

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

Second Year.  
VOL. II, No. 92.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 21st APRIL, 1887.

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

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

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

## ADVERTISEMENTS

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

## REMITTANCES

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

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

Printed by MASON & REYNOLDS, 45 Elgin Street, Ottawa.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

### COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

Annual meetings of the D.R.A. and D.A.A.  
Militia matters in British Columbia.  
The loyalty of the Cobourg town council.  
No general orders last week.  
Carrier pigeons for the Easter manoeuvres.  
Not enough musketry instruction in camp.  
Battalion instructors wanted.

### PERSONALS.

### RECENT DEATHS.

### CONTENTS OF OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

### ONTARIO ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION PRIZE LIST.

### PRESENTATION IN INDIA OF NEW COLORS TO THE 100TH REGT. "ROYAL CANADIANS."

### BRITISH COLUMBIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Dress regulations.—*Centurion*.  
Musketry instruction in camp.—*Fusilier*.  
Long service medals.—*N.A.A.*  
Corrections to the list of active service since Confederation.—*One who was there*.  
Small-bore shooting.—*A Small-bore Shot*.

### REGIMENTAL NOTES.

### THE TARGET.

## Comment and Criticism.

THE annual general meeting of the Dominion rifle association will be held in the Railway committee room of the House of Commons at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 4th May, next; that of the Dominion artillery association at the same place and hour on the following day. Members, particularly those residing away from Ottawa, are particularly desired to attend, so as to make the meetings as representative as possible.

THE news from British Columbia in militia circles is encouraging, and everything seems to point to increased activity during the coming season. The several corps are improving very perceptibly, and many young fellows, whose families hitherto have shown the cold shoulder, are joining the force. The rifle match with a team from H.M.S. Cormorant, and the cricket match with the civilians, recorded elsewhere, speak well for the activity of the little force that forms the nucleus of a guard for our occidental portals.

IF it had not been put on record we could scarcely have conceived it possible that at this late day a town council in Ontario could have been found with so low an opinion of the militia force as that displayed by the Cobourg council last week, as described in our regimental notes. That a request for municipal help to procure helmets should have been met by general ridicule, and repeated with scarcely a dissenting voice, is not creditable to the intelligence of the Cobourg council. That body

would have been entirely within its rights in refusing to help its local militia force, but they at least deserve courteous treatment. The time has long since gone by when it was the fashion to laugh at the volunteer movement, and if we do not mistake the general sentiment of the country the Cobourg council will realize this at the next municipal election. They would have had plenty of precedents for entirely defraying the cost of helmets, and we could cite many poor parishes all over the Dominion that have thought enough of their home guard to do even more for them—to build armories and drill halls for their accommodation. In view of the way Colonel Rogers' letter was received we think Councillor Hewson deserves all praise for the moral courage he displayed in so fairly and moderately advocating the cause of the ridiculed militiamen.

IN consequence of some misunderstanding on the part of the Government printers the general orders which were intended to have been issued last week have been held over till next Saturday. They contain a long list of appointments and some new regulations, which have been alluded to in the *Mail*. We understand that there is every probability of another general order containing a great number of further appointments following within a week of that now delayed.

PROPOS of our remarks a couple of weeks ago on the Easter reviews in England and the personal item about Capt. Russell's carrier pigeons, we may draw attention to the fact that the War Office sanctioned the use of carrier pigeons in connection with the manoeuvres at Eastbourne. The birds were to be used so as to put to practical test the question as to how far they might be trusted in actual warfare. Not less than 1,000 birds had been secured for this purpose, and we hope that next week's English files will detail the result of this interesting experiment.

"FUSILIER'S" letter in this issue brings up a weak spot in our militia system that we have over and over again written about, but that we almost despair of ever seeing bettered. The firing of twenty rounds a year only, and that without any previous musketry instruction, is an absolute waste of time and ammunition, and is so acknowledged to be by everyone, we think, from the general commanding down. And yet with every year's annual training the same old farce is repeated. In the first place one instructor cannot teach a whole brigade how to shoot in twelve days, even though he should be a heaven-gifted imparter of knowledge, and have a sergeant as skilful as himself. Then comes the rule of moving a man back to a greater distance who has failed to hit the target at a shorter one, merely because he has fired a stated number of rounds, and the rules are cast iron and say he shall go back, and lastly, supposing a man has benefited by the few hurried hints he may have picked up, by the time he is beginning to find out how to fire a rifle his twenty rounds are exhausted, before he is yet sufficiently self-confident to be encouraged to further practice at his own expense and on his own account.

OUR correspondent's suggestion to relieve one company at a time, including all orderlies, etc., from all duties and give them one day's theoretical instruction and one day at the butts, is a good one, but the brigade instructors can never find time to attend properly to all companies so detailed; there ought to be a battalion instructor as well, if a man could be found in every battalion competent to perform the duties, which we doubt; for he must be not only up in musketry, but must be himself a shot, and above all have the faculty of conveying information, and this combination is somewhat rare. To this most important branch of modern drill, as well as to open formations, we fear even the military schools are not paying sufficient attention. As we said at the outset, we have not the least hope that this year musketry instruction will be on any better footing than in the past.

MANY communications and interesting items unavoidably crowded out this week will appear in our next issue.

### Personal.

Lieut. A. Irving, of "F" company, Royal Grenadiers, has resigned on account of not having sufficient time to discharge his duties properly. He was acting captain of the company, and during the four years of his connection with the regiment did good work.

The following officers, non-com. officers and men joined the School of Infantry, at Fredericton, for a course of instruction, on the 1st April, 1887:—Capt. A. McLeod, 82nd Batt.; Lieut. D. Bertram, 82nd Batt.; Lieut. Bentley, 66th Batt.; Lieut. Hole, 66th Batt.; Lieut. Davidson, 66th Batt.; Lieut. Seeton, 66th Batt.; Lieut. Fraser, 78th Batt.; Sergt. McKeen, 73rd Batt.; Sergt. G. A. Valot, 66th Batt.; Corpl. J. Alves, 66th Batt.; Bugler Fleet, 71st Batt.; Pte. A. Crowley, 71st Batt.; Pte. E. Murdock, 71st Batt.; Pte. W. J. Hale, 71st Batt.; L. Vogel, 71st Batt.; T. W. Rainsford, 71st Batt.; G. Lawrence, 71st Batt.; G. J. Snider, 74th Batt.; G. Brewing, 74th Batt.

### Recent Deaths.

Joseph Frederick Walleth Des Barres, Esq., late commissary in Her Majesty's commissariat and transport department, a Nova Scotian by birth, died on February 20th at his residence, Maryville, Kilworth, county Cork, aged fifty. He was the eldest son of the late Hon. Judge Des Barres, late of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, and served with the Turkish contingent at Kertch, and received the Turkish war medal for his services in the Crimea.

Dr. George Benham, lieutenant of No. 3 company, 22nd battalion, died on the 9th inst., after a lingering illness. Dr. Benham was a native of Guelph, and after obtaining his diploma entered the American army as a surgeon, serving through the whole of the civil war, ending with Sherman's memorable march to the sea. At the close of the war he returned to Canada and settled at Princeton, where he enjoyed an extensive practice up to the time of his fatal illness. He was buried with military honors. All the officers of the regiment, No. 1 company and the band from Woodstock, the Burford cavalry, and his own company, besides a concourse of fully 3,000 people from all parts of Brant and Oxford attended the funeral as a testimony of the general esteem in which the deceased was held. The firing party was from his own company, under Capt. Williamson.

Lieut.-Col. E. H. Thompson, of Niagara, commanding the 19th Lincoln battalion, fell dead on the wharf at Niagara on the 10th instant, at the early age of 49.

The funeral was partly masonic, partly military, and was very impressive, the attendance being large. The procession was formed in the following order:—A firing company of 50 men, No. 1 company, Niagara; the 19th Batt. band of St. Catharines; company of American infantry of Fort Niagara, 40 men, accompanied by Gen. Penderose and Major Wood; company of infantry from St. Catharines, with Major Geo. C. Carlisle and staff, accompanied by officers of the 44th Batt., Major King, of W. C. field battery, and staff, acting as escort. Then a lodge of A. O. U. W.; Niagara lodge No. 2 A. F. & A. M., with two orderlies bearing floral tributes. The military pall bearers were Capts. James Hiscott, Wm. Garson, Colin Milloy, Wm. Day, Chas. Moore and Lieut. John Campbell.

At St. Mark's church, Niagara, the Church of England service was read, and at the grave the masonic service was completed, as well as the last military rites.

### Contents of our Contemporaries.

The *Naval and Military Magazine* for the month of April has come to hand, and in looking over it we are pleased to see such a goodly array of interesting articles. Major Lawrence-Archer contributes a pleasant article on the orders of chivalry this time, devoting it to the most noble Order of the Garter—the premier order of the empire. It is followed by "Orient and Occident," being a continuation of Notes of a Journey from Lahore to Liverpool via China, Japan and America by Major-General Mitford. This is well worth reading and as you progress you become more interested and are sorry when you arrive at the "to be continued." Recollections of the "Frontier Armed and Mounted Police" and "Cape Mounted Riflemen" by an ex-member of the two forces comes next, and is followed by an article devoted to an account of the new Spanish armor-clad "Pelayo." Modern Tactics, by Captain Gall, follows, and is an exhaustive article. Unfortunately it is not finished in this number, so we will have to wait another month before being able to go on with it. It is accompanied by plates. Admiral Winnington-Ingram continues his contribution on Demerara and the Essequibo in 1856. It is very interesting as well as instructive, showing that the author is well acquainted with his subject. The illustrations are also good. An account is given of the proposed American dynamite cruiser. We now come to An English Campaign in the Caucasus, which is accompanied by a map. To those who take an interest in a future Russian campaign we commend this article. That prolific magazine writer Staff-Surgeon Dickinson, with whose name we generally associate the *Naval and Military Magazine*, as he has been one of the most frequent contributors to it, has in this number an article on Our Indian Military Stations, confining this one to Benares. The concluding article is on "British India's North-West Frontier," by Major-General DeBerry. The usual correspondence, reviews and editorials, together with the above noticed articles, make up as delightful a series of contributions as one would wish to have.

*Colburn's United Service Magazine* for the month of April has also arrived and as usual is very interesting. The first contribution is "Are the Infantry Militia fit for War?" by one of them. Then comes a criticism by Colonel Knollys on "The Army Estimates for the Current Year." Captain O'Callaghan has another series of his delightful accounts of Anniversaries of British Victories, this time giving us the capture of Masuliptam in 1759, and the battle of Castalla in 1813. To:pedoes, Naval Gunnery and National Defence, by Admiral Vincent, is continued this time, being Part III. Our Horse Supply is a short article by C. W. Duncombe. The continued story "Ruined," by C. G. H. Tentswood, again has its place, and to those who have already read the previous parts it will come as a pleasant change from the more solid articles in the magazine. Reviews and editorial notes complete this interesting number.

### Ontario Artillery Association Prize List, 1887.

THE following is the official prize list of the above association, as recently published:—

	Field batteries (ten in number.)—	
General efficiency, 1st prize	.....	\$ 50 00.
" " 2nd "	.....	30 00
" " 3rd "	.....	20 00
Aggregate scores firing, 1st prize	.....	30 00
" " " 2nd "	.....	20 00
" " " 3rd "	.....	10 00
Highest individual score, firing	.....	10 00
Battery individual score, 1st prize	\$4 00	
" " " 2nd "	3 00	
" " " 3rd "	2 00	90 00
Drivers, 12 per battery	.....	120 00
"Gzowski" prize, conditions, etc., not settled	.....	40 00
		—————\$420 00
	Garrison batteries (two in number.)—	
General efficiency	.....	30 00
Aggregate score, firing	.....	15 00
Battery individual score, 1st prize	\$4 00	
" " " 2nd "	3 00	14 00
"Gzowski" prize, voluntary drills	.....	10 00
		————— 69 00
		—————\$489 00

Toronto, March 15th, 1887.

L. HOMFRAY IRVING,  
Secretary.

## Presentation in India of New Colors to the 100th Regiment "Royal Canadians."

NEW colors were presented to the "Royal Canadian" regiment by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, on the parade ground of the regiment in the fort at Calcutta, on the 21st February. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin and family and a large party from Government House arrived punctually at 4.30 p.m. His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief and staff, the Lord Bishop and his chaplain, and many military officers were also present. The public were provided with seats on either side of the tent occupied by the vice-regal party.

Before giving details of the proceedings, the following particulars regarding the regiment and the old colors, from the *Indian Daily News*, may be of interest.

The 100th regiment, Prince of Wales' Royal Canadians, was organized in Canada in the year 1858. The proposition for raising a regiment of the line in Canada for general service emanated from His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., Governor-General of British North America. The regiment was made over to the British government by Canada as a free gift during the mutiny. The designation of the regiment was the "Prince of Wales' Royal Canadians," and although it has been re-named the Leinster since amalgamation with the 109th who bore that title, it is still permitted to retain the old name, in consideration of the good feeling shown, and the assistance rendered by the colony to the mother country in the troublous times through which India passed during the mutiny.

Commissions in the 100th regiment were bestowed upon gentlemen residing in Canada. A major's commission was granted to a gentleman for raising 200 men; a captain's for raising 80 men; a lieutenant's for raising 40 men; the ensigncies were given free. The other officers of the regiment were appointed from the line. Recruiting for the regiment commenced in March, 1858, and was completed by the middle of July, 1858. The men were raised principally in Upper Canada. Alexander Dunn, Esq., late lieutenant 11th Hussars, who received the Victoria Cross for valor displayed by him in the celebrated charge of the six hundred at Balaclava, was promoted major into the regiment. Major-General Viscount Melville, K.C.B., commander of the forces in North Britain, was appointed colonel of the regiment on the 21st June, 1858. The recruits of the regiment were sent to the depot at Montreal. After 600 had assembled at Montreal, they were embarked for Quebec under command of Lieut.-Col. H. Gordon, 17th regiment. Colonel de Rottenburg, late Adjutant-General of Canada, joined headquarters on the 17th June, 1858, and assumed command of the battalion. The regiment sailed to Liverpool on the 19th June, 1858, arriving there on the 1st July, 1858, and then proceeded to Shorncliffe camp. On the 10th January, 1859, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presented colors to the regiment at Shorncliffe camp, being the first public act performed by him.

The regiment embarked on H.M.I. troopship *Urgent* at Portsmouth on the 7th May, 1859, for Gibraltar, arriving there on 14th May, 1859, when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales met them on disembarkation. Her Majesty was graciously pleased to allow the officers of the 100th regiment to wear the Prince of Wales plume above the number on their forage cap, in consideration of the corps being designated "Prince of Wales' Royal Canadians." The regiment embarked at Gibraltar for Malta on board the *Orontes* on the 13th October, 1863, and disembarked on the 17th October. The regiment embarked at Malta for Montreal on the 15th of October, 1866, arriving on the 4th November, 1866. On the 30th October, 1868, the regiment embarked under command of Major Cook, en route to the United Kingdom, disembarking at Glasgow on the 11th November, 1868. On the 31st March, 1875, Her Majesty approved of the word "Niagara" being inscribed on the regimental colors in commemoration of its distinguished conduct at the capture of Fort Niagara on the 13th December, 1813. On the 6th October, 1877, the regiment embarked under command of Lieut.-Col. H. Cook at Portsmouth for Bombay, and arrived there on the 10th November, 1877.

The regiment was drawn up in line facing the tent in which the vice-regal party were seated—the new colors in rear, the old colors occupying a position on the right of the line. After the old colors had been trooped, the regiment was formed into square, in the centre of which the drums were piled with the new colors crossed on them. The Bishop supported on either side by his chaplains, then advanced, followed at some distance by the vice-regal party. When the colors were reached, the Bishop pronounced the benediction, after which the Lord's prayer was repeated, and the special service used on these occasions was gone through, the members of the band joining in the responses. In the course of a prayer, a special blessing was invoked on the new colors. The Bishop next laid his hands on the colors and said: "In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, we bless these colors and dedicate them to be the colors of the Prince of Wales' 'Leinster' Regiment (Royal Canadians)." Hymn No. 390 was then sung by the

band, and the final benediction having been pronounced by the Bishop, Her Excellency presented the colors, which were received on bended knee. The colors consisted of the usual "Queen's color," bearing a device of the rose, thistle and shamrock on the Union Jack, and the regimental color with a dark blue ground, on which the names of the regiment's engagements were inscribed, and in the centre a device representing the Prince of Wales' plume with a single maple leaf below.

On presenting the colors to the Royal Canadian regiment, Her Excellency said:—"Colonel Mackinnon, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Canadians:—The regiment to which you have the honor to belong sprang into existence in the hour of England's greatest need. It owed its birth to the loyal devotion of our Canadian fellow-subjects, and its embodiment was one of the earliest indications given by our colonies of that determination which they have since so universally expressed, to recognise and maintain the unity and the common interests of the British Empire. I now entrust these colors to your guardianship, fully believing that you will rally round them nobly and gallantly in whatever quarter of the world they may be displayed in defence of England's honor and of the Queen's dominions."

Col. D. W. Mackinnon, the commander of the regiment, replied briefly, referring to the appropriateness of the presentation by Lady Dufferin, so identified with Canada. He added significantly: "This battalion has followed the colors now parted with for some thirty years, and a more *uneventful* one can scarcely be imagined. We trust that your Excellency's connection with this battalion may bring it better fortunes in the future."

The colors were then marched back to the line, while the band played the "National Anthem." After this the regiment marched past their Excellencies by successive companies, to the tune of "God bless the Prince of Wales," the old colors being carried by the last company. The regiment was next wheeled into line again, and took open order; the "National Anthem" was again played, the troops presenting arms, and the old colors were escorted off the field. This ended the ceremony. Their Excellencies, after partaking of refreshments, left the fort at about 5.00 p.m.

A ball was given in the town hall during the evening, at which their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Rivers Thompson, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and all the *élite* of Calcutta were present. The old colors occupied a prominent position at one end of the hall, and were under the charge of Private Dugas, one of the old French-Canadian soldiers who joined the regiment when raised in 1858. The final resting place of the old colors has not yet been selected, but it is believed that they will be deposited either in the cathedral at Montreal or in the house of Parliament at Ottawa, as may be hereafter decided on by the Canadian authorities.

## British Columbia Rifle Association.

THE annual general meeting was held on the 17th ult. A large number of the active militia as well as citizens were present, and much interest was shown in the success of the association. The secretary read the annual report as well as a statement of the receipts and expenditure, showing a satisfactory balance on hand. The association decided to renew the lease of the present rifle range at Clover Point until September next. A committee of five was at the same time appointed to report on the best location for a new range, the present site being considered too exposed. The necessary repairs will be made on the present range forthwith. It was decided that the province be again represented by a team of five at the annual meeting of the Dominion rifle association at Ottawa, in September next, and the regulations for the selection of this team will be arranged by the council. A hearty vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Mr. E. C. Baker, M.P., for the interest he had taken in the welfare of the association and his successful efforts in procuring reduced transport and other conveniences for the team which visited Ottawa last year, and he was enrolled as a life member of the association.

The following council was elected for 1887: Mr. E. C. Baker, M.P.; Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, Major McDonnell, District Staff, and Major Prior, Surg. Trew, Capts. Peele, Bole, Jones, Fletcher, Dorman and Woolcott, Sergt. H. H. Roper, Gr. Winsby and Messrs. C. E. Pooley, M.P.P., and Geo. Thompson, M.P.P.

Messrs. E. C. Baker, M.P., and D. Chisholm, M.P., were elected representatives from the association to the council of the Dominion rifle association for the year and the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the newly elected council was afterwards held, when it was resolved that the lieutenant-governor should be asked to be patron of the association, and the following vice-patrons: Mr. Justice Gray, the premier of the province, the mayor of Victoria, Mr. Dunsmuir, M.P.P., and Col. Baker, M.P.P. The following office-bearers were elected:

president, Mr. E. C. Baker, M.P.; vice-presidents, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden and Capt. Peele; secretary, Capt. Fletcher; treasurer, Capt. Dorman; auditor, Capt. Snowden.

### Correspondence.

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

#### DRESS REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

SIR,—Permit me to enquire what are the dress regulations in Canada during the winter season? Not long since I was passing through Kingston, and having to remain over Sunday attended divine service in the English cathedral. To my surprise I found officers in every variety of military overcoat; some with short jackets trimmed with fur, others in long coats with fur collars, and a third class in cloaks with gilt buttons; and in all three cases these gentlemen belonged to the artillery arm of the service. I noticed rifle officers with their sword-belts over their overcoat, and in other cases officers of rifle corps wore their belts under the coat. Kingston being the seat of the Royal Military College and School of Artillery, I could not help thinking that a greater uniformity of clothing, and in the manner of wearing it, might reasonably have been expected. But this was not all. After the church parade formed I saw that the artillery wore long boots, and the cadets of the R.M.C. short ones. That is, the gunners were in winter uniform at both extremities, and the cadets clad for summer work up to their ankles. My own recollection of the practice in vogue in Kingston, Montreal and Halifax, when these cities were garrisoned, is that the troops put on winter uniform at a fixed date and removed it when ordered in the spring. Surely a similar system might well prevail in Kingston under the direction of the senior officer of the garrison.

Yours truly,  
CENTURION.

#### MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION (?) IN CAMP.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—The season for camps of exercise again approaching, permit me, through the columns of your paper, to make a suggestion regarding what I consider the most important, as well as the most neglected, part of a militiaman's training, viz., musketry instruction. I think you will allow that before being marched to the range some kind of preliminary instruction would be highly beneficial if not positively necessary. Now, may I ask what instruction our militia get before proceeding to fire?

I will describe what I saw in a certain camp last year. A battalion of six companies was marched to the range, halted and fronted opposite the targets; the names of the men selected to open the ball were called out, and they were told to step to the front and "blaze away." No caution to adjust the back sight before firing. No caution to fire without hurry or excitement. No caution of any sort, but just blaze away. The order to blaze away was obeyed with alacrity, the companies vying with each other as to who would get through first. Until this little game was "spotted" the markers could not signal the shots properly, and the discs were struck several times. As one may suppose the percentage of hits was not a large one. I may also mention that the cooks, grooms and orderlies, besides hosts of lazy men who found favor in the sight of their officers, were permitted to remain behind in camp, thus escaping the most important part of the training.

And now for my suggestion. Suppose a battalion of six companies. On the day after its arrival in camp every officer, non-com. officer and man whose name appears on the muster roll of "A" company will be struck off all duties and handed over to the musketry instructor. The day might be divided as follows:—One hour position drill, 3rd practice; one hour aiming drill; one hour lecture; judging distance drill. On the following day the company would proceed to the range and complete its practice, when "B" company would be struck off in like manner. "F" company would find cooks, etc., for "A" company while at musketry. "A" company returning the compliment to "F" when its turn arrived, and so on until all had completed.

For the purpose of carrying out this scheme a small outlay on the part of the Government would be necessary for the purchase of a stadiometer, or range-finder, blackboard, etc. An assistant instructor would also be necessary. I fancy I hear someone say, "Ah, there's the rub!" "The Government will not stand any extra expense for the militia," etc. Well, Mr. Editor, it may be so, but I maintain that the extra efficiency of the militia would amply compensate the country for the little extra expense. In conclusion, sir, I would beg to say that if you or one of your numerous readers has hit on a scheme let's have it—"trot it out."  
Yours truly,  
6th April, 1887. FUSILIER.

#### LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—This "long service" medal question seems to be somewhat mixed. In the first place, long service in the Imperial army is a totally different affair from that in our Canadian force, and not to be for a moment placed alongside of it. Moreover, it is not indiscriminately awarded by giving medals to all men who have served 18 years, neither are chevrons with extra pay given for it. In the Imperial service these latter are given only to privates for "good conduct," and carry extra pay with them, but four bars are the maximum, and when a man is promoted he wears them no more.

The "good conduct" medal carries with it a gratuity and is given to the soldier of 18 years' service, and if a private he must possess four good conduct bars, besides must be recommended by his C.O., and the regulation, which is stringent, says he "must not be recommended unless known to be in every way worthy to receive the medal."

Another medal is given to sergeants, called "meritorious service" medal and bears an annuity with it, but should the recipient already possess the former medal, he can only wear the latter. The "distinguished conduct in the field" medal, from its designation, is a war medal. But all of the soldier's medals can be at any time forfeited for bad conduct, as specified in Queen's regulations.

Now from the above it would just be absurd to give, indiscriminately, medals simply for long service (to the Canadian troops), and as the good conduct chevron is only worn by privates it is inappropriate.

Therefore let the department devise a neat and distinct badge, that a man will value and like to wear, and not a non-com's stripe turned upside down. The stars worn by the British volunteer artillery team that visited Canada some time ago appeared to be neat and very appropriate.

The giving of a long service medal will certainly tend to depreciate that decoration. In fact the wearing of medals won at rifle matches should be limited, and perhaps absolutely abolished.

XXX.

#### CORRECTIONS TO THE LIST OF ACTIVE SERVICE SINCE CONFEDERATION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—In October 1871 a raid was organized from Minnesota into Manitoba, and fears were also entertained of an insurrection of a portion of the people, to act in concert with the raiders. The raid took place, the insurrection miscarried. Lieutenant-Governor Archibald called upon all loyal men to rally to the support of the Queen's representative. The then small city of Winnipeg furnished a small battery of mountain artillery under the late Colonel (then Captain) Kennedy and a very strong and efficient company under Major (then Captain) Mulvey. The parishes north of Winnipeg at once sprung to arms and furnished several more companies. These were all placed in Fort Garry in garrison and earth-works were thrown up. Major (now Lt.-Col.) Irvine, late N.W.M.P., was in command of the two permanent companies still remaining at Fort Garry. He at once formed a small flying column, consisting of the two service companies, Capt. (now Major) Herchmer in command, and the battery and company before mentioned. This column was about 200 strong, but had no fighting, as the raiders were dispersed by United States troops, but it had a march of 45 miles and return, and was held on active service for some time longer. Military district No. 10 has no credit for this in the list as compiled and published two weeks ago.

Ottawa, April 18, 1878.

Yours,  
ONE WHO WAS THERE.

#### SMALL-BORE SHOOTING.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—I would ask a little space to explain my small-bore notions. A Snider is not mechanically accurate, and with its rough sights, there is a considerable margin for chance. A man gets to a certain point of proficiency and does not take any more trouble, being contented with what chance gives him. Now a "match small-bore" allows of no chance; it carries exactly where it is held. If a man has not observed wind and weather, or has flinched in the pull off, his success will be small; chance will not help him. However, "every dog has his day," and if you now think the "match small-bore" is obsolete, would it not be well to have a match for any military or open sighted rifle, as under M.B.L. rifles in N.R.A. rules. There are a dozen such matches at Wimbledon, and it is generally allowed that there are M.B.L.s superior to the M.H. In Canada would it not be well to get the best training for our men with the best rifles, and that training they will put to good account, whatever be their military weapon.

A SMALL-BORE SHOT.

### 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?)

**Cobourg.**—At the meeting of the town council held on the 11th a letter was read from Lieut.-Col. Rogers, commanding the 40th battalion, stating that as the Northumberland infantry were to take part in the celebration of the Queen's jubilee in June next, and as all the battalions in the district except the 40th had the new regulation helmet, he was desirous that they should not appear at a disadvantage. The letter explained that the Militia Department would not make the issue, and therefore the cost (about \$90 per company) of providing helmets had to be met either by private subscription, or assessment on the volunteers, or grant from the municipalities in which the headquarters of the different corps were situated. A petition to the council from the officers commanding the Cobourg companies accompanied Col. Rogers' letter. "In accordance with the suggestion therein contained," the petition read, "we respectfully pray your honorable body to appropriate a small sum towards the creditable equipment of Cobourg's militia at the Queen's jubilee."

The reading of the letter and petition was received with ironical laughter by the councillors.

A Member.—"Yes, we'll give them *hell(mets)*."

The Mayor.—"This is the most ridiculous petition I ever, —well it's most extraordinary."

Councillor Wilson.—"They should petition the city council of Kingston, if the jubilee is to be held there."

Councillor Deering.—"They should petition the Minister of Militia. This council should not entertain it for a moment."

Councillor Hewson said he was in favor of granting the prayer of the petition. Other places took enough pride in their volunteers to assist them in this way. He moved that the sum of \$25 be granted to the two town companies.

The Mayor said he was surprised to receive such a petition. What had the members of the Town Council to do or what did they care about Her Majesty's brave militia? They had no money to throw away upon such an organization.

Councillor Hewson said that the record of the Canadian volunteers showed that they were entitled to something better than the scornful contempt of Mayor Clarke. They should be taken by the hand.

Councillor Wilson said the town companies were not volunteers to Cobourg. Cobourg did not recognize them.

Captain Snelgrove was granted permission to address the council in support of the petition. Having urged its reasonableness at some length, he thanked the council for their mock courtesy to our citizen soldiery, and sat down amid the applause of the lobby.

Councillor Hewson reminded the council that the volunteer force of the country was not brought to its present state of efficiency by the Government, but by the volunteers themselves. The people did not know when their services might be required as they were two years ago.

Councillor McCallum sarcastically said those who had the honor and glory of wearing a red coat should pay for it.

The Mayor again rose to remark that this application for aid to Her Majesty's militia force was perfectly ridiculous. He would not give them 5 cents. If there was any inefficiency it was probably the fault of the officers.

Councillor Battell said he would like to do something for our own volunteers, but he couldn't agree to vote for the amount asked for by Councillor Hewson.

On motion of Councillor Deering, the clerk was instructed to write to the officers and inform them that the Town Council would not entertain their request.

**Toronto.**—Just before Christmas the n.c.o's and men of C company, I.S.C. formed a quadrille club, holding their first assembly on New Year's eve; ever since they have held weekly assemblies, which have furnished a great deal of amusement, both to the members of the corps and their many lady friends. On Monday evening the 11th, they held the last of the season, which proved a great success, fully thirty couples being on the small drill shed floor at once. A splendid programme was fur-

nished, the string band of the company supplying the music, which was of a character very creditable to them. Shortly after midnight a short cessation of festivities was declared and the entire party adjourned to a splendid lunch provided by the committee, which received decided attention from all. After a short moonlight walk all again repaired to the drill shed, when dancing was resumed, and continued until 5 a.m., by the kind permission of Lt.-Col. Otter, the commandant.

During the evening Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Otter, Lieut.-Col. Alger, and several of the officers of the company expressed their approbation by attending for a short time and participating in the evening's amusement. It is now proposed by the quadrille club to hold an excursion during the season under their auspices, which will, no doubt, prove a success if we judge by the popularity of the winter's assemblies.

The Queen's Own Rifles paraded at the drillshed under command of Lieut.-Col. Allen. There was a large number of spectators, who were treated to selections by the band of the regiment. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the presentation of a beautiful silver cup to the corps, as a memento of the "Citizens' Day" at the Exhibition last year, on which occasion the regiment played a prominent part. The presentation was made by Mr. Withrow, on behalf of the Industrial Exhibition Association, which was also presented by Mr. P. G. Close, Mr. D. C. Ridout, Mr. George Booth and Manager Hill. Bugle-Major Smith was also the recipient of a silver bugle from the officers of the regiment in recognition of his long and valuable services. The Team Prize, which was contested in October last, was also presented to D company, the winners. Lieut.-Col. Miller, late commander of the regiment, made the presentation. Sergt. Brooks, of K company, who scored the highest number of marks was handed is well-won prize.

**Montreal.**—Lieuts. Labelle, Ostell, Hubert, Laframboise, DesNoyers and Mackay, of the 65th, who went to St. John's Infantry School to pass their examinations, have returned delighted with their experience. Although the final result of their examinations is not yet known, they have every reason to believe that they have passed and are awaiting good tidings from St. John's daily. They speak very highly of the treatment they received from the commandant of the school, Col. d'Orsonnens, and the other officers. The infantry school at St. John's has been a great help to the 65th, which has nine officers who passed through it, besides a sergeant instructor who qualified there.

The annual training of the battalion is being pushed with great zeal, three nights every week being devoted to drill, and it is expected that everything will be in first-class condition for the review at Quebec.

All the members of the 65th feel proud of their colonel's late appointment as Speaker of the House of Commons.

**Banff, Alta.**—The residents of Banff, with the characteristic enterprise of the west, are trying to organize a volunteer company there, and have already applied to the Minister of Militia to that effect.

**Brantford.**—The officers of the Dufferin rifles entertained their late commanding officer, Lt.-Col. C. S. Jones, at a supper on the 15th, when he was the recipient of a handsome bookcase, and of universal expressions of regret at his retirement, the supper being intended as a formal expression of the good will towards him which had been so often verbally expressed. The affair was strictly regimental, those present, besides the guest of the evening, being Lt.-Col. Ballachey, Surgeon Harris, Major Grenny, Major Rothwell, Capt. T. Harry Jones, R. R. Harris, W. D. Jones, Kidney, Stratford and Sweet, and Lieuts. W. H. Nelles (Adjutant), J. McLean, Sullivan, Leonard, Kilmaster, Ruddy and Park. In the course of his speech Col. Jones said, "it was with feelings of the deepest regret that I felt compelled to sever my connection with the regiment, associated with which have been passed some of the most pleasant hours of my life, and as I still have as great love for the regiment as ever, I would not be surprised if it was found necessary, as stated in the *Expositor*, to chain me down when the bugle first sounds the 'fall in.'" Col. Jones then referred to some of the very many interesting events and pleasing reminiscences occurring during the time that he was connected with the regiment, over sixteen years, stating that out of the number who are still in commission only two belonged to the regiment when he first joined, Col. Ballachey and Major Grenny. He also referred to the steps taken to bring about the formation of a city regiment, which were attended with a good deal of difficulty, as at that time it was found to be difficult to keep three companies in the city up to the standard, but the result proved in every way satisfactory, and justified the exertions put forth to bring about the change. Since the formation of the regiment into a city corps all formidable difficulties in maintaining it have vanished, and there is every reason to believe that still further improvement will be manifested under the aggressive leadership of the new commanding officer.

**Fredericton.**—The Infantry School temperance society meets regularly once a week in the drill hall, and is doing good work. For some time back prayer meetings, led by one of the officers, have been held on Sunday afternoons in the drill hall, the singing being accompanied by a cabinet organ. Sunday before last Sir Leonard Tilley took part in the prayers, and has always shown a warm interest in the welfare of the soldiers.

At a meeting, on the 4th, in the drill hall, of the officers n.c.o.'s and men of the two city companies of the 71st battalion, it was resolved, unanimously, to request the militia authorities, through the Deputy Adjutant General, to grant the use of a suitable room in the drill hall as a reading and recreation room for the battalion, and the chairman of the meeting was instructed to forward a copy of the resolution to Mr. Temple, our county representative in Parliament. The universal feeling was that the battalion was entitled to a good room in the drill hall for a recreation room, and that the n.c.o.'s and men of the 71st should not be compelled to go to the expense of procuring rooms in the town for this purpose. It was stated that the original instructions to the architect and superintendent of the drill hall, by the militia authorities at Ottawa, provided that a suitable room in the building be set apart as a recreation room for the battalion; in fact, that the building was erected for the joint use of the battalion and the infantry school corps, and that one-half of the front of the building was to be given to the 71st. Instead of this, only three very small rooms, for armories, and two small dingy rooms, at the back of the building, for a band room and orderly room, have been given.—*Fredericton Capital.*

**Quebec.**—There was a commanding officer's inspection at the drill shed, on Friday evening the 15th inst., of the 8th Royal Rifles. A large number of spectators were present. Amongst others there were Col. Montizambert, R.S.G., Lieut.-Cols. Reeves and Scott, ex-commanders of the 8th, Major LeSueur, Surgeon Russell, Q.O.C.H., R. R. Dobell, Esq., Dr. Montizambert, etc. Lieut.-Col. Miller was accompanied during the inspection by Lieut.-Col. Reeves, after which the battalion was put through the manual and sword bayonet exercise by Capt. Jones and Ernest F. Wirtle respectively, and through several evolutions by Capt. Burstall, all of which, needless to say, were performed with that precision and steadiness for which this gallant corps is proverbial. The fine band of the regiment played at intervals during the evening.

### The Target.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE 85TH BATTALION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

**Montreal.**—The annual meeting was held in Montreal, the president, Lieut.-Col. Brosseau, presiding.

Capt. Le Tourneux, secretary-treasurer, submitted the annual report, which showed that the association was, financially, in a most satisfactory state.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Lieut.-Col. Brosseau; first vice-president, Major Aubry; second vice-president, Major Jackson; secretary-treasurer, Capt. Le Tourneux; assistant secretary, Lieut. W. Jackson; executive committee, the captains of the several companies; representatives to the Dominion of Canada and Province of Quebec Rifle associations, Lieut.-Col. Brosseau, Majors Aubry and Jackson.

It was resolved that Sergeant Johnston, who was a member of the 85th Battalion rifle association, and who had been selected as a member of the Wimbledon team, having been four years in the regiment and having given general satisfaction in every way, be given a certificate by the lieutenant-colonel to that effect.

Major Jackson and Captain Sylvestre were appointed a committee to make all arrangements for Sergeant Johnston to go to Wimbledon.

A letter was submitted from the Victoria Rifle association in reference to a jubilee cup, to be shot for by teams of six men belonging to rifle associations of the active militia. It was resolved that the association would subscribe the same amount as other associations did, and that Captains Dunn and Le Tourneux be appointed delegates to meet delegates of the other associations to make arrangements.

#### SIXTH FUSILIERS RIFLE ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

This association held their annual meeting on April 3rd, Lieut.-Col. Massey in the chair. The report of the financial secretary showed receipts of \$693.50, with expenditure of \$620.00.

Lieut. E. Chambers, captain of the association's rifle team, read his report of the work of the team during the past season, showing that a large number of young shots took good places, arguing well for the future shooting record of the regiment. Also that a much larger proportion than usual of the winnings was due to aggregate scores and team prizes. The team last year won six prizes, two first, three second, and a third, as follows:—First prize, P.Q.R.A. meeting, association match (silver cup) and Prince of Wales' open match; second prizes, team aggregate P.Q.R.A. match, D.R.A. open match and 6th Fusiliers' open match; third prize, active militia match, P.Q.R.A. In the P.Q.R.A. active militia match the score of the 6th's team was 416, as against 423 of the winners. In the team aggregate at the same matches the 43rd Ottawa and Carleton rifles had 788 points, as against the Sixth's 783. In the British challenge shield skirmishing match the rifle of one of the team became disabled and as he could not open the breech he lost nearly all the shots fired retiring. Despite this great drawback the team won third place, with a score of 60 hits and 254 points, as against 64 hits and 282 points of the first team and 67 hits and 276 points of the second.

The winnings of the marksmen last year were as follows:—Team prizes, \$90 and silver cup; local open matches, \$134; Province of Quebec Rifle Association, \$74; Dominion Rifle Association, \$146; Wimbledon meeting, \$70; regimental monthly matches, \$100; annual regimental matches, \$380; total winnings of 6th Fusiliers' marksmen, \$994.

Sergt. Marks won the Stewart silver cup for first place in the P.Q.R.A. association match, and several of our men in addition to the money prizes mentioned above won medals, badges, prizes in kind, etc. Sergt. Marks tied for second place in the grand aggregate at Ottawa, but lost in firing off the tie.

Private Riddle, who well represented the 6th on last year's team, did some splendid shooting at Wimbledon; in the St. George's match (at 500 yards) making a score of 33, out of a possible 35 in bad weather. Sergeant Marks, who won fourth place on the team, with an aggregate score of 343, and Private Riddle, who secured seventeenth place on the team, despite the misfortune of an injury to his right eye, will be the only representatives of the Montreal force on this year's team. Upon the occasion of the regiment's camp at Belleville a friendly match was fired with the 15th Argyle Light Infantry, which, after a close and particularly enjoyable contest, was won by the 6th team.

The association cup, won at the P.Q.R.A. meeting, having been won two years in succession, became the property of the team, and they on receiving it spontaneously agreed to present it to Lieut.-Col. Massey as a mark of their appreciation of all he had done for the marksmen of the regiment during the season.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Lieut.-Col. Massey; hon. vice-presidents, Lieut.-Cols. Martin, Lyman, Gardner and Sinton; active vice-presidents, Majors Mooney and Grey; secretary-treasurer, Captain Dennison; financial secretary, Private Graham; captain of team, Lieut. E. Chambers; committee, Sergeant Todd, A company; Color-Sergeant Denison, B company; Staff-Sergeant Pike, C company; Sergeant Pettigrew, D company; Sergeant Marks, E company; Corporal Hunter, F company; auditors, Captain Lighthall and Sergeant-Major Street; representatives to Dominion Rifle Association, Lieut.-Col. Massey and Lieut. Chambers; Quebec R. A., Captain Burland.

The secretary read a letter from the Victoria Rifle Association inviting the Sixth Fusiliers' association to subscribe towards the purchase of a jubilee cup to be shot for by one team from each subscribing association. Each association to subscribe \$20. Lieutenant Chambers and Sergeant Marks were appointed a sub-committee on the matter with instructions to try and arrange that as few matches as possible for the cup take place while the Canadian team was at Wimbledon, as they would be handicapped by the absence of two of their best men.

#### P.E.I. PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

**Charlottetown.**—The annual general meeting of this association was held on the 6th, the president, Major Irving, presiding. Capt. Weeks, the officer in command of last year's Ottawa team, submitted a report of the proceedings of the team, which on being read elicited quite a lively discussion in regard to the treatment of the members of our association in comparison to that accorded to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia contingents in the matter of transport over Government railways, on the occasion of their annual visit to Ottawa to take part in the matches.

Election of officers and the council for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President—Major J. D. Irving. Vice-Presidents—Col. Doherty, 82nd Batt., Queen's County; Lieut. McDougall, R.L., Prince County; Adjutant Morson, G.A., King's County. Council—Captains Weeks, Moore, Henderson, Stewart and Passmore, Queen's County; Lieut. Hooper, 82nd, Lieut. Davison, Eng., Prince County; Lieut. E. Stewart, G.A., Lieut. White, G.A., King's County. Senator Carvell and L. H. Davies, Esq., M.P., were elected members of council of the Dominion Rifle Association. Lieut. McDougall, R.L., was unanimously elected captain of the inter-provincial team, with power to select the men. A vote of thanks to the secretary for his services for the past year was carried unanimously.

At a meeting of council held immediately after the council meeting, Major Irving was elected chairman, and Major G. L. Doherty, secretary-treasurer.

In our report of the Montreal rifle association meeting, published in our number of the 31st March last, Major Jackson, Capt. Dunn and Lieut. Letourneux, members of the committee, are put down as belonging to the 65th. They are officers of the 85th battalion.

**Victoria, B.C.**—A large number of spectators witnessed the match between teams of H.M.S. *Cormorant* and the militia at the Clover Bar range on the 8th. At the 200 yards range, the militia led by 26 points. This was again increased at 400 and 500 yards ranges, the militia winning the match by 88 points. A return match before the end of the month is spoken of:—

MILITIA.				H. M. S. CORMORANT.					
Br. Winsby.....	18	20	21	59	J. Lang, A. B.....	20	18	13	51
Gr. Carmichael.....	21	21	15	57	T. Pierce, C. B. M.....	19	14	14	47
Sergt. Newbury.....	22	20	12	54	J. Stevenson, A. B.....	20	14	13	47
Gr. Wolfenden.....	19	18	15	52	J. McDonald, G. M.....	20	16	9	45
Sergt. Roper.....	18	19	13	50	H. Turnbull, L. S.....	19	19	3	41
Pte. Roper.....	20	19	8	47	J. Willard.....	9	16	13	38
Gr. Maclure.....	21	13	12	46	J. Waldring, R.M.I.....	14	16	7	37
Gr. Satgison.....	20	19	4	43	H. Chapman, R.M.A.....	18	15	3	36
Pte. Newbury.....	19	16	4	39	H. Sarl, A. B.....	13	4	0	17



**NOTICE.**

**SEALED TENDERS**, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of **SATURDAY, 30th April 1887**, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1888, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, etc., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

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

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

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

Tenders must make up in the money columns in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

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

When implements of a particular make are mentioned it is because the articles so designated suit the Department for the purpose required better than others; in such cases the competition between tenderers must, of course, be in the transportation to the place of delivery.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

Tenderers will please note carefully the following conditions—

- Supplies will not be paid for until the Department has been assured of the satisfactory delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.
- No tender for supplies of a description different to that given in the index will be considered, and supplies which are found, on delivery, to be of a kind or quality different to those described, will be rejected by the agents of the Department; and the contractor and his sureties will be held responsible for any loss entailed on the Department through failure to deliver in accordance with terms of contract.
- It must be distinctly understood that supplies are to be delivered at the various points for the prices named in the tender; that *an additional charge for packing or any other account will be entertained*, and that an invoice must accompany each separate delivery of supplies. An invoice for each separate delivery must also

be sent to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories. When the supplies are for points in the Manitoba Superintendency the triplicate invoice should be sent to E. McColl, Winnipeg.

- Prices must be given for articles to be delivered at each point of delivery named in the Schedule for each article for which a tender is submitted, and not an average price for each article at all points of delivery; no tender based on a system of averages will be considered.
- Tenderers should understand that they must bear the cost, not only of sending their samples to the Department of Indian Affairs but also freight charges incurred in returning such samples to the tenderer.
- When supplies are to be delivered "equal to sample," tenderers should understand that the sample is to be seen either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg, or at any one of the undermentioned Indian Agencies.

**MANITOBA.**

Agent. Agency.

- H. Martineau.....The Narrows, Lake Manitoba
- F. Ogletree.....Portage la Prairie.
- A. M. Muckle.....St. Peter's.
- R. J. N. Pither.....Fort Francis.
- Geo. McPherson.....Assabaskasing.
- John McIntyre.....Savanne.
- J. Reader.....Grand Rapids.
- A. MacKay.....Beren's River.

**NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.**

Agent. Agency.

- J. A. Markle.....Birtle.
- J. J. Campbell.....Moose Mountain.
- A. McDonald.....Crooked Lakes.
- W. S. Grant.....Assiniboine Reserve.
- P. J. Williams.....File Hills.
- J. B. Lash.....Muscowpetung's Reserve.
- H. Keith.....Touchwood Hills.
- J. M. Rae.....Prince Albert.
- J. A. MacKay.....Battleford.
- G. G. Mann.....Onion Lake.
- J. A. Mitchell.....Victoria.
- W. Anderson.....Edmonton.
- S. B. Lucas.....Peace Hills.
- W. Pocklington.....Blood Reserve.
- M. Begg.....Blackfoot Crossing.
- W. C. de Balinhard.....Sarcee Reserve.

and that no attention will be paid to a sample of any article which may accompany a tender, if a standard sample of such article is on view at the Department of Indian Affairs or any one of its Offices or Agencies aforesaid.

- These Schedules must not be mutilated—they must be returned to the Department entire even if the supply of one article only is tendered for—and tenderers should in the covering letter accompany their tender, name the pages of the Schedule on which are the articles for which they have tendered.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

**L. VANKOUGHNET.**

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs }  
Ottawa, Feb., 1887.



**LYMAN'S FLUID COFFEE,**

**A HOME LUXURY FOR CAMPING OUT.**

COFFEE of the **FINEST FLAVOR** can be made in a **MOMENT, ANYWHERE, in ANY QUANTITY.** As good with condensed milk as fresh, or as "Café Noir."

**FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH BOTTLE.**

**P. W. ELLIS & Co.,**  
TORONTO.  
**MEDALLISTS,**

and manufacturers of all kinds of

**RIFLE AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION BADGES,**

**Society Emblems, Presentation Jewels**

AND

**MEDALS IN GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE**

FOR

**RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS,**

**Colleges, Industrial Exhibitions, Agricultural Fairs, etc., etc.**

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

**WM. M. COOPER,**

**69 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.,**

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

**Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods generally.**

Martini and Snider Rifles, Revolvers all kinds, Verniers, Ventometers, Sight Protectors, Score Books, Cartridge Bags and Belts, etc.

**Sole Canadian Agent for Thomas Turner, the celebrated Rifle makers.**

Shots before beginning the season's work should get a supply of all requisites from me. Goods sent by mail or express to any address in Canada.

**P. QUEALY,**

**MILITARY BOOTMAKER,**

34 McDERMOT STREET,

**WINNIPEG.**

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

**JOHN F. CREAM,**

*MERCHANT TAILOR,*

AND

**MILITARY OUTFITTER.**

**MASTER TAILOR TO THE QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA.**

**85 KING ST. WEST,**

**TORONTO.**

**N. McEACHREN,**

**MILITARY TAILOR,**

**ALBERT HALL BUILDINGS,**

**191 YONGE STREET - - - TORONTO.**

**UNIFORMS** of every description made to order and everything necessary to an

**OFFICER'S OUTFIT SUPPLIED.**

Send for List of Prices.

*N.B.* Terms strictly cash

**SUBSCRIBERS**

to, and other friends of

**THE MILITIA GAZETTE**

would promote its interests by, whenever convenient,

**DEALING WITH ADVERTISERS**

who use its columns,

**MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN ORDERING.**

**MAYNARD, HARRIS & CO.,**  
*Military and Civil Service Outfitters,*  
**CONTRACTORS AND AGENTS,**  
**126 and 127 Leadenhall Street, London, England,**  
(ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.)

**UNIFORMS FOR ALL SERVICES.**

**HELMETS, GLENGARRYS, NEW PATTERN GOLD LACE, ACCOUTREMENTS, BADGES, ETC. OF BEST QUALITY AND MANUFACTURE AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.**

Estimates, Drawings, Patterns, &c., free on application.

References to all parts of the Dominion

Inventions Exhibition, 1885. The only Gold Medal for tone quality.

AWARDED TO

**BESSON'S PROTOTYPE MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.**



The Prototype Instruments, being unequalled in musical quality and durability, are the best and cheapest for use abroad. Write for Testimonials from Canadian Musicians and Bands using the Besson Instruments.

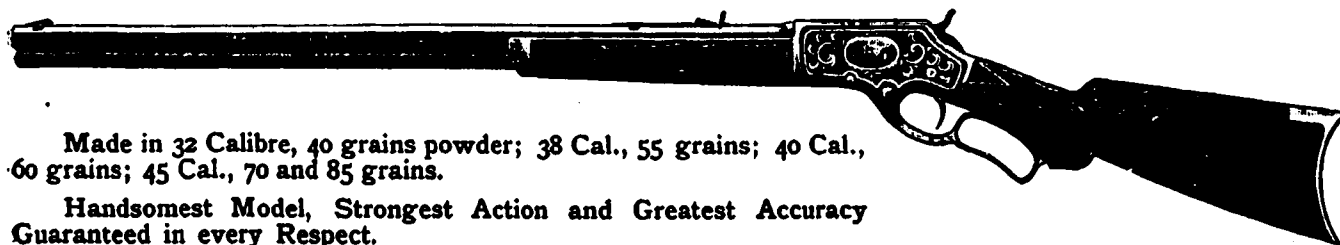
**F. BESSON & CO.**

198 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, ENG.,

**Military Band Instrument Makers.**

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

**MARLIN REPEATING RIFLE.**



Made in 32 Calibre, 40 grains powder; 38 Cal., 55 grains; 40 Cal., 60 grains; 45 Cal., 70 and 85 grains.

**Handsomest Model, Strongest Action and Greatest Accuracy Guaranteed in every Respect.**

**CELEBRATED BALLARD, Gallery, Hunting and Target Rifles.**

SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUES TO

**THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.,**  
**NEW HAVEN, CONN.**

**UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.,**  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.



MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
**CENTRAL AND RIM FIRE AMMUNITION**  
FOR MILITARY AND SPORTING USE.

Brass and Paper Shot Shells, Percussion Caps, Primers, etc., Black and Pink Edge Gun Wadding of Superior Quality.

**HARTLEY & GRAHAM,**  
AGENTS,  
17 and 19 Maiden Lane, - - - NEW YORK.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF SPORTING GOODS, BREECH AND MUZZLE-LOADING SHOT GUNS, RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.

**AGENTS:**

Union Metallic Cartridge Co.,  
Bridgeport Gun Implement Co.,  
Colt's Patent Firearms Co.,  
Smith & Wesson Revolvers,  
Gatling Fire Arms Co.,  
Remington Military Arms,  
Lee-Remington Magazine Arms,  
And the celebrated Double-Action Bull-Dog Revolvers.

CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS TO DEALERS ON APPLICATION.



**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 adjacent 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.

**Hamilton Powder Co.**

(Incorporated 1861)

MANUFACTURE

**MILITARY POWDER**

of any required velocity, density or grain

**SPORTING POWDER,**

"Ducking," "Caribou," and other choice grades.

**BLASTING POWDER**

in every variety.

**DYNAMITE**

And all other modern "High Explosives."

SOLE LICENSEES FOR

**H. Julius Smith's Magneto-Battery,**

The best for accurate Electric Firing of Shots, Blasts, Mines, Torpedoes, &c.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

For Insulated Wire, Electric Fuses, Safety Fuses, Detonators, &c.

OFFICE:

103 St. Francois Xavier Street,  
MONTREAL.

Branch Offices and Magazine at principal shipping points in Canada.

Descriptive Lists mailed on application.



**North-West Mounted Police.**

RECRUITS

ARE NOW BEING ENGAGED AT OTTAWA

APPLICANTS must be between the ages of Twenty-two and Forty, active, able-bodied men of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character and sobriety.

They must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well. The term of engagement is five years.

The rates of pay are as follows:—  
Staff-Sergeants ..... \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.  
Other Non-Com. Officers... 85c. to 1.00 "

	Service pay.	Good conduct pay.	Total.
1st year's service,	50c.	—	50c. per day.
2nd "	50	5c.	55 "
3rd "	50	10	60 "
4th "	50	15	65 "
5th "	50	20	70 "

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters and other artisans. Members of the force are supplied with free rations, a free kit on joining, and periodical issues during the term of service.

Ottawa, March 23rd, 1887.

**J. STOVEL,**

MILITARY TAILOR  
For Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF  
**MILITARY GOODS**  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All work guaranteed according to regulation.  
320 Main St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.



**Money Orders.**

MONEY ORDERS may be obtained at any Money Order Office in Canada, payable in the Dominion; also in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, India, the Australian Colonies, and other countries and British Colonies generally.

On Money Orders payable within Canada the commission is as follows:

If not exceeding \$4	2c.
Over \$4, not exceeding \$10	5c.
" 10, " "	20c.
" 20, " "	40c.
" 40, " "	60c.
" 60, " "	80c.
" 80, " "	100c.

On Money Orders payable abroad the commission is:

If not exceeding \$10	10c.
Over \$10, not exceeding \$20	20c.
" 20, " "	30c.
" 30, " "	40c.
" 40, " "	50c.

For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

A. CAMPBELL,  
Postmaster-General.

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

**JOHN MARTIN & Co**

MILITARY OUTFITTERS,

457 ST. PAUL ST.,

MONTREAL.

**MILITIA ATTENTION!**

NOW READY,

"SQUAD DRILL ELUCIDATED,"  
BY MUNROE.

Will be found invaluable to officers, non-commissioned officers and men as

A SELF-INSTRUCTOR,

being simple to understand and leaving nothing to be imagined by the student.

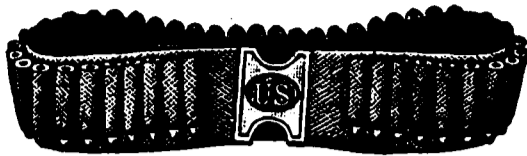
Will be sent post paid to any address on receipt of price 50 cts. a copy, or three for \$1.00.

ADDRESS:  
**Sergt.-Inst. J. B. Munroe,**  
School of Infantry, Toronto, Ont.



## THE MILLS WOVEN CARTRIDGE BELT.

**THOS. C. ORNDORF,**  
Sole Manufacturer,  
131 Central St., Worcester,  
Mass., U.S.A.



GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR.

ADOPTED BY  
The United States Army.  
The United States Navy.  
The United States Marine Corps. The Republic of Colombia, S. A. The Republic of Chili, S. A. The Republic of Honduras, S. A. The Mounted Police of Canada. The National Guard of Ohio, Wisconsin, Arizona, Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Texas.



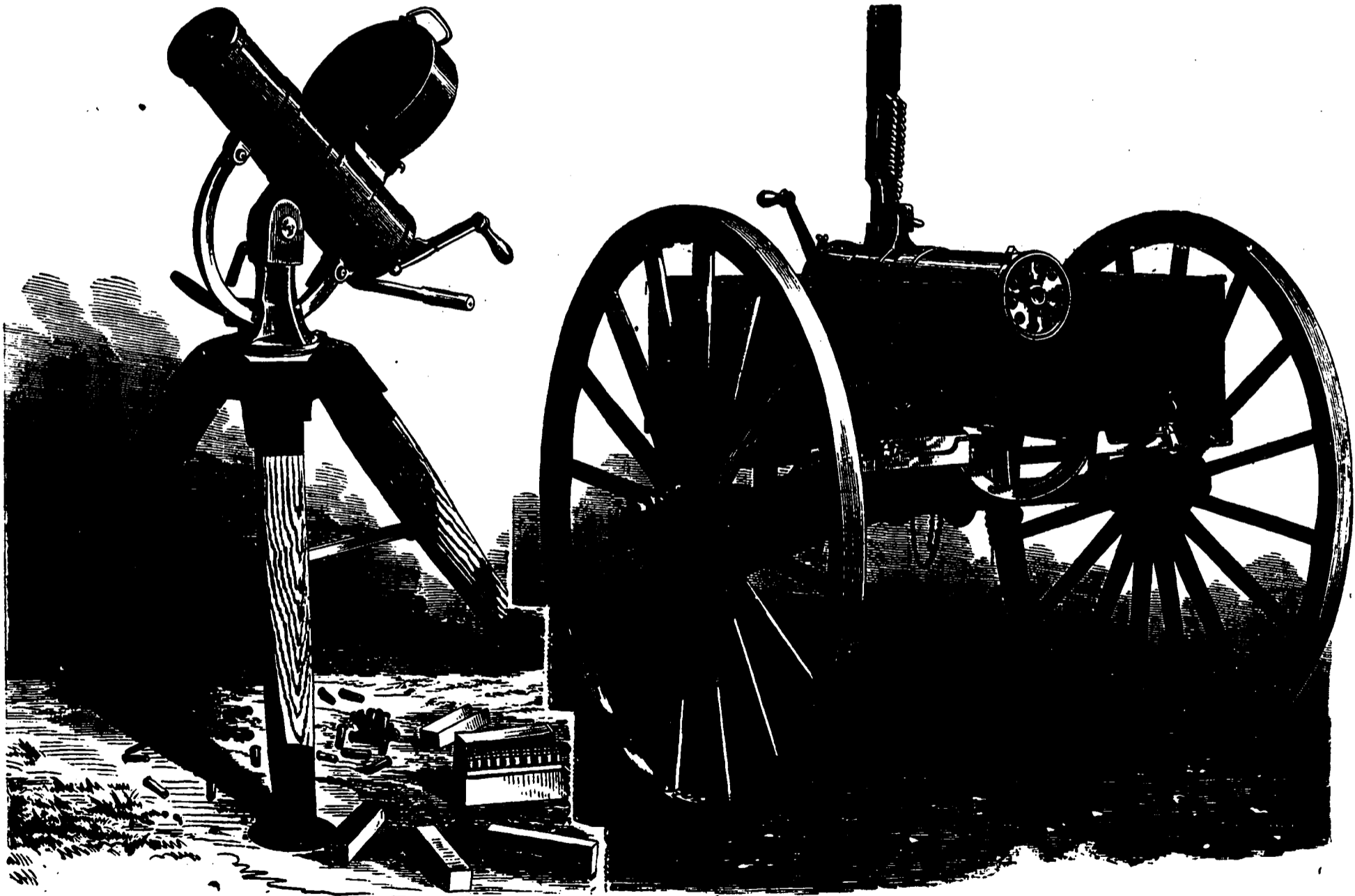
Patented in the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Canada and Victoria.

**NO OUTFIT COMPLETE WITHOUT ONE**

PRICE \$1.25.

By Mail on receipt of price. Illustrated Catalogues mailed upon application.

## THE GATLING GUN.



The above illustrations show the latest improvements made in the feed of the Gatling gun.

The Accles' feed magazine allows the gun to be fired at all angles of elevation or depression, at the rate of over 1,200 shots per minute.

The Bruce feeder receives the cartridges directly from the paper boxes in which they are originally packed, thus giving an uninterrupted fire.

For prices and other information please address

**THE GATLING GUN COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN., U. S. A.**