

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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AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

We publish to-day, with the permission of the authorities, the results of the class firing in the brigade camp of the Fourth Military District, held at Brockville in September last, and commend it to the careful study of the whole volunteer force, and for the sake of comparison, as well as for the information of the force, we should like to publish similar returns from the other military districts, if the musketry instructors would kindly obtain the requisite permission and forward them. It will be seen that the average figure of merit of the camp is only 19.40 points, or less than one point out of a possible four for each shot fired. Probably the wind and rain which prevailed may have somewhat lowered the scores, but the average is not much, if at all, less than in previous years, and is sufficient evidence that the efficiency of our volunteers, so far as shooting is concerned, is very poor.

Now something ought to be done to improve, and improve materially, this state of things. We give General Donner's remarks on a similar matter in England, which may convey some hints as to the means to be adopted, but we know that in Canada this would not cover the whole ground. Here the whole system of official practice needs re-modelling. It is wrong to limit the shooting to twenty rounds; it is

wrong to have the time so limited that a man cannot be set back for further instruction if he proves ignorant of how to handle his rifle or align his sights; and it is wrong to carry a man back to a longer range if he proves unable to hit the target twice successively at the shortest.

Above all, it is wrong to have no provision for musketry instruction in the several battalions themselves. It is all very well to say that it is the duty of the company officers to instruct their men in the rudiments of musketry, but nine out of ten have not themselves the necessary knowledge, for no man who is not a practical shot can instruct, and many who can shoot have not sufficient theoretical knowledge. It is impossible for the camp musketry instructor and his sergeant to do very much, as all their time will probably be fully occupied on the range. It therefore seems desirable that an instructor of musketry and a sergeant instructor of musketry should be appointed to each battalion. An officer of this kind, at least for annual training, is infinitely more required than a paymaster or a second surgeon. And to ensure their efficiency there should be a special course for them at the military schools, and they should hold a special certificate.

We heartily commend, not only to our regular readers but to the Indian Department, the remarks of a valued correspondent on the Indian question as it just now affects the North-west; and we endorse every word he says. We see now that our remarks of last week were capable of misinterpretation. We had no intention of advocating force as the best means of keeping the Indians quiet, but as we were specially interested in the military aspect of the case, we suggested the points which struck us as wise precautionary measures in case just and liberal dealing on the part of the Government should fail. By all means let all the Indians be kept from starvation this winter, and let the Government ever bear in mind that there must be many in the Territories who would be only too glad to see another disturbance this year, and whose representations must be guarded against.

The Victoria, Australia, Government has represented to the Imperial Army and Navy authorities the advisability of abolishing the present rules and regulations which prevent officers in those services from seeking Colonial employment, except at a great disadvantage by the loss either of pay, promotion or pension; and has officially requested the co-operation of all other Colonial Governments, including that of Canada, in the matter. The regulations at present existing are that: (1.) A naval officer on half-pay, while so employed, loses his promotion for the time, but receives his half-pay; (2.) A military officer on the active list "seconded" for Colonial service forfeits his pay but receives his promotion; (3.) A naval officer on the retired list (in some cases at least) receives his retired pay; (4.) A military officer on the retired list forfeits his retired pay.

It is to be hoped that the Canadian Government will join in the movement thus inaugurated; for Canada has to a certain extent already suffered from the operation of the existing laws, and probably will suffer more in the future. And we do not see that our national spirit need be hurt at the idea of employing experienced British officers. We can do a great deal, but we cannot make officers, who have had only a few months' training in a military school, equal in efficiency to those who have been in a regular army long enough to have earned retirement or half-pay. It does seem an anomaly that the home authorities should in effect say that their retired officers may loaf if they please, but may not help to increase the efficiency of the Colonial forces, which might be of value to the mother country in case of a general European war.

We were moved to enquire what facilities there were for the transport of our field artillery in winter by seeing the trouble a hook and ladder waggon had in turning out on wheels a few days ago, and have reached the conclusion that Canada would be in a "pretty tight place" if a necessity suddenly arose for our batteries to turn out. Here there are no sleighs, and in Quebec there are none serviceable, some of those previously provided being in the North-west, and any remaining being in a state of dilapidation. How it is at stations where the winters are less severe we can only guess, but it does seem desirable that steps should be at once taken to remedy what is such a manifest deficiency and source of weakness. The necessary work would be a great boon to mechanics this winter.

Colonel E. O. Hewett, R.E., C.M.G., who has been commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston since its establishment in 1875, is about to resign that appointment on succeeding to the command of the Royal Engineers of the southern district, with headquarters at Portsmouth, England. It is not too much to say that the eminent success of the college is largely due to the administrative ability of Col. Hewett, who, by overcoming the difficulties inseparable from the inception of such an institution has greatly lightened the work of his successor, whoever that may be. While we shall lose much by his departure, we must be pleased that our loss is his gain, and wish him that success in his new and important duties, which his talents and experience will go far to ensure.

The Adjutant-General has started for California on three months' leave of absence. We should like to congratulate Col. Powell on his well-earned holiday, were it not that the trip was enforced by ill-health. Since the outbreak of the rebellion an immense amount of work has devolved upon him, and he has had a couple of attacks of erysipelas lately, and has consequently been prescribed change and rest. It is probable that Col. Powell will visit the Pacific Province before his return.

Mr. N. McEachren, of 191 Yonge street, Toronto, has issued a revised list of prices for the new year of a full line of outfittings for all ranks of infantry officers and non-commissioned officers, which we commend to the attention of any militiamen desiring such goods.

"If a body of troops is under fire, and so placed as to be unable to return it, the officer commanding should make it a rule to keep them constantly on the move, no matter if it is but two side steps to the right or one to the front, it always makes them believe they are doing something, and prevents the mind from brooding over a situation which is the most trying of any."—*Random Shots, &c.*, p. 274.

REFLECTIONS ON UNIFORM.—II.

Having devoted a little reflection to uniform as a general subject, a few remarks now on the different uniforms of the Militia, and on the use and abuse of certain articles of uniform, may be in order; but while the writer is an advocate for strict regulations and scrupulous neatness for military men, let it not be understood that it is for parade and show only, but that soldiers—and in this word officers are particularly included—may be particular in their dress, and neatness and regularity will naturally follow in other matters; neither is the necessity for a "fighting uniform" lost sight of, but as it is necessary in the piping times of peace to have a showy and attractive dress, let it be shown by those who have the honor to wear the uniform of Her Majesty that there is a vast difference between a business suit of clothes and a regulation tunic, etc., but how many men there are who would be ashamed to wear a shabby or badly-made suit of clothes one day while the next they may be seen with worn and ill-fitting uniform. Now as to active service dress, if it may be taken for granted that we are to have one, how would homespun do for the material? It is worn by the country people, is strong, warm and wears well, and, while not of the same color as kharkee, is still of a shade to be very nearly invisible at a distance; but if this or anything else is adopted, let us still have our historic scarlet and blue for peace and parades, and so we can always point to the British uniform in Canada and thus enlist new blood into our force; otherwise there will be as loud a cry raised in Canada as there was in England and Scotland when a proposition was made to discard scarlet for gray and the Highlander's bonnet for the helmet.

Expense is generally the cry raised when an officer is urged to obtain a fit-out, and therefore it will be well if the authorities can see their way clear to cheapen the cost of uniform, without detracting from the appearance thereof, and the first arm which requires attention is the cavalry. The cost of uniform for this branch of the Militia is enormous, and when the price of horse furniture and saddlery is added, the amount is far beyond the means of those applying for commissions therein, and as most of our cavalry corps are from the rural districts, there seems the less necessity for such a very swagger dress. The artillery are next in order, and in the case of field batteries horse furniture also swells the amount—which officers of garrison corps have not to provide;—the expensive gold belts, and pouches of this branch as well as the dress sash, belts, etc., of the infantry might be done away with, as there are few occasions when it is necessary they should be worn. Officers of rifle battalions are the best off regarding expense as they have no gold or silver lace to tarnish or wear out, and if black patent leather belts are *full* dress for them, why not white ones for artillery and infantry?

The suggestion made some years ago by a committee on uniform that the Canadian Militia should have a distinguishing badge, such as a maple leaf on the collar, was a good one and it is hoped will be carried out. The Militia in Great Britain are distinguished by the letter M on the shoulder strap; but the uniform we wear is exactly the same as the British regulars if we except the pattern of lace and buttons, which are hardly noticeable. Some of us might not object to this, as we *might* be taken for officers of the regular forces, but those gentlemen would certainly be justified in objecting to an infringement of their dress.

The ignorance of many officers in regard to dress regulations is much to be regretted, but more so when those gentlemen are senior of their rank and perhaps commanding the corps. It is no uncommon thing for a new officer to apply for information regarding certain regulations in uniform to his captain or colonel and to be told "I really do not know what is right," and the consequence is, a garment is made to suit the fancy of the wearer, and no questions asked. It may seem absurd to suggest that a few questions on dress regulations should form part of the syllabus at the schools of instruction, but when we reflect how necessary it is to have a well-dressed body of officers and men, the knowledge would no doubt be as beneficial as to learn the length of pace or many of the sections of the Queen's Regulations. Even if a commanding officer does not dress well himself he can compel his officers to do so, and tell them, as a colonel of a crack regiment used to say—"By gad, sir, there shall be only one slovenly man in this regiment, and his name is _____" (naming himself).

In examining the different articles of uniform, the tunic comes first on the list and there are almost as many varieties as there are animals in some classes of natural history. We see laces of all patterns and all widths from $\frac{3}{8}$ ths. to $\frac{9}{8}$ ths. of an inch, and put on badly besides. Austrian knots on the sleeves and crows' feet on the cuffs, of all sizes. low, limp and badly-shaped collars, inferior cloth and wretched fit; it is quite an art to put the lace on properly, and very few outside of English tailors can undertake the task. There are nearly as many varieties of patrol jackets, and they include all shades of blue and even

green and black, with poor quality braid which fades during a single camp, and as many rows, and drop loops, and eyes as the wearer fancies; large badges of rank and small ones, and so on. The writer has seen officers on parade with sky-blue patrols, and men's tunics with a little common tinsel for lace, and it is no uncommon thing to see officers wearing men's serge trousers, and, badly as many of these fit, the appearance of tunics is made infinitely worse by wearing vests under them. And shirt collars we must not forget, for while many claim that they improve the appearance of a patrol, it is against regulation to wear them, but bad as it is to wear a shirt collar with a patrol, what shall be said of an officer who wears one with a tunic, as many do at balls, etc.? O! ye gods! words fail if we attempt to describe our feelings when we behold such a sight; but why should not infantry officers be allowed to wear a false or inside collar with undress as well as cavalry, engineers, or artillery? There are many more articles of uniform yet to be touched on, which will be reserved for another number of the GAZETTE.

GRENADE.

NOTIONS OF A NOODLE.—VIII.

"MY DEAR MISTY,—By this time you must be heartily tired of the rank and file, and I must say we have pretty well sifted his apparel, refraining, for delicate reasons, from touching on his underclothes, but, in this respect, as far as my observations have gone, the Canadian militiaman is pretty well fixed; I feel that the present, however, is a good opportunity to open a mild discussion on the 'set-up' of an officer, doomed to undertake a campaign in regimentals. It will be only humane to give this unfortunate person a word or two, and endeavor, if we can, to show up his condition, for really on service the poor fellow is so taken up with engineering and improvising schemes in order to counteract the helpless condition of his men, equipped according to regulation, that he positively has no time to speak for himself, and so his woes pass unnoticed.

"First, of course, he has the same forage cap to retain on his head as the unpretending private; a broken chin strap to him, alas, means the same miserable future; the gold lace that in his place is the substitute for braid, fails to prove any more of a protection from wind, cold or sunshine than the less gaudy material of the inferior, while the indiscriminating mosquito plies his bloody trade with the same vigor under a band of gold lace, as he does beneath the shabby braid of a 'trumpeter' saturated with chrome yellow (not the trumpeter). In fact, now that I remember, much more vigorously, for this terrible insect hates chrome yellow like poison.

"Well, most of our young officers, no matter how virtuous and exemplary in character, are generally found, when suddenly summoned to arms, 'tight.' This is the general condition of the majority of our city corps at all events, owing, I suppose, to the evil effects of fashion, which, as a rule, exercises a great influence over the habits of most young men in our crowded cities. Now and then we come across a 'loose' one, but as far as appearances go he does not prove as desirable as the other, even in his questionable condition.

"As stated above, most of our officers find themselves suddenly called upon to take the field in garments 'tight,' that are made for the purposes of parade, full dress balls, or some other military occupation, for which the same garments are eminently suited, but are as applicable for a campaign as the canvas jumper is convenient for a ball room. The tunic is terrible, one glance at a man in one about any encampment is quite enough, while the feelings of the wearer can be imagined when he fails to find even a pocket for his handkerchief, much less for all the little odds and ends necessary for his very existence on a campaign. One glance is quite enough as I said before; there he stands in the glaring scarlet, green or blue tunic, buttoned up to his chin, 'tight' but not happy. No pockets, no breathing room, no comfort. He can't unbutton when the perspiration flows from every pore. Why? because he has a cross-belt, a great broad strip of leather, that flashes and glares in the sun, binds up the shoulders and prevents free action of the body. In some cases, with rifle regiments and others, it is hung over and glitters with silver ornaments, very pretty, but very heavy. This strap holds up a pouch, a most useful and necessary article for every officer, for it will contain three, and in some cases six cigarettes. The rifles have a 'whistle.' Now, that is a very bright idea, and should never be discarded in Canada, nor should the pouch, as long as cigarettes are necessary to life, and issued for field service. Then again, we come to his waist-belt, firmly gripping the body; and dangling so fiercely, helplessly and dangerously (to himself) by his side is his sword. If a bayonet is out of place with a private, what a long way out of place is the sword by the side of an officer.

"Can anything be more ridiculous in these days of revolvers and fire arms than this silly weapon. And the trouble and annoyance of carrying the horrible thing, is tremendous. You can't carry it always in one hand, you can't carry it at all in the other. It won't drag for 30 miles a day, but it will prey upon a man's feelings, and break his heart quicker than any discomfort heaped upon him. Those who carry the sword alone should, however, be silent and contented, they have no sabretache.' Why in the world intelligent people can go on as we do, is more than you or I, Misty, can answer. We teach our young officers to carry a sword; it appears to be recognized that its utility is played out, for little or no instruction is given in its use, because it is a weapon of the past, it is only intended for ballast. Then, when trouble comes, each young man rushes for a revolver, if he is allowed to put it on, but it is not a recognized arm, and officers are not expected to be in any way conversant with its action or effect; nor are they, for note the result: they buy a big revolver, and with the novelty and delight of possessing so strange a weapon, they 'load her up,' and 'bang' away she goes into the 'broad basket' of some brother officer. Several extremely narrow escapes occurred in General Middleton's column, and he himself had to disarm several officers, enthusiastic to a degree, but, unsuited for hair triggers.

"In olden times the art of using the sword was taught in the army. Now, alas, it is not, because it is useless, but we still carry it, and the commanding officer who does not sit on his juniors with 'where's your sword, sir,' is not considered worthy of the name. It is not the C.O.'s fault, however, he, poor man, runs in a groove like us all, and wears his sword *sometimes*. And if he did take upon himself to vary the thing with a smattering of common sense, what a saving lunatic our conservative ideas would make him if he accosted his youngest subaltern with the novel demand—'Where is your revolver, sir?—try a shot at that hay-stack and aim low.' I am glad to say that in the militia we have none such, and let us hope that none of our gallant officers in command will ever show such a disregard for the customs of the service as to fall into so reprehensible a habit, or encourage others in shooting at 'hay-stacks.' Let us rather patiently bear our sword, resting assured that when the time does come for seizing the revolver, if we do not succeed in shooting the enemy, we may safely calculate upon obtaining practice and experience upon some of our friends, who, unsuspecting and at close ranges, afford natural and easy targets for the most uncertain marksman."

SYLLABUS FOR THE MILITARY SCHOOLS.—Continued.

Infantry Subjects—Short Course.

The following is a syllabus of subjects which will be taught in the Schools, and in which those attending for instructional purposes will be examined.

Grade A.—1st Class.

(For Field Officers and Adjutants.)

The same subjects as for 2nd Class, applying them to a Battalion in detail and Brigade generally, with the addition of all Courts Martial.

Grade B.—1st Class.

(For Staff Sergeants and Lieutenants.)

The same subjects as for 2nd Class, Grade B., as applying to a Battalion, with the addition of Regimental Courts Martial; administration of discipline; Courts of inquiry and Boards; disposal of prisoners.

Grade A.—2nd Class.

(For Company Officers.)

Drill and Exercises.—Squad, Company in Battalion; advance and rear guards; rifle, bayonet and shelter trench exercises; instructions of recruits in drill and practice of musketry. Sword exercise.

Discipline and Law.—Administration of discipline; Courts of Inquiry and Boards; disposal of prisoners; Military and Militia Law respecting minor crimes and punishments; Regimental Courts Martial.

Interior Economy.—Officers and non-commissioned officers; system of payment; messing; supply of necessaries; books and returns; correspondence; transfer and discharge of a Company.

Duties.—Of a Company in garrison and field; honours and salutes; guards and sentries; funerals, and aid to the Civil Power.

Grade B.—2nd Class.

(For Company Non-Commissioned officers.)

Drill and Exercises.—Squad, Company, Company in Battalion; advance and rear guards; rifle, bayonet and shelter trench exercises; instruction in position and aiming drill.

Discipline and Law.—Military and Militia Law respecting minor crimes and punishments.

Interior Economy.—Officers, non-commissioned officers; system of payment; messing and supply of necessaries of a Company.

Duties.—Of non-commissioned officers in garrison and field; guards and sentries.

SPECIAL COURSE.

The same subjects as for Grade A, according to class.

The examination in drill and exercises will be divided into two parts; one part will be practical in the field, with *viva voce* questions; the other by written questions. The knowledge of each candidate in drills and exercises is to be tested practically on parade, and, in addition to giving the words of command, the candidate is to be required to give the explanation of the exercise or manœuvre about to be performed to the men on parade, in a clear and audible manner.

The following are subjects in which the candidates will be tested practically.

For 2nd class, Grade A :—

- (a) Drilling a Company in close and extended order.
[“Field Exercise, 1884,” Part II.]
- (b) The command of a Company in Battalion.
[“Field Exercise, 1884,” Part III, so far as it applies.]
- (c) Duties of Commander of a guard, and mode of marching reliefs and posting sentries.
[“Queen’s Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1883,” sec. 8, paras. 10 to 34: “Field Exercise, 1884,” Part VII, secs. 14 to 21.]
- (d) Knowledge of the Rifle Exercises (manual and firing): aiming and position drill, and blank firing; targets and the conduct of target practice.
[“Rifle Exercises and Musketry Instruction, 1879,” as adapted by the Supplement to Troops armed with the Snider Rifle.]

For 1st Class, Grade A.

- (a) Drilling a Company and a Battalion.
[“Field Exercise, 1884,” Parts II and III.]
- (b) Movements of a Battalion in Brigade.
[“Field Exercise, 1884,” Part IV.]
- (c) Proper mode of route marching and the duties of guards.
[“Field Exercise, 1884,” Part VII, secs. 3 to 9.]

Theoretical—Full Marks, 400.

Drills and Exercises, 100. Discipline and Military Law, 100. Interior Economy, 100. Regimental duties, 100.

Practical—Full Marks, 450.

Squad drill, 50. Company Drill, 50. Battalion Drill, 100. Sword Exercises, 50. Rifle Exercises, 100. Instructional ability, 100.

EXAMINATIONS.

All Examinations for “Short Course” certificates, grades “A & B” will be held at the termination of each course of instruction and will be open to all officers, N.C. officers and men, belonging to the Corps or attached for a course of instruction.

The practical examination in all drills and exercises will be personally conducted by the Commandant, assisted when necessary by such officers of the Corps as may be named by him for that purpose.

The examination in subjects of theoretical instruction will be conducted by means of papers containing not less than ten (10) questions in each subject, and candidates will be required to give written replies to these questions; three hours being allowed for each paper.

The papers of questions will be prepared by the Commandant of the School, who will also examine and mark the value of the answers sent in.

The questions will be limited to the subjects actually treated on, and explained by the previous course of lectures, and must be answered without extraneous assistance of any kind.

The questions will be numbered, and the full number of marks assigned to each question will also be shown in the examination paper.

The date and hour for issue and the full time allowed for answering the whole set of questions will be conspicuously stated at the head of each paper.

The papers of answers in writing of each candidate will be indicated by a number at the top of each. Under no circumstances may his name appear in any such papers.

Places must be allotted to the candidates so that they may be seated at least five feet apart from centre to centre. All diagrams, maps or other objects having reference to the subject of examination must be removed from the examination room; also all books, scraps of paper or other things of which the candidate might make use.

An officer will be required to be present during the examination, and it will be his duty to see that no conversation whatever takes place between the candidates, that no one is permitted to leave the room before handing in his written answers, and that no opportunity is afforded to any candidate to obtain information from any other.

“The officer detailed to be present during the examination will certify at the foot of each set of worked papers as follows, viz :—“I hereby certify that having been detailed to attend during the examination I was present thereat, that these papers were worked in my presence by the candidate of whose identity I am satisfied, and that the rules for the conduct of the examination have been strictly complied with.

Place _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Rank and Corps _____

To obtain a 1st Class “Short Course” certificate, grade A or B, seventy per cent. of the whole number of marks for both practical and theoretical subjects, must be obtained; and for a 2nd Class fifty per cent.

Any candidate obtaining less than forty per cent. of the whole number of marks allotted for either practical or theoretical subjects, will be disqualified.

In the awarding of marks, ability to impart instruction will be considered as of the highest importance.

For a “Special Course” certificate (either 1st or 2nd Class), the above rules will apply.

In all subjects taught at the Royal Military College the examinations will be conducted at that institution.

(To be Continued.)

RESULTS OF CLASS FIRING AT BROCKVILLE CAMP.

(EXTRACTED FROM THE REPORT ON THE BRIGADE MUSKETRY INSPECTOR.)

It will be seen from the lists and table hereunto annexed that the average figure of merit of all who shot was 19.40, that the 41st Batt., with a figure of merit of 20.66, was the best shooting battalion in camp, that No. 1 Co. of the 42nd Batt., with an average of 23.92 points per man for 38 men shooting out of 39 in the company, was the best shooting company in camp, and that Sergt. McKellar, of No. 2 Co., 41st Batt., with 61 points, was the best shot in the brigade, having a clear lead of seven points over any other competitor. It will also be noticed that 6.11 per cent. of those shooting entered the first class, and 11.82 per cent. the second class, leaving 82.07 per cent. third class shots.

LIST OF FIRST CLASS SHOTS, RIFLE PRACTICE, 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT.

BROCKVILLE CAMP, Sept., 1885.

Sergt. McMullen, No. 2 Co., 41st Batt.	61 pts.	best shot in camp
Sergt. F. Coulter, No. 1 Co., 42nd Batt.	54	best in 42nd.
Sergt. Hutton, Prescott Troop	53	best in troop.
Gun. Obey, Gananoque F. B.	52	best in battery.
Driver Martin, Ottawa F. B.	52	best in battery.
Surg. Bowen, Gananoque F. B.	51	
Q.M.S. Bliss, Ottawa F. B.	51	
Staff-Sergt. Guinford, No. 3 Co., 41st	50	second best in 41st.
Sergt. J. Fraser, Prescott Troop	48	
P.M. Sergt. Finton, No. 6 Co., 56th	48	best in 56th.
Pte. A. Dagg, No. 3 Co., 41st	48	
Pte. A. Wilkie, No. 5 Co., 41st	48	
Corp. McCulloch, No. 5 Co., 42nd	48	
Q.M.S. Hunter, No. 6 Co., 56th	47	
Corp. Wright, Gananoque F. B.	47	
Corp. Jas. Young, No. 2 Co., 56th	46	
Sergt. Andrews, No. 2 Co., 41st	46	
Act.-Sergt. Dunnett, Ottawa F. B.	46	
Pte. Johnston, No. 6 Co., 56th	45	
Gun. Hickey, Gananoque F. B.	45	
Pte. Willis, No. 5 Co., 41st	45	
Pte. A. Jackson, No. 6 Co., 42nd	45	
Corp. McConnell, Gananoque F. B.	44	
Driver Norton, Ottawa F. B.	44	
Bandsman Wilson, 42nd	44	
Lieut. Bowen, No. 4 Co., 42nd	44	
Capt. Gillies, Gananoque F. B.	43	
Pte. F. Cowan, No. 5 Co., 41st	43	
Trooper C. Ault, Prescott Troop	42	
Lieut. Assoltine, 41st	42	
Gun. Cowan, Gananoque F. B.	42	
Corp. Bell, Ottawa F. B.	42	
Driver Gray, Ottawa F. B.	42	
Lieut. Marshall, No. 6 Co., 42nd	42	
Pte. Kelsey, No. 2 Co., 41st	41	
Staff-Sergt. May, Ottawa F. B.	41	
Surg. Bell, Ottawa F. B.	41	
Lieut. Cochran, Adj., 42nd	41	
Capt. Williams, No. 1 Co., 42nd	41	
Sergt. Boanroy, No. 4 Co., 42nd	41	
Sergt. Dixon, No. 4 Co., 42nd	41	
Capt. J. Raney, Prescott T. C.	40	
Bugler Tripp, No. 6 Co., 56th	40	
Pte. Dunlop, No. 6 Co., 56th	40	
Pte. A. Colquhoun, No. 1 Co., 42nd	40	
Col.-Sergt. Collins, No. 3 Co., 42nd	40	

46 first class shots, equivalent to 6.11 per cent. of all in camp.

LIST OF SECOND CLASS SHOTS, RIFLE PRACTICE, 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT.

BROCKVILLE CAMP, Sept. 1885.

Trooper Hutchcraft, Prescott Troop.....	39	Pte. Wm. Duncan, No. 5 Co., 42nd.....	54
Bandsman Curran, 42nd.....	39	Bandsman E. Weeks, 56th.....	34
Pte. Jas. Dunlop, No. 1 Co., 42nd.....	39	Pte. Wm. Hymes, No. 2 Co., 56th.....	34
Capt. Caldwell, No. 5 Co., 42nd.....	39	Lieut. Drummond, No. 6 Co., 56th.....	34
Sergt.-Maj. Tripp, No. 6 Co., 56th.....	39	Pte. Conway, No. 2 Co., 41st.....	33
Capt. W. H. Burrott, No. 5 Co., 56th.....	39	Pte. R. Grant, No. 5 Co., 41st.....	33
Sergt. J. Montgomery, No. 5 Co., 56th.....	39	Pte. McCrimmon, No. 5 Co., 41st.....	33
Corp. Campbell, Prescott T. Co.....	38	Pte. Malone, No. 1 Co., 41st.....	33
Gr. Moore, Gananoque F. B.....	38	Pte. Henry Lang, No. 1 Co., 42nd.....	33
Pte. Melrose, No. 3 Co., 42nd.....	38	Sergt. Wodden, No. 3 Co., 42nd.....	33
Lieut. Tullis, No. 5 Co., 42nd.....	38	Pte. S. McDonald, No. 5 Co., 42nd.....	33
Bom. Stewart, Ottawa F. B.....	37	Pte. W. Dobbie, No. 5 Co., 42nd.....	33
Major Jackson, 41st.....	37	Pte. A. Graham, No. 6 Co., 42nd.....	33
Pte. Emery, No. 2 Co., 41st.....	37	Capt. Kidd, No. 3 Co., 56th.....	33
Bandsman Olson, 42nd.....	37	Pte. McNish, No. 1 Co., 41st.....	33
Pte. Gilmour, No. 1 Co., 42nd.....	37	Gr. G. Burradge, Gananoque F. B.....	32
Capt. Sparham, No. 2 Co., 42nd.....	37	Sergt. McGuire, No. 1 Co., 41st.....	32
Capt. Motherwell, No. 3 Co., 42nd.....	37	Sergt. Carl, No. 3 Co., 41st.....	32
Sergt. Tripp, No. 6 Co., 56th.....	37	Pte. Forde, No. 5 Co., 41st.....	32
Gun. Clarke, Ottawa F. B.....	36	Pte. E. Smith, No. 5 Co., 41st.....	32
Capt. W. Cook, 41st.....	36	Pte. Cooper, No. 1 Co., 42nd.....	32
Sergt. Mowat, No. 1 Co., 41st.....	36	Lieut. Keefe, R.M.C., No. 2 Co., 42nd.....	32
Pte. W. Lambert, No. 3 Co., 41st.....	35	Sergt. Fulford, No. 2 Co., 42nd.....	32
Pte. Crampton, No. 5 Co., 41st.....	36	Corp. Fleming, No. 2 Co., 42nd.....	32
Corp. Heaslip, No. 4 Co., 42nd.....	36	Dr. McCammon, 56th.....	32
Pte. M. Smail, No. 6 Co., 56th.....	36	Pte. Stenson, No. 6 Co., 56th.....	32
Trooper W. Vosburg, Prescott T. Co.....	35	Pte. Joseph Tuck, No. 3 Co., 56th.....	32
Capt. Lees, (43rd) 41st.....	35	Sergt. Knight, Gananoque F. B.....	31
Corp. Burkor, No. 5 Co., 41st.....	35	Gr. Stock, Gananoque F. B.....	31
Sergt. Stevenson, No. 2 Co., 42nd.....	35	Gr. Johnson, Gananoque F. B.....	31
Lieut. Darling, 42nd.....	35	Pte. Haig, No. 2 Co., 41st.....	31
Sergt. Fitzsimmons, No. 2 Co., 42nd.....	35	Dr. Lefevre, 42nd.....	31
Pte. Playfair, No. 5 Co., 42nd.....	35	Corp. Warren, No. 4 Co., 42nd.....	31
Pte. W. J. Sersen, No. 6 Co., 42nd.....	35	Pte. W. McDonald, No. 5 Co., 42nd.....	31
Bandsman H. Lamson, 56th.....	35	Pte. C. Milligan, No. 2 Co., 41st.....	30
Capt. Stitt, No. 6 Co., 56th.....	35	Pte. Cochran, No. 1 Co., 42nd.....	30
Lieut. Shields, Gananoque F. B.....	34	Capt. Baker, 59th, No. 1 Co., 42nd.....	30
Corp. Lloyd, Gananoque F. B.....	34	Pte. Laclare, No. 1 Co., 42nd.....	30
Sergt. Hawley, Ottawa F. B.....	34	Pte. Farmer, No. 2 Co., 42nd.....	30
Pte. J. Marks, No. 3 Co., 41st.....	34	Sergt. King, No. 3 Co., 42nd.....	30
Bandsmaster Ellis, 42nd.....	34	Pte. J. Somerville, No. 5 Co., 42nd.....	30
Corp. Thompson, No. 1 Co., 42nd.....	34	Pte. Wm. Donaldson, No. 5 Co., 42nd.....	30
Pte. Wickware, No. 1 Co., 42nd.....	34	Corp. Wright, No. 6 Co., 42nd.....	30
Sergt. Boon, No. 1 Co., 42nd.....	34	Pte. H. Depencier, No. 3 Co., 56th.....	30
Sergt. M. Smith, No. 1 Co., 42nd.....	34		

89 second class shots, equivalent to 11.82 per cent. of all in camp.

TABULAR STATEMENT showing result of Target Practice at Brigade Camp, Brockville, in September, 1885.

CORPS.	Date and Conditions of Firing.	No. of Men on Pay-roll.	No. Firing.	Ranges.	Figure of Rank.		Best Shots.
					Batt	Co.	
Prescott Troop of Cavalry.....	Afternoon of 23rd Sept; fine and cool; light changeable; very little wind.	35	35	Five shots at 200 yards standing, 5 shots at 200 and 5 at 300 kneeling, 4.5 at 400 lying down. Snider carbines.	.....	21.51	Sergt. J. Huton..... 53
Ottawa F'd Battalion of Art.....	24th Sept; fine weather; moderate left wind.....	66	41	Five shots at 200 yards standing, 5 shots at 200 and 5 at 300 kneeling, 4.5 at 400 lying down. Snider carbines.	.....	22.05	Driver Martin..... 52
Gananoque do.....		73	50		.....	23.03	Gunner Obey..... 52
41st Battalion.....		153	23	Standing.	.....	20.66	Sgt. McKellar..... 61
Staff & officers.....		.....	9		.....	30.27	Lt. Asseltine..... 42
No. 1 Co.....	17th Sept; fine weather; light breeze from left; good shooting weather.	27	17	Kneeling.	.....	15.31	Sgt. Mowatt..... 35
No. 2 Co.....		51	29	Lying prone.	.....	21.22	Sgt. McKellar..... 61
No. 3 Co.....		35	32		.....	18.94	Sgt. Andrews..... 46
No. 5 Co.....		35	35		.....	21.89	S. Sgt. Sanford..... 50
					.....		Pte. A. Dagg..... 48
					.....		Pte. A. Wilkie..... 48
42nd Battalion.....		256	231	Long Sniders; sergeants short Sniders.	.....	18.76	Lt. Coulter..... 54
Staff and portion of band.....	Right half batt. on 18th; fine weather; stiff wind from left. Left half battalion 21st; cloudy weather; light changeable; stiff wind from left rear. Both days were trying to inexperienced shots	17	14		.....	23.32	Corp. McCulloch..... 48
No. 1 Co.....		39	38		.....	23.92	Ban. Leuch..... 44
No. 2 Co.....		35	35		.....	13.51	Lt. Coulter..... 54
No. 3 Co.....		33	33		.....	13.35	Capt. Williams..... 41
No. 4 Co.....		34	31		.....	21.24	Pte. A. Colquhoun..... 40
No. 5 Co.....		36	35		.....	22.13	Capt. Sparham..... 37
No. 6 Co.....		45	43		.....	16.48	Sgt. Stevenson..... 35
					.....		C. Sgt. Collins..... 40
					.....		Lieut. Bowen..... 44
					.....		Sgt. Boaprey..... 41
					.....		Corp. McCulloch..... 48
					.....		Capt. Caldwell..... 39
					.....		Pte. A. Jackson..... 45
56th Battalion.....	Began firing on the 22nd; cloudy weather, with strong left wind. Firing interrupted by heavy rain. Resumed and finished on morning of 23rd; dull light; strong rear wind. Bad weather for teaching recruits.	170	157	Five shots at 200 yards Long Sniders	.....	17.92	P.M. Sgt. Finton..... 45
Band.....		16	14		.....	22.11	A. Lamson..... 35
No. 2 Co.....		36	34		.....	15.09	Corp. J. Young..... 46
No. 3 Co.....		32	32		.....	13.06	Capt. Kidd..... 33
No. 5 Co.....		18	18		.....	20.33	Pte. J. Tuck..... 32
No. 6 Co.....		39	38		.....	22.34	Capt. H. Burritt..... 39
No. 7 Co.....		29	27		.....	12.68	Sgt. Montgomery..... 39
					.....		P.M. Sgt. Finton..... 48
					.....		Q.M. Sgt. Hunter..... 47
					.....		Pte. Johnston..... 45
					.....		Pte. W. Kennedy..... 28

E. & O. E. OTTAWA, 13th Oct., 1885.

WM. P. ANDERSON, Major. Brigade Instructor of Musketry.

The annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Rifle Association, Halifax, was held last week. The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$253. Sighting shots at the annual competitions were abolished by a vote of 17 to 7. No definite arrangements have been come to with the New Brunswick and P.E. Island Associations in reference to the proposed inter-marine provincial match, but it is thought such arrangements will be made this winter. J. F. Stairs, M.P., C. Tupper, M.P., and D. B. Woodworth, M.P., were appointed as representatives to the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association.—Halifax Recorder.

ENGLISH OPINIONS ON SHOOTING.

Lord Wolseley, in replying to the toast of the Army, Navy, and Volunteers, at the annual dinner of the North London Rifle Club, on the 10th, made an extensive speech, from which we cull the following from the *Vol. Record*:—"It had always struck him whenever he had been brought into contact with the Navy, that there was one particular point in connection with that service which was of a remarkable character, and that was that, numerous as were the times he had served with the Navy, and the many officers, old and young, in that service, with which he had come in contact, he had never met with a bad naval officer. The reason was that naval officers were invariably selected, in all the grades to which a naval officer rose up to the time he became a captain, from one rank, and were generally promoted until they became captains. In that respect the naval profession had an immense—an enormous—advantage over the Army, because every time a ship came out of commission a careful scrutiny was made of all those officers who had served in the ship, and those who had been bad were marked out, and those who had been good were appointed to other ships and promoted. Wherever one met naval officers, whether it was on board ship or fighting shoulder to shoulder, with the army in the desert, one might be quite sure that these men were the best men which could possibly be procured. Then as to the auxiliary forces, that was also a very large body of men, comprised of various services—the Militia, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteers. The Militia, he believed, was the oldest service in the country, and in former times when he had to send a force abroad it was practically the Militia which went. He looked upon the Militia at the present moment as the mainstay of the Army, and he was very glad to say that day by day and year by year they had been tying the Militia more closely to the regular forces. But although much had been done in that respect, much more remained to be done, and he hoped most sincerely that before very long the Militia would form as much a part of the Army as any man who had received a military commission from the Military College at Sandhurst. The Volunteers were becoming day by day a more important body. They had always formed a component part in the military force of the Crown, and they were looked to not only for assistance but for material help—help in times of war as well as in times of peace. He was glad to see that recently the country had received considerable material assistance from the Volunteers, quite apart from the fact that the Army received an annually increasing number of recruits from the Volunteers. He did not think it was generally known that in this year and last year and the year before they had received such a number of men from the Volunteers as would make up a good battalion, and in Her Majesty's small army a battalion was a very important unit indeed. He trusted that it would go on increasing, and that the Army would get many more battalions constituted almost entirely of men who had been trained in the Volunteers. He hoped that one day when the Army List was taken up there would be seen on the same sheet of paper the Staffordshire or Lancashire or London regiment, comprising the names, not only of the officers belonging to regular battalions, but of the successive battalions of Volunteers. His lordship proceeded to refer in terms of admiration of the assistance which the Volunteers had recently rendered to the Army by the formation of a Postal Corps, which had kept up the communication of over 1,500 miles in Egypt in a manner beyond all praise. There were other ways in which the Volunteers could render assistance, and one important step was the formation of a Signaling Corps, which would undoubtedly be of great use. Another important point was the formation of a medical corps, a service for which many Volunteer corps of the country were eminently qualified. The Army Medical Corps was, he was sorry to say, by no means so numerous as it ought to be. Much still remained to be done, although a great deal had been done recently in the Army, but he was one of those who, recognising as he did the enormous improvements which had been made in the respects of organization and instruction and equipment of the Army, would be the last to look a fellow-countryman in the face and tell him that the Army was perfect. He did not believe any army could be perfect, for it went on changing day by day and year by year, in order to keep itself on a level with the other great armies of the world, and it was next to impossible under such circumstances as those that any institution could be perfect. But he hoped that all those who, like himself, took an active part in the administration of the Army would keep this fact before them, and endeavoured to do their best at all events to make the Army worthy of the nation for whose interests and honor it existed. The great fault of the army, as it was of the Navy—and it was the Navy's only fault—was that it was too small in numbers. Viscount Wolseley proceeded to refer in terms of admiration to the fact that the Australian colonies had helped us with men in the late campaign and said that quite apart from

the question of efficiency of the corps, the great point was the manner in which these men were selected and turned out on behalf of the colony from which they came, and it showed that they thought England was in trouble and difficulty, and they came forward to help the Mother Country and assist in supplying her with the men she seemed to be in need of. It was a proud fact that the colony at the antipodes had thus come forward ready not only with the raw material, but had paid the men and paid them well. He hoped that in any future troubles the Colonies would always be represented by such a force.

Major-General the Hon. J. C. Dornier, C.B., in responding for the Army, referred at length to the question of shooting in the Auxiliary Forces. It was almost heresy for him perhaps to make the remarks he was going to make in that assembly where there were so many marksmen, and some of the finest shots in England, and in the world. Nevertheless he ventured to say that shooting in the Army, still more in the Volunteer Forces, was not quite what they might hope for and expect. He did not for a moment wish to depreciate or undervalue the extreme importance of having first-class shots and marksmen, but at the same time he did think that some more attention might and ought to be paid to those who were not first-class shots, in fact were third-class shots, whom he should like to see improved off the face of the earth. That might be effected by three means. First he considered that greater importance should be given to squad firing and prizes. He thought there were many good third-class shots who were neglected at the present moment. If they gave more attention to squad firing, it would be the aim and object of marksmen and better shots to coach and encourage those men, and to make them shoot better, and to feel that they ought to gain a prize. The next means was to pay more attention to greater excellency of firing at short distances. In the German army that was the basis of their instruction, and the men might become second or first-class shots without ever firing beyond 300 yards. Depend upon it the regiment which had men effective in actual warfare was not the one which had perhaps 30 or 40 per cent. of marksmen, and 30 per cent. of men who could not hit a haystack, if but the one which had a fair average of good shots at short distances. Depend upon it, that these men would be able to fire effectively and do what was required of them. The third means he proposed was that for which they all hoped—the increase of the capitation grant. That sooner or latter, he trusted sooner, would come about; and if that were so, he thought they had a right to demand that it should be dependent upon greater efficiency in the matter of firing. There should be no capitation grant for any man who had not shot out of third-class.

Lieut.-Col. Routledge, in responding for the Auxiliary Forces, said he would certainly not be satisfied with the regiment he had the honor to command unless he could depend upon every single man in it shooting at an ordinary door at 200 yards, and a small hay-stack at 500 yards. That was a very small estimate; but he ventured to think that there was not a single battalion in the British Army—he did not believe any troops in the world—could fulfil these conditions exactly. They must bear in mind that he wanted every man to do that. For every bullet that found a billet a hundred missed their billet. He had the highest admiration almost amounting to veneration for the successful shots which were turned out of some regiments—men who could be depended upon to place their bullet at 800 yards, expending a great amount of time, energy and money, and exercising a great deal of intelligence in the matter; but they could not do that with all the men they had. They must begin at the very beginning. If a man could not hit the target at 200 yards, let them take him back to 150, and if he could not do it then, back to 100. If they once get him out of the region of the 3rd class, which was the real *pons assinorum*, they had the chance of eventually making him a first-class shot. He looked only to the first-class shots and to these fine clubs as examples of what fine shots could do.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE COUNTRY TOWARDS THE INDIANS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—In your leading editorial of the 22nd inst., in reference to the Indians of the North-west, you state that "last year most of them, at least, were fed regularly by the government, this winter, we understand, some changes have been made which may induce them to become mischievous," and you advocate the raising and arming of militia companies, and preparations for hostilities against them. I see also that a correspondent signing himself "Ranger" advocates the employment of smooth-bore 24-pounders, howitzers, carronades, shell and canister, small arms and fortifications; but I see not one word in favor of dealing liberally and justly with the Indians.

We must never forget that we have taken their land, destroyed the buffalo, which was their principal food, and have been the cause of depriving them of the means by which they and their people have lived for ages in that country.

We cannot expect them to change their habits in a generation, much less in a few short years. They know nothing of farming, or of labor, except the extreme exertion and labor of the chase. They know not how to secure contracts to build railways, nor have they the votes by which alone they can obtain public offices. They did not spend the summer scouting at \$5 a day, or teaming at \$10 a day. They must be assisted for a time, or steal or die. A great people like the Canadian people can afford to be just, even if the just course were not the cheapest, as it undoubtedly is.

We have fed them during the last year, and now as I gather from your article, we have left them in the depth of winter, in a terrible climate, starving to death. If they steal cattle to feed their children and keep them alive, exaggerated reports of Indian outrages are spread by the telegraph far and wide throughout Canada (for the lines are all in our hands), while the wrongs and cruelty perpetrated by our people upon them is no more heard of than we hear statistics of the scores of Indian lives lost by starvation.

It has cost the United States ten lives of their own people and \$100,000 in money for every Indian they have killed, and in our own North-west troubles it has cost our country, in addition to a greater loss of life than our enemy sustained, a sum equal to \$100,000 for every man we killed. For God's sake let our rulers do what is just and right, let them be liberal to those whose homes and livelihood we have taken from them, and then if war comes we volunteers who have to undergo the toil and hardships and dangers of the campaign will at least have the satisfaction of feeling that we are fighting in a just cause instead of shooting down those we have wronged and robbed and starved. Let us remember the saying: "Thrice aimed is he who hath his quarrel just."

25th Dec., 1885.

ONE WHO SERVED IN THE NORTH-WEST.

MORE FADS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—Smith, of Kazubazua, dropped in to see me a day or two ago, looking well and hearty. He had just returned from Boston, Mass., and whilst there looked up shooting matters, with the view of picking up a few wrinkles for his own advantage. He told me that the shooting men he had met appeared to have but one solitary idea, and that was to fire standing at 200 yards, with specially made rifles, at a "decimal" target, which is a target showing ten divisions on its face, the highest counting 10, and descending in degree to the ignoble miss. This is the "proper caper" to-day, and it will in a few years fade away, as has done the "long range" shooting, of which only the memory exists. Smith says the shooting is fine, but when viewed from a military standpoint is utterly useless. He had an opportunity of looking at the rifle used by one who is styled in a most laudatory manner "one of the strongest and finest off-hand short range rifle shots in America," and found it to be a .38-calibre rifle, taking 255 grains of lead and 50 grains of powder. The possessor of this rifle does not condescend to use loaded ammunition, but keeps a pet shell, which he reloads after every shot, wiping it with extreme care on the outside, and scraping its inside with a special steel tool to remove the fouling. After this shell has been carefully loaded and the bullet properly seated, then attention is paid to the rifle, the bore of which is scrubbed to a state of cleanliness and brightness calculated to suit the most fastidious taste. A wind-gauge foresight, and a minutely divided orthoptic back sight, take the place of those crude affairs on the rifle placed in the hands of ordinary, common soldiers; and then, the "pull off" must not exceed 3 lbs. A target with an 8-inch bull is scorned—in fact is an antiquated, old-fogey affair, and this fine rifle can only be shot at a minutely divided target, on which a score of a million or less can be made.

The rifle used by another celebrated off-hand shot at baby ranges, is such a serviceable, warlike, useful weapon, that the following description of it, culled from *The Rifle*—a paper published in Boston, U.S., and entirely devoted to the glorification of short range shooting—may prove to be interesting:—

"The rifles used . . . are curiosities in their way. Wishing to secure as much metal as possible in the barrels he devised many ways of dispensing with what he considered superfluous parts, by means of which he could secure an unusually heavy barrel, and still be within the rules in regard to the weight of the rifle. . . . The barrel was unusually long and very thick; the forestock was dispensed with, and the stock hollowed out, so that nearly the whole weight of the rifle was in the barrel. The hollow stock was very long, being 22 inches from the trigger to the end of the stock, which was covered with canvas in place of an iron butt-plate. Attached to the barrel was a small piece of wood, which was grasped firmly when aiming. The position adopted . . . the left arm is extended and entirely free from the body, the rifle is pressed against the shoulder with all the strength he possesses, until the shoulder-blade protrudes to such an extent as to give him the appearance of a hump-back."

Now as a "long-stock" Snider, or M. H., measures 14½ inches from the trigger to the heel-plate, Smith is laboring under the impression that the creator of these unique shooting machines must have a very flexible and accommodating shoulder. Smith tells me that the souls of these shooting men are vexed, perturbed, and perplexed, over the proper kind of target they are to fire at in the future. Those at present in use are too coarse, or antiquated, and great are the discussions over this extremely important question; and it must be important, when such minute measurements as 17 $\frac{11}{16}$ and 22 $\frac{4}{8}$ are adopted.

Now what is the good of all this fancy work? It is not in any sense military, nor in any way of practical value. Good, sensible, serviceable shooting, at 200 yards, is that which is made with a military rifle, and in a military position—all else is pure vain-glory.

SMITH'S FRIEND.

The sales conducted on behalf of the Government by Mr. Metcalfe, M.P.P. Winnipeg, have been as follows: At Moosejaw, horses, harness, wagons, etc. belonging to Bolton's scouts, \$4,743.25; at Moosomin, the property of Dennis' scouts, \$6,392; at Qu'Appelle, the horses, harness and damaged forage belonging to the Winnipeg field battery and the Moosejaw mounted scouts, \$10,783; at Fort Qu'Appelle, \$4,056. Mr. Metcalfe says the Indians on Pic-a-pot's reserve are very industrious. They have worked hard since the rebellion and sold the proceeds of their labor at good figures. Their hay brought \$10 per ton.

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?)

TORONTO.—The final meeting of the military board for this district was held at the drill shed on the 21st. There have been in all 66 cases before the board. The Royal Grenadiers had 34, of which 13 were wounded; the York and Simcoe Battalion had 11; the Queen's Own Rifles had 10, of which 5 were wounded; "C" Company, Infantry School Corps, had 7, all being wounded men; the Governor-General's Body Guard had 2; the 90th Winnipeg Rifles had 2 wounded men.

QUEBEC.—One of the most imposing funerals witnessed here for a long time past, was that of the late Mr. Samuel Kennedy, which took place in this city on the 22nd. The deceased was a staff-sergeant of the 8th Royal Rifles, one of the best shots in the regiment, and also well known to the "marksmen" outside of Quebec, having often assisted in upholding the honor of the "Eighth" at both the Dominion and Provincial matches, and as a good and honored soldier his remains were escorted to the grave by his former companions-in-arms. He was also a prominent Freemason, and as such the Brethren of the Square and Compasses assembled to pay their last tribute of respect.

The firing party of the 8th Royals, under the command of Color-Sergt. Alex. Thompson, of No. 6 Company, proceeded to the late residence of the deceased, proceeded by the band of the regiment. A strong detachment of members of the battalion was also in attendance in charge of Color-Sergt. A. W. Colley. Amongst the officers of the battalion present we noticed Lieut.-Col. Scott, commanding officer, Capt. W. E. Russell and Wurtele, Lieuts. Miller, Jones, and Dunbar, also Major Crawford Lindsay, Quebec Field Battery, and several staff-sergeants of the 9th Battalion, Quebec Field Battery, Cavalry School Corps and "B" Battery.

AMUSEMENTS.

(If the active organizers of regimental games, company clubs, and similar winter occupations for the militia will forward us accounts of their doings we will gladly publish them. This, we hope, will have the good result of encouraging the organization of similar clubs where there are none at present.)

TORONTO—"C" Company, I. S. C., gave a ball on the night of the 22nd at their quarters in the New Fort barracks. Great pains had evidently been taken with the preparations. The decorations are described by the Mail as being particularly noticeable. Naturally partaking, to a large extent, of a military character. Among the more striking were a very effective design, consisting of the monogram "I.S.C.," ingeniously made of cleaning-rods, helmet-spikes and helmet-chains, surrounded by a star of bayonets, etc. The banister of the stairs had a rifle, with bayonet fixed, lashed to each rung, the whole having a very pleasing effect. The mess-room was entirely cleared of furniture, the floor waxed, and the walls hung with bunting, shields, and various devices. On entering the room the eye first met the badge of the corps above a scroll on which was written "God Save Our Queen." At the other end of the room was a shield bearing the date "December 21st, 1883 (the day on which the corps began its existence), and the motto "Tempus Fugit." On one side of the room hung a shield with the monogram "I.S.C." and surmounted by a crown, opposite to which a huge buffalo's head stood out from the wall. From the buffalo's head to the doors on either side stretched festoons of palm looped up by four shields, upon which were inscribed "Battleford," "Fish Creek," "Cut Knife," and "Batoche." The supper room was also elaborately adorned *à la militaire*. Shields, helmets, lances, daggers, and sabres of antique design, not to mention the more modern implements of warfare in the shape of rifles, bayonets, etc., hung in profusion from the walls. Festoons of flags, bunting, and evergreens were everywhere suspended. In fact all available space was tastefully decorated. Fully three hundred guests, including the Lieutenant-Governor with his family and guests, took part in the festivities, and the whole ball was an unqualified success.

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Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Engine House, Toronto, Ont.," will be received at this office until MONDAY, 28th instant, for the erection and completion of

AN ENGINE HOUSE,

At the Examining Warehouse, Toronto, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of D. B. Dick, Architect, Toronto, on and after WEDNESDAY, 9th instant.

Persons entering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. GOBEL,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 9th December, 1885.

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Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on MONDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY next (1886), for raising the walls of the Locks, Weirs, &c., and increasing the height of the banks of that part of the Welland Canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold, and for deepening the Summit Level between Thorold and Runey's Bend, near Humberston.

The works, throughout, will be let in Sections.

Maps of the several localities, together with plans and descriptive specifications, can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next (1886), where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works north of Allanburg will be furnished at the resident Engineer's Office, Thorold; and for works south of Allanburg, plans, specifications, &c., may be seen at the resident Engineer's Office, Welland.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of Two Thousand Dollars or more—according to the extent of the work on the section—must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

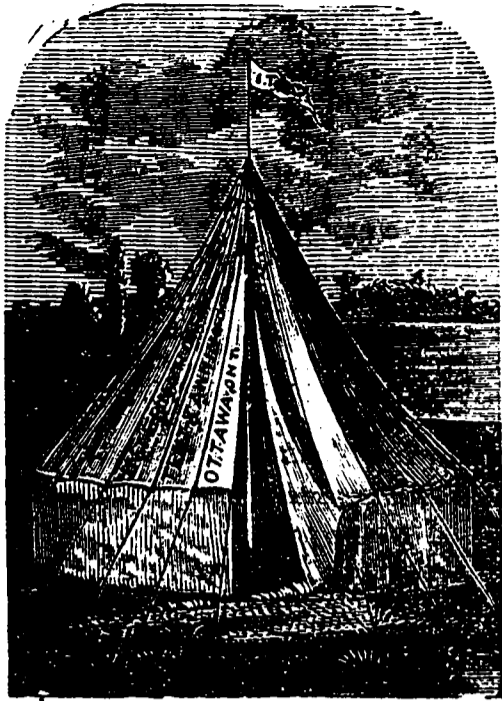
The amount required in each case will be stated on the form of tender.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lost or any tender.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 9th December, 1885.



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D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., Nov. 13th, 1885.

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JOHN CARLING, Postmaster General, Post Office Department, OTTAWA, 1st May, 1885.



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