

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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IT appears to have been only a delay on the part of the authorities of the war office in answering the request of the Scotch artillerymen for permission to visit Canada this summer, which kept them from attendance as proposed at the tournament at the Island of Orleans. The officers and men were very anxious to come and were quite prepared if necessary to bear all their own expenses. It is very probable, therefore, that they will pay us a visit next summer. It is likely also that Major Cameron, the second in command of the last English team which came out, will at the same time bring over a team of Lanarkshire lads. Major Cameron was delighted with his experiences in Canada, and we trust when he comes again he will see so much more of the country that he will like it all the better. Steps should early be taken to secure a grand Dominion artillery tournament in honor of the intending visitors. Everything possible should be done to ensure their coming. The artillery association might with good grace press Parliament for a larger grant this year, so that a creditable competition may be arranged for. It would be a good investment. Canada wants immigrants, and is it not to be supposed that the stories these artillerymen will tell when they get home will have considerable effect in inducing the most desirable class as settlers to migrate hither?

LAST week we gave a sample of the "war correspondence" now constituting the bulk of the despatches from Paris. Here is another: "The present state of things on the frontier cannot continue. The existing laws are so different on the two sides that unless a neutral zone is marked out there will be war soon. There is something ominous in the spectacle of the French and German gendarmes glaring at each other across the boundary line. Equally significant is the steady *rapprochement* of the French and Russian peoples. If France were what she was we could not tolerate such things as are happening in Alsace-Lorraine. See how they grow in gravity: First, they entrap an official; now they shoot Frenchmen down in cold blood. The frontier is a standing menace to the peace of Europe."

THOUGH some critics contend that the recent mobilization, experiment in France did not nearly meet the expectation of the authorities, the populace as a whole seem to be well satisfied, and in many quarters the wish is openly expressed that France may soon find herself engaged on the field in retrieving the honors lost in 1871. The 17th corps, that chosen for the mobilization trial, dispatched to the frontier, without a hitch, 25,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, 108 pieces of artillery,

with train, engineers' corps, bridge corps, ambulance and commissariat—in all 35,000 men; leaving behind in the depots more than 20,000 men almost ready to start. Each of the eighteen corps being on the same footing, this means, says a writer from Paris, that independently of the men left in the depots and of all the resources of the territorial army, there is a total of 630,000 men absolutely ready to take the field. The most admirable feature of the mobilization is said to have been the order and calmness with which it was accomplished.

The Colors of the Royal Canadian Regiment.

THE thoughtful kindness of the Viceroy of the *Indian Empire*, our late Governor-General, the Earl of Dufferin, so justly popular and well-beloved by the Canadian people, has added a venerable relic of the loyalty of the Dominion to the British Crown and an attestation of a very important chapter in our history by sending to the Secretary of State the *remains* of the Regimental Standards of the 100th *Royal Canadian Regiment*, first presented to that corps at Shorncliff, Eng., by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in February, 1859. These relics—consisting of the pike staves and the ribbons of silk which are all that remains of the Queen's and regimental colors of the gallant Royal Canadians—arrived at Ottawa last week. They have been handed over to the Militia Department, in whose custody they now are. Their permanent resting place has not been determined upon, but the military museum at the Capital would seem to be the most appropriate.

A brief rehearsal here of the causes which led to the organization of the regiment and a sketch of its subsequent movements down to the time when its essentially Canadian characteristics became eliminated, will be of interest.

Within a short space of time after the roaring of artillery around the doomed city of Sevastopol had ceased the peace of the British Empire was again broken by the Indian mutiny.

To the generation of the present day this event may seem a small matter, but neither was the Empire so powerful or well prepared then as now—the means of locomotion were slow, there was no Suez Canal, no Pacific Railway, and no submarine telegraph. Four months voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta was the usual thing, and the statesmen and people of the two *small* provinces of Canada looked on at the exhausting struggle till their patriotism and loyalty was so thoroughly aroused that nothing short of taking an actual personal part in the struggle would satisfy them.

The great statesman who has led the Canadian people for *half a century* secured, with the aid of his great colleague the late lamented Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart., the concurrence of the Canadian House of Assembly and Legislative Council, and the upshot was that the Governor-General, Sir E. W. Head, was authorised to accept at the hands of the people of Canada a regiment raised by its officers—by voluntary enlistment of 1,200 officers and soldiers.

The organisation was effected in 1858, at the close of the mutiny, and this organisation if not effecting anything actively, tended most materially to show that passive superiority so effective in military and

political matters—when numbers render actual fighting impossible. It is quite possible that the great Earl of Beaconsfield had that very circumstance in his mind when the Indian cavalry was ordered to Malta before the Berlin Conference. At any rate a new source of power was developed in the British Empire, and the 100th Regiment was in this respect a *Pioneer* in that ready resource of civilisation which secures peace.

During the months of June and July, 1858, the regiment was shipped at Quebec for England and subsequently quartered at Shorncliffe for nine months, in order to perfect the discipline. When first embodied they were obliged to wear the uniform of a past period, in which the obsolete *coatee* was the predominant feature. After a few weeks' drill at Aldershot, they embarked for Gibraltar, where they were in garrison till 1863. In 1863 the regiment was ordered to Malta and in 1866 to Canada, the right wing remaining at Montreal and the left wing quartered at Ottawa. In 1869 they were ordered to England. The *ten* years period of service having elapsed in 1868, the interest of Canadians in the corps may be said to have ceased, many officers and soldiers having left—and now from distant India come the relics of those colors once the pride of the gallant soldiers of the Royal Canadian Regiment.

The names of the gallant officers who formed the first volunteer organisation of the battalion are of interest in a moral as well as historical sense. The following are the names and rank as they stood in 1858:—Lord Melville, K.C.B., Colonel; G. D. Rottenburg, C.B., Lieut.-Col.; Majors, J. H. Craig Robertson, Alex. Dunn, V.C.; Captains, T. W. S. Waguelin, R. B. Ingram, P. G. B. Lake, H. Cooke, Jas. Clery, H. G. Browne, J. Clarke, T. W. Smythe, G. Macartney, C. J. Clarke, R. C. Price, G. P. Blake; Lieutenants, G. B. Coulson, J. Lee, Adjt., J. Lamb, F. W. Burwell, H. L. Nicholles, J. Dooly, R. S. Bailiff, J. Fletcher, L. A. Casault, L. C. A. L. DeBellefeuille, P. Derbyshire, A. E. Rykert, H. T. Duchesnay, C. H. Carriere, Brown Wallis; Ensigns, C. McD. Moorston, received colors from H. H. Prince of Wales, F. Morris, J. G. Ridout, received colors from H. H. Prince of Wales, 1859, H. E. Davidson, C. A. Boulton, F. H. Baldwin, W. P. Clarke; Paymaster, J. Hutchinson; Adjutant, J. Lee; Instructor of Musketry, Ensign J. Lee; Quartermaster, J. Grant; Surgeon, W. Barret, M.D.; Assistant Surgeons, Thos. Leddard, D. Murray.

We shall try to get a full list of survivors, which if obtained shall be published in a future issue.

Musketry Instruction—As It Is, and As It Should Be.

NOW that the day of compact masses of men is past, and attack in extended order is *en regle*, it surely behooves us to make our men as good shots as possible.

According to our present system how do matters stand?

The men belonging to the rural corps get the chance every second year of hurriedly expending a few rounds of ball cartridge, which are fired off, in the majority of cases, without regard to aim, sighting, allowance for wind, or any of the little things necessary to make good shooting. These men naturally say, "Oh! what odds does it make—there's no chance of *my* becoming a good shot with one day's practice in every seven hundred and thirty." And consequently the rifle is fired and the bullet let go

"Anywhere, anywhere, out of the world."

Musketry instruction at brigade camps is a sublime farce, and the Department of Militia and Defence would do well to consider the advisability of applying the amount annually *wasted* in this way to some more desirable object.

The place to make marksmen is at each company headquarters. Here there should be targets, and if possible a range of 500 yards, but if not obtainable a shorter one would do.

The officers of a company are surely not competent men if they cannot give plain and simple instructions to their lads as to the handling of their rifles.

The difficulty of procuring ammunition crops up, but should not. The department should issue the twenty rounds, *at least*, per man, annually to each captain, making him personally responsible for the proper expenditure of the same. Even twenty rounds quietly and carefully fired at the home targets, would do more towards teaching a man to shoot properly than twice or three times the amount expended in the usual random camp fashion. Company officers could easily select the best shots, and some provision should be made to give them every chance of further practice. The best shots of each company—say eight or ten men—should wear a distinguishing badge. If, unhappily, the

time should come for burning powder in anger, these men might form a sharpshooting company, to be used wherever extra good shooting was required. At camp they might get special instructions in skirmishing and attack in extended order. It is quite obvious to the most casual observer of what immense utility a company of really good marksmen would be in a service of this kind. The steady fire of thirty or forty such men would be more effective than the aimless volleying of a whole battalion.

It seems a simple matter, and where it is one of such vital importance it would be well to bring pressure to bear on the powers that be to induce them to do something towards making musketry instruction of practical use, and not the empty burlesque it at present is.

T. S. B.

Winnipeg.—A Military View of its Possible Future.—III.

CONTRIBUTED.

(Continued from Page 92.)

THIS is the whole case in a nut-shell: Our very patriotic fellow-subjects at Winnipeg are desirous to hand over a traffic, which they have done nothing to develop, to their friends south of 49°, to enable them to pay their war debts and keep the forwarders of Buffalo and Oswego busy with full freights, whose value has literally been created by the people of the Eastern Provinces.

And now what is the real expansion which a kind Providence has placed within our control? Seventeen years ago there was no surplus or other produce (furs excepted) in the North-West. Now at this season the following is a true statement of crops harvested:

Wheat crop, 432,134 acres at 30 bushels per acre, equal to 12,964,020 bushels, from which 2,500,000 bushels have to be deducted for home consumption, leaving 10,464,020 bushels to be exported.

Barley, 56,110 acres under crop at 35 bushels per acre, 1,963,850 bushels crop.

Oats, 100,000 acres, average yield 50 bushels per acre, 5,000,000 bushels.

Flax, 12,000 acres, average yield 180,000 bushels.

Potatoes, 11,000 acres, yield 250 bushels per acre, 2,750,000 bushels.

Total wheat, barley, oats, flax and potatoes, 20,357,861 bushels. Twenty million bushels where seventeen years ago hardly any crop was raised, but wheat, oats and potatoes for the scattered population of Fort Garry and its dependency. At the utmost 80,000 bushels wheat, 50,000 bushels barley, 120,000 bushels potatoes would then more than fill the crop list of the whole Hudson Bay territories.

The acreage from which this year's crop was saved would be: Wheat, 432,134 acres; barley, 56,110 acres; oats, 100,000 acres; flax, 12,000 acres; potatoes, 11,000 acres; total, 611,244 acres, or '05 of the computed area of our wheat growing country. Taking wheat at 37.5 bushels per ton, 279,090 tons; barley at 50 bushels, 49,569 tons; oats at 40 bushels, 100,000 tons; flax at 50 bushels, 4,500 tons; potatoes at 60 bushels, 525,000 tons, we have a total of 958,100 tons—close upon a million tons of agricultural produce for exportation.

The experience of 1885-6 gave a fair idea of what might be expected in 1887—but no idea whatever would approximate to the actual outcome. The most sanguine estimates of surplus produce did not range higher than 6,000,000 tons, but no one dreamed of an excess equalling 66 per cent.

It is estimated that to move this tonnage to the sea board 20,000 cars and 1,000 locomotives will be required. As there are only *single* lines of railway the time taken for that operation will be, from the point of concentration at Winnipeg to Montreal, 1,423 miles at 15 miles per hour, 95 hours, or say 4 days. A single train takes 100 tons in that time, but it returns empty, and therefore consumes *eight* days in moving 100 tons. There are say 320 working days in the year; therefore equal to 40 round trips for a single train, or 40,000 in the aggregate, conveying 4,000,000 tons, only *one-third* the number required. What a splendid field for the display of the intelligence, activity and enterprise of the United States forwarders on the lakes.

If our fellow-subjects at Winnipeg had their way all this would be found seeking outlets at Duluth and St. Paul. But we trust our Montreal merchants will be stirred up to take advantage by the frontier canals of this outpouring of the great agricultural gifts the North-West provinces of Canada possess.

[To be continued.]

The American edition of the *Illustrated London News* for October 1st contains a full page illustration of Miss Mary Anderson as Hermione in "A Winter's Tale," pictures of the New Chinese Naval Squadron, and an Illustrated Article on English Exploration in Egypt, besides other articles of interest and pictures of merit. Dealers now furnish this noted periodical for 10 cents a copy, and at the office of publication, 237 Potter Building, New York, subscriptions are received at very favorable rates.

Personal.

Capt. Henry J. Playter, an old By-town boy, but now an employee of the United States Ordnance department, is in Ottawa on a visit to his friends. Capt. Playter served through the war of secession.

Admiral Lang, who commanded the new Chinese naval squadron of five vessels of war constructed by British and German shipbuilders, which left Spithead last week, is an officer of the Royal Navy holding the rank of captain in Her Majesty's service.

The following appointments in the North-West Mounted Police were gazetted last Saturday:—To be inspectors (from 1st January, 1887), Frank Harper, of Maple Creek, N.W.T.; Montague Baker, of Regina; Walton Routledge, of Regina (from 1st May, 1887); John Burnett, of Calgary, N.W.T., to be an assistant veterinary surgeon; and L. A. Pare, of Lachine, P.Q., to be an assistant surgeon, both dating from 1st July, 1887. A large number of officers of the police have had commissions issued to them.

A contributor from the 54th Batt. writes: "We regret to say that it is probable we may soon be losing our paymaster, and crack shot, Capt. L. Thomas. He thinks of leaving this district for the Pacific coast. We hope he may change his mind and remain for many years to come as 'the old reliable' of the Richmond Batt. In the event of Captain Thomas resigning he will be succeeded by another Wimbledon man—our genial quartermaster, 'Perk' Cleveland. We will be glad to welcome him as comptroller of the 'siller,' but regret losing him as quartermaster, as a more efficient and painstaking one there is not to be found in the Canadian militia.

Capt. John Stewart, well known to the North-West campaigners for the part he took in aiding in the suppression of the rebellion, at the head of a fine body of scouts which he raised for the service, was married at St. Andrew's Church, in this city, on Tuesday evening, to Miss Isabel Skead, a daughter of the late Senator Skead. The ceremony was witnessed by a vast assemblage drawn from the most fashionable circles of the capital. Mayor McLeod Stewart, brother of the gallant groom, was amongst those present. Capt. Stewart's home now is in the North-West, where he manages the extensive cattle ranch owned by the family, and which bears their name. It was from his employees on this ranch that he mainly recruited his famous cowboy scouts.

Consequent on the transfer of Major Curren, of the 66th Batt., to the command of the Halifax Garrison Artillery, well deserved promotion comes to the adjutant of the 66th, Capt. B. A. Weston, who will now be junior major. Major Weston has seen more than twenty-one years' service in the force, and has been captain in the Sixty-sixth for eight years. He was appointed adjutant in 1886. As secretary of the provincial rifle association, Major Weston has done a great deal to advance the interests of rifle shooting in that province, and he ably assists in maintaining its credit at the Dominion meetings. This year he was one of the team to represent Nova Scotia in the London Merchants' Cup match at Ottawa, and he also won a good place on the sixty from whom next year's Wimbledon team will be chosen.

The British Empire as a Military Power.—II.

BY A STAFF OFFICER.—From Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine.

[Continued from page 102.]

THE second question to be considered is: Are we at the present time a Military Power—a Military Power, that is, in the sense which has just been defined? On this point Mr. Arnold Forster's views are not encouraging. He states that we are no longer a Military Power, "except under certain circumstances and in certain directions." This assertion unfortunately cannot be gainsaid. It is impossible to represent our condition in more favorable terms. The extraordinary changes in military affairs of the last quarter of a century have had little effect upon us; we still retain that faith in the invincibility of English troops against any odds, which dates from the beginning of the century. When our diplomacy is thwarted, and our most important interests are endangered, we reply by threatening to mobilize the 1st Army Corps. This at present is the utmost military effort we can make. We are promised, indeed, that before long we shall be in a position to dispose of two army corps, but, till several important questions are settled, it is difficult to understand how even the 1st Army Corps can be placed upon a war footing within a reasonable time. This "compact force," as for want of a better epithet it is euphemistically termed by the daily press, which consists of some 20,000 bayonets and 2,800 sabres, is a sufficiently modest weapon with which to protect our interests in every quarter of the globe. It is true that it might, as we are told so frequently, decide the issue of an European war, if thrown into the balance, just as the last straw breaks the camel's back; but the balance must indeed be even for the fate of millions to be decided by 25,000 men. The military power of a nation is measured not by strong frontiers or impregnable fortresses, but by the force with which it can strike an enemy. The weight of a blow which we can strike at the present time is represented by 25,000 men, and in time it may be 50,000

men. This is less than the striking power of the least of the petty States of Europe, and it can hardly be said to be sufficient to satisfy the conditions just defined. It is clearly not sufficient, for example, to make the Indian army able to defend the north-western frontier; nor is it sufficient to deal with the cases of wars in Egypt, in Belgium or Holland, or of an invasion of the United Kingdom. This force, it must be remembered, is the largest which we could put into the field in any part of the world except in India, even in England itself.

But if the number of our troops who can take the field is small, the number of those enrolled and more or less trained is very large, and the sum of money annually expended upon them is colossal. The total war strength of Great Britain is put down at 559,000, and the total annual cost is between eighteen and nineteen millions. Deducting from the war strength 70,000, the strength of the European army in India, which is certainly able to take the field, when circumstances permit, we have 489,000 men, out of whom we create in war time an army of 25,000 or 50,000 men. Truly this is a small mouse to be produced by the labor of mountains. With bare facts like these before us it is scarcely wonderful that a Chancellor of the Exchequer should resign on the question of military expenditure. It would be interesting to obtain from the Secretary of State some information as to how he proposes to employ the 439,000 men in time of war who cannot be placed in the field. It is true that we require garrisons for Imperial fortresses, and reserves for the fighting troops; but 439,000 men seems a somewhat excessive number for these purposes. But even 489,000 is far from being the total number of men available for war purposes in the Empire. Canada possesses some 40,000 men, Australasian colonies about the same number of troops of all descriptions, and South Africa could easily produce from 10,000 to 15,000 men in time of war at the shortest notice. Almost all the other colonies have small forces of militia, volunteers or native levies. The total number of men available and more or less trained is, thus, not less than some 600,000, exclusive of the Indian army of about 200,000 men, and exclusive also of the number of registered men in Canada, South Africa and elsewhere, who are liable under local laws to be called out for service.

It appears, therefore, that potentially at least, the British empire is certainly a military power, and that it possesses forces amply sufficient for all possible requirements. Unfortunately, however, these forces are powerless to injure an enemy; all he has to fear is some 50,000. The difficulty with us is not that we have too few soldiers, but that we cannot avail ourselves of the services of those we have. It would be a lengthy and tedious task to trace the causes which have brought about this state of affairs, and which make us in military matters different to all other nations. An important clue is, however, furnished by the characteristics of the English race, and by the views of the British public on all great military questions affecting the country. English people being cold-blooded are not naturally aggressive; their attitude is by preference defensive. Our policy with regard to European nations has always been defensive and non-aggressive. We have not sought to interfere with them, but have taken up a position to cover our interests. This same spirit has pervaded our military system, and it has even been adopted almost systematically on the field of battle. A large proportion of our soldiers are organized solely with a view to defend the territory in which they live, and are not available for service out of that territory. "Defence not defiance" is the motto of our volunteers, and this motto implies that an enemy must come and seek them upon their own ground. The prevailing idea of the English people is that in a great war we shall simply attempt to defend our territory. The practical result is that each quarter of the globe contains a small defensive force organized on a system of its own, armed as seems best to its rulers, and capable of operating only in the one particular spot. For example, the six Australian colonies have defensive forces differing in every point widely (and probably designedly) from each other. It is not, therefore, astonishing to find that each colony can help itself very little and its neighbor not at all. In one possible case, and in one only, can the armed forces of the empire be of use to it in time of war. This supposes that an enemy should divide his forces in proportion to ours, and send a part to attack each colony. But should he be actuated by no such sense of fairness, and concentrate a considerable force against one part of the empire, whilst neglecting the rest, the world would then be treated to the extraordinary spectacle of three-parts of the British empire looking on whilst the fourth part was being eaten up. It will be retorted that the navy's duty is to secure us against such a misfortune; but the navy may possibly find itself unequal to the task of guarding every approach to the colonies, and, moreover, some of our possessions can be invaded by land. All the defensive forces, too, are organized on the assumption that each colony is liable to be invaded by a hostile force.

[To be continued.]

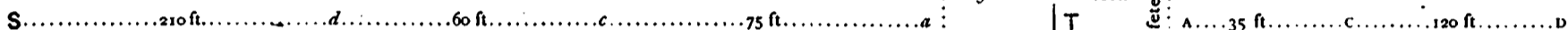
The *Broad Arrow* seems to have been misled by newspaper paragraphs into the belief that serious trouble between Canada and the States was impending over the fishery squabble. It says: "In connection with the new North American fishery commission we are informed that the relations between Canada and the United States on this subject had become so strained that grave international difficulties could not have been averted for another season. The selection of Mr. Chamberlain as the first British commissioner is in all respects unexceptionable. His natural business qualifications, strengthened by his long experience at the Board of Trade as its president, fit him admirably to grapple with a matter like this. He carries an iron hand in a velvet glove, and is not likely to surrender to the Yankees what in his opinion belongs of right to the Dominion fishermen. It should not be forgotten that no little of the credit for the formation of the commission is due to Colonel Gourley, who systematically pressed upon government a recognition of the dangers of the situation."

The Field Artillery Firing Competition.

CHRONICLING in this issue the results, officially furnished by the secretary of the Dominion Artillery Association, of the competitive gun practice by field batteries for the prizes awarded by that body, we think the time opportune to publish some of the details connected with the competitions, in order that a general idea, more clear than that which prevails at present, may be gathered as to how these are carried on.

Unlike their brother volunteers the riflemen, the artillery cannot have—except occasionally, like the gathering of one branch at Orleans Island a few weeks ago—a grand central tournament, around which public interest centres for the time being, and which brings the participants prominently before the country. There are a great number of reasons for the difference in the situations occupied by the two branches of the service, in respect to the competitions, but these cannot be touched upon at present. Making the best of things as they are found to exist, the Dominion Artillery Association time their competitions to take place, if possible, during the annual drill, each battery firing at the most convenient range, and reports by the duly appointed officers who supervise the competitions being forwarded to the secretary at Ottawa, the lists of prize winners are there made out.

Firing point 1,700 yards from target.



Firing point.

ROUGH PLAN OF PARALLELOGRAM OF ERROR.

These competitions taking place during the annual drill, and the firing being part of the practice which the government requires each battery to perform, the ammunition is supplied by the government, which also bears the cost of transportation of the competitors. Every battery which affiliates with the association, the fee being \$10, is entitled to enter in all the competitions for its class. That with which we are now concerned was restricted to field batteries, and to be fired with 9-pr. R.L.M. guns. The competitors to consist of 16 marksmen from each battery, to be selected by the officer commanding, from the best instructed non-commissioned officers and men. There are two stages in the match, these being known as "preliminary" and "final" respectively. In the preliminary the sixteen fire three rounds each, one of common shell, percussion fuse, and two of shrapnel, with time fuses. The eight who make the highest in this stage, fire in the final, four shots, three of common shell and one of shrapnel. The total scores of the sixteen in the preliminary, and the eight in the final, being added together, the team prizes are awarded to the batteries having the top aggregates; and the individual prizes go to the men making the highest individual scores in the final competition.

The accompanying rough plan will suffice, with the explanations to follow, to give an idea of the system of marking. Space would not permit of the plan being made relatively exact, but the correct dimension figures are attached. The target (T on the plan) is six feet square, and is placed about 1,700 yards from the firing point. It is not necessary to hit the target in order to score, but the shell must burst in such proximity to it that an enemy thereabouts would feel, to put it mildly, very uncomfortable indeed.

The variation to the right or left must not be more than five feet from the edge of the target, very little when it is remembered that the shell has travelled almost a mile from the gun before it reaches the object aimed at. The limit is indicated by bannerrols (*b, b'*) placed to right and left of target. Points are awarded for shells having proper direction, whether or not they hit the target, provided they burst within the prescribed distance before or behind the latter. Thus for one exactly in line with target two points are allowed; one bursting in line between T and *b*, either right or left, counts one point for direction. But a shot must be within bounds both for direction and elevation in order to score for either.

Greater latitude is allowed, for reasons readily perceived, in the matter of "elevation," too much of which would cause the projectile to pass above and beyond the object sought to be struck, while too little would make it fall short. Bannerrols are placed (at letters marked in plan) before and behind the target to determine the points to be allowed for elevation, which are as follows: A common shell bursting between *a* and *A*, that is, within fifteen feet of the target, scores four points for elevation; if it burst between *c* and *C*, or within 90 feet before or 50 behind, it scores three points; or if it burst between *c* (90 feet before the target) and *D* (170 feet behind), one point. A direct hit on the target counts six points extra, or twelve altogether, made up as follows: For perfect direction, 2; for elevation between *a* and *A* 4; extra for direct hit, 6; total 12 points, the "possible." For a ricochet shot striking the target one point extra is awarded. For example, a shell which may strike the ground between *c* and *a*, and ricochet through the target, will receive this credit:

Direction, 2; elevation, 3; ricochet hit, 1; total, 6. These are the regulations for common shell, as before stated.

Shrapnel shell must burst before passing the target, in order to count on score. The limit for this is between S and T, a distance of 120 yards. As the fragments of the burst shrapnel are projected forward a considerable distance, the object is to have it burst not immediately above the object to be hit, but such a distance before it that none of the projectiles may lose effect by passing too high. As the time of bursting depends upon the length of fuse used, four points are awarded for fuse for every effective burst; and other points are awarded as follows: If burst takes place between S and *d* (210 feet), or not closer than 150 feet from the target, 4 points; if between *d* and *c* (60 feet), over 90 feet from target, 3 points; if between *c* and *a* (75 feet), over fifteen feet from the target, 2 points; or if between *a* and T, 1 point. The "possible" for a shrapnel shot is, then, as follows: For direction, 2; fuse, 4; elevation, 4; total 10 points.

The scores given in the individual prize list published below show the points made out of a total possible of 46—36 for three shots common shell, and 10 for one shot shrapnel. Each competitor had to fire his four shots within a time limit of six minutes for the whole; for exceeding the time the penalty was a deduction of a point from the firing

score for every 30 seconds or fraction thereof over the six minutes. The points given in the list are the net results, after time deductions had been made. Ties are decided by the time, the competitor having made most rapid firing taking precedence.

These then were the conditions under which the team and individual prizes were won by the following:

Team Prizes.

Order.	Prize.	Preliminary.	Final.	Total.
1.	30 Durham Field Battery.....	291	187	478
2.	20 Welland Canal ".....	311	148	459
3.	15 No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade.....	278	180	458
4.	10 Ottawa Field Battery.....	345	106	451

Individual Prizes.

Order	Prize.	Points.	Time.
1.	\$15 Gr. Rowley, Toronto Battery.....	40	5 00
2.	10 Gr. Keneally, Durham ".....	39	5 59 1-5
3.	10 Corpl. Page, Quebec ".....	33	5 32
4.	8 Bomb. Tennant, No. 1 " 1st Brigade.....	32	5 26 2-5
5.	8 Sergt. Wilson, London ".....	31	5 05
6.	8 Sergt. H. Maltby, Newcastle Battery.....	30	5 33
7.	5 Sergt. Hamel, Quebec Battery.....	30	7 00
8.	5 Corpl. Thompson, Durham Battery.....	29	4 30
9.	5 Sergt. Hood, Ottawa Battery.....	29	5 54 4-5
10.	4 Sergt. R. J. Randall, Montreal Battery.....	29	6 00
11.	4 Gr. Worrall, Hamilton Battery.....	29	6 30
12.	4 Corpl. Pearson, Durham Battery.....	28	4 56
13.	4 Battery Sergt.-Major Ray, Kingston Battery.....	28	5 16 1-5
14.	3 Bomb. Sallows, No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade.....	28	5 52
15.	3 Corpl. Kirkpatrick, Winnipeg Battery.....	27	4 32
16.	3 Battery Sergt.-Major Wholeson, Hamilton Battery.....	27	5 09
17.	3 Bomb. Sirios, Quebec Battery.....	27	5 12
18.	3 Sergt. Case, London ".....	27	5 55
19.	2 Gr. Ness, Welland ".....	26	4 45
20.	2 Q.-Master Sergt. McIntosh, No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade.....	26	5 55 1-5
21.	2 Gr. Kinsley, Montreal Battery.....	26	6 07
22.	2 Bomb. Richardson, Welland Battery.....	25	5 30
23.	2 Gr. Gregory, Montreal Battery.....	25	5 51
24.	2 Sergt. H. Marcheterre, Quebec Battery.....	24	5 28
25.	2 Brigade Sergt.-Major Young, 1st Brigade.....	24	5 30
26.	2 Battery Sergt.-Major Thompson, Winnipeg Battery.....	24	7 00
27.	2 Sergt. McMahon, Durham Battery.....	23	4 24 3-5
28.	2 Sergt. Cross, No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade.....	23	4 35 2-5

Scores of 23 counted out:

Battery Sergt.-Major Mesler, Welland Battery.....	23	5 30
Sergt. Henry, Montreal Battery.....	23	5 47
Sergt. Cannte, Welland ".....	23	6 00
Corpl. Tinney, Gananoque ".....	23	6 12
Battery Sergt.-Major Hood, London Battery.....	23	6 30

In addition to the money prizes the association awards badges to the five highest scorers from each battery, provided they have made at least half the possible number of points. As at present awarded, the badge is really a mark of honorable distinction for the wearer, skilful and careful laying of the gun being requisite in order to obtain the necessary average. For instance, to count six, half the possible, each common shell must fall within the parallelogram of 30 feet by 16 feet shown on the plan. To secure such a shot every time is no easy matter, when the coarseness of the sights is taken into consideration, and it is also remembered that deflection has to be calculated for difference in the level of the wheels and in the force of wind, the allowance for the latter commonly varying from 1 to 12 minutes.

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Regimental Intelligence.

Capt. Weeks entertained the members of the Charlottetown Engineers' corps to a dinner last week, at the Osborne hotel. There was a full turn-out of all ranks, and a very happy evening was spent.

The Victoria Rifles, Montreal, are drilling steadily in preparation for the annual inspection, which takes place in two weeks' time before Major-General Sir Fred. Middleton. Orders have been issued that no man is to be absent from the remaining drills unless he shows a doctor's certificate, otherwise he will be debarred from the use of the armory during the winter.

No. 2 company of the Guards has issued a challenge to No. 1 for a rifle match, twenty men aside, to take place simultaneously with the annual class firing, the losers to pay for the annual dinner of the two companies, to be held at Aylmer in November. Aylmer is two hours' smart marching from the drill hall, so that the winners will be able to keenly relish their friendly rivals' hospitality.

The 54th Batt., Richmond, are about getting up colors. They have the necessary funds nearly raised, and the design and motto have been selected. Out of compliment to the popular colonel, the Right Hon. Lord Aylmer, his crest, "the Cornish Chough" is to be emblazoned on the regimental color with his lordship's appropriate motto, "Steady." Lord Aylmer has been colonel of the regiment since it was organized, twenty years ago.

At a meeting of No. 2 company of the Governor-General's Foot Guards this week it was decided to subscribe \$40 from the company fund towards the Sharpshooters' monument fund. The project which the memorial committee have undertaken is at a standstill for the present. Only \$3,000 of the \$5,000 wanted has been subscribed, and a number of subscriptions have not been paid yet. Efforts to collect have ceased for the present, and the graves of the Sharpshooters who fell at Cut Knife still remain without fence or headstone.

In its report of Major-General Middleton's inspection of the recent militia camp at Aldershot, the *Amherst Gazette* says:—"The General expressed great satisfaction with the results attained in so short a period, and complimented both officers and men. He did Col. Worsley and his able staff the honor of stating that this was the best camp he had seen in Canada. The General was also greatly pleased with the tidiness and good arrangement of many of the tents. He referred specially to those of No. 4 company, 93rd, Capt. H. C. Mills. These were carpeted with small spruce boughs, neatly laid, and surrounded with moss and bunches of wild flowers. Arm racks at the centre-pole contained the rifles and accoutrements, and above these rose arches of flowers. The blankets, mess-tins, etc., were neatly placed, and the names of the n.c.o. and men in the tent hand-printed and hung up on the centre pole.

The Government appears determined that the headquarters of the Cavalry School Corps shall still remain at Quebec, and it is stated that the work of building new barracks is to be begun at once. Several of the officers of the 5th and 6th regiments of cavalry have expressed themselves strongly in favor of the school being established in Montreal, as being more central and also the headquarters of the brigade to which both of them, the only full cavalry regiments in the province, belong. Again Montreal, it is pointed out, would be much more convenient to the many fine cavalry corps in eastern Ontario. As a well known volunteer officer remarked to-day, the Government could as cheaply build new barracks for the cavalry on their own property on Logan's farm, as they can replace those destroyed at Quebec. Recruiting would be much easier here, and the presence of this body of "regulars" would have a good moral effect, and prevent the necessity of the volunteers being called upon so frequently as they have been in aid of the civil power.—*Montreal Star*.

The Charlottetown *Examiner* of the 24th ult. has the following interesting account of the Engineers' inspection:—"The inspection of the Charlottetown Engineers took place at Belvidere yesterday. At half-past ten o'clock Capt. Davidson arrived, and was received with the customary salute. The company then marched past, after which they extended for the attack and advanced half company in support of half company against the supposed enemy. After advancing some distance the enemy was supposed to strengthen on the right flank; then the whole extended line was wheeled for attack in that direction. The enemy is supposed to have come too strong, then the line retired by half companies firing. The word was given that cavalry were approaching; the line immediately formed, rallying squares around the section commanders. After these extended order movements, the company was put through the manual exercise, formations, countermarches and other movements by the subalterns and non-commissioned officers in turn. After an interval of about one half hour the company was told off into squads by the Sergt.-Major for the engineering competition. The squads were provided with required tools and marched to the place selected for the camp. One squad, under Corpl. Gates, took charge of the field kitchen and water supply; five other squads, under command of Sergt. Cameron, Corpl. Hertz, Corpl. Mitchell, Lce.-Corpl. Brown and Lce.-Corpl. Higgs completed the huts and latrines for officers, sergeants and men. As there was no armed force supposed to be in the neighborhood, the defences were of less importance than the cooking and sanitary arrangements and comfort of the men. A small semi-circular zareba of logs was constructed on the flank of the camp, behind which, in case of attack, the company could assemble and protect their camp. Captain Davidson was well pleased with the infantry drill; the only fault he had to find was the talking he heard in the ranks. He considered the management of, and the work done by the several squads to be highly satisfactory. The work done yesterday was purely practical, and showed the men what every soldier may be expected to do when advancing ahead of the supplies into an enemy's country."

Notes of Current Events.

A ladies' cricket club recently organized in Kingston, played a match last week against a team composed of gentlemen cadets from the Military College and a couple of members of the Kingston city club. The match resulted in a draw in favor of the ladies. They restricted their very gallant opponents to left hand batting.

The control of the Department of Indian Affairs has been transferred to Hon. Thos. White, in place of Sir John Macdonald, whose wards the red men have been up to the present. The Premier still retains charge of the Mounted Police department in addition to fulfilling the duties of president of the Privy Council and of the premiership.

There is in South America a locality called Counani, forming part of the territory over which France and Brazil equally claim jurisdiction since the treaty of Utrecht. Counani has been brought temporarily to public notice by the recent grotesque action of the French residents there, who formally set up a republic, on paper, and chose Monsieur Jules Gros, "journalist and traveller," and secretary of the French Geographical Society, as President. At his home at Vanves, near Paris, President Gros established an official journal, and having founded a new order of chivalry at once set about decorating his friends, the honors being conferred quite lavishly. He formed his civil household, and was in course of promulgating his presidential decrees in the Paris papers, when suddenly he received a notification from the two other governments that the establishment of his was a gross outrage and that the nonsense must stop. And it did. Jules is only an ex-president now.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston paid a visit to Montreal this week there to hold their 499th half-yearly field day. The special train containing the visitors, who numbered 205 all told, arrived on Tuesday evening. A large crowd assembled at the C. P. R. terminus to await their arrival, and on the platform to receive them were Ald. McBride, acting for Mayor Abbott, who was prevented from attending; Ald. Richard White, Lt.-Col. Stevenson of the Field Battery; Lt.-Col. Lyman, Lt.-Col. Hughes, Brigade Major of the 6th district; Capts. Ball and Bunnet, of the Victorias; Capt. Clapham of the 6th Cavalry; Capt. Newton, of the 5th Royal Scots; Capt. Ethier, Lieuts. A. Labelle, Desnoyers and Duverger, and Major Prevost, of the 65th, and Major Stevens, Capt. Hall and Sergt. Munro, of the A. and H. A. Co. The train steamed in about a quarter to nine, amid the cheers of the onlookers. The ladies hastened to fill the long line of omnibusses waiting to convey them to the Windsor, and the members fell into marching order on the platform. Ald. McBride, approaching Col. Walker and the officers, welcomed them to the city in a few well chosen words, to which Col. Walker replied. Opposite the station on Notre Dame St. two companies of the Royal Scots were drawn in line two deep under the command of Lieut.-Col. Caverhill and on their right the Field Battery under the command of Lt.-Col. Stevenson. As the Ancients marched past the home troop saluted them by presenting arms, and then the visitors in turn formed in line and saluted the Montrealers as they passed by.

The Target.

The secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association would be thankful to the secretaries of local associations if they would forward to him the names of the winners of D. R. A. medals, and such other information as they may wish to appear in the association's annual report.

Ottawa.—On account of the dense smoke which hung over the country last Friday and Saturday, it was found impossible to hold the annual matches of the 43rd Rifle Association on those days as intended. A postponement was therefore made until Friday and Saturday of next week, the 14th and 15th of October.

For the same reason the Ottawa Rifle Club had to forego the usual Saturday afternoon spoon competition. At 500 yards the targets could not be seen at all, and at 200 only the bare outline was distinguishable.

Montreal.—Though the Point St. Charles ranges are now hopelessly spoiled, no definite action has yet been taken in the matter of providing a new place for rifle practice. The *Star* of Tuesday has the following reference to this subject:—"The Government appears to be taking no measures to supply the Montreal volunteers with a rifle range, and, stranger still, appears indifferent as to whether they are to have a new range or not. A deputation consisting of Lt. Col. Mattice, Lt.-Col. Henshaw, Lt.-Col. Bond, Lt.-Col. Brosseau, Major Blaiklock, Capt. Newton and others waited upon Sir Donald Smith, M.P., lately, asking him to interest himself in the matter, and endeavor to get the government to do something. Sir Donald promised after discussing the matter to bring it to the attention of the Minister of Militia."

RUSSELL COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The second annual prize meeting of the County of Russell rifle association was held at Vernon on the 28th ult. Though the smoke was so dense that the targets could with difficulty be seen even at 200 yards, it was decided to go on with the match, firing both rifle competitions at that distance, as several of the riflemen had come a great distance and could not attend again. The results showed the following to be prizewinners:

No. 1 Match, 200 yards, 5 rounds—O. Campbell, 21; D. Cook, 21; Lieut. C. O. Wood, 43rd, 20; Corpl. M. Heron, 43rd, 20; M. Robertson, 20; Capt. B. Billings, 43rd, 19; C. A. Beech, 16; G. M. Donald, 15; Sergt. Kennedy, 43rd, 14; Pte. T. Langshaw, 43rd, 11.

No. 2—Revolver Match—5 rounds—Corpl. Heron, 43rd, 20; Lieut. O. Wood, 43rd, 18; O. Campbell, 15; J. Robertson, 14; J. Baxter, 12; J. Cinnamon, 11; Sergt. Kennedy, 43rd, 9; D. Cook, 9; C. A. Beech, 8; C. Roberge, 7.
 No. 3 Match—200 yards, 5 rounds—M. Robertson, 22; Corpl. Heron, 43rd, 20; O. Campbell, 20; Lieut. Wood, 43rd, 19; C. Roberge, 18, Capt. Billings, 43rd, 17; G. M. Donaldson, 16.

MILTON RIFLE CLUB.

The second annual matches of the Milton Rifle Club, the membership of which is confined to officers and men of No. 7 Co., 20th Lorne Rifles, and non-volunteer residents of the county, came off at the range on Saturday the 24th ult. Bad light and fish-tail winds kept down the scores at the longer ranges. The following is the prize list:

Match No. 1. Open to members of the club who never won prizes at O.R.A. or D. R. A. matches; 400 yds., 7 shots, any position.—Corpl. A. Chisholm, 26; W. Peacock, 25; Pte. G. Reid, 24; A. Alexander, 20; Pte. W. Armstrong, 18; Bugler R. Major, 18; W. Elliott, 17; W. Scott, 13; Staff Sergt. J. P. Street, 11.

Match No. 2, 200, 500 and 600 yards—Bugler R. Major, 60; Corpl. A. Chisholm, 60; A. Alexander, 59; Capt. Panton, 58; J. F. McCallum, 55; W. Peacock, 54; W. Elliott, 51; Jas. Hume, 50; J. J. Zealand, 49; Pte D. D. Scott, 49; Wm. Scott, 43; Pte. G. Reid, 42; Pte. J. D. McGibbon, 38; S. McDowell, 36; D. Bunce, 33.

Match No. 3, 200 yds., kneeling, 7 shots—A. Alexander, 29; Capt. Panton, 28; S. McDowell, 28; W. Peacock, 28; J. J. Zealand 28; W. Elliott, 27; Jas. Hume, 27; Corp. A. Chisholm 26; Pte. D. D. Scott, 25.

Match No. 4—500 yards, 7 shots—Capt Panton 25, W. Peacock 19, A. Alexander 16, W. Elliott 16, Jas. Hume 15, J. J. Zealand 15, W. Scott 15, D. D. Scott 14, Bugler R. Major 13.

Winner of medal of the Ontario Rifle Association for aggregate in 2nd, 3rd and 4th matches, Capt. Panton, 111.

Extra series, 100 yards, standing, 7 shots, any rifle, reduced target with 4 inch bulls-eye—W. Elliott 28, A. Alexander, S. McDowell, Walter Shortreed 26, Pte. D. D. Scott 26.

NINTH BATTALION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual matches of the 9th Battalion rifle association took place at Quebec on the 27th ult. Capt. Pinault, the secretary, has kindly forwarded the following list of prize winners:

1st Match, 200 and 400 yards, 5 rounds—Capt. Pinault, Sergt. A. Collet, Pte. E. Lapointe, Pte. U. Devarences, Sergt. H. Plante, Pte. Chas. Paquet.

2nd Match, 200 and 400 yards, 5 rounds.—Pte. E. Gosselin, 39; Capt. Pinault, 39; Sergt. J. Germain, 36; Capt. Fiset, 36; Capt. A. Fages, 32; S.-Sergt. A. Cote, 31; Pte. Chas. Paquet, 31; Pte. C. Simard, 30.

3rd Match, 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 rounds.—Capt. Fiset, 68; Sergt. T. Trudel, 65; Pte. C. Paquet, 58; Pte. E. Lepage, 57; Sergt. A. Cote, 57; C. Simard, 57; Capt. A. Fages, 55; E. Gosselin, 55; Sergt. Collet, 51.

4th Match, 500 yards, 7 rounds.—Sergt. T. Trudel, 26; Capt. Fiset, 23; Sergt. J. Germain, 22; Pte. E. Gosselin, 19; Sergt. P. M. Cote, 19; Capt. A. Fages, 17; Pte. C. Paquet, 17; Pte. C. Simard, 13.

5th Match (Consolation.)—Capt. E. Goulet, 19; Pte. Jos. Fiset, 14; Sergt. J. Giroux, 13; Sergt. F. Giroux, 12; Pte. Evanturel, 9; Pte. Leon Boucher, 7.

6th Match, 400 yards, 5 rounds.—Pte. E. Gosselin, 22; Sergt. F. Trudel, 21; Capt. Fiset, 18; F. Giroux, 18; S.-Sergt. A. Cote, 17; Sergt. A. Collet, 15; Sergt. J. Germain, 15; Capt. A. Fages, 14; Pte. E. Lepage, 13; Pte. C. Paquet, 12; Pte. E. Lapointe, 12; Pte. Jos. Fiset, 12; Pte. Chas. Simard, 11.

Gleanings.

Although the troops serving in Burmah under Sir F. Roberts numbered 27,000, it appears that no medal for the campaign will be received by the great majority of the troops. General Roberts recommended the grant of a separate medal for the Burmese campaign, with a ribbon of Phoongyee yellow. Instead of this, the issue of the Indian frontier medal, which has been given for small frontier expeditions, is sanctioned for Burmah. Large numbers of the troops, especially of the native army, serving in Burmah have already received this medal, and they will now only receive an extra clasp for their long service in Burmah.

In the British Commons recently Sir E. Watkin asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the treasury still objected to connect the great fortresses, torpedo station, and military and naval establishments of Bermuda with the fortress of Halifax, Nova Scotia, by a submarine cable; whether he had considered that, as the distance was only 750 miles, the expense would be small, and that the annual interest on outlay, if the capital were raised in ninety-nine years' terminable annuities at 3¼ per cent., would be only £3,500, against which receipts for commercial messages would accrue; whether the Governor of Bermuda had long urged the necessity of laying such a cable; whether the war office and the admiralty did not entirely concur with the Governor; and whether he could state for what reasons the government declined to have the cable laid. Mr. W. H. Smith replied: The treasury do not object to connect by submarine cable the places named in the question of the hon. baronet. Tenders were invited last year for laying and maintaining a cable, but none of the tenders were accepted, the cost and conditions not being considered satisfactory. The cost would be largely in excess of the amount named in the question, and the treasury would not favorably entertain capital being raised on ninety-nine years' annuities for such a purpose as submarine cables. The war office and admiralty think it would be desirable to have some communication with Bermuda.



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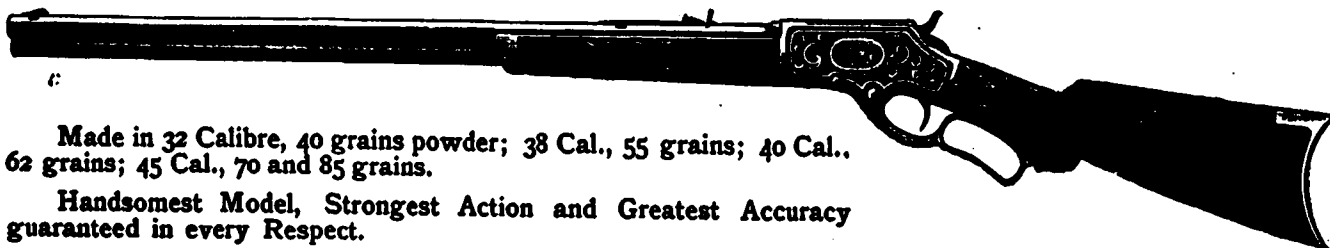
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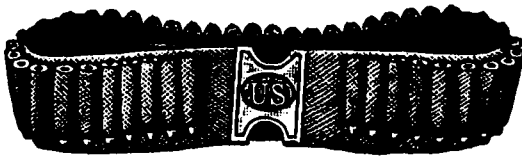
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