

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS will not in future be sent receipts for moneys remitted for subscription fees. The number on each printed address label indicates the last issue for which payment has been received, and a change of this number will be equivalent to a receipt. Our friends are reminded that all subscriptions are payable in advance, so that the second year's subscription of any one whose label shows a less number than 73 is now due. We have to thank many for responding to this notice in past issues; but there are great numbers yet in arrears, and we would be greatly obliged if they will not let this matter escape their attention. Please strengthen our hands by remitting promptly.

Comment and Criticism.

THE annual course of study for militia officers at the Royal Military College will commence about the 20th March, 1887. The course lasts a period of three months, and combines instruction in strategy, tactics, military administration, military engineering, military surveying and reconnaissance, riding and signalling. The officers who passed this course last year have been loud in praise of the practical nature of the instruction which they received, and the professors at the college were delighted with the attention and application displayed in their pupils. Every officer who can afford to sacrifice three months during the spring season should avail himself of this opportunity.

ALL officers holding a short course certificate are eligible for attendance at the above three months course. From present indications it seems that there will be about a dozen officers assembled at the college next March. A fine model of a piece of ground was placed in the college last year by the government at a cost of \$200. The theoretical course of instruction in tactics will be varied this year by practical examples, shown on this model, of all the details of minor tactics, such as outpost, patrolling, advance guards and mimic engagements. By these means officers will become thoroughly acquainted with the proper methods of carrying out these very essential features of the art of war, a matter which we have so often urged in our columns.

THE successful passing of examinations at the end of this course entitles the competitor to a "first-class long course certificate, grade A," the highest military educational honor in the country. The professors at the college are anxious to increase the number of attendants, and will gladly furnish all information with reference to details of the work to those who wish for it. We should like to see more than one course at the college in the year, so as to enable those officers who cannot get away in the spring to take advantage of it.

THE council of the Dominion rifle association held a meeting in this city yesterday, Lieut.-Col. Ouimet, M.P., chairman, presiding, and there being a good attendance of members. Amongst those from a distance were the president, Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick; Lieut.-Col. Jackson, D.A.G.; Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G.; Major Blaiklock and Capt. Hood, 5th Royal Scots; and Lieut. MacNaughton, Cobourg, G.A. A quantity of general business was transacted preparatory to the forthcoming annual meeting of the association.

THE death in Quebec, recently, of Mr. John Edward Boyd, engineer of public works, is a matter of sincere regret to a large number of warm friends, whom his uniform kindness and manliness, as well as his high professional standing, had secured. Mr. Boyd had an honorable militia record, having entered the militia service of New Brunswick in 1860 as lieutenant in the Rothesay rifles, a corps raised by the late Hon. Lieut.-Col. Robertson, and which acted as a guard of honor at the debarkation, in the same year, at Rothesay, near St. John, N. B., en route for Fredericton, of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the name being assumed by the company in remembrance of the event. During the "Trent difficulty," in 1861, Mr. Boyd raised and was appointed captain of an engineer company, favorably known afterwards as the New Brunswick Engineers, the recruits being principally employees of the Government railway, of which he was superintendent and chief engineer; and early in 1862, the members of the corps did good service by assisting in fitting up the buildings required for barracks by the regular troops which were poured into St. John at that time. Capt Boyd was later promoted to the rank of major, and his connection with the Engineers continued until 1867, when, on being transferred to the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, he resigned his command.

THE success of the Queen's Own tournament seems to have had an inspiring effect upon other battalions, for we hear of several other entertainments of the same kind being on the *tapis*. There can be no doubt that such sports arranged for the winter will have a good effect in many respects. They will increase the feeling of friendship between the different corps, and will entice to the ranks members of our athletic associations, besides keeping up the *esprit de corps* during the winter months, when it is hardest to make things pleasant for the volunteers.

IF the suggestion made some weeks ago by our correspondent could be carried out, and a few sets of trenching tools supplied to any company that would guarantee to use them, instructions might be imparted in many different directions, with their help, besides in the regular shelter trench exercises. Why might not the feature be introduced at some of our rifle matches? For instance, by inaugurating a competition in which each man would be required to build himself a shelter trench at some unmarked distance, before starting to shoot; or the work might take the form of preparing trenches and butts such as required for rifle ranges, by which means new ranges would be cheaply established. The matter is at least worth talking over.

WHY is it that rifle associations will postpone their annual matches until the ground is all frozen up, and often until the snow falls? Surely anyone who has experienced the misery of standing about on a bitter cold day, waiting for his turn to shoot, should have learned enough to prevent a recurrence of such an undesirable arrangement. Suppose for a change some of our enterprising associations get up matches for the spring of next year, say about the end of May. The weather would certainly be finer than in November, and it would have the good effect of encouraging young shots to come out at the beginning of the season, and add to the good the reasonable probability that they will continue shooting all through the season instead of only taking it up in the fall a few weeks before they have to relinquish it again for the winter. Who will be the first to start the reform?

THE remarks upon the English militia and volunteers which we reproduce in this issue might have been written of our own force, so applicable are they to the surroundings of our militia. We have done wonders, considering our opportunities, but all that we have done is but a preface to what remains for us to accomplish and to learn. We can scarcely expect to achieve perfection, but we see the standard steadily getting higher, and the efficiency of our troops rising towards it, slowly it may be, but yet having a distinctly upward tendency. The military schools are doing much to increase the efficiency of our officers let the department increase the efficiency of the men by equipping them better, and by giving them further facilities for learning to use their rifles.

Personals.

Inspector Constanstine will be stationed at Calgary, his arrival being daily expected. Calgary holds out her right hand to welcome him, he is not altogether a stranger to her.

Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney and Superintendent R. B. Deane have been in Calgary for some time. They took in the St. Andrew's dinner on the 30th ult., and left for Regina the following night.

Major-General Strange is a candidate for parliamentary honors, and is now hard at work canvassing. He has an excellent chance of being returned, as he is universally loved and respected, especially by his old command.

Major Steele (the organizer and commander of the late Steele's Scouts) will leave for a visit to the old country in a week or two. He is at present in command of the N. W. M. P. at Fort McLeod. All the boys are wondering if he will require double tickets on his return.

The Canadian Militia—Its future.

THE recent publication in the CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE of Lieut.-Col. Oswald's most graphic and interesting articles on the past history of the militia, has inspired the present writer with a desire to examine into the prospects of the development of the force, and having

“Dipped into the future far as human eye can see”

to seek answers to the questions which rise and fall with every stroke of Col. Oswald's facile pen.

What is to be the future? The present efficient condition of the militia is due to the energy of a few devoted hands, a few brave souls who have early imbibed a true military spirit, and with steady determination upheld the old doctrine, that it is the duty of every man to take up arms for defence of his country! The progress which is now being made in a quiet, creeping advance, due, not so much to the ardent pushing of a few, but to the increasing desire for military knowledge which is rapidly taking a firm hold in the breasts of a majority of our officers. It is such an advance as this that has lately pushed to a successful completion one of the greatest works of the century, the link which binds ocean to ocean, and furnishes a means whereby good, armed men, with their complement of trains and stores, may be transferred day after day from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

What is the object which necessitates the retention of a force of some 37,000 men at a cost of a million dollars a year, and still drives us on in a wish to perfect the training of our men and fit them for all emergencies?

If the *raison d'être* of the militia be only home defence, it is not difficult to gauge with accuracy the absolute requirements of the country. There are evidently only two contingencies to prepare for, one an invasion from the south; and the other an attack on either or both coasts. Both of these are fixed quantities. It is easy to estimate the power of a possible invader, and equally easy to foretell the probable points of attack. These being known preparations may be made accordingly, always remembering that if our force is numerically weak, its value must be increased by better training and better discipline; or, to put the matter in another light, if our men are well and thoroughly trained, there is less need for numbers, and the burden on the country is lightened proportionately.

But preparation does not consist wholly and solely in perfection of training. Matters of high importance are mobilisation, that is, the process of bringing the units of an army from peace strength to war strength, and equipping them, and concentration, or the conveyance of mobilised units to the places chosen for the organization of the larger commands. The choice of places of concentration, the mode of transport to these, and the means available for a rapid supply of officers, men, horses, arms, equipments, ammunition, clothing and stores of all kinds, are questions to be settled during peace. Such preparations do not involve expenditure of money, but upon such as these depend rapidity of concentration, and readiness to meet the foe. How necessary such paper preparation is may be read in the disasters of France in 1870. A country which is not sheltered by fortifications and walls of stone will find its only safety in these paper walls so rapidly changed in time of need to walls of flesh and blood.

Taking it for granted that none of these points have been overlooked, we shall be prepared to defend our own soil and perhaps even to retaliate.

The question which next rises in our minds is whether our soldiers can be employed in any higher duties, higher, that is, in the sense of being more extended. Will the Canadian militia ever form part of the grand army of great and greater Britain? Shall our soldiers ever claim as a right the privilege of fighting side by side with our comrades of the Old Country for the defence of the honor and liberty of a noble empire?

Recent events would certainly seem to point in this direction. Canada has already made voluntary offers of help to our mother country. Facility of communication leads to a closer binding of ties which must never be broken. No new ideas are displayed here; it is simply the old feelings put into words. The wish to help our kindred in danger has always been present with us, but the manner in which we can do it has only lately appeared. Willingly we have offered a kindly support in the past; in the future we shall claim to give it as a right, and in the claim to this right lies the secret of the higher development of our country. A right to a participation in the control of our own foreign affairs follows; may, not only of our own, but of those of the whole empire. Voyageurs we have given; horses we have given; soldiers we shall give.

When we look upon ourselves as a reserve for the Imperial army, or, let us say, as an essential part of it, (for we shall claim the right to be foremost in the fray) there is nothing anomalous in the position. The militia of England is, indeed, a force raised for the express purpose of home defence, but it must be remembered that of the 12,000 men comprising it, more than one-third belong to the Militia Reserve, a force

which may be called upon to serve in any country, and which would be so called upon to supply the waste of war, as soon as the first-class army reserve had been absorbed.

There is one more question that follows on the heels of the last one, and which owes its existence only to the affirmative answer given to the latter.

Are we fit to take our place by the side of English regular troops?

Well, comparisons are odious sometimes, if not conducted in a proper spirit. But we may say at once that we lay no claim to such fitness, if the standard of comparison is to be only an outside appearance. A body of men who devote their whole lives to a profession must without doubt outstrip us, who can only devote our spare moments to it, snatched here and there from the daily round of a busy life. But in the material of our rank and file we have something to boast of, men of good physique and of an average higher intelligence than can be found in any continental army.

Let us see whether there is any means by which the training of ourselves, officers, and men, may fit us more certainly for our enviable position.

Most certainly all must depend upon the energy and capabilities of our officers. It is their duty and pleasure to increase their own knowledge, and afterwards to impart the necessary portions of it to their men. Drills and exercises in camps and at headquarters must be made more practical, more suitable to the actual requirements of war. A correct march-past is not one of these requirements, but is only a stepping-stone whereby the instinct of orderly movement is impressed upon the soldier. All the minor operations of war, such as out-post duty and patrolling, are as easily practised as any of the ordinary movements of the drill-book, and are far more useful as tending to teach individual self-reliance to our soldiers.

Inspecting officers do not require these at their inspections, you say. No; but inspecting officers will be delighted to see them, and will appreciate the labors of any officer who has earnestly endeavored to train his men for the realities of service.

It is often said that officers are fearful of attempting any exercises which are not accurately detailed in the drill-book. Every allowance must be made for his feeling, for, indeed, it requires some little pluck to break forth on a new line where our own education is incomplete.

For these, then, there is only one word to be said. The desire for military knowledge is in them, and increases year by year. How is such desire to be satisfied? Only by reading some of the many excellent works written on these subjects, and, if possible, by a supplemental course of instruction at one of the many excellent military schools of the country. Reading and study—there is no other high road to learning. The best generals of latter days have all been men who have given close attention to the perusal of military history and the experiences of their predecessors.

In this country we are sadly in want of a means for the ready diffusion of military knowledge. Perhaps no better plan could be devised than the establishment of a military institution, where officers might record their views and experiences by means of lectures and discussions, and where these proceedings could be published for the use of all those, (and there are many) who really desire a more intimate acquaintance with the real necessities of war. If such an institution could not stand by itself, then let us seek assistance from the mother land, and try to develop a branch of that admirable and long standing establishment, the Royal United Service Institution. India has its own United Service Institution, and has lately organized branches in many of the chief places in that country.

We may thus endeavor to prepare ourselves more surely for the future. That the future is, for the Canadian militia, no inglorious one, will be the opinion of every man who reads rightly the high feelings and aspirations which are shewing themselves in the steady progress of the day.

That the present scanty population of the Dominion does not warrant the immediate fulfilment of all these aspirations, may be at once conceded; we will, but with increased population comes increased power, greater responsibilities, a more important stake in the affairs of the world, higher duties, a desire for extended right and opportunities for extended action.

E. N.

The annual dinner of the officers of the Governor-General's Foot Guards was held in the orderly room in the drill hall on Tuesday evening, Lieut.-Col. J. Pennington Macpherson presiding, and there being a large attendance of the officers of the corps and invited guests, amongst the latter present being Col. Walker Powell, Adjt.-Gen.; Col. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia; Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, D.A.G.; Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G.; Lieut.-Col. Lewis, Brigade Major; Lieut.-Col. John Macpherson, Director of Stores; Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Militia Dept.; Capt. Streatfield and Capt. Anson, A. D. C.'s to His Excellency the Governor-General; Capt. Wise, Capt. Lee, Mr. McLeod Stewart, and others. Amongst those invited and unable to be present were Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia; Major-Gen. Sir Fred. Middleton, and Ven. Archdeacon Lauder. After the dinner a very pleasant social evening was spent, occasional songs and informal speeches enlivening the proceedings.

Militia and Volunteers.

THERE is a class of officers in both branches of the auxiliary service who, towards any suggestions for the increased efficiency of their particular arm, always assume an attitude which can be best defined by the expression *non possumus*. In the militia these gentlemen are well represented, and when it is pointed out to them that the training of their battalion is eminently unpractical, that their men cannot shoot, and that they themselves are by no means highly educated soldiers, they listen to you with grave politeness, and shaking their heads with a gentle melancholy reply, "Very true, no doubt; but there's nothing to be done; things cannot be improved, so they must go on as they are." Among the volunteers there are many excellent men of the same type of mind who wax very indignant when one delicately suggests to them that discipline can hardly be effectually instilled into their men on occasional Saturday afternoon or evening parades, and that in battle without discipline the quarter of a million volunteers would be but brave "men with muskets." They retort that in the short time they are at work their fellows do wonders (which is quite true); that all ranks make very great sacrifices to render themselves efficient in the government sense of the word—i. e. attend nine parades and the inspection and fire twenty (now forty) rounds of ball cartridge; and finally, that they are all wage-earning civilians first, and soldiers a good way afterwards, and that any further attempt to raise their compulsory standard of efficiency would result in alarming diminution in the numbers of the force.

To all who think that the auxiliaries are at present as good as they can be made, and that they could be relied upon to take the field against the highly-disciplined troops which an invader would throw upon our shores, let me recommend a careful study of the accounts of the war of 1885 between Serbia and Bulgaria as an instance of the crushing superiority of professional soldiers over ill-trained militiamen. The Bulgarian army was raised after the Russo-Turkish war under Muscovite auspices, and as the Czar proposed to utilize the Bulgarians as the advanced guard on his next march to Constantinople, the commissioned ranks down to the rank of captain were filled with Russian officers. The men served for two years with the colors and then were transferred for eight years to the reserve, so that the time for converting the raw material into a trustworthy fighting man was limited to four and twenty months. The Russians did their work splendidly, as the events of Prince Alexander's campaign clearly proved. It will be remembered that when the rising in Eastern Roumelia compelled the mobilization of the Bulgarian army, the Czar, in the hope that he would completely paralyse the Prince, ordered all his officers to throw up their commissions and instantly leave Bulgaria. Alexander found himself in the most desperate straits for officers; there were only a few captains (Bulgarians by birth) left in his army, and from these he had to select generals of division, brigadiers and staff officers. Subalterns and sergeants blossomed out into colonels, and men from the ranks commanded companies. Terrifically hazardous as was the experiment of taking men so commanded into the field, Alexander determined to make the attempt, relying on the fact that his troops were regular soldiers, thoroughly trained, and perfectly disciplined, while the Servians were in the matter of military experience about on a par with the militia and volunteers. Had the Servian war project been carried out in its entirety the ranks would have been composed in about equal parts of regulars who had served for two years' consecutive training with the colors and militia who had either spent five months or even only thirty days under arms: but from motives of economy the number of regulars had been cut down by one-half, and thus the back-bone of the force was hopelessly weakened. In an army thus unevenly and imperfectly trained it is not surprising to hear that fire discipline was most imperfect. Some regiments began without orders to fire at the enemy at 3,000 yards distance, and could not be induced to stop until they had blazed away all their cartridges; other corps, when at close quarters with the Bulgarians, fell absolutely out of hand, were too excited to fire volleys, and kept up a wild, independent fusillade, which hit nothing. Nor is it remarkable that, after so flimsy a military education, the Servians managed their outpost duty badly, and that they exhibited a marked objection to meeting Bulgarian bayonets. With the one exception of the refusal to face cold steel, the mistakes and shortcomings of King Milan's troops would probably be reproduced by our unprofessional army in an engagement with the soldiers of any one of the great military powers. Cannot the amateur soldiers of England be roused in time to a sense of their deficiencies, and strenuously struggle to remedy them? Take, for instance, the single instance of musketry. All military authorities on the continent admit that the shooting education of the soldier must be raised to the same high level as the mechanical excellence of the arm he carries. To ensure this object, fire discipline and fire tactics are now treated as the most important elements in the training for war; and volley firing is insisted upon as more morally and physically efficacious, and more economical of ammunition than independent shoot-

ing. The British authorities recognize that these things are necessary for the instruction of the linesmen, but apparently consider them superfluous in the case of the auxiliary. How does the training of the average British volunteer, who fires through his third class and then religiously avoids the range for a year, compare with the instruction of the German, who, nine months out of the twelve, is marched to the butts for practice once or twice every week? Truly we are a practical people!—*United Service Gazette*.

Revolver Shooting.

THE remarkable advance that has been made in rifle making and rifle shooting is about to be repeated in pistol making and pistol shooting. The ingenuity of fire arm inventors is being brought into requisition, and the demand now is for a revolver that will shoot as well as a rifle at 50, 100 and 200 yards. To obtain this desideratum it will be necessary to have the barrel, sights and ammunition of the pistol as near perfection as possible. A large number of officers in the regular and volunteer military forces of Great Britain have turned their attention to practising with the revolver with astounding results, and now in this country among the volunteer organizations those officers who desire to become accomplished shots with the pistol are giving a good deal of time to practice. We see no reason why a pistol may not be made to shoot with accuracy at 200 yards and do more execution than the best rifle in use 20 years ago. During the coming season there are to be some interesting matches, and we look forward to some scores as surprising as those made at short range with the rifle. The pistol shooting of the olden times, upon which such men as Capt. Paul, John Travis and Recorder Hackett made national reputations, is thrown as far in the shade nowadays as the shooting of the old flint lock musket of half a century ago.

The veteran Conlin is keeping abreast of the times and has selected a number of the best revolvers now in use for his patrons, and the crack shots of the metropolis are trying their hands at the various targets. Capt. Ira A. Paine, the champion professional shotgun and pistol shooter, has been making some remarkable shooting at Conlin's gallery. The following are some of the best scores made at Wimbledon with revolvers at 20 yards, in the meeting of 1886, with some of the best shots made in this city in the gallery of James S. Conlin, up to the present date:

BRITISH REVOLVER SHOTS—Possible 36.

Commander Scott, Royal Navy.....	35
Major Glendouwyne, Welsh Regiment.....	35
Capt. Oxley, 1st V B Royal Fusiliers.....	35
Lieut. Hunt.....	34
Lieut. H. C. Blair, 78th Canada.....	34
Lieut. Straker, 3rd West York Regiment.....	33

The arm used is the army revolver; the target is 11½ in., counting from 2 to 4 bulls-eye 3¼ in. across; from centre of bull to edge of 5-ring 2½ in., each ring is 1-16 in. apart. Six shots to the string.

REVOLVER SHOOTING IN THIS CITY.

Capt. Ira A. Paine, .32-cal. S. & W. revolver, 6 shots, possible 72.
Frank H. Lord, split 2 cards in 3 shots, hit 2¼ in. bullets in 3 shots.
George Bird, split 6 cards in 10 shots, cards placed on edge.
Senor A. Fernandez, 3 full scores of 5 shots each, 75, possible 75.
D. A. Davis, 3 full scores of 5 shots each, 75, possible 75.
H. W. Wikham, at the "word," S. & W. Pocket revolver, 49, possible 50.
Pierre Lorillard, Jr., 7 shots, S. & W. .32-cal., rim-fire, 41, possible 49.
Charles F. Jones, 6 shots, S. & W. .32-cal., 9 in. barrel, 35, possible 42.
Dr. E. E. Marsh, 269, possible 300, S. & W. pocket revolver.
Juan Frederico Centellas, 14 shots at 23 paces, with .38-cal. Colt measuring 17½ inches.
J. T. B. Collins, 10 shots at French target, 58, possible 70.
P. J. Lauritzen, 5 shots, .32-cal. S. & W. pocket revolver, 23, possible 25.
J. B. Miller, 6 shots, Massachusetts Ass'n. target, 63, possible 72.
A. L. Brennan, 6 shots, French target, 33, possible 42.
W. C. Southwick, 6 shots, French target, 32 possible 42.
Maynard Byxby, 6 shots, Massachusetts Ass'n. target, 64, possible 72.
Dr. J. S. Howe, 6 shots, Colt .38-cal., Creedmoor target, 27, possible 30.
H. F. Worthington, 6 shots, French target, 30, possible 42.
D. A. Davis, 60 shots, S. & W. Pocket revolver, 273, possible 300.
F. J. Rabbeth, 10 shots, Massachusetts Ass'n. target, 86, possible 120.

B. UHLSYE—*Forest and Stream*.

An American Idea on the English Small Arms Muddle.

PROBABLY at no time in the world's history has so much attention been given to the selecting of military rifles for troops of the various nations as during the past year. At no time has most of the nations possessed so many practical riflemen, competent to judge of the merits and requirements of a military rifle, as to-day. In England, where military rifle-shooting has been in vogue for a number of years, there are many members of the volunteer force, who have watched the improve-

ments made by different nations, experimented and gained a knowledge which make them alert to detect defects or merits.

It has been the custom of England and America to recognize and adopt only such ideas as emanated from boards created to produce the necessary weapons for a country's defence, and all fair-minded judges will admit, that by pursuing such a policy inferior inventions are adopted, while those of recognized merit are ignored by governments, and are applied to arms produced by the private armory, sold sometimes to semi-barbarous nations, who use them with deadly effect on the armies of a more intelligent nation, who have to combat with inferior weapons.

For months past the English papers have printed many protests against the continuance of the system of ignoring the suggestions of practical riflemen, who are not members of the Small Arms Committee, and so persistently have been these attacks as to finally make it apparent that recognition is to be given to improvements made outside of the Hythe and Enfield schools.

England and America have been persistent in pursuing these dogmatic principles which have made their national arms inferior to the rifles of other countries who have been supplied by private armories of these two countries. Should encouragement be offered to the world to perfect the military rifle strides towards perfection would be rapid. Confining any such work to a limited number of individuals means discouraging improvements; inviting a nation's artisans to contribute their ideas means encouraging improvements.—*The Rifle*.

Nova Scotia Rifle Association.

THE annual meeting of the Nova Scotia provincial rifle association was held in the Y. M. C. A. class room on the 1st instant. The meeting was one of the largest held for some years. Some important changes were made in the rules. The council handed in their twenty-third annual report recapitulating the history of the association's work during the year. The treasurer's report showed the receipts to be \$2,475. The expenditure included \$1,383 given in prizes. There is a balance of \$298 on hand. It was decided that next year the entries be by time ticket as at Ottawa, that all ranges above 500 yards be shot with the Martini-Henri rifle, that one of the present cup matches be with the Martini-Henri, and that no other competition be shot with more than two ranges, and two competitions only be shot with the Martini-Henri rifle. The matter of deciding when the next inter-provincial should be held was left with the council to decide; also the selection of a team to represent the association in that match. The Minister of Justice, J. F. Stairs, and C. H. Tupper, M's. P., were appointed to represent the association at the Dominion association. The question of handicapping any rifles in the long range competition was left in the hands of the council. For every \$10 subscribed for the ladies' competition, it was decided to make two prizes. Capts. Brown, Harris and Bishop were appointed a committee to count the ballots for the new council. They reported that the following had been elected: Capt. Garrison, H. G. A.; Col. McDonald, 66th; Capt. Weston, 66th; Capt. Bishop, 63rd; Col. McIntosh, 63rd; Capt. Barnhill, 78th; Capt. Cunningham, 63rd; Col. Mowbray, staff; Capt. Curran, H. G. A.; Capt. Harris, H. G. A.; Capt. Crane, 63rd; Col. McKinlay, retired; Lieut. Maxwell, H. G. A.; Gen. Laurie.—*Halifax Evening Mail*.

Correspondence.

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

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

SIR,—In these days of short, sharp and decisive campaigns, both great and small, the attention of all military men has been bestowed on a force of infantry, capable of rapid movement, as a means of gaining or defending a strategic point, with the least loss of time.

All will, I feel sure, admit that the Dominion of Canada, should in justice itself, spare no expense in making its small permanent force as trained and capable as possible.

A company of mounted infantry has been wisely organized, having, I am told, on its peace footing 50 horses.

It seems to me, and I fancy all thinking men will agree with me, that, in such a small regular force as Canada's, taking into consideration the immense advantage of striking quickly, the whole of the permanent infantry should be trained to act, if occasion requires, as mounted infantry.

I hold that there should be no distinction as regards uniform between mounted and unmounted infantry, so that if the company at Winnipeg had been made a fourth one of the infantry corps, and the number of horses voted to them had been proportioned among A, B and C companies, the drill could be easily learnt in its simplest form, and by that means, on the organization of a fifth company at London, 500 highly trained infantry would be available, in connection with the cavalry and batteries, to make a dash at any point required, thus gaining time for the calling out of the militia at large.

Of course in such an event, each company should have at its headquarters a full complement of saddles, etc., etc.

As regards the company at Winnipeg it is doubtless wiser to give them a larger proportion of horses, but why? Why indeed should not twenty or even ten be given to A, B and C?

And now to turn from a purely defensive view to the one of training.

By adopting these means the infantry school of this country would be able to immensely increase their advantages of education to the infantry of the militia by giving them riding schools at which they could attend while undergoing their infantry training.

I should be glad to see some correspondence from wiser heads and more able pens than mine in your columns on this subject, and as the gallant major-general in command has proved himself to the country to be a thoroughly practical soldier, I feel sure that he would, at least, give the idea his consideration.

EX-VOLUNTEER.

Queries and Replies.

In reply to our query, of two weeks ago, as to what uniform should be worn by dragoon guards on church parade, one of A troop, cavalry school corps, Quebec, has kindly sent us the following extract from their regulations:

"For dismounted duties, review order; to be worn at church parade, funerals, general courts martial, and inspection foot parades. The same dress as in review order mounted, except that overalls and Wellington boots with fixed spurs are worn instead of pantaloons and knee-boots, and short gloves are worn instead of gauntlets." The Queen's regulations prescribe undress belt for review order.

"Sabretache" writes us from Montreal on the same point: "I have always understood it was full dress, but as a dismounted parade, field officers should wear trousers instead of pantaloons and knee-boots, and should not wear sabretaches. The only regulation I can find on the subject in the Queen's regulations is section VII, 264, which relates to the wearing of side arms by them. In Otter's guide, however, I find, page 134, 'Divine Service Order'.—Same as 'Review Order'."

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?)

G. G. F. G. ANNUAL INSPECTION.

Ottawa.—The annual inspection of the Governor General's Foot Guards took place on Friday evening last before Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne, D. A. G., and Lieut.-Col. Lewis, brigade major, who, having been received with a general salute from the battalion in line, passed up and down the ranks critically examining the clothing and equipments, which were found just as satisfactory as their wearers could make them. The battalion was then wheeled into companies and the arms were inspected. After this very thorough drill was executed under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, who put the battalion through a great variety of movements, the execution of which showed a thorough knowledge on the part of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, then Major Tilton was called on to put the battalion through the manual and firing exercise, and Major Todd to give the bayonet exercise. In addressing the men after inspection, Col. Lamontagne very highly complimented them upon the very creditable inspection they had passed, which he said showed them to be well entitled to the place of honor which they held on the role of the regiments of Canada. He was sure that Col. Macpherson was proud of his command, as he had good reasons to be. He had expected something good when he came to inspect the Governor-General's Foot Guards and he was not disappointed, for the inspection had turned out to be one of the most successful he had ever witnessed. And he was happy to compliment the regiment on its proficiency as a shooting corps, in which respect it had shown itself to be second to none. Then it must also be a source of pride to every one connected with it to know that it had been found prepared to do more serious service when the occasion arose, and had sent out from its ranks a company of Sharpshooters, who had worthily sustained its credit, and some of whose members had fallen in battle for their country. In conclusion he once more complimented officers, non-commissioned officers and men upon their neat and soldier-like appearance, and the proficiency they had displayed in drill. The total strength of the parade was 24 officers and 226 non-commissioned officers and men. A company, Major Todd commanding, had the largest muster, 3 officers, 3 sergeants and 42 men, the exact nominal strength. F Company, Capt. Waldo's, was next, being four behind, with 38 men.

A company has voted \$210 from its fund for the erection, beside the door of its armoury, of a tablet in memory of Ptes. Rogers and Osgoode, who fell in action at Cut Knife, and also bearing a roll of honor of the battalion, being the names of those of its members who formed Major Todd's company of Sharpshooters.

Hamilton.—When the asylum buildings here took fire last month, the 13th turned out and did good service. Col. Gibson has since received the following gratifying and substantial acknowledgment from the Hon. Mr. Hardy, provincial secretary:—"The government is not unaware of the alacrity with which several companies of the 13th turned out on the occasion of the recent fire at the asylum buildings to assist in the care of the inmates and in the protection of property. It affords me much pleasure to tender the thanks of the government to the battalion through you for their prompt and timely services on the occasion in question. I also take the opportunity of enclosing a cheque for the trifling sum of \$100, as a contribution to such fund of the battalion which you as Lieut.-Col. in command, may think well to apply to."

Toronto.—The non-commissioned officers' class of the Q. O. R., which has been going on for some time past, has been discontinued on account of the cold weather.

Lieut. Morphy, of the Queen's Own, has entered C school for a long course.

It has been decided to send a team from the Queen's Own to compete in the tug-of-war to be held at the concert given by the Montreal garrison artillery on the 21st of December.

Guelph.—The military tournament given by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 1st provincial brigade of field artillery in the Speed rink on Friday evening, the 3rd, was a great success. By eight o'clock nearly every seat in the rink was occupied and it is estimated that there must have been 1,000 people present. Toronto was well represented by some 50 members or more of the Queen's Own and Grenadiers.

The races and tugs-of-war were well contested and the sword vs. bayonet by Capt. Meyesfrey (late of the Austrian Hussars) and Col.-Sergt. Cooper of the Q. O. R., was well worth seeing.

The first heat in the tug of war was between the Queen's Own and the 30th Batt. (Wellington rifles). The Q. O. R. team were too quick for the Guelph boys and before

they knew where they were, they were pulled over the line, the Queen's Own thus being the winners of the first heat. The next heat was between the artillery team and the Grenadiers. The drop gave the boys in blue a slight advantage which they were able to hold for about 3 minutes, but after that time the Grenadiers made some big efforts, and when the 5 minutes were up they were declared the winners by 8 inches, and leaving the final tug between the two Toronto regiments. The Grenadiers were captained by Adj. Manley, and the artillery by Lieut. Higinbotham. When the time for the final tug came it was easily seen whatever team was going to win, it would be no easy work for them. After the rope was taken hold of by both teams, the starter asked the captains of the teams if their men were ready, and, on receiving the answer yes from both of them, he gave the start (by the pistol.) The Queen's Own were the quickest on the drop and got such an advantage over the Gren's. that their captain protested on the grounds that his men were not ready, and the judges not being acquainted with the rules, ordered it to be pulled over again. Capt. Cooper of the Q. O. R. consented, and on the next drop the advantage was slightly in favor of the Queen's Own. This was the hardest tug-of-war ever witnessed, every man pulling his utmost. First the tape was on one side of the line and then on the other, and went on this way until the time was up, when it was found the Grenadiers had it by about an inch. The people present praised the Queen's Own for the manly way in which they came forward to pull the tug over the second time.

The following are the winners of the races:—

Quarter-mile race—Gunner Parker, No. 2 Bat., 2nd Sgt. Brown, No. 2 Bat.

Sack race—Pte. Daniels, R.G., 2nd Sergt. Brown.

Potatoe race—Gunner Parker, 2nd Sergt. Brown.

Half-mile drill order race—Pte. Richardson, R. G., 2nd Sergt.-Major Crean, Q. O. R.

Relief race—Gunnery Miller and Parker, 2nd Corpl. Knowles and Gunner Gore.

Fire and water race—Pte. Daniels, R.G., 2nd Pte. Richardson, R.G.

Obstacle race—Gunner Miller, 2nd Sergt. Brown.

Gunner Parker was winner of the sweepstake medal with 15 points and Sergt. Brown came 2nd with 12 points.

At the close of the games Mrs. Col. Macdonald presented the prizes to the successful winners.

The visiting teams and members present were entertained to an oyster supper in the Wellington Hotel by the artillerymen, which passed off very pleasantly. The usual toasts were drunk with cold water and hot coffee (Guelph being a Scott act town in a sort of a way.) Songs were sung by Adjutant Manley, Sergt.-Major Crean and others, and the evening was brought to a close by singing God save the Queen, led by Col.-Sergt. Cooper. Much credit is due to the committee for the way in which they managed the tournament. Lieut. Higinbotham, Sergt.-Major Snyder, Sergts. Merriweather and Brown formed the committee.

THIRTEENTH BATTALION ANNUAL INSPECTION.

Hamilton.—The annual inspection of the Thirteenth battalion took place on Thursday evening last, before Lieut.-Col. Otter, D. A. G., and Lieut.-Col. Alger, district paymaster. A Hamilton paper says: The battalion mustered in full strength at its headquarters, old Canada Life buildings, at 8 o'clock, and after the several companies had been put through company drill, marched out to the open square east of the Gore park. The following officers were present: Lieut.-Col. Gibson, Major Moore, Major McLaren, Surg.-Major Ryall, Major Mason, Qr.-Mr. Asst. Surg. Griffin, Capt. and Adj. Stuart, Capt. Barnard, Adam, Stoneman, Reid, Zealand, Brown and Moore, Lieuts. Osborne, Gillespie, Mewburn, Watson, Ross, Tuckett, Hobson, Tidswell, Chapman, Cameron and Bowman. It was the largest turnout the battalion has known, and it was a decidedly creditable one, every man looking clean and soldierly. The inspection was conducted under great disadvantages—no drill shed and very poor light. The same disadvantages have tended to militate against the efficiency of the battalion ever since the burning of the shed, and only the indefatigable efforts of the officers and the attention of the men have kept up the standard. After half an hour's battalion drill, Col. Otter arrived and was greeted with the usual salutes. He proceeded at once with the inspection, the battalion moving under word of command from Lieut.-Col. Gibson. For half an hour the inspection lasted, the electric lamps giving just enough light to let the movements be seen. The D. A. G. afterwards addressed the battalion, saying that he was pleased with the result of the inspection, particularly so considering the great disadvantages to be contended against in having no drill shed. This evil he hoped would be remedied early in the spring. The battalion movements were very good indeed, but in manual exercises and company drill there might be a good deal of improvement made, and he hoped it would be made by close attention to squad drill. The battalion then marched to the Royal rink where the roll was called, after which the band played a few selections and the affair was over.

THE VICTORIA RIFLES' ARMOURY.

Montreal.—Saturday 12th was a read letter day in the history of the Victoria Rifles of Canada, the occasion being the laying of the foundation stone of the new armoury on Cathcart street. The building will, it is expected, be completed by next spring, and will, with the land, cost in the neighborhood of \$30,000, of which \$10,000 has already been subscribed. Before any outside subscriptions were asked for, no less a sum than \$4,000 was raised among the members of the regiment themselves. As the citizens of Montreal are always found ready to aid in the furtherance of a worthy object, there is felt to be no reason for doubt but that the \$20,000 balance required will in due time be forthcoming. The *Gazette* says of the event of Saturday: Notwithstanding the extreme cold weather of Saturday, long before the hour named for the ceremony to commence, a very large number of ladies and gentlemen friends of this popular regiment had assembled to witness it. A platform, the front of which was tastefully decorated with flags and the coat of arms of the regiment, was erected on the cross beams which will support the ground floor, and a large marquee tent was placed upon it, for the protection of the regiment's guests from the cold. Among the officers of other corps present were noticed Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, C.M.G.; Lieut.-Col. Oswald, of the Garrison Artillery, who was accompanied by Sir John Kaye and Mr. Cochrane, of England; Lieut.-Col. DeBellefeuille, paymaster of the sixth military district; Lieut.-Col. Lyman, Lieut.-Col. Caverhill, Major Lyman, Capt. Hood, Capt. Newton and Lieut. Linton, 5th Royal Scots; Lieut.-Col. Massey and Lieut. Engelke, 6th Fusiliers; Lieut.-Col. Bruce-Campbell, 84th battalion; Capt. Campbell and Capt. Cooke, Prince of Wales Rifles; Major Atkinson and Major Turnbull, Montreal Garrison Artillery; Sir William Dawson, Mr. M. H. Gault, M.P.; Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M. P.; Mr. John S. Hall, jr., M.P.P. Ald. Holland and Ald. Mount were also present. The officers and men of the Victorias mustered at their present armoury at three o'clock, and headed by their band marched to the new building, where they formed up facing the building, and awaited the arrival of the Minister of Militia. At 2.30 Sir Adolphe Caron arrived, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzic, D. A. G.; Lieut.-Col. Mattice, B.M.; Lieut.-Col. Hughes, B.M., and the Rev. Canon Ellegood, chap-

lain of the regiment. The Minister of Militia was given a hearty reception as he appeared upon the platform. The ceremony of laying the corner stone was opened by the Rev. Canon Ellegood offering prayer.

Lieut.-Col. Crawford then addressed Sir Adolphe Caron as follows:—"Honorable Sir, owing to the extreme cold weather I will not detain you at any length, but permit me, on behalf of the Victoria rifles, to thank you for your kindness in coming down here to-day to lay the corner stone of our new armoury. I also beg to present you with this trowel, which I hope you will keep as a slight memento of the occasion." The trowel is of solid silver, and bears the crest of the regiment, with the following inscription: "Presented to Sir Adolphe Caron, K.C.M.G., by the Victoria Rifles of Canada, on the occasion of his laying the foundation stone of their new armoury, Montreal, December 4th, 1886." The whole is encircled with a maple leaf border; the handle is of ebony, having at the end a silver beaver, bearing a golden maple leaf branch.

The following articles were placed in the stone:—A copy of the charter, service roll of the officers, service roll of the reserve corps, service roll of the companies, service roll of the band, copies of the English and French daily papers of Montreal, copies of the MILITIA GAZETTE and the Militia List, one of the invitation cards, copy of the invitation of the Natural History society, some of the regimental forms, coins of date, a busby plate and a helmet plate. The package, containing the above having been deposited, the stone was lowered to its position by Sergts. Stewart, No. 1 Co.; Bowden, No. 2; Adams, No. 3; Scott, No. 4; Walker, No. 5, and Gardner, No. 6, Sergt.-Major Rodden giving the word of command.

Sir Adolphe Caron, having declared the stone well and truly laid, said:—Colonel Crawford, officers and men of the Victoria Rifles, I can assure you that it gives me great pleasure and gratification to have been able, through the kind invitation of your commanding officer and your battalion, to come here to-day and testify to the interest which I take in the militia force of Canada. One of the most important pages of our Canadian history contains the deeds of our militia force. Whenever it has been called upon to keep the peace at home or to repress attacks from outside, it has always been ready to do so at the shortest possible notice, in defence of its Queen, its country and the institutions under which we live. It has been a pleasure for me to watch how the different corps which constitute that force work up in their profession, in order to be able to attain that position which as a Canadian I am proud to see it occupies to-day. Only a few months ago it was my privilege to be in England, and to hear old English officers speak of the deeds of our Canadian volunteers, and they were proud to consider that if ever called upon the militia force of Canada would be ready to help the Imperial forces in defending the Queen and protecting that vast and every-day growing colonial empire, which is becoming one of the most important parts of the British possessions. Colonel Crawford, I have, as I said before, watched the development of our Canadian militia, and no corps constituting a part of that force can boast of having given more time, more energy and more thought, to have tried by every means that could be adopted to develop the efficiency of the corps than the Victoria Rifles of Canada. You have always striven by every means possible to maintain the efficiency which has always characterized your corps, and it has made to-day one of the first regiments in the whole Dominion. You have made that *esprit de corps* without which no militia force can exist, and if it were not for that *esprit de corps* you would not have been able to proceed with the construction of what I believe is the first armoury which has ever been built by any corps in the country. In this armoury you will find that accommodation, that means of meeting together which will make you, if possible, more efficient than you are to-day. I wish to tell you that, as a Government and as Canadians, we hail every effort which is made by the militia force of Canada to increase its efficiency, and I can say that whenever the Victoria Rifles has been required to show that efficiency, it has done so in such a manner as to be a credit to the corps itself and to the country at large. (Applause.)

Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., being called upon, delivered a brief speech highly eulogistic of the Vics.

The regiment then marched back to the armoury and deposited their arms, after which they, together with their lady and gentlemen guests, repaired to the Natural History rooms, where refreshments were served and the museum of the society inspected.

The following circular explains the particulars of a novel feature of the Vics. regimental bazaar opened yesterday: The Victoria Rifles of Canada will hold a bazaar here on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of December next, the proceeds of which will be devoted towards the erection of their new armoury now under construction. It is intended during this bazaar to open a poll at which voting will take place for the most popular regiment in Canada (the "Vics" not included). The votes will be 10c each. Twenty per cent. of the proceeds to be expended in purchasing a trophy to be presented to the winning regiment, or otherwise disposed of as they may elect. The result of the voting will be made known daily through the associated press. Votes may be remitted to Capt. Bacon, postoffice box 105, Montreal, or to any one whom voters may elect to act for them, on or before the dates of the bazaar. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as a committee to superintend the voting: Major Blaiklock, 5th Royal Scots; Capt. Howard, M.G.A.; Capt. Clapham, Cavalry; Lieut. Hooper, M.F.B.; Lieut. Ostell, 65th Batt.; Lieut. Scott, 1st P.W.R.; Lieut. Chambers, 6th Fusiliers; Mr. L. D. Sims, ex-Sergt.-Major V.R.C.

Dundas.—An assault-at-arms and band concert given by the officers of the Seventy-seventh battalion, and the Hamilton field battery, took place at the skating rink in Dundas, on Thursday last. A Hamilton paper says: It was a decided success as far as the performance went, but the attendance was very slim. Almost half of the crowd was from Hamilton. A squad of picked men from the battery under Instructor Kerley, Sergt.-Major Wholton, Jr., Mr. Sergt. Madgwick, and Sergts. Fearnside, Coombs and Trumball, performed several evolutions. The first was the sword exercise, which was excellently done, the squad moving as one man. This was followed by standing gun drill, which consisted in placing the gun in position, getting elevation, loading and firing at different ranges. Gun wheel disabled drill followed, in which the wheel is supposed to be injured and has got to be replaced by a wheel from the front truck to supply the place of the disabled one; this manœuvre was rapidly executed, the wheel being taken off and replaced on the truck before the spectators could comprehend what was being done. In the lance drill the men were gunners Brumm and Harrison, trumpeter Crines, and Sergt.-Major Wholton. When it is remembered that the men had only half an hour's preparatory drill, they acquitted themselves very creditably. There was a short intermission. The Taylor brothers engaged in a friendly bout. It was the feature of the evening, if one could judge by the interest taken in it. The Dundas man, William, was apparently in the best condition, and showed slightly the better science of the two. The entertainment was closed by dismounting gun and carriage and slinging gun drill. The gun was taken from the carriage, slung underneath it, drawn around the rink and remounted. During the evening the Seventy-seventh battalion band played several pieces, which were much enjoyed by the audi-

ence. It is too bad that the entertainment was not a financial success, as the boys worked hard and deserved more liberal patronage.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—The *Patriot* says: A very interesting and friendly shooting match took place at Montague range on Wednesday the 24th ult., between eight men from Capt. Fraser's company, Montague G. A., and eight men from Capt. Henderson's company, 82nd Batt. Ranges 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards; seven shots at each range. Owing to the lateness of the season and a very strong cross wind, the scores were not up to the average. At the close of the match the scores stood as follows: Capt. Fraser's team, 622; Capt. Henderson's team, 644. The composition of the teams were as follows: Capt. Henderson's—Capt. Henderson, Lieut. Ferguson; Lieut. Hooper, Staff-Sergt. Allan, Sergt. McMillan, Sergt. Hooper, Pte. Henderson, Pte. Stewart. Capt. Fraser's—Lieut. White, Sergt. Johnson, Sergt. McLaren, Corp. Stewart, Gr. Mellish, Gr. Robertson, Gr. Lemmon, Gr. McGregor. The visiting team were very hospitably treated by Capt. Fraser and his men.

The Target.

Hamilton.—The annual rifle practice and matches of the 13th Batt., were completed on the 20th ult. The *Spectator* has the following report: The junior shots of the regiment put in their practice under the directions of musketry instructor Capt. Adam and Sergt. Omand, and although some of them have never fired a rifle previous to this season, quite a number of them have acquitted themselves very creditably. Considering the inclement state of the weather during the time of the practice—it being sometimes very wet and at other times cold and snowing—it was not to be expected that the shooting would be as good as it would have been had the match taken place during more satisfactory weather. Owing to the destruction of the rifles of the battalion at the burning of the drill sheds there has been no rifle practice during the season, so that the battalion has labored under more than ordinary disadvantages this year. A Co. has again maintained its position by winning two cups, namely, the junior cup, presented by the Meriden Britannia company, and the officers' cup. C Co. takes the non-commissioned officers' cup, is second in the junior contest and ties A Co. for the second place for the district cup. Being composed of nearly all young shots, C Co. deserves credit. The district cup was won by E Co. with a score of 110 points, which was good shooting considering it was done through a blinding snow storm. The score of Pte. David Mitchell was the highest ever made in this match. It is hoped that the endeavor of Lieut.-Col. Gibson to bring the 13th battalion up to a high state of efficiency in the use of the rifle, which part of the education of a soldier he considers the most important, will be successful, and that in this he will be ably seconded by the officers and members of the regiment.

MATCH NO. 1—200 AND 400 YARDS,

10 shots at 200 yards and 5 at 400. Seventy prizes, value \$200.50. For men who had never won a prize of \$5 or over.

Pte. Smith, G Co	33	17	50	Pte. Nichols, D	23	7	30
Pte. Hopper, A	33	17	50	Pte. G. Curran, B	24	6	30
Pte. Athawes, A	32	16	48	Pte. Armstrong, H	27	3	30
Corp. Meadows, D	28	19	47	Pte. Hopkin, C	19	10	29
Pte. Best, G	30	17	47	Pte. W. Butler, G	19	10	29
Col.-Sergt. Harris, G	34	13	47	Color-Sergt. Walters, H	20	9	29
Corp. T. Battram, C	22	22	44	Sergt. Brittingham, G	20	9	29
Pte. Wigmore, A	26	18	44	Pte. Horsepool, B	21	4	29
Pte. G. Diamond, E	29	15	44	Pte. Cornell, C	20	8	27
Pte. Wilson, F	25	17	42	Pte. S. A. Moore, D	23	5	27
Pte. H. Hooper, E	29	13	42	Pte. Clark, A	26	2	27
Corp. Heming, G	31	11	42	Pte. Biby, F	16	11	27
Pte. Tuck, H	31	11	42	Pte. Barnard, D	21	6	27
Corp. Notley, C	33	9	42	Pte. E. F. Tansley, C	21	6	27
Sergt. Stannard, A	31	10	41	Pte. J. Martin, H	21	6	27
Corp. Bettles, B	30	10	40	Pte. Silk, C	13	13	27
Pte. L. F. Rohmer, G	25	14	39	Pte. H. Beckett, B	18	8	27
Sergt. W. Harris, C	32	7	39	Pte. F. A. Martin, H	18	8	27
Pte. M. Goodwin, A	37	2	39	Pte. Ray, A	22	4	27
Pte. Hamilton, F	33	4	37	Pte. R. G. Freeborn, E	17	8	27
Corp. Allen, G	21	15	36	Pte. Ball, G	18	7	25
Pte. Anderson, C	29	7	36	Pte. F. Burns, B	23	2	25
Pte. Hening, F	28	7	35	Pte. Hibbard, A	23	2	25
Sergt. Stewart, C	18	16	34	Pte. Waddell, G	23	2	25
Pte. Mephram, C	32	2	34	Pte. Kingston, G	11	13	24
Pte. Pattinson, D	21	12	33	Pte. Ross, F	20	4	24
Pte. Rogers, E	22	11	33	Pte. Coddington, A	22	2	24
Pte. Edgcomb, A	23	10	33	Pte. Russell, D	9	14	23
Pte. Eaton, A	23	10	33	Pte. Ashum, G	12	11	23
Pte. Britt, D	20	12	32	Pte. Watson, H	10	12	22
J. W. Greenley, B	24	8	32	Pte. Cleares, B	11	11	22
Pte. Scott, C	26	6	32	Pte. Bull, F	13	9	22
Pte. G. Moore, E	26	6	32	Pte. Westbury, D	16	6	22
Sergt. Baker, H	27	5	32	Pte. Tintling, F	22	0	22
Pte. Madgett, B	20	10	30	Pte. G. Diamond, E	6	15	21

MATCH NO. 2—200, 500 AND 600 YARDS.

Five shots at each. Thirty-five prizes, value \$205.50.

\$20 and D. R. A. medal, Pte.				Pte. Filkin, C	15	9	9	
D. Mitchell, E	17	13	18	48	Pte. Osborne, A	19	9	3
\$15 and O. R. A. medal, Staff-					Pte. Burnistown, D	16	12	2
Sergt. Pain, C	18	13	14	45	Pte. Harvey, A	16	9	4
Capt. Adam, A	19	15	10	44	Col.-Sergt. Miller, D	21	6	2
Pte. D. Henderson, C	19	17	6	42	Pte. J. Mitchell, E	21	7	0
Staff-Sergt. Margetts, A	19	9	13	41	Lieut. F. B. Ross, B	17	5	5
Staff-Sergt. Clark, B	12	17	12	41	Sergt. A. Bismark, A	20	2	5
Color-Sergt. Murdock, B	17	9	13	39	Pte. L. Ely, B	10	15	2
Pte. A. Murdock, C	19	11	9	39	Pte. Webb, E	21	4	2
Pte. P. T. Robertson, E	15	10	13	38	Sergt. Madgett, B	2	13	10
Pte. H. Maris, D	21	8	9	38	Pte. Parkhill, A	17	4	4
Corp. Bettles, B	16	16	6	38	S. M. Woodhouse, D	16	5	3
Lieut. Tidswell, A	18	15	5	38	Col.-Sergt. Omand, A	17	0	6
Sergt. W. M. Goodwin, A	18	7	12	37	Pte. McDougall, B	8	7	0
Major McLaren	21	8	7	36	Pte. Albrecht, G	5	5	0
Capt. Zealand, C	18	12	6	36	Pte. J. Ely, B	5	2	0
Pte. H. Graham, E	20	6	8	34	Pte. G. J. Dunn, B	2	4	0
Staff-Sergt. Zealand, C	15	13	6	34				

MATCH NO. 3—THE JUNIOR CUP,

Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 10 shots at 200 yards and 5 at 400. To be competed for by four members of each company, previously named, simultaneously with match No. 1. Competitors to be qualified to shoot in match No. 1. The company winning this cup for the second consecutive time, to hold it in permanent possession.

A Company.			G Company.				
Pte. Hooper	33	17	50	Color-Sergt. Harris	34	13	47
Pte. Athomes	32	16	48	Corp. Allen	21	15	36
Pte. Wigmore	26	18	44	Sergt. Brittingham	20	9	29
Sergt. Stannard	31	10	41	Pte. Kingston	11	13	24
	132	61	183		86	50	136

Table listing military personnel for C, F, D, H, and E Companies with columns for names and numerical values.

MATCH NO. 4—OFFICERS' CUP,

Ranges 200 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each. Any company winning this cup for three years consecutively will be entitled to hold it in permanent possession.

Table showing individual scores for officers' cup matches across various companies (A, B, C).

INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION—Ten prizes, value \$15.

Table listing individual names and scores for the \$15 prize competition.

MATCH NO. 5—NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' CUP,

Ranges 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each. To be competed for by six members of each company.

Table showing scores for non-commissioned officers' cup matches across companies A, B, C, and E.

INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION—Ten prizes, value \$15.

Table listing individual names and scores for the \$15 prize competition.

MATCH NO. 6—DISTRICT CHALLENGE CUP,

Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards; 3 shots at each. To be competed for by three marksmen from any volunteer company in the third brigade division.

Table showing scores for district challenge cup matches across companies E, A, C, and D.

INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION—Ten prizes, value \$15.

Table listing individual names and scores for the \$15 prize competition.

In the individual prizes in matches Nos. 4, 5 and 6, no competitor was allowed more than two prizes. Those marked * were given no prizes.

Durham.—The Grey Review says: A practice match among some of the members of Durham, No. 4 company, was arranged to take place on Monday the 15th ult., and through the efforts of Lieuts. Torry and McGirr, a very respectable array of small prizes was arranged, provided by the business men and merchants of the town.

Table comparing scores for MT. FOREST and DURHAM teams, listing names and numerical values.

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 Post Office Department,
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