

courage marksmanship amongst them. This must be always considered far more important than the selection of a Wimbledon team, or excellence of marksmanship *per se*.

WE would suggest that rifle shots and others interested should make use of our columns to discuss any points which it might seem desirable to have considered at the meeting either of the Dominion Rifle Association, or that of the Dominion Artillery Association, which usually takes place the following day. We will welcome any communication which is not sent in in any partizan spirit, but with a desire for the improvement of the methods of either association.

THE National Rifle Association of England has decided to open its revolver matches to all comers, instead of restricting them to warrant and commissioned officers as heretofore. Its rules regarding this important competition are now in consequence similar to those of other associations, including the D. R. A. There is one point in connection with the revolver match of the last named association which should receive the attention of the incoming council, viz: the great disparity between the value of the prizes offered and the entry fees received. We think it is scarcely fair to competitors in other matches, as for instance the several extra series, that in them the entry money should far exceed the prize money, and that in the revolver match this should be nearly three times as much as the income derived from the entry tickets. We believe that fewer revolver prizes would in no way detract from the attraction of that match, and as it grows in popularity the amount allotted to it could be proportionately increased.

WE learn with pleasure that the home government have so modified that part of the late Imperial warrant referring to officers holding Colonial appointments—we beg pardon, situations—that those who are upon retired pay may be employed without forfeiting that pay. This is no more than reasonable, but we hope the modification may be further extended, so as to cover the cases of men on half pay.

THE table which we publish this week, giving at a glance all the annual disbursements by the [Militia Department since Confederation, under properly classified heads, is a most valuable compendium, and should be carefully preserved for future reference, even by those, and we hope they are few, who do not file the MILITIA GAZETTE regularly. The extent of the table has compelled us to somewhat modify the usual arrangement of our columns.

### Contents of our Contemporaries.

The English weeklies for the 19th February are to hand.

*Broad Arrow*.—The New French Attack Formation; The Militia; Coast Defence; The History of the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment) 1st Batt.; The Royal Military Academy; The Irish Artillery Militia; Burmah; The Order of the Indian Empire; Correspondence; Notices; Editorial Notes.

*United Service Gazette*.—Royal Horse Artillery; The True Story of the Cartridge Contract; Health of the Navy; Our Colonial Forces in Natal, Egypt and the Soudan; Our Boys, their training; Viscount Wolseley at Woolwich; Militia and Volunteers; Foreign Service Gossip; Greater Britain; Personal Items; Regimental News; Editorial Notes, &c.

*Volunteer Service Gazette*.—Signalling Instruction in the Home District; The War Game; East London Engineers; The United Service Revolver Club; The Report of Lord Harris's Committee; The London Rifle Brigade; Correspondence; Notes and Jottings, &c.

### Personal.

Lieutenant H. K. Stewart, of the Gordon Highlanders, has been appointed to the command of the First Camel Corps of the Egyptian army. This officer is a son of Col. Stewart of Amherst, N.S., and consequently a Canadian.

## Records of Our Militia Corps.—No. II.

### The Eighth "Royal Rifles."

By Captain F. C. Würtel, Retired List.

"Volens et Valens."

(Continued from page 675.)

ON 15th March, 1878, one of the former companies of the battalion was reorganized as No. 4 company by Capt. Charles B. Charlewood, late lieutenant H. M. 30th Regiment. The existing No. 4 was made No. 5 and No. 5 gazetted as No. 6.

On 23rd May the regiment, 245 strong, proceeded to Montreal along with 100 men of the garrison division and two guns of B battery to take part in the grand review before Lord Dufferin, held at Fletcher's Field on the Queen's Birthday. The 8th held their own in drill with the crack corps of Ontario and Montreal, although the Glengarry caps they wore detracted somewhat from their appearance alongside of busbies and bearskins, nevertheless it was remarked on all sides that the "boys in Scotch caps" were second to none in drill and smart soldierly appearance. The other troops present, besides the whole Montreal brigade, were the Queen's Own of Toronto, Ottawa Field Battery, the Governor-General's Foot Guards, and a smart American company from St. Alban's called the Barlow Greys.

The next service the regiment was called on to perform was of a serious nature; the labor troubles on the work at the new parliament buildings had spread, and culminated on the afternoon of 12th June, by the mob sacking Renaud's flour store and getting fired on by B battery. The 8th were then called out, and in an hour mustered strong at the armory. As the Parliament then in session had been threatened, they were quartered in the Parliament buildings for the night, and next morning the garrison, hitherto composed of the 8th, B battery and Canadian Hussars, was, by the request of the Lieut.-Governor, reinforced by three of the Montreal brigade, 5th Royals, 1st Prince of Wales and 3rd Victorias, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, D.A.G., and Lieut.-Colonel Bacon, Brigade Major. The Quebec garrison and part of the Montreal force were quartered on the Citadel, and the remainder in the skating rink. The arrest of a number of rioters and this timely display of force put an end to the disturbances. On the afternoon of Saturday the 15th there was a review on the esplanade of the whole brigade, except two companies of the 8th on duty at the Parliament house, when the Mayor and corporation presented an address to the Montreal troops, after which column of route was formed, and all marched to the Richelieu wharf, when the Montrealers embarked for home. The 8th remained on duty on the Citadel till the 19th, when they were inspected on the esplanade by Lord Dufferin and Lieut.-Gov. Letellier. This was the first appearance of the regiment in public wearing the new helmet. On returning to the Citadel, before being dismissed from duty, Colonel Strange addressed the regiment, complimenting it on its high state of discipline and efficiency.

In the spring of 1879 the pioneer corps was formed and its equipment furnished by some of the officers.

As No. 4 company had become disorganised and Capt. Charlewood had resigned, Capt. H. J. Miller, of the 55th Megantic infantry, raised a company to replace it, and was gazetted to the 8th on the 28th of March 1879.

On the 24th May the regiment again paraded in Montreal in full strength, band and pioneers, to take part in the grand review held there before the Governor-General, Lord Lorne, and H.R.H. Princess Louise. Besides the Montreal brigade, there were also present an American regiment of the New York National Guard, the 13th Brooklyn, 520 strong, Queen's Own of Toronto, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa field battery, Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Shefford field battery, B battery, 100 men and two guns, 8th Royals, Quebec garrison artillery, Royal Military College cadets, and Royal Naval reserve from the Allan steamers.

Again Quebec was disturbed by riots: this time the ship laborers gave trouble, and the 8th were called out on the 15th August, 1879, and quartered in the skating rink. Late in the night of Sunday 17th, the regiment marched down to the Queen's stores in Champlain street, and remained there till the 22nd, when it marched to the Citadel and was dismissed. On the evening of the 21st H.R.H. Princess Louise arrived via H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, from a visit to the maritime provinces, landed at the Queen's wharf, where she was received by a guard of honor of 100 men and band of the 8th, under Capt. Ray, Lieuts. Norris and Webster, the remainder of the regiment lined Champlain street.

Again the ship laborers gave trouble, and to aid the civil power the 8th were called out on the 12th May, 1880, and placed on the Citadel till 7 p.m. of the 14th, when they were relieved, except one service company under Capt. LeSueur, together with a company of the 9th bat-