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NOTE AND COMMENT.

The New York riflemen are not to be allowed peaceable enjoyment of the Creedmoor range, though it is only a few years since the State Government acquired the property, for range purposes, from the private company under whose control it had hitherto been used. An unsympathetic farmer recently applied to Justice Cullen in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, for a writ to compel Charles F. Robbins, State Inspector of Rifle Practice, to discontinue the use of the Creedmoor Rifle Range, alleging danger because stray bullets went over the embankment in the rear of the range. He had leased the land to three different persons, but they all refused to renew their leases. In 1886 the land owners received compensation up to that date, but when the range passed into the hands of the State further compensation was refused, Judge Advocate-General Jenks holding that Creedmoor was not dangerous. The farmer's next resource was, as above stated, to apply for an injunction to restrain the party in charge of the range from using it. The result is not reported.

It has been intimated to us that in the article published a few weeks ago about the commandant-expectant of next Bisley team, we did an injustice to the officer in question by representing him as having sought the post, whilst as a matter of fact the initiative was taken by friends, without his suggestion or knowledge; and that only when he was informed that the honour could be his if he so desired, did he actively interest himself in the matter. If the case is as thus stated, the friends certainly made too free with what was not their property or perquisite, and the result is apt to be nothing but disappointment. There are several officers with good claims available for the command, and from the cordial endorsement of our protest we have received from many active members of the Association, it is plain that the command must go to an officer entitled to it through services rendered in the interest of rifle shooting. Noticing our article, the *Forest and Stream*, in its rifle column, says of the contemplated political appointment that nothing could be better calculated to discourage the body of riflemen in the ranks or of officers over them to better themselves in the art of accurate shooting.

In England, happily for rifle shooting, an important victory by a representative team brings a gratifying public acknowledgment such as our Canadian riflemen seldom experience. An instance in point was the recent reception,

in London, of the Elcho Shield, won at Bisley this year by the English Eight, and accordingly brought back to London after several years' absence. It will remain in the possession of the Lord Mayor until the next Bisley meeting. As in former years, the reception of the trophy by the Lord Mayor was attended by a brilliant ceremony, and though the weather was to some extent unpromising, the large hall was so crowded with spectators as to leave but little room for the Volunteer escorts who brought it to its destination. The shield was placed upon a gun carriage of the Honourable Artillery Company's Horse Battery, at the Blackfriars end of the Thames Embankment, and escorted by parties from nine of the Volunteer corps interested, to the Guildhall, where the reception ceremonies were proceeded with. The shield, an immense affair, was borne into the hall by seven of the eight winners, one being unable to attend. Of course there was a banquet, held on the evening of the reception day.

At this banquet Sir Henry Halford, Captain of the English Eight, made some very interesting remarks on the future of "any rifle" competitions to which class that for the Elcho Shield belongs. Speaking, as he said, without having consulted his colleagues on the Council of the N. R. A., and not desiring to commit them for what he said, he thought that the time had nearly come when match rifles should only be admitted which would take the Lee-Metford cartridge case. His reasons for this suggestion were that both England and all the Continental nations had now definitely adopted a rifle with a bore of about .3, and that the comparatively large bore of the present match rifle was now out of date. That rifle had practically done its work in proving what a good man with a good rifle could do. The National Rifle Association was founded for the advancement of rifle shooting, and he thought that the mission would be best fulfilled by encouraging the best shots in the world to turn their attention to the development of the .303 rifle. He did not admit the justice of the onslaught that was being made on the A. R. competitions at Bisley, but he thought that there was a great and useful field in the development of a rifle taking the present service .303 cartridge case. Of course, the change which he suggested could not be made at once, but he thought that it might take effect in 1893.

In military, as in every walk of life, consistency and common sense are constant companions, helping each other wonderfully on the road to prosperity and success.
Campbell Copeland.