

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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## Comment and Criticism.

THE annual prize meeting of the Province of Quebec rifle association begins on Tuesday next on the Point St. Charles ranges, and promises in every way to be a successful one. The abolition of sighting shots enables the committee to bring all the events into two days' shooting. This, and the fact that all the prizes, except the medals, have been thrown open to the whole Dominion; should induce a largely increased attendance from Eastern Ontario, and we sincerely hope that a goodly representation from the Kingston, Ottawa, and Glengarry districts will reward the enterprise of the association. The Guards and Forty-third will send strong teams, and feel assured of the same hearty welcome that they received last year. Our advice to all in both provinces who can make a fair target is to attend if they possibly can; they will see some good shooting on a good range, and get good practice for the Dominion meeting.

OUR Prairie Province friends open their provincial meeting on the same day as Quebec, and offer a goodly array of prizes. We look forward with much interest to details of the contest, and especially because some of the local associations in the far west propose sending teams. This is a great step in advance—a stride only made possible by the same agency which assures the D. R. A. a Pacific province team—the opening of our trans-continental railway. The extended interest in rifle shooting this year indicated by the attendance of Indian and Australian teams at Wimbledon, the affiliation of the Saskatchewan district association with the D. R. A. last winter, and the sending of teams from the far west to our eastern meetings are most satisfactory

tokens of the increased life of the volunteer system throughout the empire, and the gradual assimilation of the several elements of that widely distributed whole.

LAST year we were reproached many a time and oft for devoting so much space to "frivolous shooting contests," but age does not appear to be bringing us wisdom in this matter. In the first place we are willing to rank as another "Noodle" in our conviction that good shooting is the one thing needful in a soldier; in the second place we must make hay while the sun shines. Nearly all the shooting of the year is in Canada crowded into the six weeks immediately succeeding this, and while that is going on volunteers are thinking of little else. Consequently our next few issues will be "full of shoot;" after that we will get a little leisure to discuss the summer camps, and then will come the long and dreary winter, when we will be full of the doings of city corps, and when country regiments will growl at us for not giving them a due meed of attention. However we are glad to say the growling is nearly all good natured, and those who abused us the most were the first to enquire anxiously last month if we did not intend to resume publication.

CONTEMPLATION of the Snider ammunition question fills us with dread, for the shots are worrying about the quality of cartridges they will have for the D.R.A. matches, and no authoritative information seems yet to be forthcoming. Col. Bacon has secured some extraordinarily good targets made with the new specially prepared cartridges, but the opinion is expressed pretty plainly that we cannot depend on always securing a uniform quality of powder, and that, so far as this point is concerned, the end is not yet. There is one thing we can say with tolerable certainty, and that is, that if the ammunition used at the matches does not satisfy the competitors the end of the D.R.A. will not be far off.

THE Toronto and Nova Scotia military districts are to open their annual camps on the 7th September, the date having recently been fixed. The camp of the former will be at Niagara, as usual, and the latter at Aldershot. We notice that Col. Worsley, D.A.G., has applied for the attendance of A school of infantry at this camp, as models in drill, discipline and appearance. They annually go into the New Brunswick camp and have been found invaluable in teaching the regiments there assembled how to do brigade and battalion movements and guard mounting with the utmost precision, and without that fussiness and confusion which are so often found in less drilled corps.

COLONEL MILLER is not letting the grass grow under his feet. The last general orders announce that in the Eighth Royal Rifles promotions will in future be according to seniority. We have often wondered why the company system of promotion should have been retained so long in this regiment, which had all its company headquarters in the city of Quebec, and have no doubt that the new, and obviously fairer, plan will be found an encouragement to officers joining.

THE general orders of the 22nd May, published in this number, again show a falling off in the number of officers, only nine new appointments being made to counterbalance twelve losses and twelve promotions. There is more than the usual proportion of changes amongst the field officers, two familiar names disappearing from the list of commanding officers, Lieut.-Col. McEachren and Lieut.-Col. Wyndham. Lieut.-Col. Wayling replaces the latter in command of the 12th, and Lieut.-Col. Martin succeeds to the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Baxter, 24th. Assistant Surgeon McCammon replaces Dr. Ferguson of the 56th Lisgar Rifles, and Dr. Wood makes way for Surgeon McDonald in the 52nd. The 57th has become a city battalion and the 95th are raised to the dignity of grenadiers; certainly a long list to keep track of successfully.

THE following item appears in *The Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*:—

“Now that the government are withdrawing our troops from Egypt in large numbers, the question arises—What is to become of that exceedingly useful force, ‘the Mounted Infantry,’ which, made up of men taken from the different infantry regiments serving in the field, did such excellent service during our own recent campaigns in Egypt and the Soudan? We cannot help thinking that it would be a very great mistake to allow this smart corps to be broken up, especially as it is absolutely certain in every war in the future mounted infantry will be more and more employed. Surely the time has now arrived when they should be recognized as a distinct force and made a permanent addition to our army. Their duties (which consist chiefly in scouting, rapidly moving from point to point, and continually harrassing the enemy by the accuracy of their fire at long ranges) are quite apart from the work of the cavalry. The sword or lance is the cavalryman’s weapon. The rifle is alone the weapon of the mounted infantry soldier. We have the nucleus of an admirable force formed by the companies which now exist, and which could be easily expanded into a regiment to be formed somewhat on the principle of the old Cape mounted rifles, which was disbanded about fifteen years since by Mr. Cardwell, a regiment that would have proved invaluable in our late wars at the Cape and in Egypt, but which, with many other good colonial regiments, was ruthlessly sacrificed in order to save a few thousand pounds. The rough school of war gives an experience which is acquired only in the field. Our mounted infantry has borne well the test of a severe trial, and shown that it has too much intelligence not to improve upon the opportunities it has had.”

If the value of mounted infantry is so fully recognized in England what must be the necessity here for similar corps, where all the conditions are more favorable for their successful employment. The Militia department shows great wisdom in establishing the Winnipeg school, and what we want to see now is an extension of the system thus happily inaugurated.

#### Canadians at Wimbledon.

IN spite of the trying winds and wet weather, the members of the Canadian team at Wimbledon managed last week to secure themselves good positions on the prize-lists of no less than seven leading competitions. We have already spoken of their success in the Alexandra contest, in which five prizes, ranging from £5 to £2, were carried off. In the Alfred competition, Staff-Sergeant Mitchell and Sergeant Rolston both scored 30 points out of a possible 35, and to each fell a prize of £5. The Prince of Wales’ competition has always been one in which Canadians have taken more than ordinary interest. A few seasons since one of their team, a member of the justly celebrated family of Mitchell, was so fortunate as to carry off the £100 and Badge. This year Canadians have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the fact that Private Russell secured as many as 94 points, only two below the winner. Staff-Sergeant Bell followed with 92, and to him, as well as to Private Russell, £5 was awarded. In the competition for the Martin’s Challenge Cup there was close shooting, so that Captain Adam, of the Canadian team, who received £3 with a score of 30 points, only 2 below the winner, was placed no higher on the list than 31st. Trooper Beattie, who followed with one point less, received £2, but was as low as 81st on the prize list. The St. George’s contest ranks next in importance to the Queen’s. In it Captain Barnwell came 6th with 34 points out of a possible 35 and a prize of £10, Private

Riddle 16th with 33 points and £9, and Private Russell 30 points, £2. Staff-Sergeant King secured a prize of £2 in the Windmill with 62 points, and though the highest possible was but 70 points, he was so low down on the list as 167th. In the *Daily Telegraph* competition Lieutenant Maxwell was the only prize-winner. He received £2 for a score of 32 out of a possible 35, and came 89th on the prize-list. In the Tyro aggregate, Staff-Sergeant Armstrong occupied the 22nd place and received a prize of £2, Sergeant Loggie 25th with £2, and Trooper Beattie 77th with £1. In the Grand Aggregate, Trooper Beattie has a total of 312, and is very sure of being on the prize list. In the Volunteer Aggregate Private Russell has a total of 140 points. In the Nursery Aggregate Lieutenant Maxwell has 87 points, and other Canadians may also secure prizes.

The chief finished contest of the early part of this week has been that for the Queen’s prize, which was concluded on Tuesday. In the first stage five Canadians secured places, and Sergeant Bell, Staff-Sergeant, Armstrong, Private Russell, Private Kimmerley also secured places among the first 100. In the final stage the whole four again came out well on the prize list. Sergeant Bell brought his total for the three ranges up to 252 and secured 29th place with a prize of £12 and badge. Staff-Sergeant Armstrong followed closely with 250 points, Private Russell with 246, and Private Kimmerly with 245, all receiving the £12 prize and badge.—*Canadian Gazette*.

#### 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 427.*)

IT may be well here to quote a passage from a celebrated writer, which shows how utterly unlike the necessities of modern conditions those of a battle used to be in old times, when the idea of successive bodies taking up the fight from one another was the order of the day. “What do we do now usually in a great battle? We place ourselves quietly in great masses arranged contiguous to and behind one another. We deploy only a small portion, and let it wring itself out in a fire combat for several hours, only interrupted now and again by separate small shocks from bayonet charges and cavalry attacks. When this line has gradually exhausted part of its warlike fire, and there remain only the cinders, it is withdrawn and replaced by another.” And he gives a graphic simile, which brings the contrast with the days of breechloaders into strong relief: “In this manner the battle burns slowly away like wet powder.”—(*Von Clausewitz*). Such a mode of procedure is impossible nowadays. “We can well understand how painful it must be for leaders grown worn and grey in the service, to relinquish such familiar and well-loved battle pictures as are presented by the formations of Frederick the Great, who in person led to the assault battalions in close order, with colors flying and bands playing, halting them to fire a volley at one hundred paces from the enemy; but such formations can no longer be dreamt of in these days of Gras and Mouser.”—(*Von Kraft Prinz zu Hohenlohe-Ingelfingen*). No general, in the face of the destructiveness of modern fire, can proceed as if only ordinary effort was to be expended, and that by several lines in succession. Supreme effort on the part of all except the general reserve held back for contingencies is the order of the day. The first in the fight must be in it till the last. “The mother idea which should inspire and give its form to every decisive action—the conviction, namely, that we are staking our all, and the resolution to carry through the business.”—(*Revue Militaire, 1884*). In passing, let it be said that this is just the thing for British troops. How often, in the old days, was the skirmisher who had half won the battle with difficulty withdrawn, although trained to the idea that he was only a preparing force? Give every British soldier the certainty that he will be allowed to be in at the death, if he can make his legs carry him there, and he will make them carry him, depend upon it. Let each officer be able to know that if he fulfils the demand of the occasion thus well addressed to him: “Take your heart and throw it among the enemy, as Douglas did that of Robert Bruce, and follow it with set teeth, determined to win. If you are a true soldier, if your men believe in you and you in them, they will go with and stay with you.”—(*Colonel C. B. Brackenbury*). Then the British soldier will be what he has always been, invincible, given only the condition of possibility of success.

But to return. Is it not plain that if the first fighting line is to be carried on, no more faulty mode could be found for doing so than to close it in and bring forward the reinforcements that are to give it fresh life and heart into gaps between them? It is clear two evil results would follow. In the first place, the line would consist of alternate bodies, one more or less limp, if not shattered, the other comparatively

fresh and fit. The reinforcing troops would not be so brought up as to fulfil to the best advantage an important part of its function, "to instil fresh courage and emulation by their presence with their comrades."—(*Major-General the Hon. W. P. Fielding*). The force would become a chain of worn and unworn links, therefore weak as the weaker links, and not strong as the stronger. It would be like a number of laths put alternately end to end with strong sticks, instead of a somewhat strained and cracked bar, laminated up with good wood along its whole length. The fresh weight for momentum would be applied at points only, and thus give a tendency to snapping, just in proportion as it failed to give new power to the whole. The toughening, applied only in short lengths, and not along the whole length, would be comparatively useless in producing *élan*. Referring again to a celebrated saying: "A battle resembles a fight between two boxers more than is generally supposed"—(*Napoleon I.*), it would be as if one could suppose fresh vigor imparted to the pugilist, not from end to end of his arm, but the weakness of fatigue passing into one section of it, and the new power into the other. The "go," the "bang" of the attack by the reinforced line would then necessarily be regulated more by the weaker than by the stronger parts. The reinforcement would be as patches in an old shrunken garment, with the proverbial result, rather than a fresh lining throughout, giving strength to make it last. It is not a transfusion, giving new life in every fibre; it is strength applied in the worst way for vivifying the whole organism.

This matter has been turned over in many ways, because it is of vital importance, and isolated similes are always liable to misconstruction, besides being generally defective as illustrations. The sum of it all is that if it be a question between the necessary confusion of our existing systems and the avoidance of confusion by attempts to close in troops under fire, and bring reinforcements into the intervals, the former, with all its serious disadvantages, would be the least of two evils. It is hoped to show that neither evil need be accepted.

But this proposal to cure the evils of "doubling up"—which the Germans had to accept in their last great war—by closing in parts of the line and bringing reinforcements to the gaps, will, if accepted, bring about another and most serious evil. Not only will it prevent the reinforcement being an infusion of new life to every part of the line, not only will it be strength interpolated, instead of brought up behind to carry the fighting instrument forward with equal power at all points, but it will not be a satisfactory reinforcement in *matériel* as well as men. It would result in a line well supplied with ammunition here and badly supplied there, which, in plain English means a line partly well armed, partly badly armed. During the fire combat a man without ammunition is exactly the same thing as a man without arms. His rifle is a load not a weapon—a hindrance, not a help. "Constant and plentiful relays of ammunition are a necessity of life for infantry nowadays."—(*Von Scherf*). "The keeping up of the supply of ammunition presents no small difficulty."—(*Colonel Gawler*). This is a very vital question. "Those in the rear must think only of the duty of supporting the front, of keeping up its *morale* by fresh men, and of seeing that ammunition is brought up."—(*Captain James*). This matter presents great difficulties; indeed it is "one of the most difficult problems to solve, and one which Von Moltke is reported to have pronounced insoluble."—(*Colonel Sir Lumley Graham*).

Now, any reinforcement which is straight from the rear, brings ammunition to every point. Any reinforcement which is by interpolation practically makes assistance in ammunition to the old line a separate and troublesome work. The reinforcing body must carry on the old line, which has borne the severe brunt of the fight with no covering, unless it be from great distances, not only by bringing them spirit, but also bringing food for their dogs, without which the spirit they could bring them would soon evaporate again. Unless they can make their old dogs bark and bite, the owners of the dogs will lose the heart that will bring them in at the death.

Thus the coming-up-at-a-side reinforcement is not fitted to bring the due infusion of both physical and moral power into the fighting line, the physical being not only valuable as physical, but being also a powerful element in producing and sustaining the moral. It thus ignores to a great extent "the moral element, so weighty and decisive in war," (*Prince Frederick Charles*) and sets aside the truth that "we must try to bring in operation everything which tends to build up the moral force of our soldiers" (*Marechal Bugeaud*), because "moral force contributes three quarters to physical success, physical force contributes only one quarter. . . . The soldier is strong and victorious or feeble and vanquished, according as he believes himself to be either." (*Napoleon I.*) Those who have seen most of war attach the greatest importance to moral as distinguished from physical considerations." (*Sir Lumley Graham*). "Victory remains with the side whose moral force holds out longest" (*Laymann*), and surely the equal distribution along the line of battle of the elements leading to it is the only arrange-

ment consistent with sound philosophy, whether the force is considered as a mere machine or as a living organism. Panic or moral breakdown begins at points and spreads.

"It is necessary for us to consider everything that affects the minds and spirits of our soldiers."—(*Maurice's Wellington Prize Essay*). And this becomes more important every day. "The tendency of tactics is to become less and less mechanical, and to give more and more value to moral considerations."—(*Colonel C. B. Brackenbury*).

Contrast finally the old writer and the new, and see how this element is an unvarying one. "Fighting is the trial of the moral and physical forces by means of the latter, and that the moral cannot be omitted is evident in itself, for the condition of the mind has always the most decisive influences on the forces employed in war."—(*Von Clausewitz*). The object of the leader of bodies of men, whether great or small, should be to inspire those under his command with the greatest moral force before the action to preserve the moral force during the action."—(*Home*).

This last passage goes to the root of the matter. It is of no use comparatively to launch the soldier into the fight in good heart. He must be kept in *morale* to the end. "At this last supreme moment it is moral force which will most prevail."—(*Colonel C. B. Brackenbury*).

Can anyone say that to reinforce at the side and not up to the fighting unit that has borne the first severe brunt of the struggle is the best way to sustain *morale*? It brings neither fresh faces nor fresh cartridges, no stimulant either for weapon or mind.—(*Colburn's Magazine*).

(To be continued.)

### The Revolver and its Use.

AT the Royal United Service Institution, on Wednesday afternoon, under the presidency of Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton, a paper on this subject was read by Major H. C. Kitchener, of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. The lecturer dwelt upon the importance of revolver training, maintained that the weapon should be carried on service, and strongly urged the necessity of training officers in its use. The Americans depended very much on the revolver in war, and maintained that it was the cavalry weapon *par excellence*. Russia had adopted an American revolver, and in the infantry all officers, sergeant-majors, drummers, buglers and clerks were armed with the weapon. In the French army officers and men were supplied with double action weapons. In Germany there was a regular annual course of instruction and practice. To his mind it was a question of very serious consideration whether our cavalry, armed as at present, would in a cavalry action be any match for an enemy armed with revolvers, as the Russians now were. Many officers in our army were good revolver shots, but there were a great number of officers who knew little of the weapon, and some who knew nothing at all. At Sandhurst the young officer was taught to command a brigade, to build a fort, to survey a country, to ride a horse, and to climb a pole, but the only authorized course of personal defence or offence was ten short lessons in sword exercise. Unlike continental armies, we had no course of revolver shooting for officers, and, therefore, officially, an infantry officer could hardly be expected either to defend himself or assail a foe. In the course of his remarks Major Kitchener gave the results of a series of independent experiments carried out by Capt. B. Barter, Lincolnshire regiment, one of the best revolver shots in the army, and Mr. Kelly, R.E. He remarked that:—Cogswell and Harrison, 0.476 bore, Colt action: very full sight required, which for rapid firing is an advantage, as most revolvers throw high; when in a hurry the firer is apt to take a full sight, in such cases this revolver would therefore carry point blank. Too full a sight, however, is required for very accurate shooting. Enfield service revolver: the pull-off is good, the weapon appears to me inaccurate and clumsy. Wilkinson: a splendid weapon, with very good sighting and pull-off action, rapid and very easy to load. Sighting, point blank with fine sight. On the whole the most accurate and satisfactory revolver tried. Colt's frontier: too long in the barrel; trigger too narrow, and stock short and uncomfortable; only one action, and that clumsy. Kynoch's: do not like the action of this revolver. There might be a chance of a piece of the flesh between thumb and forefinger being caught and nipped. Found this revolver apt to miss fire. Lancaster's four-barrel pistol: has only one action—continuous, very hard pull-off. The sighting of this pistol is very serviceable. Lancaster's two-barrel pistol, bore 0.577: continuous action, only very hard pull-off, and a very heavy weapon. The kick is very great. Webley: very good action, pull-off too light (when cocked) for service. In continuous practice the pull-off is just right. The revolver fired with carried slightly to the left. Silver, 0.450 bore: The safety action is useful (unless it be liable to get out of order). The sight has a white head which removes the liability of losing the

sight altogether by mistaking the metal of the breech for the foresight, as, sometimes happens when both are shiny. Very handy to unload, and action appears simple and not liable to get out of order. Colt's double action. Good pull-off. Carries very high. Of all the revolvers, added the lecturer, I tried, I liked Wilkinson's much the best, combining a good serviceable pull-off both when cocked and in continuous practice. With great accuracy and good balance it is also the easiest to load. Major Kitchener quoted the opinion of Col. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, on double-barrel pistols as follows: "I can only say that I infinitely prefer a double-barrel and breachloading pistol carrying a heavy bullet and with a simple loading action to a revolver. I have seen so many lives jeopardised through reliance being placed in revolvers stopping a man. This a revolver seldom does. I could enumerate many cases, some of which have come under my own personal observation, and in one case where I myself was nearly being the victim of confidence placed in a revolver, when the revolver, though hitting the man aimed at, failed to stop him. The action of most revolvers is complicated, easily getting out of order and very difficult to keep in order. Once empty, you have not time to load them in action. At El Teb I nearly lost my life through my revolver jamming. I rode at a man, and my revolver (one served out to us from the *Jumna*—a navy revolver) would not go off. This is not the first time I have seen this happen to others, and once before, in Afghanistan, it happened to myself. These are my objections to a revolver and my reasons for preferring a pistol: 1st. The revolver bullet is too light and the charge too small to stop a strong man, unless you happen to hit him in a vital part. 2nd. They easily get out of order. 3rd. They frequently jam. 4th. They take a long time to load. 5th. You have to take them to pieces to clean them. 6th. They are very difficult to make good practice with as they throw very high. 7th. One must be in a very bad way if you want to fire more than one or two shots. 8th. As a rule, one does not reload until all the chambers are empty, and then you have not time to do so. You are also very liable to be left under the circumstances in a position when you want at least a couple of shots, while you have only one barrel loaded. A pistol carries a heavier bullet and efficaciously stops your man. Lieut. Arle told me he owed his life at Abu Klea to my having given him one of my pistols, with which he shot the man who wounded him; he dropped him dead. It is handier and comes up better than a revolver, and makes much better practice. With simple breachloading one can easily pop in a cartridge; it does not take a second. In fact, pistols are much easier cleaned and kept in order, carry a heavier bullet, really stop a man, handier to carry and to use, make better practice, and are in my opinion in every way preferable to a revolver. In conclusion Major Kitchener remarked, "It has often been said that that army which first learns how to take the best advantage of the most recent development in the improvement of modern man-killing weapons, possesses a marked advantage over a more old-fashioned adversary. In military matters changes of all sorts are constantly necessary for those who would keep pace with the rapid march of modern ideas and educated intelligence. Our progress may be said to depend on change. To my mind it is a question for serious consideration whether our cavalry, good as it is, but armed as it is, would in a cavalry action be any match for an enemy armed with revolvers, as the Russians now are. Too great attention can hardly be paid at the present time to this point. The question of the best method of arming cavalry has been constantly discussed. The pistol, the sword, the lance, the rifle, have all in their turn had their adherents. I am not an advocate of converting the cavalry man and his horse into a travelling armoury, but I believe that a light handy, quick-firing, hard-hitting revolver is essentially a cavalry weapon." The chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, remarked upon the want of interest in revolver shooting, and expressed the opinion that in future warfare the revolver would be used a great deal more than it ever had been.

The new English army rifle is sighted up to 2,000 yards, and at that range has a lower trajectory than any other weapon, the maximum elevation at that range being about 300 feet.

In the early part of 1860 Major General Moody (then colonel) Lieut. Governor and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for this province, caused to be laid out naval and military reserves at Burrard inlet—any person who will take the trouble to glance over the map, on which the reserves are shown, will at once be convinced of the clear-sightedness of the designer. The military reserve at the 1st narrows commands the entrance to the inlet, and in these days of heavy guns and torpedos we could defy the combined fleets of the world. Even allowing that by accident this defence should fail, batteries on the point at this junction of the North Arm and Port Moody with long range guns could enfilade the whole inlet. The capacity of the North Arm is more than sufficient to shelter the combined fleets of Europe. This, and taking into consideration the security on its shores for magazines, storehouses, and arsenal, together with the facilities for repairing ships in the natural drydock at Bidwell bay, shows that the selection is incomparably superior to any other place on the Pacific coast, and also renders Port Moody (the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway) absolutely impregnable.—*Mariland Courier*.

## Q. R. A. Meeting.

THE following circular has been received just in time for insertion in this issue, and we have much pleasure in adding to its publicity:

MONTREAL, 31st July, 1886.

SIR.—Please inform competitors that the following additions and alterations have been made to the programme for the matches for August 10th and 11th:

### AMMUNITION.

By particular request the association will have on hand a supply of the "Special" D. C. Snider ammunition, the same as is prepared for the D. C. R. A. matches in September. This will be sold at fifty cents for thirty rounds (not less than thirty rounds sold at one time). Martini ammunition will be sold at twenty-five cents for ten rounds.

### PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

Competitors are requested to bring their *full dress uniforms*, as the prizes are expected to be presented on the evening of Wednesday, 11th August, under the distinguished auspices of the patron and vice-patrons of the association.

### MATCH NO. 9, EXTRA SERIES.

Entrance fee is twenty-five cents each time for each entry. The entries and prizes for 500 yards and 600 yards are quite distinct.

### MATCH NO. 6, MILITARY.

Page 11, 6th line from bottom, read "times" instead of "minutes."

W. M. BLAIKLOCK, CAPT. & BT.-MAJOR,  
Secretary P. Q. R. A.

## Manitoba R. A. Annual Prize Meeting.

THE programme of the Provincial rifle association has just been issued. There are sixteen different competitions, and the prizes in money and cups aggregate over \$2,500. The matches will take place at the association range, Stoney Mountain, commencing at 10 a.m., on the 12th inst. The competitions are as follows:—

1. Open to gentlemen nominated by lady members of the association; 200 yards, 7 shots; prizes \$150.
2. Nursery prizes amounting to \$140, for persons who have not previously won a prize amounting to \$5; 7 shots at 400 yards.
3. Open to all members of the association; first stage, 600 yards, 7 shots, prizes \$100; second stage, 1,000 yards, 7 shots, Martini-Henry rifles, prize a cup presented by Sir Donald Smith, valued at \$250.
4. Open to all members, Sniders, 200 yards, 7 shots, prizes, cup and money valued at \$175.
5. Open to all members, Sniders, 500 yards, 7 shots; prizes, cup presented by the Lieut. Governor and cash \$175.
6. Open to all members, Sniders, 600 yards, 7 shots; Hudson's Bay cup \$200, and money \$75.
7. Open to all members, aggregate of scores in competitions 4, 5 and 6; prizes, El Padre cup valued at \$200, and cash \$200.
8. Teams and individuals, 200, 500 and 600 yards; cup and cash valued at \$300.
9. Province of Manitoba prizes—Open to efficient member of the active militia, members of the staff, men of the N.W.M.P., and of the infantry school, Sniders, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots; cup and cash valued at \$270.
10. Militia grand aggregate prizes—Prizes, silver and bronze medals and badges. The ten winners to compose the provincial team to the Dominion matches.
11. Consolation match, 400 yards, 7 shots, Sniders; cash \$75.
12. Extra series match, 200 yards, 7 shots, Sniders.
13. Extra series, 500 yards, 7 shots, Martinis.
14. Extra series, 500 yards, 7 shots, Sniders.
15. Extra series, 600 yards, 7 shots, Sniders.
16. Extra series, 600 yards, 7 shots, Martinis.

## Correspondence.

### CONGRATULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—Your bright little sheet in its new clothes was quite welcome on my desk the other day, after its long holiday. No doubt its pages in the future will teem with wit and bright suggestions, after the mental rest it has achieved this spring, and your subscribers will look forward to something spicy each week from the facile pen which presides over your notes and comments. I see Noodle has not been asleep all spring, for your last issue (I mean your first issue of Vol. II) shows his keen eye to be ever vigilant and on the watch for the Major-General commanding. I hope Noodle may long be spared to our force (who is he, anyway?) because his criticisms have much force in them, are softly given, and if they hit, don't hurt. Now, Mr. Editor, if all your subscribers were as glad to see THE GAZETTE again coming up like a Jack-in-the-box, freshly painted, and smiling as usual, you ought to be a proud man. I believe you are, from what I can hear, but nobody seems to have told you so, and neither would I (reports having reached me of your size and fighting weight), but hundreds of miles separating us, I feel tolerably safe—at least till your next issue. I need not remark that there is nothing in this letter, but it will serve to show you that we have a kindly feeling towards you in this part of the country, and if you have kept us out of our paper for 2½ months and pocketed all \$1.50's that have been sent you, yet we know you are a well meaning, though perhaps a misguided fellow, and so we trusted you up to \$1.50, and now we are reaping our reward in seeing our colonial service paper again to the fore. For myself I wasn't uneasy for my \$1.50, because I hadn't paid my second subscription, but I inclose it herewith, now that the coast is clear, even if only as an example to others to "go and do likewise."

FELICITAS.

[We print this as a sample of many encouraging notes which we have received. We thank Felicitas and our other friends for their good wishes, and are very sorry we have not time to reply to them all personally.—EDITOR.]

The Target.

(When not otherwise expressly stated, scores given in this column will be the result of seven shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards with Sniders, without sighting shots—Wimbledon regulations. We will not publish scores which are not accompanied by full particulars as to the conditions under which they were made.)

63rd BATT.—The 1st Scotch company of the 63rd, with the band of the regiment, went to Bedford range on Wednesday for their annual target practice. Instead of going by rail as usual, they went by steamer, accompanied by their lady friends. The weather was fine and some pretty good scores were made. Twenty-six men won cash prizes, of whom six won places in the first class, and four the second.

Range prizes.—200 yards, Pte. Kelly, *Morning Herald* for one year; 300 yards, Corpl. Taylor; 400 yards, Sergt. Stenhouse; St. Andrew's medal for highest at 200 and 400 yards, Corpl. Taylor. Highest aggregate, silver cross rifles and \$6, Corpl. Taylor; second prize, bronze cross rifles and \$5, Sergt. Stenhouse. Major Walsh's prizes, highest at 200 and 400 yards, open for competition between the two companies were won by Corpl. Taylor, of No. 1 company, with Sergt. Stenhouse, also of No. 1 company, second.

In the afternoon the 2nd Scottish company arrived at the range and proceeded with their competitions. The scores this year are slightly ahead of former years.

In this company there were thirty-four cash prizes, and twelve men entered the first and eleven the second class. The highest aggregate, prize \$7 and silver cross rifles, was taken by Pte. R. Blackmore, jr., Bandman Jost, 2nd \$6, Corpl. Elliott, 3rd bronze rifles and \$5.

200 yards, Pte. R. Blackmore, jr., \$1; 300 yards, Pte. Flowers, \$1; 400 yards, Pte. R. Blackmore, jr., \$1. In the special aggregates, at 300 and 400 yards, the Sir Walter Scott gold medal was won by Pte. Blackmore, and the Cunningham silver medal, by Capt. Cunningham.

The battalion band.—Band medal and \$6, Bandsman Defreytas; silver cross rifles and \$5, Corpl. Mabee; bronze cross rifles and \$5, Bandsman Jost; \$3 Bandsman Payne. Nineteen other bandsmen took prizes.

Range prizes.—200 yards, Bandsman Defreytas, 2nd Corpl. Mabee; 300 yards, Bandsman Defreytas, 2nd Corpl. Mabee; 400 yards, Bandsman Hosman, 2nd Corpl. Mabee. Most outers at 200 yards, Bandsman Bowie.

8th P.L.N.B. REGT. OF CAVALRY.—F troop has formed a rifle association with the following officers: Lieut. J. Upham Fowler, president; M. W. Bateman, Bateman's mills, vice-president; John H. Murray, 2nd vice-president; John A. McDougal, McDougal settlement, secretary-treasurer; D. Hogan, Moncton, A. Duff, Scotch settlement, Wm. Murray, McDougal settlement, Berton Booth, Shediac river and J. Welling, Shediac cape, managing committee. The club will meet every Saturday at 2 p.m. for practice. The first meeting was held on the 24th at Shediac; the second meeting on the 31st, on the Lansdowne range, Bateman's mills, and the next will take place on the 7th Aug., on the Princess Louise range, McDougal settlement.

ANNUAL MATCHES OF THE MONTREAL ENGINEERS' RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual meeting of this association was held at the Point St. Charles ranges on Saturday. The weather was all that could be desired, and the attendance better than in previous years.

"Maiden Stakes."—Open to members who have never won a prize at any rifle match previous to this meeting. Range 200 yards; five rounds. Prizes in kind.—Sap. T. Brown, 18; Sap. G. Barnard, 18; Sap. P. C. Delaney, 16; Sap. O. H. Walker, 12; Sap. J. A. Hooper, 8; Sap. G. Nicholson, 7.

"Military or Company Match."—Seven rounds at 200 and 400 yards, standing at 200 and kneeling at 400; for Lieut.-Col. Kennedy's gold medal, with \$5 added. This has been competed for for the last twenty years. Considerable interest was taken in this match, as several of the members had won it twice, and excitement ran high as to who would win the much coveted medal. Sergt. Jos. Manton, who made the highest score yet recorded for this medal, won it for the third time, and it now becomes his personal property. At the 400 yards he made 33 out of a possible 35.—Sergt. Jos. Manton, 57; Sergt. Pratt, 49; Corpl. G. Hobson, 44; Sergt. J. Dougherty, 42; Sap. J. Lunan, 41; Sap. T. Pratt, 35; Sap. C. Hunt, 35; Sap. F. Wilkinson, 29.

"First Association Match."—Five rounds at 200, 400 and 500 yards. Prizes in kind.—Sergt. Pratt, 57; Sap. T. Pratt, 56; Sap. C. Hunt, 51; Sergt. J. Dougherty, 51; Corpl. G. Hobson, 47; Sap. G. Lunan, 45; Sergt. J. Manton, 38; Sergt. Major C. J. Williams, 31.

"Second Association Match."—Seven rounds at 400 yards. Prizes in kind.—Sap. T. Pratt, 30; Sap. C. Hunt, 27; Sergt. J. Dougherty, 27; Sergt. Pratt, 25; Corpl. G. Hobson, 21; Sergt. Major C. J. Williams, 19.

"Band Match."—Five rounds at 400 yards. Prizes in kind.—Bandsman's-Sergt. J. Dougherty, 21; Bandsman W. Denis, 15; Bandsman Corbett, 15; Bandsman Percy, 15; Bandsman Woodburn, 15.

"Consolation Match."—Open to all unsuccessful competitors. 400 yards. Prizes in kind.—Sergt. Kavanagh, 14; Sap. R. Currie, 9; Sap. Barnes, 8; Sap. J. Dowdley, 8; Sap. F. Bowden, 6.

"Extra Series."—Five rounds at 400 yards. Competitors can enter as often as they please on payment of a small fee.—Sergt. Pratt, 25; Sap. T. Pratt, 22; Sap. C. Hunt, 22; Sergt. J. Dougherty, 21; Sap. G. Lunan, 19.

"Aggregate Prizes."—Highest aggregate in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th matches; P.Q. R.A. badge.—Sergt. Pratt, 131. Second, marksman's badge.—Sap. T. Pratt, 121.

OTTAWA.—This season's fourteenth spoon competition of the Ottawa Rifle Club took place on the Rideau ranges on Saturday. A heavy shower of rain interrupted the shooting at 500 yards, with a very serious effect upon a number of scores, while at 600 all suffered more or less from the altered conditions. The following is the list:—

Mr. Hardy (dessert spoon) . . . . .	28	22	22	72	Mr. O'Leary . . . . .	26	19	14	59
Capt. Wright (tea spoon) . . . . .	31	21	20	72	Mr. Carroll . . . . .	25	15	16	56
Mr. Short . . . . .	23	15	29	67	Capt. Waldo . . . . .	17	26	13	55
Mr. Reardon . . . . .	21	22	24	67	Mr. Mailleu . . . . .	18	17	20	55
Mr. Pink . . . . .	25	25	17	67	Major Anderson . . . . .	24	15	16	55
Mr. Chamlerlin . . . . .	27	28	12	67	Capt. Sherwood . . . . .	25	18	12	55
Lieut. Gray . . . . .	26	27	13	66	Lieut. Winter . . . . .	23	21	11	55
Mr. Angus . . . . .	23	24	17	64	Mr. Dawson . . . . .	17	20	15	52
Major Macpherson . . . . .	25	20	17	62	Mr. Sutherland . . . . .	26	20	5	51
Mr. Fairweather . . . . .	24	19	18	61	Capt. Foller . . . . .	24	15	11	50
Capt. Perley . . . . .	26	26	8	60					

Owing to the provincial and dominion matches engaging the attention of the members during the present month and beginning of next, there will not be another spoon competition until September 11th.

TORONTO.—On the 26th a friendly match was fired on the Garrison Common range between teams of ten men from Hamilton and Toronto respectively, resulting in a handsome victory for the visitors, as may be seen by the appended scores:

HAMILTON.				TORONTO.					
H. Marris . . . . .	31	26	26	83	Capt. Anderson . . . . .	28	28	29	85
H. Graham . . . . .	25	29	27	81	G. Thompson . . . . .	31	22	30	83
J. Mitchell . . . . .	29	30	22	81	J. Lanskill . . . . .	28	30	18	76
W. M. Goodwin . . . . .	32	28	21	81	W. S. Duncan . . . . .	29	25	21	75
E. G. Zealand . . . . .	28	31	21	80	R. Rennie . . . . .	30	21	22	73
Geo. Margetts . . . . .	33	30	17	80	T. Mitchell . . . . .	29	25	17	71
O. Hancock . . . . .	26	29	24	79	I. M. Delamere . . . . .	26	20	23	69
G. Murdoch . . . . .	25	30	20	75	F. Kennedy . . . . .	27	28	13	68
P. Robertson . . . . .	27	25	22	74	W. Ashall . . . . .	29	27	12	68
W. H. Clarke . . . . .	30	27	15	72	A. Elliott . . . . .	30	26	8	64
	286	285	215	786		287	252	193	732

BRANTFORD.—Some members of the Dufferin rifles tried the range on Wednesday. No good scores were made. Col. Jones with 77, and Major Snartt with 60, headed the list.

OXFORD RIFLES' ANNUAL MATCHES.

The annual rifle matches of the Oxford Rifles were held at the range, Woodstock on Monday. The following is the prize-list:

First Match, 200 and 400 yds.—Capt. Day, 48, \$7. Pte Bott, No. 1 Co., 46, \$5; Sgt. Midgley, No. 1 Co., 45, \$4; Sgt. Sylvester, No. 8 Co., 44, \$3; Sgt. Gunn, No. 2 Co., 44, \$3; Lt. Ross, No. 2 Co., 42, \$3; Pt. Geddes, No. 2 Co., 42, \$2; Pt. Burton, No. 8 Co., 41, \$2; Lt. Morrison, No. 8 Co., 40, \$2; Corp. Ross, No. 2 Co., 40, \$2; Pt. Simpson, No. 8 Co., 39, \$1; Pt. Keans, No. 6 Co., 37, \$1; Instructor Wilson, No. 1 Co., 37, \$1; Pt. Fraser, No. 6 Co., 35, \$1; Lt. Quinn, No. 8 Co., 35, \$1.

Second Match, 300 and 500 yds.—Capt. Day, No. 8 Co., 50, \$7; Pt. Geddes, No. 2 Co., 42, \$5; Lt. Ross, No. 2 Co., 36, \$4; Pt. Sylvester, No. 8 Co., 35, \$3; Lt. Quinn, No. 8 Co., 35, \$3; Pt. West, No. 1 Co., 33, \$3; Pt. Simpson, No. 8 Co., 31, \$2; Instructor Wilson, No. 1 Co., 30, \$2; Pt. Brown, No. 8 Co., 30, \$2; Corp. Ross, No. 2 Co., 29, \$2; Sgt. Midgley, No. 1 Co., 29, \$1; Pt. Ellis, No. 1 Co., 28, \$1; Pt. Bott, No. 1 Co., 27, \$1; Lt. Morrison, No. 8 Co., 26, \$1; Pt. Reid, No. 1 Co., 25, \$1.

Team Match.—No. 8 Co., \$10. Capt. Day, 72; Pt. Sylvester, 56; Pt. Simpson, 58. Pt. Brown, 49; Pt. Burton, 44, Pt. Telfer, 35.—Total 314. No. 2 Co., \$7.50. Lt. Ross, 55; Sgt. Gunn, 44; Sgt. Ward, 28; Corp. Ross, 51; Pt. Gordon, 31; Pt. Geddes, 65.—Total 274. No. 1 Co., \$5.—Instructor Wilson, 51; Sgt. Midgley, 51; Pt. Bott, 51; Pt. Reid, 34; Pt. Ellis, 37; Pt. West, 43.—Total 267. No. 6 Co.—Pt. Rowe, 12; Pt. Dolon, 33; Pt. Marple, 31; Pt. Fraser, 41; Pt. Keans, 41; Pt. McLeod, 24.—Total 182.

WINNIPEG.—It will be remembered that last year a rifle range was opened at Kildonan, north of the city, under the management of a joint stock company, and the amount of rifle shooting done here in consequence and the number of additional shots brought out have been highly satisfactory. This season the range has been used constantly and a couple of aggregate contests have added interest to the regular practices. These were alluded to in our issue of the 22nd ult., but a blunder of the printer made it appear that the two events were fired on separate ranges.

The final contest for the McIntyre prize and a purse of \$30 came off on the 26th. It was virtually a duel between C. N. Mitchell and Andy Gillies, all other competitors having been left far behind. These two had been one alternately a few points ahead of the other and had a close fight for it, Mitchell finally going well ahead at 600 and winning by three points. The following are the scores:

C. N. Mitchell . . . . .	28	21	30—79	746
Andy Gillies . . . . .	24	27	22—73	743

At a recent meeting of the Montreal rifle association the following resolution was passed and ordered to be forwarded to the Minister of Militia: "That this association desires to call attention to the fact that the scores made by men using English ammunition are far superior to those using ammunition made in Canada, and also desire to express the hope the Dominion of Canada rifle association will allow members at their annual matches to use English ammunition, and also to enable the association to obtain English ammunition for practice as soon as possible before the annual matches." The Montreal rifle association request the co-operation of the other rifle associations in their endeavors to obtain a more reliable ammunition.—*Manitoban*.

BRANDON.—The rifle range opened on July 31st. A match at 200, 500 and 600 yards took place, open to all comers.

KILDONAN.—The first practice for greenhorns' match took place at the rifle range, on Saturday the 31st July. The match is open to any member who never won a cash prize of \$5 or upwards at any rifle meeting. The conditions are best three in five successive Saturday practices, excepting Saturday, the 15th August; and the prizes are: 1st, \$10; 2nd, \$5 cash. It is hoped that a large number of young marksmen will avail themselves of the opportunity to get practice before the annual matches.

CALGARY.—The rifle association is talking of sending a team to Winnipeg to compete at the Provincial matches there, on 12th August. They are asking the sports committee for a grant of \$50 of the proceeds from the 1st of July celebration, to help in defraying expenses. The committee is likely to grant their request.

The Calgary *Herald* says: "We have good marksmen here, and proficiency in rifle-shooting is a thing that any town should encourage amongst its citizens."

Sir John and Lady Macdonald inspected the headquarters of the mounted police and troop, including about 50 mounted men and half as many recruits, at Regina, on the 17th July. The *Leader* gives a long and interesting account of the proceedings.

The Waterbury (Conn.) *American*, of July 15th, says: "Louis Riel's battle-flag is now floating in Waterbury. It is nothing but an ordinary linen tablecloth, bearing at one end, sewed on, a steel engraving, 'Notre Dame de Lourdes,' with considerable holy writing on the back of it. Beneath is written the full pedigree down to Louis. Lieut. Howard, who was doing such effective service with the Gatling gun, finally captured it in the trenches and brought it home together with numerous relics, prominent among which is part of the blade, with the hilt, of a Mexican sword, which must have belonged to some officer killed in the massacre of 1862; and a Springfield breech-loader, which is a relic, evidently, of the Custer massacre."

## Regimental Notes.

HALIFAX.—A grand military tournament has been arranged for the afternoons of the 13th and 14th insts., under the superintendence of the Brigade Major. The tournament will be under the distinguished patronage of Lord Alex. Russell, C. B., the Lieut.-Governor, Col. Akers, R. E., and the officers of the garrison. The following programme has been arranged:—Tent pegging, 1st prize, silver cup; tilting at the ring, 1st prize, silver cup; officers 100 yards race, 1st prize, silver cup; one mile race, open to army and volunteer, 1st prize, silver cup. 2nd \$5; tug of war, open to the garrison, prize, \$20; Turk's heads, 1st prize, \$5; sword vs. sword (mounted), 1st prize, \$5, 2nd \$2; wrestling on horseback, 1st prize, \$5, 2nd \$2; lance vs. bayonet, 1st prize, \$5, 2nd \$2; Victoria cross race, horses and ponies, open to members of the riding ground; sword vs. sword (on foot), 1st prize, \$5, 2nd \$2; tandem race, ponies, open to members of the riding ground; mounted infantry, 1st prize, \$5, 2nd \$2; sword vs. bayonet, 1st prize, \$5, 2nd \$2; lancers vs. zulus; umbrella and cigar race, prize \$5.

The rules which will govern the sports are as follows: 1. Four bona fide competitors will be required in each event to secure a second prize being given. 2. Men competing in the tug-of-war will wear the ordinary regulation boots without spikes or sharp pointed nails, and no sitting down will be allowed. Officers and men pulling in the teams are not to be changed after the competition has commenced. The limit of time for each pull will be ten minutes. 3. Men running will wear trunks and drawers; the trunks to be loose. 4. Mounted and dismounted combats, best two out of three bouts. 5. Tent pegging: Points—2 for a graze; 4 for a lift out of ground; 6 if carried 20 yards. 6. Tilting at the rings—3 for each ring taken. 7. Lemon cutting—2 for each lemon cut. 8. Turks' heads—1 for each head cut off; 4 for each point. 9. The committee reserve the right of making any alteration in the programme that may be deemed necessary, the decision of the umpire to be final. Names of competitors are to be forwarded to the president, Major Cutbill, by the 7th August.

It is probable that H.M.S. Dido will be in port at the time, in which case an exhibition with the Nordenfolt gun will be given by men from the ship, and also a battle with cutlasses.

65th BATT.—Will give a moonlight excursion down the St. Lawrence from Montreal on Friday next in the steamer *Berthier*, which will be illuminated with Chinese lanterns for the occasion. The band of the regiment will discourse choice selections of music *en voyage*, and also a good programme of dances is provided. Lieut.-Cols. Harwood, D.A.G., and Hughes, B.M., have accepted invitations to be present, and the officers and members of the battalion hope to see as many of their *confreres* of the other city battalions as is possible present in uniform.

GOV. GEN'S. FOOT GUARDS.—Major Macpherson and the officers have made arrangements for a series of excursions for the benefit of the band of the regiment, which will proceed up the Rideau canal to Black rapids, about ten miles from the city, on the evenings of the 5th, 12th and 19th Aug. The scenery is beautiful, and the fine band of the regiment will enhance the attractions. Should these excursions meet with sufficient encouragement they will be continued during the month of September. The band has also arranged to give an open air concert on Cartier square every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

WINNIPEG.—The inspection of the 90th Batt. will probably take place on the morning of the civic holiday.

Rumors are again rife that several changes are to be made in the officers of the troop of cavalry.

The monument over the graves at St. John's, of the members of the 90th Batt. who fell in the late campaign, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be dedicated shortly.

The Winnipeg field battery is now almost denuded of officers. Major Jarvis is at Regina, Capt. Coutlee at Minnetonka, and Capt. Young at Ottawa. Lieut. Nixon is at present the only artillery officer in the city.—*Manitoban*.

## Gleanings.

Gen. W. H. Bradford, who has lately been appointed colonel of the Royal Irish rifles, now stationed in Halifax, vice Field Marshal Sir John Michel, G.C.B., deceased, was colonel commanding the 2nd battalion of the rifle brigade for a short time in the Crimea. He exchanged into the Royal Canadian rifles in November, 1855, and commanded that distinguished regiment of old soldiers for nine years in Toronto, Montreal and London. He was an esteemed friend of His Excellency, Sir Edmund Head, then Governor-General.

The last development of the military spirit in England, is a circular from the Secretary of State for War authorizing the formation of cadet battalions. These will consist of boys between the ages of 14 and 17, to be dressed in uniforms approved by the adjutant-general, and armed with unserviceable arms for drill purposes. The large public schools have long had their rifle corps. Drill will certainly improve the physique of the race, and inculcate habits of obedience, and discipline which are valuable in every rank of life.

Orders have been issued from the war office for the whole of the regiments of yeomanry cavalry in England, Scotland and Wales, which by the last published returns numbered 11,500 officers and men in 39 corps, to be supplied with new fire-arms. The Snider carbines now possessed by the men are to be withdrawn, and they are to be supplied with Martini-Henry carbines like the regular cavalry, with the exception of the lancers.

In order to perpetuate the memory of the late General Gordon, his corpse, the Royal Engineers have decided to erect his statue in Brompton barracks, Chatham; to place his bust in Westminster Abbey; to present a replica of this bust to the Royal Artillery mess, Woolwich, and to present a memorial shield to his sister, Miss Gordon.

An Irish soldier was boasting recently that he captured three Russians at the battle of Inkerman, and that he felt in a very awkward predicament. "How did you take so many, Pat?" asked an officer. "Plaze yer honour," was the reply, "I surrounded them."

## Militia General Orders, of 21st May.

## No. 1.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1883.

Paragraph 554 of Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1883, is hereby amended, and will read as follows, viz:—

"554. Certificates heretofore obtained at military schools or from boards of officers by individuals who have failed to join the active militia within the last five years, will be considered as of no value in the future."

## No. 2.—SPECIAL LIST.

The following officers who were originally appointed from the active militia to positions in the non-combatant branches of the militia service at headquarters, and who are now employed in those branches, will retain active militia rank on this "special list" whilst so employed, viz:—Col. Charles Eugene Panet, Col. Darby Bergin, Lieut.-Col. John Macpherson, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bacon, Lieut.-Col. Donald A. Macdonald, Major Willis Riddick Stowe Wainwright, Capt. James Ball Donaldson.

No. 2 of General Orders (7) of 2nd April, 1886, creating an "Unemployed list," and No. 3 of General Orders (9) 7th May, 1886,—excepting that portion in which the rank of colonel, from 28th April, 1886, is given to Lieut.-Col. Panet and Surgeon General Bergin—are hereby cancelled.

## No. 3.—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Col. John Ryder Oliver, R.E., professor of surveying, military topography and reconnoissance, will, as the next senior military officer, in the absence of Col. Hewett, R.E., take over the duties of commandant of the college, until further orders.

## No. 4.—ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1885.

*Report of Deputy Adjutant General Military District No. 7.*

*Erratum.*—At page 35, line 23, English version—same page, line 20, French version, read "2nd April," as the date on which the 9th Battalion left Quebec, instead of "12th April."

## No. 5.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

5th Reg. Cavalry. No. 4 Troop.—To be Capt. prov., Albert Lee Pomroy, vice Stimson, resigned.

To be Lieut. prov., George Wilson Bliss, vice Walter George Murray, who resigns.

Ottawa Field Bat. Art.—To be Lieut. prov. and supernumerary, as a *special case*, Thomas Alder Dickson Bliss.

1st Halifax Brig. Gar. Art.—Lieut. Robert Hoskins Skimmings resigns.

Montreal Bri. Gar. Art.—To be Capt., Lieut. Campbell Lane, A.C., vice Trotter, appointed Quarter-Master.

To be 2nd Lieut. prov., John H. Magor, vice Davidson, resigned.

To be Quarter-Master, Capt. Wallace Cuthbert Trotter, G.S., vice Forbes.

6th Batt.—To be Capt. Lieut. Herbert Spencer Virtue, V.B., vice Gray, promoted.

Lieut. James William Laidlaw retires retaining rank.

8th Batt. No. 6 Co.—To be Lieut. 2nd Lieut. Joseph Bernard Peters, S.I., vice Miller, promoted.

9th Batt. No. 3 Co.—To be Lieut. 2nd Lieut. Lucien Gilbert Elzeur Fiset, S.I., from No. 1 Co., vice C. F. O. Fiset promoted.

10th Batt.—To be 2nd Lieut. prov., Alfred Buell Cameron, vice Leigh, resigned.

12th Batt.—To be Lieut.-Col. Major James Wayling, V.B., vice Alfred Wyndham, who retires retaining rank.

16th Batt. No. 6 Co.—2nd Lieut. Bidwell Way Reynolds resigns.

24th Batt.—To be Lieut.-Col., from 4th Feb., 1886, Major Matthew Martin, V.B., vice Alexander Browne Baxter, deceased.

30th Batt. No. 9 Co.—To be Lieut., 2nd Lieut. William John Thompson, S.I., vice Jamieson, transferred to and promoted in No. 8 Co.

35th Batt.—To be Quarter-Master, with honorary rank of Captain, Quarter-Master Lionel Lincoln Fisher Smith, from 12th Batt., vice Michael Shanacy, who resigns.

43rd Batt. No. 4 Co.—To be Lieut., from 7th May, 1886, Beauchamp Henry Humphrys, G.S., vice Hanna, retired.

49th Batt. No. 2 Co.—To be Capt., Lieut. Charles Edward Hart, M.S., vice Fidler, appointed Quarter-Master.

To be Lieut. prov., Private John Christopher Wilson, vice Hart.

To be Quarter-Master, Capt. and Brevet Major Robert Potts Fidler, V.B., from No. 2 Co., vice John Stewart, who resigns.

50th Batt.—Lieut.-Col. Archibald McEachern, C.M.G., retires retaining rank.

52nd Batt.—To be Surgeon Asst.-Surg. Robert Tyte Ernest Macdonald, vice Hannibal Whitney Wood, left limits.

53rd Batt. No. 4 Co.—*Memo.*—That portion of No. 2 of General Orders (7) 2nd April, 1886, accepting the resignation of Lieut. John Fales, is hereby cancelled.

Lieut. John Fales, who holds a 2nd class M. S. Certificate, is confirmed in rank from 24th April, 1885, under the provisions of paragraph 554 Regulations and Orders, 1883, as amended in No. 1 of these General Orders.

To be Capt. Lieut. John Fales, M.S., vice Ernest W. Beckett, who resigns.

56th Batt.—To be Surgeon, Assist. Surgeon James Alexander McCammon, vice Ferguson.

To be Assist. Surgeon, John Alexander Jones, vice McCammon.

57th Batt.—The headquarters of Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 Companies are hereby changed respectively, from "Ashburnham," "Keene," "Norwood" and "Hastings," to "Peterborough"; and the battalion is to be considered in future a "City battalion."

73rd Batt. No. 1 Co.—To be Capt. Lieut. John Sheridan, M.S., vice William Hutchinson, left limits.

**95th Batt.**—The designation of this battalion is hereby changed from "95th Winnipeg Battalion of Infantry" to "95th Battalion Manitoba Grenadiers."

**BREVET.**

To be Major, from 5th April, 1886, Capt. Andrew J. Armstrong, R.S.A., No. 4 Batt., New Brunswick B.G.A.

**CONFIRMATION OF RANK.**

2nd Lieut. Gustave Adolphe Tessier, S.I., No. 5 Co., 70th Batt., from 7th July, 1885.

**No. 6.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.**

**ROYAL SCHOOLS OF ARTILLERY.**

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

2nd Lieut. J. A. Hesketh, London Field Battery.

**SCHOOLS OF INFANTRY.**

*Second Class "Short Course," Grade "A."*

2nd Lieut. G. A. Tessier, 70th Battalion.

**Extracts from General Orders, 28th May, 1886.**

Major General Sir Frederick D. Middleton, commanding the militia, having proceeded to England, the command, during his absence, devolves on Colonel Powell, Adjutant General, to whom all reports will be made.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL DRILL OF 1886-87.**

1. In order that the expenditure for drill and training of the active militia of Canada for the fiscal year 1886-87, may be kept within the appropriation made by Parliament, the strength of corps to be drilled and paid for that year has been limited as under, viz:—

Corps of infantry and garrison artillery are not to exceed 42 non-commissioned officers and men per company and battery, including regimental staff sergeants and bandsmen.

Field batteries—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 2nd lieutenant, 1 surgeon, 1 veterinary surgeon, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quarter-master-sergeant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 4 bombardiers, 1 trumpeter, 1 farrier, 58 gunners and drivers and 29 horses, including the officers' and non-commissioned officers' horses.

The regulations which follow being similar to those for last year (given in vol. I, page 102), it will only be necessary to notice the changes.

This year the whole of the New Brunswick brigade garrison artillery is considered a city corps, and the 1st provisional brigade at Guelph, and the Winnipeg, Montreal and Woodstock field batteries are to drill in camp.

The list of proscribed corps and the allotment to the several districts this year read as follows:—

The following are not to be included in any list for drill:

a. Corps ordered for service since 1st July, 1885, and held in barracks in Ontario and Quebec, for duty.

In cases where part of a corps has been out on service, the remaining portion of that corps, if drawn for drill, will only be allowed to earn drill pay to the extent of the difference between the number which has been out on service and the establishment, on the basis provided for in this paragraph. Men who have been out on service are not to be included for drill pay.

*City and Rural Corps.*

2. The maximum number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men to receive pay for drill in each district, will be

Military district Number	1....	2470	Military district Number	8....	1404
do	do	2....	do	do	9....
do	do	3....	do	do	10....
do	do	4....	do	do	11....
do	do	5....	do	do	12....
do	do	6....			444
do	do	7....			1687
					20,255

The following clauses are new:

When there are more than four battalions of infantry present they should be occasionally divided, for drill purposes only, into two brigades, and two officers, not necessarily the senior, selected to command them for practice.

All the temporary staff should be selected from among the officers of the regiments in camps, thus giving some officers opportunities of learning staff duties, and some of learning the duties of the rank above them.

The neatness and appearance of the men are to be looked to. Caps and helmets are to be worn properly. Lost buttons and hooks carefully replaced.

In making the selection of a site the qualifications for camping and moving troops, and the convenience for rifle shooting should be first considered; and then the position, as regards convenience for the assembly of the different corps.

Each camp must have a rifle range and appliances for target practice.

No officer or man will be allowed to live or sleep out of camp, except by permission of the officer commanding the camp (who should invariably live in camp himself), which should only be granted as a special case.

Only one Union Jack should be flown in a camp, and that in front of the tent of the officer commanding, which should be hoisted at sunrise and struck at sunset. Regiments might use red banneroles with their number or badge thereon—the commanding officer having a larger bannerole in front of his tent.

Attention is to be paid to the cleaning of arms and appointments while in camp.

In carrying out target practice, every man will fire 10 rounds at 200 yards, standing; 5 rounds at 300 yards, kneeling; and 5 rounds at 400 yards, any military position. At 200 and 300 yards the targets shall be 4 feet wide, having a bull's eye one foot diameter, centre three feet diameter, outer remainder of target. At 400 yards, target 6 feet wide, bull's eye two feet diameter, centre four feet diameter, outer remainder of target.

**Examinations.**—The printed questions already issued by the inspector of Artillery will be used by that officer at the inspection of artillery corps.

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC**

**RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

EIGHTEENTH

**Annual Prize Meeting**

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G. POWELL,

Under Secretary of State.

Ottawa, 19th Feb., 1886.



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Length of College Course, four years. Four commissions in the Imperial Regular Army are awarded to graduates annually.

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For particulars apply to the Adjutant-General of Militia, Ottawa.

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MONDAY AUGUST 30TH,

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\$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.

**ONTARIO**

**Rifle Association Matches**

FOR 1886,

MONDAY, 23rd AUGUST

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By arrangement with the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific and Northern & Northwestern railways, competitors will be carried at reduced fares on being furnished by the secretary of the association with certificates.

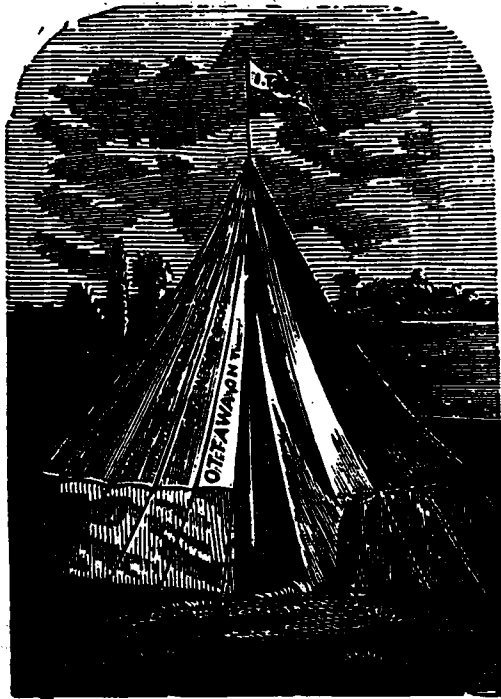
A tent and ten blankets may be obtained upon the range for \$1.50, or a tent alone for \$1.

Meals can be obtained on the ground. D. C. ammunition must be used. For sale on the range—Snider, 30 rounds, 50c.; Martini, 3c. per round.

W. G. MUTTON, Capt.,

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