defence of Victoria and Esquimalt are prime factors in the defence of British Columbia, while the interests of the mainland and the island are identical and as long as the duty of every member in his place should be to forward the interests of British Columbia in general, and each individual district in particular. We have Esquimalt and Victoria virtually entirely unprotected; because the armament in British Columbia is not able to contend with anything more than an unarmoured cruiser, and a first class ironclad might come and knock Victoria into "smithereens" and then knock the mainland in detail. Not only Victoria and Esquimalt, but our coal supply is at the mercy of an enemy. This moment, a gun boat, one of the obsolete class which was found of little use in the Crimean war, might go to Nanaimo and successfully take possession of the coal mines there, or else destroy them. The terminus at New Westminster would be at the mercy of the enemy; because, although two twenty-four smooth bores might do a considerable amount of damage among a band of hostile Indians, they are not of sufficient calibre to warrant our defending the river against a hostile fleet armed with modern guns. Burrard Inlet would be in the same position, and we all know the Canadian Pacific Railway is of great strategical importance. Halifax and Quebec are strongly fortified because they are the eastern termini of the Canadian Pacific Railway and could only be captured after a long siege, and that would give time to move to their rescue. With respect to the drill shed, there is only one in Victoria and one in New Westminster, and they are totally inadequate to train a large body of men, in fact neither of them is worth anything for any other purpose than squad drill. It would be very easy to train a force sufficiently large to protect the coast line of British Columbia from any attack that can possibly take place. Such force could be placed in an advantageous position, because any attacking force to come to our coast must be brought on ship-board, therefore a much smaller force would answer than where an enemy advances by land. The possibility of a rupture with our American cousins is not considered, for the day, he thought, would never come when the "Stars and Stripes" will be found

on the opposite side to our flag, on the tented field, and God forbid it ever should. Looking then at the true position of affairs, we only need prepare for an attack on our seaboard, and he would suggest how the evil may be remedied. There is no difficulty whatever in enrolling a full battery in Vancouver, at Chilliwack two companies, one at Maple Ridge, another company at Langley, one at Richmond, and at several other places. This organization could take place on the mainland and on the island, if the Dominion Government would undertake the necessary expense. There would be no difficulty in organizing a body of able men which would be ready at a moment's notice to spring to arms.

Mr. Thompson said the country was quite as unprepared now as it was several years ago when the province was alarmed at the imminency of war. The only protection we had was the men-of-war, which were liable to move to other points in time of trouble. The necessity for the defence of Nanaimo and Departure Bay was pointed out, as well as the imperative importance of increasing the government grant for militia purposes.

Hon. J. Robson felt quite confident that every hamlet in the province would contribute its quota of men. A militia force was required for the maintenance of peace within our own borders, and to keep the large Indian population in subjection. The motion had the full support of the government.

Mr. Semlin endorsed the sentiments expressed. In his district a volunteer corp had been formed, but for want of financial support had not been kept up. A valuable mounted corp might be formed in the interior, which would be a powerful auxiliary in the event of war. England supplemented her navy with a strong volunteer force, and the same policy should be pursued here.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it distinctly understood that he does not hold himself responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

THE RESISTANCE OF SNOW TO BULLETS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—The associated press seems to know more about my intentions than I do myself. It announced on Saturday that I proposed erecting a bullet proof shelter trench of snow, and on Monday informed a confiding public that I had fallen short of success in carrying out my idea. Those who saw the despatches may be surprised to learn that when the alleged trial took place I was 300 miles from Ottawa. I think it should be understood that a mistake has in some way arisen. After Col. Macpherson's first lecture on hasty entrenchments I asked if any experiments had been made to decide the resistance of snow to the passage of a bullet, as I had an idea it acted more effectually than might be supposed from its yielding nature. I added that I had picked up Snider bullets on snow at an unexpectedly short distance from where they first struck, and should like to see the matter tested systematically. But I certainly never claimed that snow in moderate quantities would form a safe entrenchment, nor did I undertake in any way to test the matter, so that the statements published respecting the failure of any undertaking of mine are most gratuitous assumptions.

WM. P. ANDERSON.

THE RECOVERY OF THE BODY OF GUNNER PHILLIPS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—The "mixed assortment" of our troops mentioned by Capt. Peters, R.C.A., as lying below the ridge when they carried off the gunner's body, was No. 4 company, Grenadiers, and I do not wonder that their five years' old patched clothing looked a "mixed assortment."

My company, No. 4, was, on 9th May, ordered up to assist the R.C.A. in acting as escort to the guns and Gatling, being in their rear when they opened fire and then ordered to their right, and afterwards to the right front with the Gatling firing almost over our heads. I never thought any one believed the yarn that "the gunners deserted their guns and were only saved, etc., etc." The gunners wheeled their guns back over the crest of the hill in good order and for the rebels to get at the Gatling or the guns they would have had to come through No. 4 company, R.G., which we flatter ourselves they would have found a tough job.

I well remember both gunners being carried off. The one at the Gatling, who was I think serving the feed, was carried off by Lieut. Freer and another, and the General came to the crest of the hill and ordered me to open fire with my left half company to create smoke and keep the rebels down and prevent them shooting, and I think it was also the General who shouted to me the order to do the same thing when the two gunners mentioned by Capt. Peters crawled out and dragged the body back by the heels as he describes.

I have not seen the letters Capt. Peters speaks of and know nothing of the controversy, and I need only say that as I see Dr. Codd's name is mentioned I hold that officer in the highest esteem.

C. GREVILLE-HARSTON,
Capt. R.G.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

SIR,—As a militia officer who took part in the expedition of 1885 to quell the rebellion of Indians and Half-breeds, in the North-west, I, with many others, have felt deeply aggrieved at the slights and insults which have from time to time been aimed by correspondents in the GAZETTE at those portions of the expedition whose only fault has been that they obeyed cheerfully and efficiently the commands of the general officer commanding, although the duties assigned to them were, in many cases,

most uncongenial to them, and not such as they desired and endeavored to be appointed to.

One would suppose from the words of your correspondents that corps could choose for themselves where they were to go, and what duties to undertake. Your correspondents will probably be surprised to learn that the general opinion is that the favorable and speedy termination of the campaign was due more to the excellent disposition which the General made of the troops not actually under fire than as the result of any fighting that took place.

The corps to which I had the honor to belong left home with the expectation and desire of taking part wherever danger was most to be apprehended; but we also knew that obedience to orders was essential in a soldier, and that the soldier is but doing his duty wherever his superior officer places him.

The exigencies of the service required the breaking up of this battalion at Swift Current. One portion was employed at Swift Current and Moose Jaw, working day after day, like navvies, forwarding supplies. Another portion went to Saskatchewan landing, and were constantly employed forwarding supplies down and across the river, and how well they did their work the testimony of those in authority can show.

Fed with hard tack and canned beef, and with their clothing in rags, they wrought on, day by day, hoping for and expecting the order to advance. So anxious were they to go to the front that at one time not only every private, but every officer and non-commissioned officer was, waist deep in the river, working hard to get off the supplies accumulated there, having been led to believe that as soon as they could get off their supplies they would go forward in escort.

The headquarters of the battalion, consisting of 174 officers and men, (all that could be spared) were, at two hours notice, shortly after arrival at Swift Current, moved farther west to a position on the Saskatchewan river, intelligence having been received of an apprehended Indian rising. The position then occupied by them was held during the remainder of the campaign, and so important was it considered that 70 mounted Cow Boy scouts were permanently attached to them. In the case of certain eventualities, which seemed at the time very probable, this detachment would have been opposed to serious odds.

The object of sending this detachment west was realised. The Indians remained quiet, which they would not likely have done if no troops had been there.

Whilst giving all honor to those immediately engaged with the enemy, I feel that the battalion in which I served performed duties as important and as necessary to the success of the campaign as they did, and did them as well. The only difference was that they got the work which they preferred, and that we would have done anything to have had, whilst we got work which we did not like but did it all the same.

What I say of the battalion in which I served I apply to all. The General put no troops where they were not needed, and they but did their duty where they were sent.

What would your correspondent think if I were to assert that Fish Creek was a defeat, and that if we had been there we would not have retired, leaving the Half-breeds and Indians to shout at and jeer us and then to draw off at their leisure? Or what would you think if I were to say that Batoche was merely a needlessly prolonged skirmish, and that if the General had had some other corps with him he would have taken the place on the first day's attack? If I were to say these things I would doubtless be savagely denounced, and yet there would be no greater lack of fairness or courtesy in saying them than there has been exhibited by your correspondents. In fact I can scarcely conceive that anyone connected with the North-west expedition could have been guilty of exhibiting such bad taste, or of uttering such unjust and ungenerous sentiments towards others who did their duty on the expedition just as well as those who were more fortunate in the kind of duties assigned them.

I do not believe that the statements made by "Field Officer" are correct, for I never heard of them, and I was as likely to hear of such things as anyone not on the General's staff. Moreover, I do not believe that "Field Officer" belonged to the expedition at all, and if his personality were known, I think it is likely that his motive would be apparent enough. If your correspondents knew of any who did not do their duty why do they not specify them, instead of throwing a slur upon men who in the conscientious and efficient discharge of their duties merited as much praise as any.

It is only the belief that the sentiments uttered by your correspondents are not those of our comrades generally who fought at Fish Creek and Batoche, which has prevented retaliation of a kind which would not be pleasant. We did, however, expect that such unworthy and ungenerous sentiments would have been repudiated; and it is to be hoped that we shall not be forced into a discussion of the particular merits of each one's work, in which I for one feel that I have nothing to fear.

I regret the necessity for this letter, which has been forced upon me by your admission into the GAZETTE of letter after letter, the spirit of which I consider a disgrace to the writers and by implication to the whole force.

SUBORDINATION.

February 16th, 1887.

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.—On the 18th the remains of the late Lieut.-Col. MacKeand were laid away with military honors in their final resting place in St. John's cemetery, beside his comrades who fell in battle while he was leading them at Fish Creek. Rev. Mr. Gordon, pastor of Knox church and chaplain of the 90th Battalion, held a very impressive funeral service in the house, at the conclusion of which the coffin was closed and taken in charge by the pall bearers, who were Lieut.-Col. Scott, Major Mulvey, Lieut.-Col. Fraser, Lieut.-Col. Taylor, Lieut.-Col. Smith and Major Street. As the body was borne from the house to the gun carriage which was to bear the remains to the grave, it was received by the 90th in line presenting arms, after which they took their place in the procession, which was formed as follows:—90th Batt., as firing party in column of half companies with open ranks, 90th band, gun carriage bearing remains, the late colonel's horse led by his orderly, detachments of the artillery, mounted infantry corps, field battery and cavalry, mourners, City Council, Board of Trade, private citizens and representatives of local societies. The procession moved off, the 90th band playing appropriate airs, and proceeded directly to St. John's cemetery, the stores and business places being closed as the funeral passed along Main street. On arriving at the cemetery the procession passed through the battalion lines and Rev. Canon O'Meara then read the solemn and impressive burial service of the Church of England. At the conclusion of the service the 90th closed their ranks and fired the usual three volleys in the air. Since Col. MacKeand's death his aunt, Mrs. George MacKeand, has died suddenly, and his wife's father, Mr. Thomas Bush, has passed away in his 87th year, both deaths occurring in Hamilton.

THE ROYAL SCOTS' BALL.

Montreal.—One of the most brilliant assemblages that ever gathered together in Montreal was the military ball given by Lieut.-Colonel Caverhill and the officers of the Royal Scots of Canada at the Windsor hotel on the 18th ult., and in consequence of the anticipated presence of the Viceregal party it is needless to say that out of the nine hundred invitations issued there were very few refusals, those invited making a point of attending. The arrangements, as is proverbial with any entertainment taken in hand by our volunteer corps—and the Royal Scots always maintain the reputation both of themselves and their sister corps in this respect—were all admirably carried out. The card of invitation was unique in design. In one corner was the arms of the regiment, supported by the regimental colors, entwined with thistles and the tartan of the regiment at right angles. In the left corner was a Highland soldier of the Imperial army in uniform. The decorations of the room were characteristic, and were all designed with a view to giving the ball a military character. The large dining room was set apart as the ball room, and was very artistically decorated with flags and bannerets, which were wisely not used so profusely as to hide the handsome appearance of the spacious room. The decorations also included some full stars and half stars, composed of sword bayonets, and these with the rich dresses of the ladies intermingled with the sombre evening dress of the civilians and the uniform of the volunteer officers, the kilted lads being everywhere conspicuous, made a very brilliant *tout ensemble*. On the western side of the room was a raised dais, with a back ground of the Union Jack, the French tricolor, and the Stars and Stripes, from which a full star of fixed bayonets shone forth with great brilliancy. The various sections of the ball room, instead of being distinguished only by the ordinary letters of the alphabet, were designated by the following suggestive names, the initial letter being of course brought out boldly: Aberdeen, Berwick, Campbellton, Dundee, Edinburgh, Forfar, Glasgow, Hawick.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Caverhill and Major Lyman received the guests in the parlor of the hotel, and shortly after 9 o'clock the Viceregal party, consisting of His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne; Captain Streatfield and Lady Florence Streatfield; Lord Frederick Hamilton; Hon. H. J. Anson, A.D.C.; Mr. H. A. Pakenham, A.D.C.; Mr. H. Erskine-Wemyss, and Mr. Oswald Streatfield, arrived and upon their appearance in the corridors, a guard of honor, consisting of one hundred men under command of Captain Strathy, Lieut. Jackson and Lieut. Miller, presented arms. Their Excellencies and suite then proceeded to the parlors, where they were received by Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Caverhill and the officers of the Royal Scots and escorted to the ball room, His Excellency taking in Mrs. Caverhill and Lieut.-Col. Caverhill taking in Lady Lansdowne. While passing along the corridors through the guard of honor the band of the Royal Scots played the national anthem. Upon their arrival at the door of the ball room Pipe Major Mathieson and Pipers Clark, McLennan and Smith proceeded down the room, playing the bagpipes. Their Excellencies having taken their seats upon the dais, the orchestra played the opening march, and the sets were formed, the following being the quadrille of honor: His Excellency the Governor-General and Mrs. Caverhill; Lieut.-Col. Caverhill and the Marchioness of Lansdowne; Lieut.-Col. Crawford and Lady Florence Streatfield; His Worship Mayor Beaugrand and Mrs. Wurtele; Lord Fred. Hamilton and Mrs. James McShane; Hon. James McShane and Madame Beaugrand; Lieut.-Col. Oliver and Mrs. M. H. Gault; Mr. M. H. Gault and Mrs. Lyman.

The quadrille over, the regular programme was proceeded with. This included twenty dances and was not completed till three o'clock. The new band of the Royal Scots, of twenty-five pieces, also played an excellent selection of promenade music in the corridors. The supper was laid in the ladies' ordinary of the hotel, and as usual reflected great credit upon Chief Steward Ebbitt. After supper their Excellencies returned to the ball room, where they remained for some time. Capt. Hood, Capt. Newton and Lieut. Linton had charge of the decorations, Capt. Hood and Lieut. Linton charge of the supper, and Major Blaiklock, assisted by other officers, charge of the floor; and Capt. Gault, Capt. Ibbotson and Lieut. Linton assisted Col. Caverhill in receiving guests, while Major H. H. Lyman was chairman of the general committee. To all of the above named gentlemen the very greatest praise is due for the excellent manner in which the arrangements were carried out.

Ottawa.—A test of the Nordenfelt gun took place at the Rideau Rifle Range on Tuesday afternoon. There was a considerable gathering of ladies and gentlemen to witness the test. Amongst those present were Major-General Middleton, Lieut.-Col. Irwin, Inspector of Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Bacon, and numerous officers of city corps. Excellent and rapid shooting was made with the gun, at a distance of five hundred yards, some eighty out of a hundred bullets fired by Capt. Douglas striking an ordinary six foot target. Several others also made good shooting with it. The weather was beautiful and no discomfort was felt by the large party gathered on the range. A marquee had been erected, and refreshments were served during the afternoon.

Major Anderson, of the 43rd, having advanced the theory of the resistance of snow to bullets, Major Todd and Lieut. Gray, of the Guards, determined upon giving this theory a test in connection with the trial of the Nordenfelt gun, which was to have taken place on Saturday last. On Friday afternoon these officers, providing themselves with snowshoes and shovels, proceeded to the rifle range and constructed a snow bank of about nine feet square, immediately in rear of the target which was to be used next day in connection with the Nordenfelt. Saturday turned out to be a very disagreeable day, a heavy wind, with drifting snow, and it was decided to postpone the trial of the Nordenfelt gun. Not to be deterred by these facts, Messrs. Todd and Gray, arming themselves with a Snider and Martini-Henry rifle and necessary ammunition, proceeded to the rifle range to give the snow bank theory a test. At 200 yards it was found that the bullets went through the snow bank (in some cases near the base, over 9 feet,) and imbedded themselves in the fence about one hundred yards in rear. At 500 yards the result was the same, with the exception that the bullets did not strike the fence. At this point the Martini-Henry only was used. It will thus be seen that this theory is a failure so far as the use of dry snow and the Martini-Henry are concerned. No doubt, a snowbank of the same dimensions, if moist, and packed, would offer a much more effectual resistance. During the afternoon quite a number of spectators came down to see the trial of Nordenfelt gun, amongst others, Lieuts. Côté and Winter, of the Guards, and Capt. Evans and Lieut. Rogers, of the 43rd, who manifested their interest in the test of the snow embankment.

On Monday afternoon the Rifles' Snowshoe Club, forty strong, tramped to Aylmer, ten miles from the drill hall. They were played through both cities, Ottawa and Hull, by the battalion band. All came in well together. It is needless to say that they enjoyed themselves at Moses Holt's. The return trip over heavy roads was made in busses. The Guards' club proposes covering the same ground next Monday.

All militiamen in town should participate in the 43rd Rifles' Snowshoe Clubs races on Saturday. They have issued a capital programme, and the Club has been so energetic throughout the season, that the events will doubtless be keenly contested. See advertisement.

Our Trading Column.

The cost of announcements in this column for each insertion will be one cent per word for the first ten words one-half cent for each additional word. Each advertisement will have a register number in our books, and all communications regarding it must be forwarded through the GAZETTE, but it must be distinctly understood that this office incurs no other responsibility or liability in connection therewith. Address, with stamp for return postage, Canadian Militia Gazette, Box 316, Ottawa.

This column is established for the purpose of enabling our friends to exchange, purchase, sell, or otherwise advertize articles they desire either to acquire or dispose of. It is not available for commercial purposes.



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Notice to Contractors.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

THE time for receiving tender for NEW EXAMINING WAREHOUSE OTTAWA, is hereby extended to TUESDAY 15th MARCH.

By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 28th February, 1887.



Notice to Contractors.

CHANGE OF TIME.

THE time for seeing the Plans and Specifications for the NEW EXAMINING WAREHOUSE AT OTTAWA

is hereby extended to Monday, the 21st February, and the time for receiving tenders to Tuesday, the 8th March. By order, A. GOBEIL, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 12th February, 1887.

N. McEACHREN,
MILITARY TAILOR,
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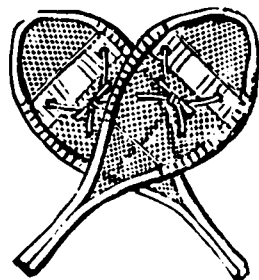
AMENDED NOTICE.



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on 11th March, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twelve times per week each way, between Aylmer and Ottawa from the 1st April next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Aylmer, Tetrauville, Hull and Ottawa, and at this office. T. P. FRENCH, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, Feb. 16th, 1887.

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Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on 11th March, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times a week each way, between North Gower and Osgoode Ry. Station from the 1st April next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of North Gower, Kar and Osgoode Station, and at this office. T. P. FRENCH, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Ottawa, 11th Feb., 1887.

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DOMINION LANDS REGULATIONS.

Under the Dominion Lands Regulations all surveyed even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or otherwise disposed of or reserved, are to be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions.

Upon payment of an office fee of ten dollars, surveyed agricultural land, of the class open to homestead entry, may be homesteaded in any one of the three following methods:—

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the 1st day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader shall begin actual residence, as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry; and shall within the first year from date of entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section, and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional; making twenty-five acres; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceding his application for homestead patent.

3. The homesteader shall begin the cultivation of his homestead within six months after the date of entry, or if the entry was obtained after the first day of September in any year, then before the first day of June following; shall within the first year break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead; shall within the second year crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all; shall have erected a habitable house on his homestead before the expiration of the second year, and on or before the commencement of the third year shall have begun to reside in the said house, and shall have continued to reside therein and cultivate his homestead for not less than three years next prior to the date of his application for patent.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three or five years, as the case may be, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead, or homestead and pre-emption, as the case may be, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the homestead for at least twelve months subsequent to date of entry, and in case entry was made after the 25th day of May, 1883, has cultivated thirty acres thereof.

PRE-EMPTIONS.

Any homesteader may at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, obtain entry for an adjoining unoccupied quarter-section as a pre-emption, on payment of a fee of ten dollars.

The pre-emption right entitles the homesteader to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent, but a failure to fulfil the homestead conditions forfeits the pre-emption right.

INFORMATION.

Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of the Regulations, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Land Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

A. CAMPBELL,

Postmaster-General.

Post Office Department,
 Ottawa, 21st May, 1886.