

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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NOTICE.

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Comment and Criticism.

IN next week's issue the complete prize lists and other particulars of the Ontario provincial rifle matches at Toronto will be published.

OUR remarks of last week on the recent matches of the P.Q.R.A., have elicited a communication on the subject, which will be found in our correspondence columns. The competitor whose score was disallowed as there referred to was in hopes that his register ticket might have been confounded with that of another competitor of the same name, and it was in the belief that a mistake might thus have arisen that we used the expression that his ticket was "said to show" a certain figure. Our correspondent assures us it did show that figure, and this being so, the executive, of course, could only act as they did, disallow the score. "Rifleman" evidently was not one of those who took his position at the butts sharp at the time appointed for firing to commence on the afternoon of the second day, and had to wait the best part of an hour while, as was then explained, the targets were being changed, or he would not write as he does on this point. However,

we are always pleased to hear from our readers concerning any statements in which they believe us to be in error. For our own part we do not like faultfinding when it can conscientiously be dispensed with, but when occasion calls for it we hope, as our correspondent puts it, to act "without fear or favor."

AT the Rideau range, which has been closed since Tuesday, every preparation is being made for the D.R.A. annual meeting, which opens next Monday. Great improvements have been made in the target accommodation, at the firing points, and in other ways, all of which will no doubt be appreciated by the marksmen. The British Columbia team of nine men, under command of Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, is expected in Ottawa to-morrow. The Manitoba contingent are at present taking part in the Ontario provincial matches at Toronto, where they seem to hold their own pretty well. It is a pity the British Columbia team could not also have been present at Toronto, where it would have had excellent practice for the meeting here.

BY order of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the prohibition against soldiers smoking in the streets has been removed, and the following clause has accordingly been substituted for the last sentence of paragraph 18, section 7, Queen's Regulations and Orders for the army, 1885:—"Soldiers are not to go beyond the precincts of their barracks unless properly dressed, and they are not to smoke in the streets until after 5 p.m. from October 1 to March 31, and 6 p.m. from April 1 to September 30." Our attention has several times been called to this new regulation and it has been brought forward as justification for our militiamen smoking in the streets, but we cannot see that the cases are at all paralleled. In the latter instance uniform is donned for at most only a few days in every year, while Tommy Atkins never gets out of his and has few chances to smoke in barracks. We hope commanding officers, as well as the officer commanding the militia, will not tolerate a custom that appears to us, notwithstanding its official recognition in the British army, unsoldierlike, when so little self-restraint is involved in its avoidance. A Canadian militiaman can find plenty of opportunities for smoking without having to indulge in public places.

ADVICES from England go to show that Canada and the other dependencies are rapidly claiming increased attention in the mother country, a feeling that the Indian and Colonial Exhibition has done much to foster, until to-day the mere fact that a man is a Canadian will ensure him a cordial reception at any English meeting. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge took occasion at Wimbledon, and on several other public occasions recently, to allude to the rapidly strengthening bond of union between the mother country and the colonies, and pointed out how the Empire had frequently received help of armed men, the extent of the help having only been limited by the limited needs of the war office. There is no doubt that all this points to the increasing popularity of a sentiment of Imperial federation, but as yet that scheme is only a sentiment, and will take a long time so to ripen events as to make any federation a practical possibility.

LONG before that happens we may be called upon to do something for the defence of the Empire, if the *Broad Arrow* is to be believed. In a late issue it remarks editorially: "Whilst Englishmen at home are busied solely regarding the formation of a new ministry, and speculating as to what particular individual will be called to office—whether round men will be put into square holes and square men into round ones—Englishmen in the east are anxiously watching gathering clouds in the political sky which seem to threaten tempest. We have no wish to play the part of alarmists or to get up a Russian 'scare' of our own, but we are justified in saying that there is some cause for anxiety, if none for alarm. From sources the trustworthiness of which we cannot doubt, we are assured that the feeling at this moment amongst the several diplomatic representatives at Constantinople is that hostilities are on the eve of breaking out, and that the outburst cannot be delayed much longer than the next spring. There is unrest in India owing to a similar apprehension. It is felt that Russia is waiting to spring upon her ancient foe, and although her first move may not be towards the minarets of Stamboul but towards the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus and Armenia, yet Constantinople is the end she will fight to the death for. Russia is laying in naval stores as fast as she can at all the Black Sea ports, and that fleet is being strengthened with all rapidity. The Sultan is not blind to these omens, but his exchequer is empty, so he leaves the matter to *Kismet*, although he will fight hard and die game. But what of the menace to England? The first train of the Russian Trans-Caspian railway entered Merv only a fortnight ago; the Turcomans have been gained over; the Ameer of Cabul is troubled as to whether Russia or England is the stronger, and it has now been discovered that a Russian army can march on Rawul Pindi, in spite of all the precautions understood by scientific or strategic frontiers. Whether it be Russia's intention to invade India or not, she certainly will keep that fear ever before the eyes of England, for she knows that this will oblige us to keep the greater part of our army there in defensive attitude. In the meantime we are exchanging compliments with the Russian officers of the Afghan boundary commission, and congratulating ourselves that 'the frontier now has been demarcated by pillars.' There must be laughter at St. Petersburg at this assurance of safety for England. Russia has moved within the last few weeks, until Europe is now face to face with a problem, which cannot find its solution in a concentration of Russian and Turkish troops at different strategic frontiers, but may well occupy the attention of Lord Salisbury's government. Unless checked, stirring events in the East are undoubtedly impending." Now that the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed and available as a transport route to the East, all this affects Canada quite as closely as it does Great Britain, and forces us to ask what part we would be called upon to bear in case of a Russian war, as well as suggests one possible benefit of an Imperial federation, for federated or not we should probably have to provide troops for the defence of our own western coast, and once more send eastern militiamen over our transcontinental railway. All these considerations make Col. O'Brien's visit to British Columbia specially interesting to us at this juncture.

The Shoeburyness Meeting.

WE are disposed to think that the prize meeting (the twenty-second) of the National artillery association which has just been concluded at the school of gunnery, has been the most successful of the twenty-two which have been held. The weather has been on the whole very good; the numbers attending quite satisfactory. There have been few or no "protests" of any importance, and what is of most importance of all, the discipline of the camp in both the first and second weeks is understood to have been so good as to entirely satisfy the camp commandant and the head of the school of gunnery. No formal report has yet been issued, but the words of the adjutant-

general at the prize distribution on Thursday were enough to show that the discipline and behaviour of the volunteers have been creditable to the force to which they belong. The meeting has been marked by two incidents of special interest—the presence throughout the two weeks of Colonel Armstrong's splendid Canadian team, and the attendance of Lord Wolseley at the prize distribution. The appearance of the Canadians ought to put our men on their mettle. We are quite aware that the former are picked men—and are picked, moreover, in a way in which it would never be possible for us to pick a team to go to Canada or any other colony. But even allowing for this, we must say that we have seldom seen such a body of soldiers as the Canadian artillerymen who have just left Shoeburyness. Nobody, we think, who saw those clean-limbed giants performing the "shift" for the Governor-General's cup on Thursday will ever forget the sight. Their march past later in the day, in full panoply, was equally good in a different way. And they, or a great many of them, show by their medals that they can do, and have actually done, more trying and important work than parbuckling a 64-pounder up to its carriage, or marching past the adjutant-general. They will return home, indeed, laden with the spoils of their recent peaceful campaign. Our men have prevented them, not without serious difficulty, from carrying off the Queen's prize, but by their prowess with the Armstrong they have recovered the Montreal cup, which Colonel Ray and his men brought back from Canada two years ago; they have taken away the Londonderry cup from the best team we could bring against them, and they have refused even to let the prize given by their own Governor-General for excellence in repository work remain among us. Moreover, they have won a first prize for shell firing and a certificate in the ordinary repository competition, so that there will be rejoicing, fully justified, in Canada.

The other point of special interest in the meeting was the attendance of Lord Wolseley. The National artillery association had a very uphill game to play during many years of its existence. By the exertions of the successive presidents of its council and of its indefatigable secretary, and though last, not least, by the cordial co-operation of the authorities of the school of gunnery, the position of the National artillery association may now be considered to be perfectly secure. Of course its work is done very quietly and modestly, and it by no means receives that support from the public which so important a body might fairly expect. Until, indeed, the public do give it rather more substantial support, it is in vain to hope that there can be any great increase in the value of the prizes given at Shoeburyness. As it is, they amount to about three times the sum received in entrance fees. But indeed this is of rather little importance. The volunteers come to Shoeburyness more for the honor of winning than for any hope of pecuniary advantage, and they learn, undoubtedly during their stay a great deal that they could never learn at home, or indeed, anywhere else, except in that paradise of artillerymen, the school of gunnery. But it is of the greatest importance if the National artillery association is to continue its useful course, that it should be well looked upon by the highest military authorities. And that it is so looked upon at present, we may take for granted from the fact of Lord Wolseley's attendance at the prize distribution, and from the remarks he made on that occasion.

Lord Wolseley's brief speech will be read with great interest by all volunteers, especially those of the artillery; but his remarks on one topic on which he touched, will gratify a great many people as much as they gratify us. We allude of course to his reference to the practicability and necessity of organizing auxiliary "field" artillery. For years it has been considered that whatever auxiliary troops could do, they must leave field batteries, at least technically so called, to the regular artillery. It has, indeed, been conceded, though doubtfully, that volunteers might be trusted with the heavier class of movable ordnance known as "guns of position." But now we have the adjutant-general of the forces publicly stating his belief that auxiliary field artillery is absolutely necessary, and that he hoped within a very few years to see many batteries of it established among the militia and volunteers, thereby expressing, with the whole weight of his official and personal authority, his adhesion to the doctrines which have been for years preached by Col. Shakspear, Lord Wemyss, Lord Truro, and other humbler persons, but which have been hitherto scouted altogether by the greater number of officers of the Royal artillery. We are quite aware of the difficulties connected with the organization of volunteer field batteries, difficulties which we shall discuss on a future occasion; but it is no slight thing that even the principle that they are required should have been approved by such an authority as Lord Wolseley, and in the very focus as it were of artillery, the school of gunnery at Shoeburyness.—*Volunteer Service Gazette, August 14.*

The 90th Batt. will shortly lose the services of the assistant surgeon, Dr. Whiteford, who is leaving for British Columbia. It is not yet known who will be appointed in his place.

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 443.)

BUT here comes in the question: Can the opinion of those be submitted who still maintain that moving with intervals is unnecessary in the fire-swept space; and that closed lines covered by skirmishers, in the style of Wellington, can still advance in attack to the deciding point? Can the following statement be accepted? "It seems to me the true solution is to be found in the proper use of skirmishers, in the old sense of the term. . . . It may be doubted whether a closed two-deep line, preceded by active skirmishers, would be likely to suffer more in advancing over open ground than the same number of men would do if distributed in several open lines, one behind the other, and not preceded by skirmishers."—(*General McDougall.*) The gallant general who penned these words has so often before spoken of the modern combat from the point of view of an advance with intervals as the probable mode of the battle of the future, that this return to the closed-line view would seem to be the result of a kind of despair induced by dread of that higgledy-piggledy style of combat to which the German system tends, he being rightly unable to accept the idea of order being maintained by skirmishers closing in, and new units coming up between them. Proposals which lead their authors to such results that they must abandon the principle that "men will never obey the orders of anyone so completely as his in whose knowledge they confide" (*Home*), and are compelled to suggest intentional changes of command during the battle, such as that the senior officer shall speak somewhat after this fashion: "Lieutenant A—, you take charge from this tree to that sand heap" (*Von Boguslawski*)—such proposals cause a recoil. A system which fixes commands, not by units of the troops engaged, but by spaces of ground, from a pump or a bush to a ditch or a dungheap, is rather alarming, and there is a tendency to shrink back to the old, and to believe that, after all, it will be better to accept it with all its risks, rather than "run to ills we know not of." But while it is in no way surprising that the extraordinary character of such proposals by the Germans, and their rash adoption by so many of our own military class, should cause others to draw back, these latter will not be excusable if they retreat too far. To go back to the point at which the attempt to devise suitable detail formations for modern conditions began, may be wise; to go further back and seek finality in obsolete manoeuvres, unsuited to the conditions cannot be wise. The question, therefore, is not between the old mode and the new. Condemnation of the new will not set up the old. There are two questions for decision, not one. The first is, are the old manoeuvres compatible with modern conditions? If the stern logic of facts compels a negative answer, then there is no room for pitting the old against the existing new. The old must stand rejected absolutely.

It is unnecessary to repeat here the facts already adduced, and the arguments already used, for the purpose of showing that the old system—the advance of solid lines over the fire-swept zone—is obsolete, and cannot be accepted in theory. Already "German training is directed to making aim on everything like a closed body that can be seen, and only on the open fighting line when there are no closed bodies to aim at."—(*Colonel Sir Lumley Graham.*) If foreigners were to learn through their intelligence departments that British troops were to be advanced in line, their men would very soon be instructed to disregard the coming skirmishers, and concentrate fire on the solid. Besides, the passage quoted above in favor of the retention of the solid line proceeds on two false assumptions. It assumes that the reinforcing troops, under any modern system, would come forward in *formal* open lines, and not in portions, and in varying forms or abnegations of form according to ground, taking advantage of cover and adopting every expedient that may prevent unnecessary loss, while retaining the power of recovering form. It is also assumed that there are no skirmishers in front, in contradistinction to the old mode in which there were skirmishers covering the closed line. But in the modern attack those in the first open line, though not skirmishers, *are* a skirmishing body, in the sense that they are thrown out with an interval and cover the main advance; and although their duties are not limited to those of the skirmishers of former days, yet they are as effectual to cover the general advance as were the old skirmishers in the days of the advance in line entire. It may therefore suffice to say finally, as regards the proposal to work in the old closed line formation, that such a mode of advance gives the maximum of exposure to aimed fire, with the minimum of real flexibility and possibility of using cover. It also involves such an amount of worry and fatigue in the attempt to maintain a regular and close advance over the long fire-swept space, as would militate seriously against the

possibility of the troops arriving at the point of contact in that good "fettle" (*Scottice*) which shall tell decisively at the final moment. "The object of marching is to get over ground with the utmost economy of strength. One cannot therefore insist too much on marching easily."—(*Koppel.*)

And surely it is clear that no more harassing mode could be adopted for marching 1,500 or 2,000 yards than a close file line. The celebrated 1,000 yards advance in line at Potsdam was considered a marvel by military critics, when small-arm fire could not be opened upon the line till three-fifths of the distance had been covered, and then only very slowly from muzzle-loading muskets. Now the march would be twice as long, and for the whole distance under effective and rapid fire from long-range breech-loaders, aided by shrapnel from artillery effective for the whole distance. No skirmishers could adequately protect such a line now. It would cease to be a line long before the point could be reached at which its shock power as a line could take effect. And even if it could reach the deciding point, it would do so at such waste of energy in the survivors as would prevent its power from telling with effect. Even if its external solidity remained, it would be the solidity of flabbiness. Exhaustion would have taken the backbone out of it. Touch being undoubtedly fatiguing when long continued, can only be justified when the form of combat is such that, as already quoted, "the small effects of exertion and privation on the troops can come but little into consideration" (*Von Clausewitz*), and when the conditions of combat enable troops to produce a strong moral effect by their close, wall-like appearance and action. Now the engagement opens at such distance that no such moral effect can be produced by sight, and that fatigue counts as a very serious factor—a dominating factor in the situation. In such circumstances, therefore, "touch" serves no good end now, but both positively and negatively serves a bad one. Negatively, it gives too good a target for fire, leading to the machine being smashed; positively, it puts drag and friction on the machine, wasting power and wearing it out. There is nothing for it, therefore, but to confess that "all idea of drawing up troops in line to fire upon one another is finally exploded."—(*Von Boguslawski.*) "The infantry soldier must come to an open order of fighting, and his teachers had better recognize the fact and train him so that he will not be astonished when the moment of trial comes. This necessity is at the bottom of all new tactics for infantry."—(*Col. C. B. Brackenbury.*)

Abandoning then, definitely, the idea of going forward in a closed line, the second question arises sharply and free from embarrassing considerations—Is the new mode of an advance in a line with intervals with successive reinforcement to thicken up the line, carried out in the best way? That is to say, are the best means taken to secure: 1. An orderly advance in the general sense. 2. A speedy advance. 3. An advance with the least bodily fatigue. 4. An advance with the least possible loss. 5. An advance with the least possible break down of tactical order and cohesion. 6. An advance with the least possible change of command. 7. An advance with the best possible chance of a firm solidifying at the crisis. 8. An advance with the power of rallying the force into order in the least possible time after shock. Many of these points react one upon another, and all are important. There can be but one answer to the question, after reading the conflicting opinions that have been quoted. The existing modes do not fairly satisfy the "tactical world," in which "chaos" still prevails. The "attack" is, therefore still in the experimental stage, and the general system of drill does not lead up to the "attack," such as it is.

One main cause of the difficulties is that the detail basis from which all the new modes of attack have been worked out, has had a positive tendency to result in systems in which maintenance of order and form was rendered unnecessarily difficult. The military mind having rejected bodies of troops in close files for the advance, has rather gone off at a tangent, and thoughtlessly accepted it as an axiom that they could only be got out of close files, and sent forward in a formation with intervals, by the one expedient of a lateral extension. Then came the difficulty. A lateral extension meant disarrangement of form on reinforcement, unless the extension was cancelled, and those extended closed in to their original form. This was found impossible, and so doubling up was accepted as inevitable. The result is that "modern theories tend to degenerate skirmishing into bodies of men in loose order, put in motion with a general idea, but from that time for the remainder of the fight irreclaimable."—(*Colonel Gawler.*)—*Colburn's Magazine.*

Her Majesty's ship *Vulture*, three guns, which was built at Sheerness, about 18 years ago, has been sold out of the royal navy as unfit for active service. The *Vulture* was one of the last wooden gun vessels built for the royal navy before the introduction of composite shipbuilding, and has had a considerable amount of foreign service. She was last employed on the East Indies station, where she took a prominent part in the suppression of slavery, capturing several dhows engaged in that nefarious traffic.

The Manitoba Provincial Matches.

AT the annual prize meeting of the Manitoba rifle association, at Stoney Mountain range, the proceedings opened on the 12th inst. with great eclat. Amongst the large number of visitors from Winnipeg were Lieut.-Gov. Aikins and Mayor Westbrook. The infantry school band supplied the music. The full programme was published in our issue of the 5th inst. The initial event, which was opened by Mrs. Wrigley, wife of the president, firing the first shot, was the

LADIES' MATCH—200 YARDS—7 SHOTS.

The lady prize winners and the gentlemen who shot on their behalf were as follows:—

Mrs. Green..... T. Dade..... 33	Mrs. Knight..... Lieut. Shelton... 28
Miss Kinnon..... S. S. Kinnon... 33	Miss Bedson..... Pte. Baxter..... 28
Mrs. McIntyre.... Alex Intyre.... 32	Miss Chambers... Lieut. Mortimore 28
Mrs. Rourk..... A. Gillies..... 32	Mrs. D. Huston... D. Huston..... 28
Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Har- per, Mrs. Mitchel. H. A. Brown... 31	Mrs. Cullen..... W. H. Cullen... 28
Mrs. Lamb..... J. Lamb..... 30	Mrs. Gillies..... A. Gillies..... 27
Mrs. J. Hunter.... Capt. Hunter... 30	Mrs. Boswell.... Pte. Griffith... 27
Miss Lamb..... Lieut. Lamb... 30	Mrs. Freeze..... Mr. Freeze..... 27
Mrs. Clark..... Dr. Clark..... 30	Mrs. Morton..... L. Morton..... 26
Miss Robinson... R. Macklin... 30	Mrs. Fraser..... Lieut.-Col. Fraser 26
Mrs. McMillian... Mr. Dow..... 30	Mrs. Doidge..... Lieut. Doidge... 26
Mrs. Balfour..... Capt. Balfour.. 30	Mrs. Kennedy... J. H. Chambers.. 26
Mrs. Graburn..... Lieut. Graburn. 30	Mrs. Wrigley.... Lt.-Col. Houghton 26
Mrs. Smith..... Mr. Smith..... 30	Miss Ferguson... Pte. Ferguson... 25
Mrs. Blachford... Mr. Blachford. 29	Mrs. Dow..... W. W. McMillan 25
Mrs. Wilkes..... Lieut. Jakes... 29	Mrs. Street..... J. C. Dawn..... 25
Mrs. Bedson..... S. L. Bedson... 29	Miss Smith..... Mr. Murray..... 25
Mrs. Brundrit.... Corp. Brundrit.. 29	Miss Bell..... Mr. Parker..... 24
Miss Bedson..... Wm. Huston... 29	Miss Marotta... G. Marotta..... 23
Miss Buchan..... Maj. Buchan... 28	Mrs. J. Smith... J. Smith..... 21
Mrs. Wastie..... Capt. Wastie... 28	Miss Kennedy... C. W. Kennedy.. 17
Miss Graburn... Capt. Graburn.. 28	Mrs. D. Smith... D. Smith..... 13
	Mrs. Cox..... W. Cox..... 12

2. NURSERY MATCH—100 YARDS—7 SHOTS.

W. D. Blachford, prize cup, by Mayor Westbrook..... 28	F. A. Griffith..... 22
W. Lamb..... 27	Capt. Hunter..... 22
John McKenzie..... 27	Rourke..... 21
W. M. Osborne..... 26	W. McKay..... 21
J. Freeze..... 25	H. E. Mitchell..... 21
R. C. Brown..... 25	Sergt. D. M. Buckley..... 20
A. C. Dallas..... 24	Geo. C. Jones..... 20
C. Pullen..... 24	Col.-Sergt. Norman..... 19
Pte. Harrington... 24	C. P. Busnell... 18
H. A. Brown..... 24	P. A. Macdonald... 18
P. R. Lamb..... 24	E. W. Low..... 17
Lieut. Mortimore... 23	E. Cass..... 16
J. Lillies..... 23	D. Boswell..... 15
Sergt. Whimster... 22	T. Brady..... 15
A. Matheson..... 22	Jas. Gillies..... 13

3. PATRONS' CUP MATCH—FIRST STAGE—600 YARDS—7 ROUNDS.

Fired with Martini-Henry rifles.

Pte. Harrington... 25	T. Dade..... 21
Pte. A. Gillies... 25	Sergt. W. H. Cullen..... 21
Capt. A. Graburn... 25	S. L. Bedson... 20
Pte. A. Matheson... 25	Pte. H. Down... 20
Capt. S. H. Balfour... 25	Gun. A. J. Barnhart... 19
Lieut. K. Graburn... 25	Col.-Sergt. C. N. Mitchell... 19
Capt. Wastie..... 24	Pte. H. A. Brown... 18
Sergt. D. McEwen... 22	Maj. Buchan..... 18
Sergt. R. Macklin... 21	Jas. Gillies..... 18
Tpr. M. C. Clarke... 21	J. McKenzie..... 17

In the second stage, 1,000 yards, 7 shots, open to the twenty highest scorers in the first, Mr. Gillies won the cup, with a score of 21, Sergt. McEwen being second with 23.

4.—CAUCHON CUP MATCH—200 YARDS—SEVEN ROUNDS

Corp. P. Whimster... 30	P. A. McDonald... 25
Pte. A. McIntyre... 29	C. Sutherland... 25
L. J. Mortimer... 29	W. H. Cullen... 25
T. Dade..... 29	S. S. Kennon... 25
A. G. Barnhart... 29	Clementi-Smith... 25
Pte. A. Gillies... 28	Lt.-Col. Carswell... 25
Col.-Sergt. Norman... 28	Sergt. T. Smith... 24
J. S. Freeze..... 28	W. Lamb..... 24
Capt. Hunter..... 28	A. Ross..... 24
W. Cox..... 28	J. McDiarmid... 24
A. Doidge..... 28	Chas. Pullen... 24
Corp. Wm. Huston... 28	J. Gillies..... 24
Col.-Sergt. Mitchell... 28	K. Graburn... 24
Capt. Bruce..... 28	Capt. Graburn... 24
Capt. Balfour... 27	R. C. Brown... 24
Capt. Wastie... 27	J. Parker..... 24
Sergt. R. Macklin... 27	D. Huston... 23
G. C. Jones..... 27	T. C. Dade... 23
D. Brundrit... 27	H. A. Brown... 23
J. Ferguson... 26	H. E. McDonald... 23
S. L. Bedson... 26	Major Buchan... 23
M. B. Clarke... 26	Peter Lamb... 23
Ed. Griffith... 26	Pte. Harrington... 23
Pte. John Lamb... 26	Jas. Tillies... 23

H. T. Shelton... 23	Lieut. Jackes... 21
Wm. Osborne... 22	W. D. Blanchford... 21
G. Strachan... 22	Capt. W. Sheppard... 21
Lt.-Col. Fraser... 22	P. R. Lamb... 20
John Tillies... 21	J. Crawford... 20
Sergt. Buckley... 21	J. McKenzie... 18
Sergt. McEwen... 21	Pte. McKay... 16
W. R. Dow... 21	T. Brad... 15
G. Baxter... 21	Pte. Matheson... 13
Capt. Knight... 21	J. Patterson... 13
Alex. Dallas... 21	

5.—LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S CUP—500 YARDS—SEVEN ROUNDS.

Pte. A. Gillies... 30	Wm. Cox... 22
Major Buchan... 28	P. R. Lamb... 22
Tpr. D. Huston... 27	J. Parker... 22
E. Doidge... 26	Lieut. Shelton... 21
Col.-Sergt. Mitchell... 25	Tpr. Osborne... 21
Lieut. Sutherland... 24	Pte. J. McDiarmid... 21
Lieut. K. Graburn... 24	Sergt. R. Macklin... 21
Capt. Wastie... 24	John Gillies... 21
Lieut.-Col. Frazer... 23	Capt. Knight... 21
Pte. C. Pullen... 23	Pte. H. A. Brown... 21

6. HUDSON BAY CO. CUP MATCH—600 YARDS—7 ROUNDS.

A. W. Bleasdel (the cup)... 32	J. S. Freeze... 19
Capt. Knight... 25	Pte. H. A. Brown... 19
Col.-Sergt. Mitchell... 22	Sergt. Conklin... 19
Trooper D. Huston... 21	Lieut. Graham... 19
Pte. A. Gillies... 21	Pte. Lamb... 18
Sergt. R. Macklin... 20	Sergt.-Major Doidge... 18
James Mortimer... 20	Capt. Hastie... 17
Lieut. Shelton... 20	J. Parker... 17
S. S. Kennon... 20	Sergt. McEwan... 17
John Hunter... 19	Capt. Balfour... 16

7.—AGGREGATE IN MATCHES 4, 5 AND 6.

A. Gillies, Challenge Cup... 28 30 21 79	Lieut. Sutherland... 25 24 14 63
C. N. Mitchell... 28 25 22 75	John Hunter... 28 15 19 62
E. Doidge... 28 26 18 72	Capt. Balfour... 27 19 16 62
D. Huston... 23 27 21 71	Charles Pullen... 24 23 15 62
H. Mortimer... 29 21 20 70	W. Cox... 28 22 12 62
R. Macklin... 27 21 20 68	W. M. Huston... 28 19 13 60
Capt. Wastie... 27 24 17 68	W. H. Cullen... 25 14 19 58
Capt. Knight... 21 21 25 67	R. Norman... 28 15 15 58
K. Graburn... 24 24 19 67	D. McEwen... 21 21 15 57
L. Buchan... 28 28 16 67	M. C. Clarke... 26 16 15 57
Lieut. Shelton... 23 21 20 64	E. Clementi-Smith... 25 18 14 57
J. S. Freeze... 28 17 19 64	W. H. Bruce... 28 15 14 57
S. S. Kennon... 24 19 20 63	E. A. Griffith... 26 18 13 57
H. A. Brown... 23 21 19 63	H. Whimster... 30 11 15 56
J. Parker... 24 22 17 63	A. G. Barnhart... 29 13 14 56

8.—ASSOCIATION CUP MATCH—200, 500 AND 600 YARDS—SEVEN ROUNDS.

Team prize winners.	
F CO. 90TH	
Col.-Sergt. Mitchell... 85	PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.
Pte. A. Gillies... 78	Capt. J. Hunter... 69
Pte. McDiarmid... 74	Sergt. Whimster... 69
Pte. A. McIntyre... 73	J. McKenzie... 69
Pte. H. A. Brown... 59	Lieut. R. C. Brown... 65
	Capt. Sheppard... 43
Total..... 369	Total..... 315

MANITOBA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.		WINNIPEG TROOP OF CAVALRY.	
Capt. Wastie... 69	Bleasdel... 69	Corpl. W. Huston... 68	Tpr. D. Huston... 65
L. G. Mortimer... 67	Lieut. Graburn... 66	Tpr. M. C. Clarke... 60	Tpr. W. M. Osborne... 60
Capt. Bruce... 65		Lieut. Shelton... 55	
Total..... 336		Total..... 308	

WINNIPEG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.		BRANDON RIFLE ASSOCIATION.	
A. G. Barnhart... 73	S. S. Kennon... 63	Lieut. Clementi-Smith... 67	J. Parker... 65
Sergt. Doidge... 66	Capt. Balfour... 63	Lieut. J. Sutherland... 60	Lieut.-Col. Caswell... 56
T. Dade... 59		J. Patterson... 55	
Total..... 329		Total..... 303	

90TH BATTALION.		INFANTRY SCHOOL.	
Staff-Sergt. McKeown... 67	Sergt. Macklin... 67	Major Buchan... 74	Pte. Harrington... 54
Corpl. C. Rullin... 63	Pte. J. Lamb... 61	Staff-Sergt. Buckley... 51	Sergt. McDonald... 47
Pte. E. A. Griffith... 60		Color-Sergt. Norman... 46	
Total..... 318		Total..... 272	

Individual Prize Winners.

Col.-Sergt. Mitchell... 85	Capt. Wastie... 69
Pte. Gillies... 78	A. W. Bleasdel... 69
A. McMicken... 75	Capt. Hunter... 69
Pte. J. McDiarmid... 74	W. R. Dow... 68
Major Buchan... 74	Corpl. W. Huston... 68
Pte. A. McIntyre... 73	Staff-Sergt. Kinnon... 68
Lieut. Jackes... 73	Clementi Smith... 67
A. G. Barnhart... 73	M. Mortimer... 67
J. T. Freeze... 71	Sergt. McEwen... 67
Corp. Whimster... 69	

9.—PROVINCIAL PRIZES—500 AND 600 YARDS—SEVEN ROUNDS.

Table of provincial prize scores for 500 and 600 yards. Includes names like Pte. George Baxter, Pte. A. Gillies, Col.-Sergt. Cullen, etc.

2.—600 YARDS—SEVEN ROUNDS.

Table of 600 yard scores. Includes names like Staff-Sergt. Short, Guards, Staff-Sergt. Pink, 43rd, etc.

3.—200, 500 AND 600 YARDS—SEVEN ROUNDS.

Table of 200, 500, and 600 yard scores, including Team Prizes and Individual Prizes.

10.—MILITIA GRAND AGGREGATE—TEN HIGHEST SCORES IN 7, 8 AND 9 MATCHES.

Table of the top ten aggregate scores from matches 7, 8, and 9.

These ten to form the provincial team at the Dominion rifle association meeting. The next on the list were Pte. Baxter of the 90th, with 172 points, and Capt. Bruce, 95th, 171, who will fill vacancies should any of the ten be unable to attend.

11. CONSOLATION MATCH—400 YARDS—7 ROUNDS.

Open to those who did not take prizes aggregating over \$10 in the previous matches.

Table of consolation match scores for 400 yards, 7 rounds.

EXTRA SERIES MATCHES.

200 Yards—Seven Rounds.

Table of 200 yard scores for seven rounds.

500 Yards—Seven Rounds—Martini.

Table of 500 yard scores for seven rounds using Martini rifles.

500 Yards—Seven Rounds.

Table of 500 yard scores for seven rounds.

600 Yards—Seven Rounds.

Table of 600 yard scores for seven rounds.

600 Yards—Seven Rounds—Martini.

Table of 600 yard scores for seven rounds using Martini rifles.

The Metropolitan Matches.

THE nineteenth annual prize competition of the Metropolitan rifle association took place on the Rideau range, Ottawa, on Friday and Saturday of last week. The president, Mr. G. B. Pattee, opened the matches by firing the first shot.

1.—500 YARDS—SEVEN ROUNDS.

Table of 500 yard scores for seven rounds.

4.—500 AND 600 YARDS—SEVEN ROUNDS.

Table of 500 and 600 yard scores for seven rounds.

5.—GRAND AGGREGATE—INCLUDING MATCHES 1, 2, 3 AND 4.

Table of grand aggregate scores for matches 1, 2, 3, and 4.

6.—REVOLVER MATCH—25 YARDS—FIVE ROUNDS—UNLIMITED ENTRIES.

Table of revolver match scores for 25 yards, five rounds.

7.—EXTRA SERIES—FIVE ROUNDS.

Table of extra series scores for five rounds, including 500 and 600 yard categories.

8.—LADIES' MATCH—500 YARDS—FIVE ROUNDS.

Each lady presenting a prize having the privilege of nominating a gentleman to shoot on her behalf for special prizes offered by the association.

<i>Gentlemen winners of ladies' prizes.</i>	<i>Lady winners of special prizes.</i>
Staff-Sergt. Jamieson, 43rd. 25	Miss Woodburn. Lt. Rogers, 43rd. . . 23
Sergt. J. C. Chamberlin, 43rd. 23	Miss B. Bacon. S.-Sgt. Armstrong, Guards. 22
Col.-Sergt. Deslauriers, Guards. 23	Miss White. Lt. Gray, Guards. 21
Staff-Sergt. Sutherland, Guards. 23	Miss Bacon. Lt. Gray, Guards. 21
Corpl. Carroll, Guards. 23	Mrs. Perley. Capt. H. F. Perley, H.Q.S. 21
Lieut. Rogers, 43rd. 23	Mrs. Gray. Lt. Gray, Guards. 21
Lieut. H. W. Chamberlin, 43rd. 23	Miss Macpherson. Major Macpherson, Guards. 20
Dr. Hutchison, O.R.C. 22	Miss Macpherson. Lt. Gray, Guards. 20
Staff-Sergt. Armstrong, Guards. 22	Mrs. Bacon. Lt. Gray, Guards. 19
Lieut. Gray, Guards. 21	Mrs. A. H. Todd. Maj. Todd, Guards. 16
Capt. Wright, 43rd. 21	Mrs. Sutherland. S.-Sgt. Sutherland, Guards. 12
Capt. Perley, H.Q.S. 21	Miss Odell. Lt. Winter, Guards. 9
Pte. Morrison, Guards. 21	

This is the first time that a ladies' match has been included in the Metropolitan rifle association programme, and it was a decided success. A formal presentation of prizes won in this match took place at its conclusion. Lieut.-Col. Bacon presided and Mrs. Bacon made the presentation, the competitors choosing according to score from the handsome prizes presented by the ladies.

The Creedmoor Programme.

THE annual prize meeting of the United States National Rifle Association is fixed for the 13th September next at the usual place, Creedmoor. For the information of shots, and to afford a basis of comparison with Wimbledon and Rideau, we give herewith a synopsis of the programme. The position at 200 yards is always standing, at 500 prone, and at longer ranges in any position.

1. "Directors' Match."—200 yards; open only to directors of the N.R.A.; 5 rounds; any military rifle.

2. "Judd Match."—Open to all comers; any military rifle, including specials; Remington rifles, state model, will be allowed one point on each score; 200 yards; 7 rounds; entrance fee \$2 each, re-entries \$1; only three entries allowed to be shot on each day, match to occupy two days. \$285 divided into 27 prizes, the aggregate of two of two scores to count for the first five prizes.

3. "Wimbledon Cup Match."—Open to all citizens and residents of the United States; 1000 yards; 30 rounds; any rifle within the rules; cleaning allowed. Prize, the Wimbledon cup, value \$500.

4. "President's Match."—First Stage.—200 and 500 yards, 7 shots at each; open to all members of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States, or the national corps of any state; Remington state model and Springfield .45 cal., 3 grooved and chambered for 2 1-10in. shell only. Twenty-three prizes, total \$210.

Second Stage.—Open to all prize winners in the first stage; 700 yards; 10 shots; position any; rifles same as in first stage, but .50 cal. Remington state model will receive one point allowance. Prize, the mid-range championship of America for one year and cash \$25, to be awarded to the competitor making the highest aggregate score.

5. "Shorkley Match."—Any military rifle; 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; all comers; 10 shots at each distance. Twelve prizes, aggregating \$110.

6. "All Comers' Continuous Match."—200 yards; 7 shots on American standard target; any rifle, military rifles, as permitted in the 4th match, will be allowed four points, and other military or special military rifles three points on each score. The aggregate of three scores to count for each of the first five prizes, aggregate of two scores to count for the others; entries unlimited. \$360 divided into 33 prizes.

7. "Governors' Match."—Seven shots at 500 yards; any military rifle; open to all comers; re-entries allowed. The aggregate of three scores to count for the first five prizes, aggregate of two scores to count for the others; two points allowed on the aggregate of the three scores, in the first five prizes to state model rifles of .50 cal.; one point allowed on aggregate of the two scores. \$200 divided into 18 prizes.

8. "All comers' and Marksmen's Badge Match."—200 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each; entrance \$1, re-entries allowed; Remington rifle .50 cal., state model. 34 prizes, \$276.

9. "Hilton Trophy Match."—Open to teams of 12 from the military or militia of any country; 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 rounds at each; any position at 500 and 600 yards; any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm. Prize, a trophy, presented by Hon. Henry Hilton, value \$3,000. Also a medal to each member of the winning team.

10.—Open to teams of 4 from any regularly organized rifle club or association or military organization, no limit to number of teams from one organization; ten shots at 200 yards, any rifle, American standard target; teams using the Remington rifle, State model, will be allowed 20 points, and 16 points will be allowed to teams using other military or special military rifles. Entrance fee \$5 per team, re-entries allowed, but only the highest score to count. Four prizes, \$50, \$40, \$30 and \$20.

11. "Inter-State Military Match."—Open to one militia team from each State or Territory, 200 and 500 yards, any military rifle. Prize, a large bronze, presented by the Commander-in-Chief. Also a medal to each member of the winning team.

12. "Inter-State Long-Range Match."—Open to teams of 4 from any rifle club in the United States. 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; 15 shots each; any rifle within the rules. Prize, a trophy; also a medal to each member of the winning team.

13. Open to teams of 12 from the National Guard of the State of New York. 200 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each. Prize, a trophy, presented by the State of New York, value \$300.

14.—Open to teams of 12 from each regiment, etc., in the First Division of the

N.G.S.N.Y. Remington rifle, state model; 200 and 500 yards; 15 shots at each distance. Prize, a trophy, presented by the State of New York, value \$100.

15. "Second Division National Guard Match."—As No. 14 for Second Division.

16. "General Sheridan's Skirmishers' Match."—Open to teams of 6 from the regular army, navy, marine corps, national guard, volunteers or militia of any county, state or territory; 600 to 200 yards, and return; second-class targets; military rifle with which the organization has been regularly armed. A commanding officer or coach may be allowed in rear of each team, or as a member on the firing line. The first prize is a trophy presented by S. D. Schuyler, Esq., value \$150.

Correspondence.

THE LATE MAJOR GRANT'S BRAVERY.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

SIR,—Through the kindness of a friend I have received a copy of your journal in which I read with heartfelt regret the recent decease of Major Grant, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards. As it is due to the humanity of that gallant officer that I am to-day in this world, I request space in your columns to relate how, at the risk of his own life, he saved mine. On the 6th January, some five-and-thirty years ago, I was skating on the bay at Kingston, Ontario, a short distance west of Murney Point tower, and rather more than a mile from the shore. Deceived by heavy loads crossing earlier in the day, I concluded that the ice was equally strong everywhere in the neighborhood; but suddenly breaking through, I found to my cost it was not to be trusted. Aware that getting out of ice in such cases was not an uncommon achievement, but ignorant then of the fatal character of the St. Lawrence, I was not greatly alarmed, nor was it until I had broken my way to ice sufficiently strong to bear my weight, and had made several unsuccessful attempts to gain a footing, that I began to realize a struggle for life. Again and again I lifted myself out of the water as high as length of arms permitted, but the current acting on my legs forced me to relinquish my grasp and jerk back into the stream to avoid being carried under the ice. Being a good swimmer and diver I tried every means I knew to keep up and escape without tiring myself out, but after a time I began to suffer from cold, and found it hard to keep my head above water. In making one last but unavailing attempt at escape, I saw some one in the distance hastening towards me. Then the struggle was to keep in sight until he might possibly arrive. I tried to float on my back, but sinking in spite of my best efforts, the last thing I remember was spurring blood and water out of my mouth high into the air. I then became insensible until hearing a well known voice calling aloud "Oakes, Oakes, hold your heart!" I at once regained consciousness and feebly responded. He told me to keep quiet, which I did, knowing that in his iron grasp I was safe; indeed from mere exhaustion and quickly recognizing the danger of struggling, I felt but little inclined for further exertion. When my brave and intrepid preserver came upon the scene I had disappeared, but thrusting his arm to its utmost reach into the water, he succeeded in grasping my shoulder, whence he continued to pass his hand down to my wrist by which he held me to the edge of the ice. He then called loudly for help from the shore, where Mrs. Grant, distracted by the extreme peril her husband was in, at length prevailed on some men who were passing to push over the ice in a boat that was fortunately at hand. In the meantime the ice on which Major Grant was lying broke off from the main body, thus placing both of us on an island which began to submerge. Never for a moment relaxing his grasp of me the true hearted hero ceased not to speak words of encouragement, until by means of the boat we were saved from what must else have been a watery grave. Preceding or accompanying the boat the late Mr. Hinds, then manager of the Bank of Upper Canada in Kingston, rendered assistance. To rightly understand the great risk Major Grant so fearlessly incurred, it must be explained that had he for a moment consulted his personal safety he would have selected a circuitous route over the strong ice, but without a moment's hesitation he made for the spot in a direct line, in doing which he repeatedly broke through, and had often to jump from island to island of ice. How he, a large and heavy man as he was, escaped drowning I undertake not to say. In thus paying a tribute to the memory of the gallant old veteran who has gone to his rest, I deem it not possible to imagine a nobler humanity nor a courage higher than his; for assuredly his was the courage of the man who well knew his danger, but feared not to face it.

J. H. OAKES.

[This letter has been in our hands since shortly after Major Grant's death, but owing to the temporary suspension of the GAZETTE we could not sooner publish it.—EDITOR.]

THE QUEBEC PROVINCIAL MATCHES.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

SIR,—My attention has been called to your items in regard to the Quebec Provincial rifle matches. That unlucky statistical officer only did his duty in following the well known law of disallowing an inaccurate aggregate score. The score in question was not righted because it was "said to show" a certain figure, but because it *did* show that figure, without erasure or visible error on the ticket, or any other complaint being made against that register-keeper. As for loss of time, the regular matches were all commenced on time. It is true that the "Extra Series" time was curtailed (to the loss of money to the association), but the fault lay with some competitors who were neither prompt in starting nor in taking their turns. There was no loss of time in changing targets, as but *one* change was made, and that during lunch hour on second day. The simple fact is this, some men fancy that at a provincial meeting they can break through regulations with impunity which they would not dare to infringe at a larger meeting, like the dominion, and this is no credit to them. The old principle of rifle competitions was to place all men on an equality and to show no favor; and I hope you will chastise all evasions of regulations *everywhere*, without fear or favor.

RIFLEMAN.

THE SHOEBURNESS TEAM.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Six-by-Nine," referring to the presence of regulars on the Shoeburness team, simply states the fact. In past years this very question was debated in the D.A.A., and the final settlement was that when the English volunteer artillery objected to A and B battalions, &c., then the Canadian volunteers might also object; so the matter has remained, waiting the English protest. There is no doubt of the fact that the composition of the Canadian team will not bear scrutiny, and this has been matter for regret on the part of more than one.

GUNNER.

The Target.

8TH ROYAL RIFLES VS. M. M. S. "BELLEROPHON."

Quebec.—A rifle match between 10 men of the 8th Royal Rifles and 10 from H. M. S. "Bellerophon" was shot on the 16th inst. at 3 p.m. at the camp of St. Joseph, resulting in a victory for the "Bellerophon's" team by 58 points. A very large number of spectators, both military and civilian, witnessed the competition. At the 200 yards range the 8th led by 4 points, but the naval representatives gained 16 points at 500 yards and 46 points at 600 yards. The superior weapon with which they are armed, the service "Martini Henri" with patent wind gauge attachment on sliding bar of back sight, proved too much at the long range for the old Snider rifles with which our militiamen are armed, and heavily handicapped the representatives of the 8th.

The heavy dark light which prevailed all afternoon made big scoring almost an impossibility, especially at the long range, 600 yards. The total scores were:—

8TH ROYAL RIFLES.				"BELLEROPHON."					
Lt.-Col. Miller.....	25	26	8	59	Capt. Primrose, R.N..	31	26	22	79
Sergt. Goudie.....	29	27	21	77	Gr's Mate Cole.....	28	27	28	83
Sergt. Dewfall.....	25	20	23	68	Gr. Barter.....	25	26	25	76
Pte. Douglas.....	29	24	13	66	Gr. Darton.....	24	29	19	72
Sergt. Thomson.....	29	28	18	75	Gr. Farley.....	27	22	26	75
Pte. Hartley.....	26	22	17	65	Sergt. Mills, R.M.A..	27	19	23	69
Pte. Norton.....	20	17	10	47	Sergt. Davis.....	28	31	20	79
Sergt. Morrison.....	28	23	20	71	Sergt. Treays.....	22	29	21	72
Sergt. Mountain.....	24	23	18	65	Sergt. Hammond.....	21	20	18	59
Pte. J. Brown.....	26	27	18	71	Mr. Taylor.....	29	24	10	58

Total..... 261 237 166 664 Total..... 257 253 212 722

At the conclusion of the match the riflemen gave three cheers and a "tiger" for their opponents which was ably returned by the Tars, all expressing a hope of meeting again next spring.

Montreal.—The monthly match of the Montreal rifle association, for silver spoons, was held at the range, Point St. Charles, on Saturday last the 21st inst.; 7 shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards: 1st prize, Major Jackson, 85th, 83; 2nd, Staff-Sergt. McAdam, V.V.R, 79; 3rd, Pte. Brocklesby, V.V.R, 78.

Regimental Notes.

45th Batt.—This battalion goes to Kingston on Tuesday 7th Sept. Omemece company is already full, the men this year being a superior lot. The remaining Victoria companies will doubtless also be full. Gameron company will meet for drill on Saturday evening 28th inst., at Cameron. Quartermaster Hopkins, has been ill with inflammation of the eyes but is once more able to be out. The orders just out show the staff to be:—Commandant of camp; Col. Villiers, Deputy Adjutant General. Brigade Major; Capt. Samuel Hughes, Adjutant 45th Batt., Lindsay. Musketry Instructor; Lieut.-Col. Graveley, 40th Batt., Cobourg. Supply Officer; Major King, District Paymaster, Kingston. Camp Quartermaster; Capt. Clemes, 46th Batt., Port Hope.

Gleanings.

A graceful act has lately been done by General Lord Alexander Russell, now commanding the forces at Halifax, in requesting Col. Pope to cause the graves of Ensign Robert Dandas and Lieut. Patten, of the Royal brigade, who died some twenty years ago, while quartered at the Quebec citadel, to be rebuilt and put in good order, his lordship paying expenses.

It is announced that the British admiralty has decided to strengthen the squadron under the command of the Earl of Clanwilliam, on the North American station, by the despatch of Her Majesty's ship *Pylades*, a new fourteen-gun corvette, as well as Her Majesty's corvette *Tourmaline*, of twelve guns.

In reference to the recent statement by Sir John Macdonald, as to the new base of imperial defence on the Pacific coast of Canada, Capt. Edward Palliser points out in the *Times* that imperial means of communication will not be complete until the telegraphic connection between the new *place d'armes* at Esquimault and Plymouth is further extended under the Pacific to Australasia. As Mr. Sanford Fleming showed in detail in our columns a fortnight ago the empire is now entirely dependent for cable communication with the eastern portion of the empire upon the line passing through the Suez canal—a line very liable to be rendered useless in time of war. Capt. Palliser rightly, therefore, points out that an end to the isolation of a great portion of Her Majesty's empire cannot be achieved until the rising naval and military powers of Canada and Australia are placed in direct telegraphic communication with each other and with the mother country.—*Canadian Gazette*.

The cricket match on the 14th between teams representing the flagship *Bellerophon* and the Stadacona cricket club, of Quebec, resulted, after a very close and exciting game, in favor of the home team by four runs; the bowling of Messrs. Short, of H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, and Lloyd, of the Stadacona, being very destructive. The scores were 77 to 73.

Militia General Orders of 18th June.

The following portion of the Militia General Orders of the 18th June, was unavoidably crowded out of last week's issue:—

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

- Lieut. William Murdoch Kellock, V.B., No. 3 Co., 42nd Batt., from date of appointment: 4th September, 1885.
- 2nd Lieut. John Knifton, M.S., 2nd Batt., from date of appointment: 19th March, 1886.
- Lieut. Alexander Anderson, R.S.A., 1st Halifax Brig. Gar. Art., from 11th May, 1886.
- 2nd Lieut. Herbert Alfred Boggs, R.S.A., 1st Halifax Gar. Art., from 11th May, 1886.

2nd Lieut. Oscar Newman, R.S.A., 1st Halifax B.G.A., from 11th May, 1886.
2nd Lieut. Charles Musgrave McNaughton, R.S.A., No. 1 Battery, British Columbia B.G.A., from 14th June, 1886.

No. 5.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA. ENGINEER.

First Class "Long Course," Grade "A."

Capt. and Brevet Major D. McL. Vince, Brighton Engineers.

First Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Sergt. L. H. Jones, Sergt. H. F. Nevers, Sap. J. Troy, Brighton Engineers; Corp. A. G. Kirby, Sap. H. J. Birtles, Sap. P. J. Kavanagh, Montreal Engineers; Co. Ser. Major G. M. Moore, Sergt. E. D. Sterns, Corp. S. Mitchell, Sap. J. Brown, Sap. F. M. Heartz, Sap. A. D. Taylor, Charlottetown Engineers.

Second Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Corp. S. B. Marshall, Sap. D. E. Bloomfield, Sap. C. Weade, Brighton Engineers; Bugler W. Stair, Sap. T. Wakeling, Charlottetown Engineers.

SCHOOL OF CAVALRY.

Second Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Priv. C. Redfern, Winnipeg Cavalry.

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF ARTILLERY.

First Class "Short Course," Grade "A."

Capt. W. H. Laurie, Montreal Brg. Gar. Art.; Capt. R. E. Green, Victoria Rifle Co.

First Class "Special Course."

Lieut. A. Anderson, 2nd Lieut. H. A. Boggs, 2nd Lieut. O. Newman, 1st Halifax Brg. Gar. Art.; 2nd Lieut. C. M. McNaughton, British Columbia Brg. Gar. Art.

First Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Corp. B. Williams, Bombardier F. W. Robson, Gunner W. Aitkin, Gunner C. Spencer, British Columbia Brig. Gar. Art.

Second Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Sergt. T. Watson, Gunner C. P. Mason, British Columbia Brig. Gar. Art.; Sergt. G. F. Fox, Corp. R. C. Fawcett, Pt. G. Smith, Pt. E. Shade, Victoria Rifle Company.

No. 6.—RESERVE MILITIA.—PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Regimental Division of the West Riding of the City of Toronto.

No. 8 Company Division.

To be capt., Charles W. Brown, vice John Wallis, deceased.



Mail Service between Canada and the United Kingdom.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General of Canada, Ottawa, will be received by him at his office in Ottawa until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October next, for the transport of mails, weekly, by first class steamers between Canada and the United Kingdom, upon a contract of five years from the First April, 1887. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W., or to the Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

WILLIAM WHITE, Secretary.

Post Office Department, Canada. Ottawa, 20th July, 1886.

DOMINION OF CANADA
RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE MEETING, 1886.

MONDAY AUGUST 30TH,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

Rideau Ranges, Ottawa.

\$6,000 IN CASH PRIZES

FOR TEAMS AND INDIVIDUALS.

Reduced railway rates have been secured for competitors.

The ammunition used will be that supplied on the grounds. A supply of superior quality has been secured.

Entries for the matches included in the grand aggregate must be made before 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 25th August, upon forms to be obtained from the Secretary.

THOS. BACON, LIEUT.-COL.,
Secretary,
Militia Dept., Ottawa.

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.



MILITIA.

SEALED TENDERS, marked on the left hand corner of the envelope, "Tenders for Militia Clothing, Store Supplies and Necessaries," addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, will be received up to noon of Monday, 6th September, 1886.

Printed forms of tenders, containing full particulars, may be obtained from the Department at Ottawa and at the following Militia Stores, where also sealed patterns of all articles may be seen, viz:—The offices of the Superintendents of Stores at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, N.S., and St. John, N.B.

No tender will be received unless made on printed forms furnished by the Department.

The material of all articles will be required to be of Canadian manufacture and Canadian workmanship.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque, for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

C. EUG. PANET,
Colonel,
Deputy of the Minister of
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OTTAWA, 5th August, 1886.



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