

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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NOTICE.

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Comment and Criticism.

COL. IRWIN has been inspecting a number of the artillery corps, and has not hesitated to point out the weaknesses of the several batteries. He told the Winnipeg men that their appointments were dirty. Next we hear of him in Charlottetown reproving the brigade there for falling off in their small arms drill, and finally he chides the New Brunswick brigade for insufficient acquaintance with gun drill. Now all this is in direct contravention of the traditions of the militia. Every corps inspected ought to be told they were the finest body of soldiers in the Dominion of Canada, and perfect in all their duties and equipments. But we wish all our inspectors had, like Colonel Irwin, the courage of their convictions, and would, even while making allowances for the few opportunities afforded for training, point out with a kindly feeling the most prominent weak spots brought out by their inspections; for with that course alone can we ever expect to secure some permanent improvement.

STRAWS show which way the wind blows. At the forty-third battalion's prize meeting this month both Dominion and English-made Snider ammunition were offered for sale, the former at 17 cents and the latter at 20 cents per package, yet in spite of the difference in price nearly three thousand rounds of English ammunition were sold, and *only thirty* rounds of Canadian. Could anything indicate more emphatically the convictions of Ottawa marksmen as to the relative merits of the two? and the English cartridges were twelve years old, too.

THERE is a certain amount of satisfaction felt in the average human breast when the didn't-know-it-was-loaded fool manages to kill himself, instead of his sister or his friend. The other day a tradesman undertook to weigh out gunpowder while smoking a cigar. We imagine we can see him bringing in the canister with an air of being superior to the ordinary precautions of powder retailers, with his hat nicely balanced on one side of his head and the cigar knowingly cocked up out of the opposite corner of his mouth. Unfortunately the cigar fell into the powder and three men and a shop were destroyed. We were reminded of this incident by Mr. Bliss's exhortations to riflemen to be careful how they handle their arms. In his little work on wing shooting he says: "The first thing I would impress on your mind in taking care of a gun is to always handle it as though it was loaded. That is the *only* safe rule to follow, and if any of my readers have ever been so foolhardy as to point a gun at any one in fun I hope it will be my good fortune never to meet them, for I should hold them in utter contempt and not be slow to express it. The longer I handle a gun the more afraid I get of it, and the more disposed I am to hunt alone, or with only one or two others. This is not a temperance essay, but I will say right here that I would not under any circumstances go out in the field with a man who got drunk. If a man thinks he has lived long enough, let him "shuffle off decently and in order," but for Heaven's sake don't let him be killed by some fool that thinks he is a sportsman and goes out so drunk that he can't tell his friend from a jack-snipe."

THE question of the right of officers belonging to the auxiliary forces to use their military rank out of uniform has been brought up by the *London Standard* and by the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*, the latter taking the ground that as the commissions are conferred by the Queen, the subject *must* use, and the public acknowledge, the rank. So far as we are concerned in Canada, we think it would be injudicious, to say the least, to insist on any such practice. While it may be perfectly true that an officer may claim his rank at any time, it would too greatly cheapen the value of that rank to hawk it about through one's civilian avocation, and by universal consent the difficulty seems to have settled itself naturally; those who have permanent military appointments or are prominently connected with the militia usually retain their military titles permanently, whilst others usually only assume theirs when on service.

WE notice that the Duke of Cambridge has given his sanction for the instruction of a large number of men selected from the infantry battalions in the South-Eastern district in the duties of mounted infantry, and for this purpose some of the horses of the 7th Hussars, now at Shorncliffe under orders for India, are to be used. The men selected are to be first-class shots, receiving extra duty pay, and the course of instruction will last two months. If this matter is considered so important in England, how should it be regarded in Canada, where the whole country seems to have been laid out with the one end in view of adapting it to mounted infantry evolutions? We would also emphasize the fact that in the selection of men for this purpose first-class shots are to be picked. Is it possible that the day is coming when marksmanship will be officially recognized as of prime importance?

FOR some weeks past there have been no general orders, probably in consequence of Sir Adolphe Caron's absence from town. A large batch of appointments is expected on Saturday next.

THE *Broad Arrow* discusses the question of repeating rifles for the British army in this wise: "What would it cost the country to give a repeating rifle to all the men of the regular forces? The Austrians are spending four millions sterling, over a period of five or six years, to supply their large army with a repeating rifle. We suppose our regular army could be provided with repeating rifles for half a million of money, a smaller sum than we have often wasted, and shall waste again, in such follies as sending out a railway to be laid down from Suakim to Berber, and which was first pulled up by the Soudanese as fast as it was laid, and then brought home again in triumph. Of course we could reduce the expense by selling the old Martini-Henry rifles to the Burmese or Zulus, the Soudanese prefer Remingtons or Winchester." Yes, and now we hear that the Germans propose adopting repeating rifles for all their troops at an estimated cost of twenty million pounds.

Personals.

Sir Adolphe Caron is yet in Quebec.

General Middleton has not yet left town on his western trip.

Captain Magee, of the St. John Fusiliers, is taking a short course at A school.

Lieut.-Colonel Houghton, D.A.G., has returned to Winnipeg from a holiday trip to British Columbia.

Major Arthur E. Curren, of the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, Halifax, was married here yesterday to Miss Anna S. Fowler, step-daughter of James E. Chipman, Esq., of Halifax. We congratulate the gallant major on joining the ranks of the benedicts, and tender to him and his bride our most heartfelt wishes for their future happiness and success.

Colonel Duncan Macpherson, chief of the clan Macpherson, is dead. He commanded the Black Watch in the Aashantee war and was severely wounded at the battle of Amoaful, where he fought gallantly, and on his return to England was made a C.B. He was made a full colonel in 1879. His last active service was at Tel-el-Kebir, where he behaved with great distinction.

New Publications.

We have been sent a neatly printed pamphlet, containing the libretto of Mr. Bronghall's latest dramatic effort "The Tricket Troubadour," which was last month presented to a Winnipeg audience by amateurs of the 90th battalion, for the benefit of their regimental funds. It is a four act burlesque in grand operas, adapted to the music of Verdi's "Il Trovatore." It is full of local hits and hard puns, but having no "military color" only interests us in so far as it affects the L.B.I's. The Winnipeg papers tell us that it met with a warm reception, and that the personations of the various characters were wonderfully amusing and successful.

Canada as a Remount Station.

IT is rather unfortunate that the officers forming the commission to enquire into the capabilities of the Dominion as a field for supplying remounts for the home cavalry, have not been more favorably impressed by their experiences. That England requires horses there is no doubt. For 17,000 men she had lately only about 10,000 horses, and everybody knows that for practical purposes a dismounted dragoon is not of much account. We believe the fault found with this country is that suitable horses cannot be bought at regulation prices, and expenses paid. But if England *must* have horses she *must* be content to give something more for her remounts. When a war cloud drifts up we know what a flurry there is to pick up a few hundred horses. Ireland has up to this been the chief equine recruiting station, but in her large fairs, like Ballinasloe, Banagher, etc., the buyers for the British army have to enter into competition with agents from France, Germany, and other foreign governments, who pick up all the likely animals they can get. A young sound four-year-old colt can hardly be raised for the price the British government allows—especially when we take into account the many horses that "go wrong," from spavins, curbs and all the other ills that horse-flesh is heir to. Here in Canada, with cheap land, and many other advantages, our farmers ought to be able to furnish the right material, and have a fair profit. At home nearly all the horses bought for the cavalry are *un-trained* four-year-olds. Two and three year old colts, dragged out of all shape and spirit by too early work, will never make troopers. At the late Dominion exhibition at Sherbrooke, P.Q., the detachments paraded for the Lieutenant-Governor's special cavalry prize, before Col. Ravenhill, R.A., were not at all the stamp for cavalry remounts.

It is not to be expected that our volunteer dragoons can afford to keep up chargers expressly for the short spell of military work that falls to their lot annually or bi-annually. These horses have to earn their hay and oats in the plough or some other honorable employment, and it is hard to expect them to have the gloss and grit of their pampered brethren of such crack regiments as the 10th Hussars, or the 17th Lancers.

Still we *can* have the horses, and with care and judgment in breeding there would be no difficulty in our turning out plenty of fine horses fit for any corps in the service.

Austria has her regular remount stations, whence a supply of trained troopers can always be drawn, and it appears to be perfectly feasible to establish such stations here.

Let the English government establish breeding ranches in the Northwest, using the best of the "cast" mares and picked thorough-bred sires. It is claimed that a five-year-old horse can be raised there for \$25 (at least so the Canadian Pacific stated of their exhibits at Sherbrooke) and at this price, or even double that sum, there should be a very handsome margin of profit left.

Affiliated with these breeding stations, there should be established training stations, say in a convenient district like the Eastern townships, whence a port could be reached in a few hours—where the horses could be brought and "made."

In this work deserving non-commissioned cavalry officers could get employment, or the artillery or cavalry schools could be utilized to turn out the "troopers" in good shape.

In this way England could always have a few hundred sound, thoroughly trained horses, fit to turn into the ranks at an hour's notice. But, in whatever way it is to be managed, it behooves us to try and secure the English cavalry horse trade. If we can do so, we will far better aid the empire than by thinking of adding our drop, in the shape of a battalion or two, to the maelstrom of a continental war.

T. S. B.

The Royal Military Tournament.

THE following graphic sketch of this summer's tournament we take from *The Field*, reproducing it not only on account of its intrinsic interest, but in the hope that it may prompt some genius in our Canadian militia to organize, not perhaps a similar tournament, but some modest performance on a similar model. Who will undertake the difficult task?

"Great is the success of these establishments, and no one who remembers how the first tournament resulted in a clear loss of £1,500. would have ventured to prophesy that the Agricultural Hall would be thronged to its utmost limit twice daily for a week. The second of the series only showed a deficit of £500; and then, to skip over four years, the military charities benefitted last year to the extent of £4,500. The seventh tournament began on Saturday last with a dress rehearsal, and from that time down to the present there has rarely been a vacant seat in the building. The musical ride by the 2nd Life Guards is still one of the most popular items on the programme. The trotting ride dispense with lances, as well as with the final charge; but on one or two

afternoons an innovation has been made by mounting the band, who come in at the head of the rides, and, after parading, retire behind the hurdles, at the end, where they play during the ride. The same precision and skill in executing the various movements are noticed as formerly, and the musical ride has still the same attractions for those who interest themselves in the higher branches of the art of riding.

Another old feat is the trotting and galloping by teams of artillery. A couple of mishaps served to add a little unwonted excitement to the exhibition. Possibly with a view of showing how smartly things could be done, there was no slackening of speed at the turns; nor had the team gone quite as near to the barrier as they could have done after passing through the first pair of gate posts. In consequence of thus taxing skill, the near wheeler fell heavily at the top turn, and was dragged for some distance, the driver coming in for a shaking, though he was able to remount and finish the turn. When the next team came in the near leader came down near the same spot. His driver had a still more narrow escape, as he was not only stepped upon by his own horse, but also by the one behind, who overran him. There was a tangled mass of man, horses, and traces, and it was no small consolation to hear Capt. Dann announce that no one was hurt.

The cavalry displays are both more numerous and more elaborate than last year. The 1st Dragoons represent the action of a small party detached from a squadron, and operating against a hostile battery, attended by a cavalry escort. The detached party are detailed to engage the escort and attract their attention, so as to give the squadron time to make a detour, and take the battery, with its escort, in flank. On discovering the enemy they retire and seek cover in the immediate rear by dismounting and making their horses lie down, firing at the same time a succession of volleys, one man from each section remaining mounted to conduct the horses to the rear, which involves jumping the fences with four horses in charge. After this the enemy's patrol is supposed to be reinforced, whereupon the horses are brought up to the dismounted men and they retire.

The 3rd Hussars have already shown themselves to be adepts in arranging this species of entertainment. This year they have a very well-arranged programme. A reconnoitring party proceed to bivouac for the night. Rugs are unstrapped from saddles; jointed rods are produced from inside the rugs, and in a trice a couple of very comfortable tents are rigged up. In these four men compose themselves. At daybreak the scouts signal the approach of the enemy; the bivouacing comes to an end as quickly as it begun, and real business commences. Horses lie down (we are glad to notice that this year the cutting whip, which would scarcely be carried on service, is dispensed with), firing takes place; one man takes three horses, besides his own, over the fences, and a couple of men whose horses have been shot find safety by jumping up behind their comrades, and the horses, thus carrying about 21 stone, jump two fences. The scene of the display of the 5th Lancers takes place in the mimosa bush, whereof a fine specimen springs up at the bidding of Sergt.-Major Clarke, in the shape of the gorsed hurdles that have already done such good service. After a certain amount of warfare, the gallant 5th pursue the retreating Arabs into the bush, and one man is severely wounded. Here let us note a difference between the afternoon and the evening audience. The wounded man's groan and writhings on the tan call forth the sympathy of those who have not yet dined, and who see depicted before them some of the horrors of war. After tea each fresh contortion calls forth loud laughter, and he who was an hour or two previously looked upon as a victim, is later on regarded as the comic man of the company. But to resume the thread of the story. After the disaster three men keep the enemy at bay, while two others, turning their jackets inside out, run a couple of lances down the sleeves, and so construct an excellent extempore litter. On this the wounded man is placed; but, before bearing him off the field, one of the bearers having apparently satisfied himself that the victim is in a moribund condition, wipes the latter's face with a let-me-kiss-him-for-his-mother air, and then, having placed the handkerchief over his pallid features, proceeds, together with his comrade, to carry the dying one to the rear, which, by the way, happens to be in the direction of the refreshment counter. The *dramatis personæ* play their parts exceedingly well, and it is only a sign of the interest taken in these representations that nearly every day sees the addition of some fresh piece of "business." Jumping, firing, and the conducting of several horses over the fences by one man, play an important part in the display of the 10th Hussars. It is certainly a triumph of horse breaking that the men can make their horses lie down, and remain still while the riders rush forward to the mimosa bush—now called "an obstacle,"—to fire. In actual warfare, however, this might be a trifle risky. Some sudden impulse might seize the horses, and they might gallop away, in which event it might truly be said that the last state of the men would be worse than the first. The key to the whole display is a gun which, in the words of the programme, "is giving a great deal of trouble" to the 10th; so with characteristic pluck they resolve to capture it. A good deal

of powder is burned in the attempt; but at length the supreme moment arrives at which a charge is made. At this formidable "demonstration" the single artillerymen, who has been working the gun with such signal success, wisely retires, and mingles with the crowd at the entrance gate. The British army, however, is nothing if not well provided for every contingency. Up gallop the 10th, who providentially have about them a few cannon balls and the requisite amount of gunpowder. With this in their favor, they slew round the gun, which the departed attendant has left laid just right, and at once proceed to pepper so vigorously that, time and distance being taken into account, the unhappy gunner should be reduced to the proverbial smithereens. Having placed the foe *hors de combat*, the gallant 10th add yet another to their long list of famous deeds by attaching four lassoes to the gun, and galloping away with it amid, it is superfluous to add, the plaudits of the spectators. The 13th Hussars' display takes the form of tent pegging in a somewhat novel style. Four pegs are driven into the ground in a line, and four men—two with lances and two with swords—ride in one behind the other and attempt to take them. That accomplished, the pegs are driven in two abreast, and the men, galloping by half sections, take them again. Then the pegs are driven in all four abreast, and the men, galloping by sections, take them first with lances and then with swords.

The *finale*, the combined display of all arms, is really quite a drama, and far exceeds anything attempted in the days when the siege or capture of Delhi at Astley's was regarded as the *beau idéal* of realism. A force of all arms on the march halts and pitches a camp by the side of a river, which, together with its banks, is brought in at the bidding of Capt. Dann. A signalling party of the Grenadiers appears with heliograph and signal flags. Some of the men, who have made their way across the water, are at once made prisoners by the enemy's cavalry. Then the Engineers arrive, and with marvellous speed proceed to construct a bridge over the river. Their operations are for a moment checked by a Nordenfeldt gun, which deals slaughter on all sides, and affords opportunity for the Volunteer Medical Staff corps to show how they succour the helpless. To silence the Nordenfeldt gun, the mountain mule train with screw gun appears. This weapon makes very little noise, but is well deserving of attention. The barrel is in two parts, each part being carried by a mule. The two portions are screwed together, the gun carriage comes from the back of a third mule, and the wheels from a fourth, the whole being fitted together in a twinkling. The operations of the weapon are assisted by the Gardiner gun on the banks of the river, and the foe is eventually repulsed, the whole force, including a gun drawn by six horses, crosses a bridge, and the infantry swarm up the fortress at the end, to the strains of "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and "Rule Britannia." Nothing could be better than the "stage management" of this display, which reflects the greatest credit upon Lieut.-Col. Onslow, Inspector of Gymnasia of Great Britain. Where all have worked so well it may be invidious to particularize; but we cannot refrain from alluding to the manner in which Capt. Dann, R.H.A., has performed his arduous duties.

Common Sense on Parade, or Drill without Stays.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE RIGHT HON. J. H. A. MACDONALD, M.P.

(Commandant the Queen's Edinburgh R. V. Brigade.)

(Continued from page 516.)

The same national characteristics which gave in Bugeaud's time the power to maintain an immovable front in face of a shouting foe, will enable British troops now to maintain self-control and calmness, when the enemy is excited and consequently shaky, *if the system of training is adapted to produce the engrained habit in the soldier of being cool and steady in the modern long open advance, as he formerly was in the serried ranks.* The shouting is now all from the mouths of the rifles. Men who were not highly disciplined in former days, encouraged one another, and tried to terrify their opponents, by shouts and yells. Those who could remain silent till ordered to charge, and then charged with a ringing cheer, overcame the ill-disciplined shouters. Now, the voice counts for nothing during the greater part of the struggle, and steadiness does not consist in rigidity. The ill-disciplined soldiers fire loosely and ineffectively, encouraging themselves, and hoping to cow the enemy by the din of explosions, just as they did formerly by cries of "a la baionette," &c. "It is but human nature that a soldier should derive some comfort from the noise made by his own gun when it goes off" (*Von Kraft Prinz zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen*). The same qualities which enabled us to acquire the old discipline in higher degree than others, give us the power to acquire the new in similar degree. There need be no fear that the modern developments of warfare will deprive us of our advantages. There is one way, and one way only, in which we can fail

to maintain, and, indeed, to increase our advantage, and that is if we misuse the doggedness of our natural character, by doggedly refusing to adapt our training to the new conditions, if we persist in maintaining a barrack-yard drill, which formerly did resemble warfare, and did train for real fighting, when it has ceased to do so, and thus waste the valuable time which is absolutely required for training in that very talisman for modern success—the conduct of the now protracted fire combat in such strict discipline that till the closest quarters are reached no single shot shall be fired except by direct order, and, that when fired, it shall be fired with coolness. "I cannot urge too strongly on commanders to have the fire of their men under control" (*General Skobeloff*). How is this to be done? How, but by so regularly, consistently and persistently putting the soldier through the action of firing by orders, that it shall be a second nature to fire his rifle only under control of his superior, and not otherwise. What is wanted is the conviction in the mind of every instructor, from the highest to the lowest, that his men should never leave a parade without having gained something in fire discipline. That is, that fire control drill be one of the main points in view as a necessary part of the work to be performed on every occasion when men are being drilled, exercised, or inspected, from the moment that they know the rifle exercises until the day when they leave the service. Let some of the time, which formerly was spent in a perpetual *form* drill to produce a military machine that had a steadiness in formation which nothing could shake, be now spent in producing by a perpetual *control* drill a firing organism which shall have a steadiness in the use of fire which nothing can shake. The troops that shall be found most in the hands of the commander in the matter of fire will, *ceteris paribus*, be invincible. Fire control, when acquired, gives moral power and destructive power. An army which is known to possess it will be dreaded, and its opponents compelled to abstain from all operations of dash and *coup de main*. It will, when it does fire, do so with that accuracy and deadly effect which can never exist where the fire discipline is not strong enough to restrain the soldier from using his fire for himself to give himself encouragement, and not for the purposes and under the hand of his commander. "When firing once begins, men get easily out of hand, unless restrained by an iron discipline" (*Von Kraft Prinz zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen*), and "iron discipline" is nothing but that control and enforcement of obedience by constant practice in peace time, which makes it remain as a binding force on the subordinate in war. "Fire discipline requires special training and much practice in peace time" (*Major-General Sir Gerald Graham*); therefore let the habit of firing by orders be matter of practice whenever and wherever men are paraded for drill, and firing without orders, or contrary to orders, or after orders to cease, will become contrary to habit, which is second nature.

Indeed, the plea for practice applies not only to this point of "fire," but to the training for war generally, and therefore bears upon all the three points stated above, namely, nature of inspection, diminution and simplifications of forms, and control of fire. An inspection directed to practical exercises and fire exercises will cause much practice in preparation in such work, a simplified system will give more time for practice and more time for training in fire control. Thus the maxim would be carried out, both for interval movement and fire training, that "one should not attempt too artificial combinations, but rather spend the time in repeating the simple routine hundreds and thousands of times until it has become a second nature to the man. Thus and thus only can you feel sure that what you require will be done before the enemy" (*Von Kraft Prinz zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen*), and there will be hope of meeting the undoubtedly true declaration that "only those troops will be of avail who are as pliable, prompt and under control when extended as if in close order" (*Colonel Gawler*); for these qualities can only be developed and hardened into permanency by constant exercise. And in no way can such constant exercise be got better than by always moving with an interval in fours, instead of moving by close touch in two-deep lines. "Movements with the files separated by spaces can be done in perfect order, and this being so there is no reason why every movement of companies and larger bodies should not be made in fours, instead of close ranks" (*General Sir Donald Stewart*). (The italics are General Stewart's own).

Further, for the development of pliability, promptitude, and control, let the simplification of drill result in the abolition of all the formality of equalising, so that known officers and known men shall always work together, and that in war troops shall not be in an unaccustomed position from having always been exercised in exact divisions. Let there also be a development of control of men on the small scale by group-leadership, as distinguished from and in aid of their control in sections or larger bodies by commanders—an old invention and one on which Saxe laid much stress—but which the system of equalising and the tendency of past times to the closely-set machine moved in large mass by one word of command has held back—but which is now developing rapidly, and for which the means are made to hand for the British

infantry by our characteristic fours, two sections of which, working together, form a perfect group, without any interference with system. The development of a true group system—a system in which a small number of men shall be constantly and specially associated in camp and field, and shall constantly back one another up—is yet in the future. It is to be hoped that it will not be neglected in our army. Personal knowledge on the small scale is most important. The great advantage of Napoleon's Boulogne camp was "de s'accoutumer a vivre ensemble, d'apprendre a se connaitre" (*Fezenac*).

(To be continued.)

The Field Batteries' Scores.

WE give this week the scores, in detail, made by the different field batteries in the Dominion (Richmond excepted) during the annual competitive practice, 1886, with 9 pr. R.M.L. guns. We are indebted to Capt. Donaldson, secretary of the Dominion artillery association, for the information, which can be relied on as correct.

Practice was carried on at Quebec by the Montreal and Quebec batteries; at Port Hope by the Ottawa, Gananoque, Durham and Toronto batteries; Port Colborne by No. 1 and 2, 1st Brigade, Guelph, London, Welland Canal and Hamilton batteries; at Sussex, N.B., by the Newcastle battery and at Woodstock, N.B., by the Woodstock battery.

The Kingston battery was to have practised at Port Hope, but was unable to attend, and will not fire this year. No returns have been received from the Richmond battery; we will give the scores in a future issue. The prizes cannot be attached till they are heard from.

The umpries were—For Quebec and New Brunswick, Lieut.-Col. Montizambert; for Ontario, Lieut.-Col. Cotton.

The range at Port Colborne is reported to be a first class range in every respect, where a range of 2,000 yards could be easily obtained, and where two batteries could practise together without interfering with one another, besides furnishing a good camping ground in a hardwood grove.

Ottawa Battery.			No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade.		
	Preliminary	Final		Preliminary	Final
Staff-Sergt. Dunnett.....	13		Gr. Ritchie.....	25	28
Sergt. Pinkerton.....	30	31	Bomb. McCutcheon.....	32	4'48" 27
Bomb. Cowan.....	30	39	Gr. Hetherington.....	22	
Gr. Gray.....	31	35	Gr. Ryde.....	9	
Gr. Shore.....	22		Staff-Sergt. Ogg.....	20	
Corpl. Clarke.....	14		Sergt. Cross.....	31	31
Sergt.-Major Peck.....	31	20	Sergt.-Major.....	23	23
Gr. Nelson.....	23	11	Gr. Tripp.....	15	
Gr. Graham.....	20		Sergt. W. McIntosh.....	22	5'27" 27
Sergt. Hood.....	23	20	Bomb. Cormack.....	15	
Gr. Lilico.....	22		Sergt. Armstrong.....	15	
Gr. Fags.....	14		Corpl. Knowles.....	23	38
Gr. Wilson.....	25	12	Corpl. Crowe.....	23	5'50" 27
Gr. Faughey.....	20		Bomb. Hynes.....	15	
Gr. Walsh.....	16		Gr. Martin.....	25	18
Sergt. Ingram.....	32	35	Gr. Gore.....	14	
Direct hit not credited... 6					
	372	203		329	219
Aggregate.....		575	Aggregate.....		548
Welland Canal Battery.			Montreal Field Battery.		
	Preliminary	Final		Preliminary	Final
Sergt.-Major Mesler.....	14		Sergt. Stewart.....	25	21
Sergt. King.....	23		Bomb. Keyworth.....	25	31
Gr.-M. Sergt. Chelew.....	24	10	Gr. Porteous.....	25	19
Sergt. Ecclestone.....	19		Sergt.-Major King.....	23	13
Corpl. Gander.....	29	16	Sergt. Kendall.....	23	33
Sergt. Jeffrey.....	32	20	Gr. Hays.....	23	22
Gr. Lydiatt.....	24	22	Gr. Adams.....	22	18
Corpl. Brade.....	15	20	Corpl. Henney.....	20	23
Bomb. Richardson.....	23		Corpl. Keough.....	8	
Corpl. Hallet.....	23		Collarmaker Wall.....	15	
Gr. Dickenson.....	32	20	Bomb. Rollo.....	20	
Bomb. McCormick.....	24	29	Sergt. L. Walker.....	15	
Gr. Wiley.....	23		Gr. Pearel.....	18	
Gr. H. Phipps.....	24		Gr.-M. Sergt. Mowatt.....	8	
Corpl. Clifford.....	31	24	Sergt. Lindsay.....	16	
Gr. Heneckie.....	15		Gr. Crowther.....	13	
	375	161		299	185
Aggregate.....		536	Aggregate.....		484
No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade.			Hamilton Battery.		
	Preliminary	Final		Preliminary	Final
Sergt.-Major Simpson.....	25	23	Sergt.-Major Walton.....	14	
Sergt. Newshead.....	26	31	Sergt. Coombs.....	10	
Gr.-M. Sergt. Thatcher.....	0		Tpr. Orr.....	22	28
Sergt. McIntosh.....	21		Corpl. Collett.....	20	21
Sergt. Brown.....	13		Sergt. Fernside.....	24	11
Sergt. Hood.....	21	27	Bomb. Atkinson.....	25	32
Sergt. Mereweather.....	22	35	Corpl. Connor.....	8	
Sergt. Anderson.....	13		Tpr. Crites.....	25	29
Corpl. Watson.....	16		Corpl. Omand.....	18	19
Corpl. Haddon.....	22	28	Bomb. Collett.....	6	
Gr. Card.....	24	10	Bomb. Homer.....	22	
Gr. Bigby.....	24	5	Sergt. Trumble.....	19	
Gr. McFarlane.....	21		Gr.-M. Sergt. Madgwick.....	12	
Gr. Parker.....	30	31	Gr. Wilson.....	19	21
Gr. Dyson.....	9		Gr. Burkholder.....	19	
Gr. Austin.....	15		Staff-Sergt. Kerley.....	25	21
	302	180		288	133
Aggregate.....		482	Aggregate.....		471

Newcastle Field Battery.

Table with columns Preliminary, Final and rows of names and scores for Newcastle Field Battery.

Quebec Field Battery.

Table with columns Preliminary, Final and rows of names and scores for Quebec Field Battery.

Gananoque Battery.

Table with columns Preliminary, Final and rows of names and scores for Gananoque Battery.

London Battery.

Table with columns Preliminary, Final and rows of names and scores for London Battery.

Durham Battery.

Table with columns Preliminary, Final and rows of names and scores for Durham Battery.

Toronto Field Battery.

Table with columns Preliminary, Final and rows of names and scores for Toronto Field Battery.

Winnipeg Field Battery.

Table with columns Preliminary, Final and rows of names and scores for Winnipeg Field Battery.

Woodstock Field Battery.

Table with columns Preliminary, Final and rows of names and scores for Woodstock Field Battery.

FIRST MATCH—7 SHOTS AT 200, 500 AND 600 YARDS; SNIDER RIFLE.

Table of scores for the first match, listing names and points for various medals and Snider rifle.

SECOND MATCH—10 SHOTS, 200 YARDS, SNIDER RIFLE.

Table of scores for the second match, listing names and points for Snider rifle.

THIRD MATCH—10 SHOTS, 500 YARDS, SNIDER RIFLE.

Table of scores for the third match, listing names and points for Snider rifle.

FOURTH MATCH—7 SHOTS AT 800, 900 AND 1,000 YARDS.

Table of scores for the fourth match, listing names and points for various medals and Snider rifle.

GRAND AGGREGATE, FOR SCORES IN FIRST AND FOURTH MATCHES.

Table showing grand aggregate scores for various medals and Snider rifle.

The 77th battalion held their annual matches on the ranges of the Victoria rifle club, Hamilton, on the 13th; 5 shots at 200, 400 and 500 yards.

Halifax.—A much talked of rifle match between No. 3 battery, H.G.A., and the veteran company, 66th P.L.F., was shot at Bedford range.

Table of scores for No. 3 Battery H.G.A. and Veteran Company P.L.F., listing names and points.

Peterborough.—The annual matches of the county association were held here on Monday and Tuesday last. The first day was bright and clear.

Open only to members of the association, who have never won a prize at any rifle competition. Seven shots at 400 yards.

Table of scores for the Peterborough rifle competition, listing names and points.

The Target.

Beaverton, Ont.—A rifle association has been organized here with Capt. Chas. Patterson as president, F. Madill, vice-president, and L. M. Hayes, secretary-treasurer.

Hamilton.—The twenty-second annual matches of the Victoria rifle club were held here on the 11th and 12th. The attendance was good, the weather delightful, and, with the exception that the wind was at times somewhat erratic, everything passed off in a most satisfactory manner.

COUNTY MATCH.

Open to members; seven shots at 400 and 500 yards.

Cox Cup and \$10, Dr. Bell.....	27	31	58	\$3 T. Rutherford.....	25	16	41
\$8 D. Cameron.....	29	23	52	2 Geo. T. Fitzgerald.....	21	19	40
7 50 F. Hall.....	27	23	50	1 50 R. M. Dennistoun.....	20	17	37
6 W. A. Bell.....	27	23	50	1 W. Bunton.....	20	15	37
5 50 W. A. Mason.....	18	26	44	1 A. Blade.....	19	17	36
5 Geo. Brown.....	22	22	44	1 W. Reynolds.....	17	16	35
4 W. H. Hill.....	21	21	42				

GRAND AGGREGATE PRIZE.

For highest scores in association and county matches. Prizes in kind.

Dr. Bell.....	123	F. Hall.....	123
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VOLUNTEER MATCH.

Open only to volunteers in uniform, who are bona fide members of any of the several corps in the county of Peterborough. Seven shots at 200, 400 and 500 yards.

\$10 Lieut. Dennistoun.....	30	30	25	85	\$2 Major Bell.....	23	26	17	66
7 50 Pte. A. Blade.....	26	30	26	82	1 Capt. Birdsall.....	26	21	16	63
6 50 Pte. D. Cameron.....	25	29	23	77	1 Pte. J. Fawcett.....	21	25	12	58
6 Pte. W. A. Bell.....	26	30	21	77	1 Pte. W. Reynolds.....	18	26	10	54
6 Lieut. Hill.....	27	28	21	76	1 Capt. Edwards.....	22	16	12	50
4 50 Corpl. W. A. Mason.....	24	27	24	75	1 T. G. Hall.....	12	29	6	47
4 Lieut. Brennan.....	23	21	25	69	1 Sergt. N. Brown.....	23	19	2	44
3 Sergt. Stohart.....	22	25	22	69	1 Pte. Jos. Crowe.....	17	11	13	41

TEAM PRIZES.

Open to teams of five from any company. Scores in above match to count.

\$15. No. 4 Co., 57th Batt.—Pte. D. Cameron, 77; Pte. W. A. Bell, 77; Lieut. Hill, 76; Capt. Birdsall, 63; Pte. A. E. Guttridge, 41—Total, 334.

\$5. No. 5 Co., 57th Batt.—Pte. A. Blade, 82; Lieut. Brennan, 69; Pte. J. Fawcett, 58; Pte. W. Reynolds, 54; Pte. J. Crowe, 41—Total, 304.

No. 1 Co., 57th Batt. also competed in this match and scored 264 points.

A medal, valued at \$7, given by F. Birdsall, Esq., awarded to the highest scorer at 400 yards in the volunteer match, in No. 4 Co., 57th Batt., to be won twice before becoming the winner's property, was this year taken by W. A. Bell with 30 points.

SPORTING RIFLE MATCH.

Open to all comers; 7 shots at 50 yards; any sporting rifle.

\$5 G. Fitzgerald.....	26	\$1 50 J. D. Collins.....	22
4 50 R. H. Smith.....	24	1 R. M. Dennistoun.....	19
2 50 A. Blade.....	23		

THE GUARDS' ANNUAL MATCHES.

Ottawa.—The Guards held their annual matches on the Rideau range on Saturday last. With a view of securing a large attendance every possible inducement is offered for the men to shoot. The matches are incorporated with the annual class-firing required by government, and so count as a day's drill in the annual training. Entries and ammunition are given free, and even a free lunch provided in addition to prizes in kind. This year over 150 men, including the two bands, turned out. Unfortunately the weather was bitterly cold, and overcoats had to be worn. For this reason, too, the all comers' match was closed early, when the class-firing was finished, and by five o'clock the regiment had marched for the drill hall. That all the competitors might have even chances, they were divided into four classes, according to their previously shown shooting merits.

There were fired 5 shots at 200 yards standing, 10 at 300 yards kneeling, at second-class targets, the wind being so high that it was thought advisable to make this concession to the inferior shots, and 5 at 400 prone.

The hits scored, according to class firing regulations, bullseye 4, centre 3 and outer 2. The highest possible thus was 80.

FIRST CLASS.

Including those who have won any cash prize of the value of \$10 or over in any public or battalion competition, or any prize in a dominion or provincial association match.

Pte. Morrison.....	69	Staff-Sergt. Armstrong.....	62
Sergt. Short.....	65	Staff-Sergt. Newby.....	61
Staff-Sergt. Sutherland.....	65	Sergt. Rear-Long.....	60
Corpl. Gallwey.....	64	Pte. McCarthy.....	57

In this class Lieut. Gray took second place and Major Todd third place, both with a score of 66, but will not take prizes, as they retire in favor of the men.

SECOND CLASS.

Including those who have won prizes of from \$5 to \$10, in matches other than those of dominion or provincial rifle associations.

Sergt. Garven.....	51	Pte. Stringer.....	46
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THIRD CLASS.

Including those who have won prizes less than \$5, at other than dominion or provincial rifle matches.

Staff-Sergt. Cawdron.....	68	Corpl. Conboy.....	54	Pte. Taylor.....	50
Pte. McCrae.....	63	Corpl. Bysche.....	54	Pte. Phillips.....	47
Pte. Watts.....	61	Pte. White.....	54	Bandsman Galvin.....	47
Corpl. Beahen.....	60	Pte. Day.....	54	Pte. H. Mailleue.....	46
Pioneer Sergt. Lappie.....	59	Pte. McKinnon.....	53	Pte. Creighton.....	45
Pte. Strouger.....	59	Pte. Cunningham.....	52	Pte. Ward.....	45
Pte. Mullin.....	58	Pte. Schultz.....	51	Pte. Brophy.....	44
Bandsman Lamb.....	56	Corpl. Staples.....	51	Corpl. Coleman.....	44
Sergt. Codd.....	55	Sergt. Smallwood.....	51		

FOURTH CLASS.

Including those who had never won prizes:

Bandsman Elbourne.....	51	Pte. Haygon.....	42	Color-Sergt. Cope.....	33
Pte. Burns.....	51	Sergt. Rogers.....	42	Pte. Foran.....	30
Pte. Hamblin.....	51	Corpl. Baxter.....	40	Pte. Poulliot.....	30
Bandsman Dagwell.....	50	Pte. Duncan.....	40	Pte. Cowen.....	29
Drummer McIlwain.....	47	Pte. Thompson.....	39	Pte. Boise.....	28
Pte. McCarthy.....	47	Pte. Cote.....	39	Pte. Gallagher.....	27
Pte. Sproule.....	47	Sergt. Davis.....	38	Pte. G. Rogers.....	26
Bandsman Clarabut.....	46	Pte. Barnes.....	38	Bandsman Fitzmaurice.....	25
Pte. Byng-Hall.....	45	Pte. Nesbitt.....	37	Pte. Whalen.....	25
Pte. Tigg.....	44	Bandsman Dunn.....	37	Sergt. Elmett.....	24
Color-Sergt. Church.....	44	Pte. Doyle.....	36	Pte. McCracken.....	24
Pte. Staples.....	43	Bandsman Angel.....	36	Pte. G. Rogers.....	24
Pte. Hawke.....	43	Bandsman T. Benbow.....	35	Bandsman Barrett.....	24
Bandmaster Bonner.....	43	Pte. Teskey.....	35	Pte. Brown.....	23
Pte. Myers.....	42	Pte. Augbey.....	34	Pte. Thomas.....	23
Bandsman Tyrell.....	42	Pte. Olmstead.....	34	Pte. Pope.....	21

HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORES.

Pte. Morrison.....	69	Lieut. Gray.....	66
Staff-Sergt. Cawdron.....	68	Major Todd.....	66

These to take the choice of the following medals:

His Excellency Lord Dufferin's (late Governor-General) medal.

Dominion of Canada rifle association medal.

Ontario rifle association medal.

The Gauthier medal.

A special prize of a silver cup offered by Major Macpherson as an encouragement to new shots is won by Bandsman Elbourne, highest score in fourth class, with 51 points.

The prizes won are to be chosen by the successful competitors on Friday evening next.

EXTRA SERIES MATCH.

An extra match, for cash prizes, open to all comers, was in progress during the afternoon. It was fired at 500 yards, 5 shots, with Snider rifle and Canadian ammunition. Entries unlimited. The prize winners were as follows:

\$10 Sergt. J. C. Chamberlin, 43rd.....	22	\$2 Mr. Lightfoot, Ottawa R.C.....	21
8 Sergt. Short, Guards.....	22	2 Corpl. McJanet, Guards.....	20
6 Pte. McCarthy, Guards.....	22	1 Staff-Sergt. Sutherland, Guards.....	20
4 Capt. Sherwood, 43rd.....	22	1 Sergt. Reardon, Guards.....	19
3 Corpl. Carroll, Guards.....	21	1 Mt. Timbers.....	18
2 Pte. Morrison, Guards.....	21		

Mess Room Yarns.

"That reminds me."

The following, from the *Broad Arrow*, might have occurred in one or other of our Canadian corps, but it did not. "Assistant Surgeon Magee, albeit a timid and inexperienced horseman, and boasting a much firmer seat in a bullock coach than in the pigskin, found himself shortly after his arrival in the country appointed to the officiating medical charge of the —th Madras Light Infantry, known to irreverent youngsters as the Slate Pencil Dragoons. The young medico was making himself very agreeable to a small group of ladies who were looking on at a field day, when up galloped a sowar in quest of the Doctor Sahib. When the latter was pointed out to him, the sowar made a rapid report to him in Hindustanee. It might, however, have been made in high Dutch for all the doctor knew; so, turning round, he said appealingly, 'Will anybody interpret what this black haythen is saying?' 'On hearing the substance of the report, which was that a sowar's horse had come down with him, he inquired, 'Is he much hurt?' And on being told that the man was lying insensible about half a mile off, he exclaimed excitedly, 'Here, hold my horse, somebody; I'll get off and run; I'll get there quicker.'"

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?)

Charlottetown.—Nos. 1 and 2 batteries of the P. E. I. provisional brigade of garrison artillery were inspected on the 27th September on the exhibition grounds, by Lieut.-Col. Irwin, inspector of artillery. The band, which has been lately attached to the brigade, paraded in uniform for the first time at this inspection.

After the inspection of the batteries in company and gun drill, which occupied about three hours, the inspector said he was not often accused of giving credit where it was not deserved, and very often it was thought his praise was not in excess of what the occasion required. On this occasion he regretted having to say that in company drill, these batteries did not do so well as he has seen them do on previous inspections, but this was accounted for, he supposed, by the fact that they had paid more attention, as he had been informed, to their gun drill, which was excellent. The non-commissioned officers and gunners of both batteries seemed to be well posted in gun drill, but he was particularly well pleased with the answers given by men of the detachments of Capt. Moore's or No. 2 battery.

He complimented the batteries upon having provided themselves with helmets, and he was very glad indeed to be able to say that, in the general appearance of these batteries, in the cleanliness of their arms and accoutrements, and the smartness of their whole turn out, they had not deteriorated.

He further said that they were to be congratulated upon having such a good band. It was certainly a great acquisition to the brigade. It assisted the men very materially in their marching, and created an *esprit de corps* which would tend to promote the general efficiency of the brigade.

Toronto.—The Queen's Own Rifles paraded on Wednesday evening over 400 strong, 10 companies in all, the University Rifles turning out for the first time this season. Capt. Delamere has been given command, and the company is now working hard to make up for the time lost this season, owing to the fact that so many of its members live out of town and, therefore, do not come to the city until the beginning of the university season. They are putting in three company drills a week under an instructor from C company I.S.C., besides the usual battalion drill on Wednesday, so that they will doubtless hold their own at "inspection." To return to Wednesday's parade, the regiment marched to the Moss Park rink, where they formed column and then wheeled into line and practised the general salute. After breaking into column they marched past in column, quarter-column and at the double, which was fairly well done. They then practised deploying and forming square on the double. The band did not turn out, as they had obtained permission to play at Woodbridge fair. The boys missed it very much, especially in the "double past," the drums of the bugle band beating the cadence, which, as regards time was like a cross between a Highland schottische and an Irish jig. The regiment has improved very much this season, and if the weather does not interfere between now and the end of the month, the probable date of inspection, it will have been the most successful season for some years. There is always a large crowd of the regiment's admirers and friends present to see their drill. The sergeants of the regiment are fitting up their mess rooms in splendid style. In addition to the pool table now in use, they are purchasing a billiard table, and are going to fit up the room adjoining the mess as a parlor.

Everything is looking bright for the prospects of the tournament to be held on the 1st November, the grounds are filled with intending competitors each evening, hard at work practising, the Q.O.R. team for the tug-of-war, also those from the Grenadiers and C Company, I.S.C. are practising almost daily, and we here that there are at least two teams coming from Montreal as well as some well known runners, so

that the prospects are in favor of a "grand night's sport." The committee say that the medals will be the handsomest that have ever been given in Toronto.

The Grenadiers paraded on Thursday evening under command of Col. Grasset, but owing to the bad state of the streets, they had to drill in the shed. The sergeants held their annual meeting last week and elected officers for the mess for the ensuing year. They are going to have a supper in their rooms after the inspection on Saturday the 30th.

Winnipeg.—The 90th are awaiting the arrival in Winnipeg of Sir Fred. Middleton to dedicate the monument raised in St. John's churchyard over the remains of their comrades who fell in the rebellion. The larger monument on Main street, opposite the city hall, was unveiled on the 28th ult., which was observed as a civic holiday in honor of the event. The Winnipeg troop of cavalry and field battery, the 90th with their band, and the mounted infantry corps with their's, paraded, and formed up in review order on Main street, under command of Col. Taylor. There was an immense concourse of citizens. Mr. J. H. Ashdown first addressed the gathering, giving a brief sketch of the events which led to this memorial being erected, and called on the Lieutenant-Governor to unveil the statue, which he did amid enthusiastic cheers. Mr. Ashdown then handed the keys of the monument to the mayor of the city, who received them with appropriate remarks. Lieut.-Governor Aikins also made a suitable address, touching on the loyalty shown by the citizen soldiery and the gratitude due to all who had thus served their country. After the ceremony the troops marched past in quick and double time, making a good display.

The following is a short description of the monument:—The foundation is built on piles, and consists of two feet of concrete and eight feet of rubble masonry, laid in cement. The base rests on two tiers of steps—the first of which is 16 feet square with 8-inch rise, and the second 13 feet 6 inches square—and from these steps rise the course of bases, 11 feet square at the bottom, rising in molded sections, six feet high to the die, diminishing at that point to 4 ft. 8 inches square. At each corner of the die are polished Canadian red granite columns, 10 inches in diameter, and on the several faces are Italian marble panels. The front panel is an exquisite piece of work, emblematical of the arms and accoutrements of Canada's militia, in relief, surmounted by the provincial coat-of-arms, encircled by a wreath of maple leaves, entwined in which is a ribbon bearing the motto "Dieu et mon droit." The panel on the west side bears the following inscription:

ERECTED
BY THE CITIZENS OF WINNIPEG,
1886,
IN MEMORIAM.
FISH CREEK.
BATOCHÉ.

The panels on the north and south sides are alike, and have also some beautiful work of the sculptor's art, as over the names of the fallen heroes is carved in relief the shield of the 90th battalion, encircled by a wreath of laurels, entwined on a ribbon carrying their motto, "Cede Nullis." The names of those killed are engraved on panels:

Swinford.		Ennis.
Code.		Frazer.
Ferguson.		Hardisty.
Hutchinson.		Watson.
Wheeler.		

The die is surmounted by a capital 4 feet in height by 7 feet 3 inches square, on each corner of which, over the granite columns, are carved conventional caps, with ornamented sides, that in the front bearing a well executed beaver. From the cap to the plinth of column is outlined in sections, fluted and carved, and the plinth has a wreath of maple leaves carved around the cavity of mold. From the plinth rises a fluted column 16 feet high, 2 feet 6 inches in diameter at base, and diminishing to 2 feet diameter at top, which supports a carved cap, the heads of the buffalo and lion being well executed and standing out boldly. On this cap stands the statue, 8 feet in height, representing a member of the 90th battalion, "standing easy," in the winter costume of the regiment. The material used in the erection of the monument, other than the granite columns and marble panels, is all native stone from the Selkirk quarries, and the work, on the whole, is most creditable to the contractor.

Major Street inspected the arms of the independent company at St. Jean Baptiste on Friday last, and on Saturday inspected the arms of the Emerson company.

The Winnipeg light infantry is making steady and good progress towards being a "crack corps," if one can judge from the class of men in it. Squad drill began last night in the band room of the regiment, 16 Rorie street, and will continue on Thursday and Saturday nights until further orders. The annual drill will be put in in one of the old rinks. The band now organized under the leadership of Capt. Albertson, is over 40 strong, 24 of the men being reported good musicians. The clothing is being regimentally issued to those on the rolls of 1886, by the quartermaster, Capt. Bliss.

The prizes won at the recent annual meeting of F company were presented on Saturday evening at C. N. Mitchell's office on Main street by Lieut. Campbell, where pretty nearly all the members of this crack company assembled. The prizes were all handsome ones.

THE ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL SCOTS.

Montreal.—The annual inspection of this corps took place on the Champ de Mars on Saturday the 16th. Exactly at 3.45 p.m. the regiment came on to the grounds in full marching order, 268 strong, all ranks. Their splendid appearance (dressed as they were in full kilts) as they advanced in column up the parade ground called forth a perfect storm of cheers from the large gathering of people, who, despite the chilly air, remained during the whole time of the inspection and evinced, by repeated applause how well satisfied they were with the movements of their Montreal highland corps. Sharp on time the inspecting officer, Lt.-Col. Van Straubenze, D.A.G., accompanied by his B.M., Lt.-Col. Mattice, and Paymaster, Lt.-Col. Fletcher, arrived on the ground, and was received with general a salute. After a very close inspection quarter column was formed on the right company and the corps moved to the right in fours, the column wheeling to the left and forming column of double companies, in which order they marched past to the pipers (five) playing the regimental quick step, "The Campbells are coming." Quarter column was again formed, bayonets unfixed, ranks changed and the regiment marched past a second time in quarter column, a compact body of splendid looking fellows. Ranks were again changed, and they returned in double time, wheeling on to their original ground, when they formed line to the left on the rear company. Major Lyman then put them through the manual

and firing exercise, which was well done. The adjutant (Capt. Lydon) then took them for the bayonet exercise, and, except by a few men, this was well and steadily done. Then came a surprise, not only for the inspecting officer but also for the crowd of officers of sister corps who were looking on. The officers' and sergeants' call sounded, the officers forming in two ranks with the sergeants forming in two ranks at nine paces interval from the officers. The adjutant quickly had them extended for sword exercise, which was done by word of command, and afterwards in review order. The manner in which the cuts and points were delivered showed that all had made the most of their instruction. The finish called forth a burst of applause, in which the inspecting officer joined by complimenting the colonel on the work of his officers and sergeants. The men having removed their knapsacks, Capt. Hood was called out and advanced the regiment in column from the right in double time, wheeled into line, changed front to the right again, advanced, and here the men showed their steadiness. There not being room to let two companies on the left to get into line, Capt. Hood turned the line half to the right, a difficult thing for most single companies, but on the line getting the word to turn to their front the line and touch were perfect. The next move was to advance in column of double companies from the centre, then line to the left on left half battalion, retire by fours from right of companies, and reform companies to the right about, all the movements under Capt. Hood being well done and his commands being loud and distinct. Capt. Newton next took command and advanced in echelon, reformed line on No. 6, wheeled by companies into column, formed square on No. 1, and reformed quarter column. Capt. Strathy, who was acting adjutant for the day, next took command and retired the battalion, opened to column, wheeled into line, retired from left in rear of the right. All the movements were particularly well done, being the very best inspection the battalion has passed for seven or eight years. After the men put on their knapsacks the regiment, headed by their pioneers, pipers and drummers, marched through the town to the armory, where the rolls were called and the corps dismissed, thus bringing to a close one of the most successful seasons' drill the regiment has had for many years.

Strength on parade.—Lt.-Col. Caverhill in command; Major H. H. Lyman, Capt. Strathy, acting adjutant; A Co., Capt. Hood and Lieut. Linton, 43; B Co., Capt. and Bt.-Major Blaiklock and Lieut. Cantlie, 35; C Co., Capt. Lydon and Lieut. Miller, 35; D Co., Capt. Newton and Lieut. Jackson, 45; E Co., Capt. Gault and Lieut. Rankin, 42; F Co., Capt. Ibbotson and Lieuts. MacLennan and Taylor, 34; Paymaster Foulis, Quarter-Master Foster, Surgeon Wood and Capt. Crossley; total strength, 268.

The officers entertained the D.A.G. and staff at Hall and Scot's after the rolls were called.

Our Trading Column.

This column is established for the purpose of enabling our friends to exchange, purchase, sell, or otherwise advertize articles they desire either to acquire or dispose of. It is not available for commercial purposes.

The cost of announcements in this column for each insertion will be one cent per word for the first ten words one-half cent for each additional word. Each advertisement will have a register number in our books, and all communications regarding it must be forwarded through the GAZETTE, but it must be distinctly understood that this office incurs no other responsibility or liability in connection therewith. Address, with stamp for return postage, Canadian Militia Gazette, Box 316, Ottawa.

FOUND.—In 1885, north of Lake Superior, a medal. Owner can recover it by proving property and paying expenae. Register No. 1.

WILL THE COMPETITOR who, on the 26th August, took a Turner Snider out of the Grand Union at Ottawa, leaving his own in its place, communicate with a view to rectification of mistake. Register No. 2.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Rifle mounted officer's saddlery. Describe and quote prices. Register No. 3.

RIFLE OFFICER'S UNIFORM.—Tunic—regulation English made mess suit, new, for height 5 ft. 7½ in.—Morocco cross and sword belt—sword—will be sold cheap. Register No. 4.

N. McEACHREN,
MILITARY TAILOR,
ALBERT HALL BUILDINGS,
191 YONGE STREET - - - TORONTO.

UNIFORMS of every description made to order and everything necessary to an OFFICER'S OUTFIT SUPPLIED.
Send for List of Prices.

Terms strictly cash.

Notice Respecting Passports.

PERSONS requiring passports from the Canadian Government should make application to this Department for the same, such application to be accompanied by the sum of four dollars in payment of the official fee upon passports as fixed by the Governor in Council.

G. POWELL,
Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, 19th Feb., 1886.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
Existing Policies \$100,000,000.
Invested Funds, \$31,470,435.64.
Profits divided in ten occasions, \$17,500,000.
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Tenders for a License to cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the Province of British Columbia.

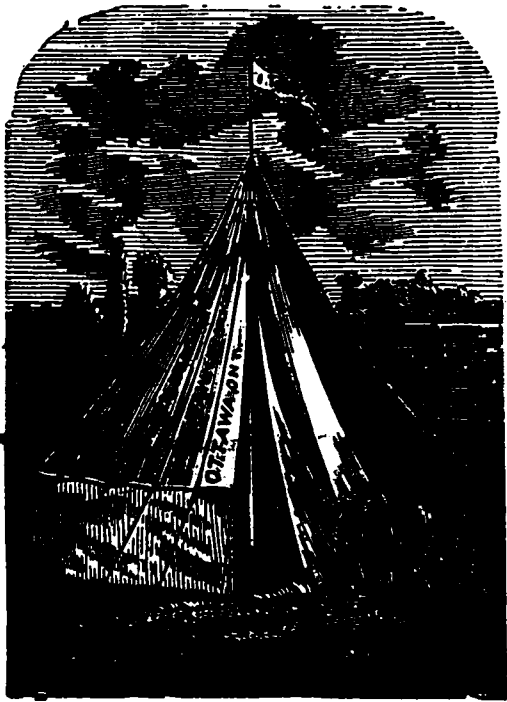
SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for a Timber Berth," will be received at this office up to noon of Wednesday, the 1st day of December next, for three Timber Berths of fifty square miles each, situate on the west side of the Columbia River, near Golden City Station on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Province of British Columbia.

Sketches showing the position, approximately, of these berths, together with the conditions upon which they will be licensed, and the forms of tender therefor, may be obtained at this department or at the Crown Timber Offices at Winnipeg, Calgary, N. W. T., and New Westminster, British Columbia.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the
Minister of the Interior,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, 6th September, 1886.

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A. CAMPBELL,
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Post Office Department,
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