

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 elevation of the Minister of Militia and the Major-General commanding to the dignity of Knights Commanders of the order of St. Michael and St. George is hailed by the whole force of the Dominion with delight, not only because these gentlemen personally deserved the honor as a partial reward of their energetic and successful work in quelling the insurrection, but because the conferring of the titles by Her Majesty on the chiefs of the headquarters staff and field force respectively is a clear evidence that the Home Government recognizes the efficiency with which a crisis was met, and the great value of the services thereby rendered to the Empire. That such is the feeling at home is indicated by the fact that the *Broad Arrow* transferred to its columns the hope expressed by us some weeks ago that the Imperial Government would in some manner recognize the services of these two gentlemen. We congratulate both Sir Apolphe Caron and Sir Frederick Middleton on the well-deserved honor and feel assured that all the militiamen in Canada join their heartiest congratulations and good wishes to ours.

The *Mail's* Ottawa correspondent, in referring to this matter, says:—"The people of Canada, who know with what assiduity, energy,

promptitude, and foresight Sir Adolphe Caron applied himself to the duties devolved upon him as a Minister of Militia and Defence, will be greatly pleased with this mark of appreciation from the hands of our Queen. It is a well deserved token from Her Majesty as the custodian of the interests of the Empire; for with the comparatively slender resources at his command, without an organized commissariat and without transport service, Sir Adolphe Caron threw himself into the work before him, and infused his energy through the whole service, utilizing every available means to supply the deficiency of our military organization, and succeeded far beyond the expectations of his warmest admirers."

Sir Frederick Middleton, in a speech some time ago, said he considered himself the luckiest officer in the British army, and although we believe that to a great extent men make their own luck, and that without energy and ability the general would not have been now in a position to thank his luck, circumstances have certainly favored him. It is only a few months since he came to Canada as an untitled colonel, and the unexpected insurrection has since brought him a title, \$20,000 in cash and his promotion to the rank of major-general. It was understood that he attained this step by seniority, but it now appears that this also is a reward for his success. The *Broad Arrow* says: "It appears to have escaped notice that Colonel F. D. Middleton, C.B., has been promoted over the heads of Colonels Watson, Mostyn, Sprot, Lord J. Taylour and Wiseman-Clarke, to the establishment of general officer. Major-General Middleton receives this special promotion in recognition of his recent services in the suppression of the rebellion in North-west Canada, although the *Gazette* is silent on the subject. The Colonial Office intend recognizing his services by his nomination as a Knight Commander of the St. Michael and St. George."

We publish to-day the scores and prizes in the Manitoba Provincial meeting, from which it will be seen that the meeting was a most successful one, and the prizes surprisingly numerous and valuable for so new an association, and in every way worthy of the enterprise of the Prairie Province. The poor shooting in the thousand yards stage of the Patron's Cup seems an indication that long-range shooting is not much practised in Manitoba, and we think it would have been preferable to restrict the ranges to those required at Wimbledon or here, especially as the M.-H. is considered unreliable at 1,000 yards at Wimbledon. The manner of selecting a team for Ottawa commends itself, and produced an exciting contest, but we think the Governor-General's medals should not be relegated to inferior positions, but made, as in other provinces, special aggregate prizes.

Two pleasing features in connection with this meeting are the number of young shots who have come to the front, notably Cullen and Millican of the 90th, and the strictness with which the Executive have interpreted the clause relating to efficiency of militiamen. While we admit that in special cases good men and men to be counted upon

in the event of an emergency may be unable to comply with the letter of the law, we have no sympathy with a certain class who systematically shoot as militiamen without paying by honest service for their privilege, and we devoutly wish that all commanding officers could be brought to see the matter in the same light and peremptorily refuse such frauds either uniforms or certificates.

Forest and Stream has undertaken to test during the autumn the different hunting rifles now in general use, for height of trajectory and closeness of shooting, and so once for all to decide the truth of the claims put forward by their makers as to their powers. This has been already very thoroughly done by various governments with regard to military rifles, as may be judged by the tables published in our fourth number, but there has been nothing systematic done for the more popular weapons designed for use at shorter distances. It is not proposed to carry the tests beyond 200 yards, and probably work at much shorter distances will be investigated, because it is claimed that more deer are shot within 75 yards than over it, while for smaller game the distances are shorter still. As there is a growing feeling that military shooting at short distances has been neglected of late we will look forward with much interest to the results of these tests, and hope to publish them when they appear.

How many militiamen could hit a coconut at 100 yards with a Snider shot? or how many could tell what allowance should be made for trajectory if the sights were at 200 yards and the object at 100? And yet these are eminently practical points, as was proved by the buckshot wounds at Fish Creek, and points that are beginning to receive the attention they deserve. Who will have the ingenuity to devise some target that will fairly represent a man's head dodging about amongst brushwood, and what rifle association will have the audacity to adopt such an innovation?

A correspondent draws attention to the large number of men who are removed from the company ranks by the regulation that all supernumeraries should be counted in the company strength for camp, and battalion officers are well aware of the inconveniences that arise from this regulation; the time lost in redistributing companies for parade, the impossibility of equalizing the instruction to the several individuals, and the difficulty in working such small companies to advantage on the field. The reason for the regulation is obvious; there are funds to pay for the drill of only a limited number of men, and, if the supernumeraries were allowed, fewer battalions could be called out. In one point we think he is in error, as we presume that staff-sergeant's pay will be allowed as in previous years in addition to that of the full complement of company sergeants.

Dates for the opening of the various camps of instruction have been fixed as follows: District No. 1 at London on the 15th September; No. 2 at Niagara and No. 4 at Brockville on the same date, and No. 7 at Lewis on the 7th September. The dates for camps in districts 3, 5, 6 and 8 are not yet finally decided.

Before next week's GAZETTE appears the D.R.A. meeting will be in full swing. We would remind those having military goods to advertise that the GAZETTE will come into the hands of every competitor at Ottawa, and will therefore be the best possible medium for bringing their goods prominently before the rifle shots of the Dominion.

This week's general orders contains nothing of public interest except General Strange's official report of his fighting with Big Bear, which will be read with the more interest for having been written on the day of his engagement.

No. 3.—RIFLES AND RIFLE SHOOTING.—XIV.

BY CAPTAIN HENRY F. PERLEY, HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

The quicker the rate of spirality the quicker the rotation of a bullet, and the flatter the trajectory—all else being equal. In the Snider at 500 yards, the highest point of the trajectory is nearly 11 feet 4 inches above the level of the axis of the bore, whilst that of the Martini-Henry is about 8 feet 7 inches. The practical effect of this is, that supposing two men are firing in the prone position, one with a Snider and the other with a Martini-Henry, at a body of troops, 500 yards distant, a body of infantry might safely cross the Snider range anywhere between 120 and 400 yards, the bullets passing over their heads, and only between 200 and 340 yards would they be safe under the fire from the Martini. Under Snider fire at this range cavalry would be safe between 175 and 350 yards—whilst there would not be a safe spot under Martini fire.

There is another motion which all projectiles fired from rifled guns possess, and that is "drift," or as it is called by the French "derivation." This motion depends in the first place upon the initial velocity, and the degree and direction of the spirality of the rifling. A high initial velocity and quick spirality give a very high velocity of rotation, and consequently there is a greater degree of "drift." At short distances the "drift" is so small as not to be worth taking into consideration, but allowances have to be made at the longer ranges. The reason why there is a greater "drift" at long ranges than at short ones, is that the bullet is fired at a considerable angle of elevation, and on its descent, after passing the culminating point of the trajectory, it begins to roll on the compressed air underneath, and as the rotation is from left to right in the Snider and Martini, it rolls off to the right. Experiment has proved that with rifling from right to left, the "drift" is to the left.

The "drift" of the Snider at 500 yards is about 12 inches, or one-half the width of the "bull's-eye," and that of the Martini at the same distance is approximately 3 feet 4 inches. In rifled cannon the tangent scale is inclined to the left to allow for "drift," and the sights of some match rifles are arranged to counteract it.

There is another element acting as a disturbing effect on the motion of a ball, viz: the rotation of the earth, but owing to the comparatively short range of a rifle bullet, this element may be disregarded, but in the longer ranges of artillery it produces an effect. Sir Howard Douglas in his treatise on Naval Gunnery, says, p. 60: "With respect to the deviation caused by the earth's rotation, it is shown that where the line of aim is directed from north to south, or from south to north, the lateral deviations are westward and eastward, respectively; that is, in all cases to the right hand of the soldier."

Having thus concluded the first three of the lectures, attention will, in the last, be drawn to shooting.

Conclusion of Lecture III.

HISTORY OF THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

The first "Queen's Prize" was won by Edward Ross, of the 7th North York. This was followed in 1861 by an exciting contest. Private Jopling, of the 2nd Middlesex, Viscount Bury, and Sergeant Bingham, of Bristol, tied with 18 points each, but as the rule stated that the competitor with the best score in the first stage should be declared the winner, the "prize" fell to Jopling, who scored 20 in the first stage, against 19 by Bingham, and 17 by Viscount Bury. In 1862 one point was added to each hit, and a bull's-eye placed on the long range target, thus increasing the highest possible to 84; Sergeant Pixley, of the Victorias, being the winner with 48 points. In 1863 the Council increased the number eligible to shoot in the second stage from 40 to 60, and in that year the entries rose from 913 to 1,145; Sergeant Roberts, of the 12th Shropshire, winning the badge after a close tussle with Sergeant Graham, 2nd Wilts, Roberts getting 65 and Graham 64. The shooting was considered rather poor in 1864, various causes being assigned, and Private Wyatt, 1st London, was the winner with 60 points. In 1865 the weapon was changed to the Rigby, and Private Sharman, of the 4th York, secured the prize with 64 points. The rifle was again changed to the Whitworth in 1866, but by a different manufacturer to the one first used. It would seem as if the change had been beneficial, for Angus Cameron, 6th Inverness, put on 25 out of a possible 28 at 800 yards, 22 at 900, and finished with 21 at 1,000 yards, totalling up 69, the highest score made up to that period. It was in 1867 that the Council agreed to allow the "any" position at all ranges over 600 yards; but notwithstanding this concession, and the improved method of shooting, Sergeant Lane, of the 1st Gloucester, was declared winner with 57 points. In 1868 Corporal Peake, 6th Lancashire, was disqualified for having tampered with his ammunition,

and the medal fell to Lieutenant Carslake, of the 5th Somerset, with a score of 65. Corporal Angus Cameron, for the second time, won the gold medal in 1869, with 71, with two points more than he made in 1866, and he is therefore the only man with two "G.M.'s" after his name. In 1870 Corporal Humphries, 6th Surrey, won, after a close match, with 66; Lieutenant Eddison, 7th West York, getting 65 on. In 1871, the Martini-Henry was used for the first time, and great interest was manifested as to how the weapon would answer. It was freely commented upon at the time that two days' trial was not sufficient to thoroughly understand a new and peculiar rifle. However, Ensign Humphrey (now Major) succeeded in putting on 68, and won the medal. In this year (1877) one of the sixty was disqualified for firing a sighting shot while the danger flag was up. In 1872 the "G.M." was won by Color-Sergeant Mitchie (London Scottish) with a score of 65. The weather in 1873 greatly interfered with the shooting, a thunderstorm breaking over the range when the "Queen's" final stage was being fired, and the score of Sergeant Menzies, of the Queen's Edinburgh, must therefore be considered good, he having managed to get 60 on. In 1874 the highest possible was increased to 105, a tie taking place between Private Rae, 31st Lanark, and Private Atkinson, 1st Dumbar-ton, who each made 62 points. The old rules regarding ties had been abolished, and it had to be shot off. The executive decided that five shots at 1,000 yards would settle it, and the contest went on at once, Atkinson making 14 and Rae only 5, Atkinson thus winning the medal and badge, but by a previous agreement made between the two the money was divided. The circumstances which attended the shooting off proved, without doubt, that evils might be introduced into a friendly competition, and the Council afterwards decided to resort to the old plan. In 1875 Captain (now Major) Pearse, of Devon, walked away from all the rest, and won with 73 points, the next man scoring 64. In 1876, Sergeant Pullman, South Middlesex, won, beating the previous year's score by one point, his total being 74. In 1877 Private (now Sergeant) Jamieson, 15th Lancashire (Liverpool), won with 70 points. A great amount of excitement prevailed as the competition drew to a close. Jamieson had finished, and there were two left who had a chance of winning. T. Pattison, of the 3rd Lanark, had 69 on, with three shots to go, and Lieutenant M'Auslan, of Dumbar-ton, had also 69 on, and one shot to fire. Either of these might have won, but, luckily for Jamieson, they both missed the target, and he was declared the winner. Private Rae, of the 11th Stirling, won in 1878 with 78 points, the next score being 76. In 1879 Corporal Taylor, of the 47th Lancashire (St. Helens) ran clear away from all the rest, and finished with 83, being nine above the next man. In 1880 the prize went to Private Ferguson, 1st Argyll, on his first appearance at Wimbledon, with a score of 74. Private Beck, of the 3rd Devon, succeeded in winning in 1881 with 86, after an exciting contest with Corporal Caldwell, of the 1st Renfrew. In 1882 Sergeant Lawrence, 1st Dumbar-ton, concluded with a total of 65, and Color-Sergeant Gilbert, 3rd Middlesex, was 62, with two shots to go. These he missed, and amidst great excitement Lawrence was hailed winner. Owing to the feeling evinced amongst Wimbledon men that the Martini-Henry was not reliable at 1,000 yards, the Council decided, in 1883, to abolish this range, and to increase the number of shots from seven to ten at 800 and 900 yards. Sergeant M'Kay, 1st Sutherland, and Captain Young, 1st Renfrew, shot very close; but eventually M'Kay won with 79 points. In 1884 the Council increased the number of rounds to 15 at 800 and 900 yards, and after a short contest Private Gallant, of the 8th Middlesex, won with 110; Sergeant Taylor, 1st Lanark, and Corporal Parry, 6th Cheshire, being only one point behind him.—*Volunteer Record.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STRENGTH OF INFANTRY CORPS FOR CAMP.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette :

SIR,—The regulations for annual drill this year specify "that Infantry Companies shall not exceed 42 men per company, including Regimental Staff-Sergeants and Landsmen." As the strength of a company is now fixed at 42, rank and file, including 3 sergeants, 3 corporals and 1 bugler and drummer, how are staff-sergeants to be provided for? A battalion requires and is allowed, 1st, drum or bugle major; 2nd, sergeant-major; 3rd, quartermaster-sergeant; 4th, paymaster-sergeant; 5th, orderly room sergeant; 6th, band-sergeant; 7th, hospital sergeant. Take these off the strength prescribed, and you have but two duty sergeants per company, and in one company, but one, where you have but a six company battalion. Then, take three men per company off for band, three men and a corporal for camp police, three men for duty at the butts, six men for cooks, six men for orderlies and at least six men for daily guard, and you have, provided there are no sick, 44 men, or more than a full company, off the strength of a six company battalion. Can nothing be done to remedy this?

STAFF OFFICER.

THE DIRECTING FLANK AFTER COUNTERMARCHING.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette,

SIR,—As a question in drill may I ask your readers the following:—"A company in column by the left is ordered to countermarch; on the commands Halt, Front, Dress, which is the directing flank?" In answering please state the reasons for the opinion held and any precedent that may be known for the same.

MILES.

HOW SHOULD DESERTERS BE TREATED?

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette,

SIR,—The query of Major Ward in yours of the 11th of August is I think a very simple one, and could be dealt with under sections 64, 67 and 73 of the Consolidated Militia Act, which sections are also in R. & O., 1883. The Battalion being on active service the deserter is subject to the Army Act and Queen's Regulations; he should be arrested and placed in confinement and then either summarily punished by the C. O., under section 6, Q. R., or a Court Martial convened to try him. The penalty would depend entirely on the circumstances of the case and the time the deserter was absent from his corps, and might be a fine, deprivation of a certain number of days pay, or imprisonment in the Guard Room cells; in case the corps was not in barracks he would be handed to the civil authorities for custody.

E. T. STURDEE,
Captain 62nd St. John Fusiliers.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Aug. 17th, 1885.

DESERTION AND THE CANADIAN MILITIA ACT.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette :

SIR,—Captain MacDougall's kind reply in yours of the 18th instant does not answer the real point of my queries. It states what is quite clear, viz.: How a deserter should be treated on "active service," but in the case I supposed, the deserter is no longer on active service, his regiment having been relieved therefrom, and he being (as I understand it) no longer under military law, except as laid down in section 64 of the Militia Act, which sets forth that he may be tried by court martial at any time for the crime of desertion. But here the difficulty begins. A trial by court martial can only be had by permission from headquarters, which experience shows may mean a delay of a week or more, during which time he may get out of reach, to prevent which an immediate arrest is necessary; but who is to arrest him? Has the captain of his company or the adjutant power to order out a n.c.o. and a file of men to do so? I fail to find the authority for such a course. Again, may an information be laid against him as a deserter and he be arrested by a constable and be brought before a justice of the peace? I think not. On searching the Militia Act I find a provision empowering a justice of the peace to deal with the enormous crime of desertion. The act does not even state that a deserter may be arrested and held subject to the decision of the military authorities. The officer who, under instructions or otherwise, has caused a deserter to be arrested and brought before a magistrate under the circumstances mentioned will, I think, find himself in the unpleasant and undignified position of being compelled to let his prisoner go or to compound the gravest crime of which a soldier can be guilty by changing his charge from that of desertion to the minor one of "absence without leave," under section 80. Should any officer see this matter in a different light from myself I should feel indebted to them for their reasons, and I trust, sir, that headquarters may see the necessity of making the law more clear by amending it as required.

JAMES WARD,
Capt. & Lt.-Major, Ajdt. 35th Batt. S.F.

BARRIE, Aug. 22nd, 1885.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL RIFLE MEETING.

The annual prize meeting of the Province of Manitoba Rifle Association took place at the Stony Mountain range on the 12th instant and following days and was well attended, special trains running for the accommodation of competitors. The matches were admirably conducted, Major Boswell being most efficient in the capacity of range officer.

Wednesday.

The weather on Wednesday was fine, but a strong fishtail wind interfered with the scoring.

LADIES' MATCH, 200 YARDS, 7 SHOTS, ANY POSITION AND ANY RIFLE.

For prizes in kind won for the ladies who nominated the shots:

Mrs. Clark.....Trooper M. C. Clark	33	Mrs. Bedson.....Major Buchan	30
Mrs. Lamb.....J. Lamb	32	Mrs. W. A. Wilkes..Sergt. F. R. Jakos	30
Mrs. Balfour.....Capt. Balfour	32	Mrs. Knight.....Sergt. McRae	30
Mrs. Gates.....Major A. Cates	32	Miss M. Bedson.....Pte. Brundrit	30
Miss M. Robinson..Sergt. Macklin	32	Miss K. Sheets.....Pte. Murray	29
Mrs. Doidge.....Sergt. E. Doidge	31	Mrs. Smith.....Lt.-Cementi-Smith	29
Mrs. Mitnell.....Co'-Sergt. Mitchell	31	Mrs. McMillan.....W. W. McMillan	29
Mrs. McIntyre.....Pte. McIntyre	31	Miss Hawko.....Col. Garden	29
Miss McCuaig.....Pte. A. Gies	31	Mrs. Cape.....Capt. Cape	29
Mrs. Dado.....M. Dado	30	Mrs. Boswell.....Major Bell	29

Mrs. Coutlee, wife of Captain Coutlee, W.F.B., was for the second time the winner of the pig which was the prize for the lowest score, Col.-Sergt. Cullen shooting for her.

THE NURSERY PRIZES—400 YARDS, 7 SHOTS.

Sergt. Jakes.....	32	\$15	D. McEwen, jr.....	23	\$3
Pte. J. Lamb.....	32	10	N. Fines.....	22	3
Corp. Gies.....	30	5	Sergt. Millican, 90th.....	21	2
Pte. A. Ross.....	29	5	Trooper McDonald, W.T.C.....	19	2
Pte. E. Whitelaw.....	29	5	Pte. E. A. Griffith, 90th.....	18	2
E. Cass.....	29	5	Capt. Wilkes.....	18	2
Co'. Garden.....	29	5	J. H. Chambers.....	18	2
Capt. Sheppard.....	27	4	Pte. Griffith, 90th.....	18	2
Pte. T. Smith.....	27	4	Pte. Neilson, 90th.....	18	2
W. Eines.....	26	4	Lieut. Laurie, 90th.....	18	2
Trooper Osborne.....	25	4	Pte. W. Street, 90th.....	17	2
R. Adamson.....	24	4	Lieut. A. Monkman, 91st.....	16	2
W. Walte.....	24	3	Pte. S. J. Smith, 90th.....	14	2
Sergt. McRae, Win. Police.....	24	3	C. F. Burnell.....	12	2
Capt. J. Cape.....	24	3	Major Jarvis, W.F.B.....	10	2

THE PATRONS' CUP—FIRST STAGE—7 SHOTS AT 600 YARDS—M. H. RIFLES.

Table listing names and scores for the Patrons' Cup First Stage. Includes Major Buchan, Sergt. Macklin, Capt. Bruce, etc.

THE PATRONS' CUP—SECOND STAGE—7 SHOTS AT 1,000 YARDS, M. H. RIFLES.

Table listing names and scores for the Patrons' Cup Second Stage. Includes Sergt. Robt. Macklin, Alex. McIntyre, Col.-Sergt. Cullen.

*and cup.

Thursday.

Weather fine and cool with a steady breeze.

THE BANKERS' AND LAWYERS' PRIZES—7 SHOTS AT 200 YARDS.

Table listing names and scores for Bankers' and Lawyers' Prizes. Includes Pte. A. Gillies, Pte. J. McKay, Major Buchan, etc.

*and late Hon. J. Cauchon's challenge cup.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S CUP—7 SHOTS AT 500 YARDS.

Table listing names and scores for the Lieutenant-Governor's Cup. Includes Major Buchan, Lieut. Graburn, Edwin Doidge, etc.

*and cup.

THE MERCHANTS' PRIZES—7 SHOTS AT 600 YARDS.

Table listing names and scores for Merchants' Prizes. Includes Capt. Balfour, A. Gillies, T. Dade, etc.

*and trophy valued at \$25.

THE MEMBERS' AGGREGATE SCORES IN THE BANKERS', GOVERNOR'S AND MERCHANTS MATCHES

Table showing aggregate scores for various matches. Includes A. Gillies, Major Buchan, Capt. Balfour, etc.

*and El Padre cup.

THE ASSOCIATION MATCH—QUEEN'S RANGES—TEAM WINNERS—TEAMS OF FIVE FROM ANY ASSOCIATION—H.P.S. 525.

Table listing team names and scores for the Association Match. Includes 90th Batt. Reg. team, F. Company, Winnipeg Troop Cavalry, etc.

*and the association challenge cup, value \$150.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

Table listing individual prize winners and scores. Includes Col.-Sergt. Cullen, Sergt. Millican, Trooper Clarke, etc.

Friday.

Weather fine, but wind trying to shots.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA PRIZES—7 SHOTS AT 600 YARDS.

Table listing names and scores for Manitoba Prizes. Includes Sergt. R. Macklin, Sergt. Wright, Capt. Balfour, etc.

*Jarvis challenge cup and M. H. rifle.

MILITIA GRAND AGGREGATE SCORES.

Table showing grand aggregate scores for various units. Includes A. Gillies, Capt. Balfour, Sergt. Macklin, etc.

CONSOLATION PRIZES—7 SHOTS AT 200 YARDS.

Table listing names and scores for consolation prizes. Includes Robt. Adamson, W. R. Dow, Pte. A. Ross, etc.

There were also extra series matches with unlimited entries for prizes in kind at 200, 500, 600 yards, Snider, and 800 yards, M. H., but up to date the result of these have not come to hand.

At a meeting of the council of the association held on the 17th three men who had won places on the Ottawa team, viz., Trooper M. C. Clarke, Winnipeg Cavalry; Private M. Dade, 90th, and Private Huston, 90th, were ruled out on the ground that not having performed their annual drill they were non-efficient. Their places were given to the three next men on the list, and another man was also taken on to fill the place made vacant by the refusal of Col.-Sergt. Mitchell to join the team.

DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION PROGRAMME.

We have received the above from Captain Donaldson, Secretary of the Association. It contains, first, rules for practice as improved from previous years by the Executive Committee and approved by the Major-General commanding.

In the final competitions the existing rules as to competitive practice, &c., will be strictly followed.

Ties in the scores made in the preliminary practice will be decided—

- (a) by points for direction,
(b) " common shell score,
(c) " seniority of enrolment.

In the competitive practice ties will be decided as above for (a) and (b), and if still ties by (c) score in preliminary practice.

Where S. B. guns are used for practice the rules of 1884 will be followed.

No badge will be given to any competitor who fails to obtain one-half the possible score.

Officers are not eligible as competitors, but should act as instructors, and note the result of each man's shooting.

The prizes offered by the Dominion Artillery Association, or others, for individual scores will be completed for by the selected competitors in the second or competitive practice referred to above. The prizes for battery scores, or for efficiency competitions, will be decided by the aggregate scores at both practices.

The prize list is as follows:—

Table listing prize lists for Royal Military College, Garrison Batteries, Royal School of Artillery, and Field Batteries. Includes firing competitions and aggregate scores.

<i>Shifting Ordnance Competition.</i>		<i>Shifting Ordnance Competitions.</i>	
1—Gzowski challenge cup and.....	\$30	1st prize—Cup valued at \$25; and \$25	
2.....	20	presented by His Excellency the	
3.....	10	Governor-General, and \$10 by	
	60	Dominion Artillery Association..	\$10
Cup to become the property of any Battery		2nd prize	20
winning it two years in succession.		3rd "	15
			45

General Efficiency Competitions.

To Field and Garrison Battery making highest total points:—Cup, value \$25, and \$25 presented by His Excellency the Governor-General.

Voluntary Drills.

To Field or Garrison Battery making average number of attendances:—Field glass, value \$25.

Badges.

For Individuals making highest score in each Battery, Field or Garrison:—A silver badge of cross-guns, to be worn on left arm, above the elbow.
 For the four next highest in each Field and the two next highest in each Garrison Battery:—An embroidered badge each, to be worn as above.
 For the two most generally efficient drivers in each Field Battery:—A badge of cross whips.

SHIFTING ORDNANCE COMPETITIONS.

Royal School of Artillery.

To be arranged by umpire selected from staff of R. M. C.

Field Batteries.

- Gun to be in "action." Detachment of nine numbers. Spare hand-spike and sponge, and drag-shoe and chain removed. Drag-rope loose on foot-board.
1. "Cease firing." Carriage disabled. "Prepare to dismount the gun."
 2. "Dismount the gun." "Run the carriage forward."
 3. "Sling the gun."
 4. "Rear limber up." "Without drag-ropes prepare to retire."
 5. Retire 15 yards. "Halt." "Unlimber." "Run the carriage forward."
 6. "Unslung the gun." Take limber 10 yards to the rear.
 7. "Prepare to mount the gun." "Mount the gun."
 8. "Action." "With common shell, percussion fuze, load."
 9. Fire one round.

After firing, the detachment to "Stand fast" until inspected by the umpire. Points made by the shell to be multiplied by two, and deducted from the total number of seconds taken in the whole operation.

The umpire may add from one to five points for each mistake or omission on the part of the detachment, but unless an accident appears probable, the operation will not be checked during its performance.

The operation to be conducted in accordance with the detail laid down in the Field Artillery Manual.

The decision of the umpire to be final.

Garrison Batteries.

A 32-pr. or 24-pr., mounted on common standing carriage—not on platform—to be raised out of the trunnion holes, slewed across the front of the carriage—a 4-inch skid being placed in the trunnion; the gun to be dismounted on the ground by lifting the rear of the carriage.

The gun to be taken round a picket to be placed thirty feet distant from the breast of the carriage in the direction of the line of fire, and over one of the par-buckle skids placed in the same line.

The gun to be remounted by parbuckling up the side on two skids.

The gun carriage and picket are not to be displaced during the operation.

Stores Allowed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 8 Handspikes..... | 6 ft. | 2 Short skids..... | 4 in. x 4 in. x 3 ft. |
| 2 Long skids..... | 8 in. x 8 in. x 14 ft. | 2 Parbuckle ropes..... | 15 fathom. |
| 2 Short skids..... | 6 in. x 9 in. x 3 ft. | 8 Scotchies..... | |
| 2 Short skids..... | 6 in. x 6 in. x 3 ft. | | |

Detachment:—1 officer or non-commissioned and 19 non-commissioned officers or gunners—if 32 pr., 56 cwt.—2 extra numbers.

Detachment performing the shift in the shortest time to be declared the winner.

An addition of five seconds to be made for each instance of talking on the part of any member of the detachment except Nos. 1, 6 and 7.

The umpire may reserve any question which in his opinion is not fully provided for, or upon which he may be in doubt, for the opinion of the Executive Committee, otherwise his decision shall be final, no appeal.

Any further information will be supplied on application to the Secretary, Militia Department, Ottawa.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 15.—Col. Smith of the 92nd Battalion (Winnipeg Light Infantry) has received a telegram from head quarters, ordering the battalion to go into camp and remain on active duty until further orders. Col. Smith expects that the battalion will be again ordered west, probably to Battleford, as it is thought the country is not quite settled yet. The battalion was addressed last night by Lieut.-Governor Aikens, Hon. Mr. Norquay, and others.

Lieut.-Colonel Osborne Smith, while riding from the camp to the brigade office this morning, met with a severe accident, dislocating his shoulder and severely hurting his knee. The doctors say the accident will not prevent the officer attending his military duties. Major Thibeaudeau, of the same corps, had his arm broken last night, by a fall off the sidewalk into a ditch.

MONTREAL.—The Montreal Field Battery are now under canvas on the Exhibition grounds. The battery mustered at the armory, University street, on Saturday afternoon, and marched out to the grounds, where they arrived at 5 p.m., and the remainder of the evening was spent in pitching tents and making arrangements for the night. Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock there was a ride in watering order through the Mountain Park, lasting about an hour. At 12.30 a parade

was called for commanding officers' inspection. The men and horses were found to be in excellent condition, and the harness and guns had every appearance of having been well looked after.

Hospital-Sergeant Dawson is organizing an ambulance corps, under supervision of Surg.-Maj. Fenwick. Lectures will be given every night while the men are in camp and probably once a week during the drill season. It is hoped that all the men in the Battery will attend these lectures so that in case of emergency they will be able to look after their own wounded until the arrival of the surgeon. The following are the officers in command: Lt.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, Capt. E. G. Green, Lieuts. J. S. Hall and Hooper, Surgeon-Major Fenwick, Veterinary Surgeon D. McEachran, Sergeant-Major King, Quarter-Master Sergeant J. M. G. Mowat, Hospital Sergeant W. Dawson, Ferrier Sergeant J. Jaffrey, Gun Sergeants J. D. Kendal, T. Walker, R. J. Kendall and G. M. Stewart.

The Fifth Royal Scots intend this year to hold their annual picnic and games on Saturday the 29th instant, at Otterburn Park, St. Hilaire, where there are beautifully situated grounds overlooking the placid Richelieu and affording every facility for fishing and boating. The martial strains of the Highlanders' bagpipes will add to the many attractions of the day.

THE TARGET.

The trained markers of the D. R. A. were taken down to Montreal and employed at the P. Q. R. A. matches, where they worked the targets very satisfactorily. They were in charge of Corp. John Trowbridge, G. G. F. G.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Rifle Association the following appointments were made for the matches commencing on the 31st instant:—Chief executive officer, Major J. P. Macpherson, G. G. F. G.; chief range officer, Capt McLachlin, Cobourg; range officers, Major LeSueur, 8th Battalion, Capt. Hodgins, G. G. F. G., Capt. Evans, 43rd, and Lieut. Bliss, O. F. B.

THE SIXTH FUSILIERS' RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-second annual matches of the above association were held at the Point St. Charles ranges, Montreal, on Saturday, the 15th August. The weather was favorable for shooting. Lieut.-Col. Gardner, Major Massey, Captains Grey, Pettigrew, Denison and Stewart, Lieutenants Virtue, Smith and Ross were in attendance, and under their superintendence the meeting was a great success. Appended is the result of the day's shooting.

MAIDEN STAKES.

Open to members who have never won a prize; 200 yards; 5 shots.

Lieut.-Col. Gardner.....	16 \$3	Pte. Tracy, D Co.....	13 \$1
Pte. Stock, D Co.....	16 2	Pte. Barnard, A Co.....	9 1
Corp. Howard, B Co.....	16 2	Pte. Rutherford, E Co.....	9 1
Pte. Herbert, C Co.....	14 1	Pte. Hunt, E Co.....	9 1

NURSERY MATCH.

Open to members who have never won a cash prize of \$5, company matches excepted; 200 yards, 5 shots.

Pte. Graham, A Co.....	21 \$4	Pte. McArthur, A Co.....	18 1
Pte. Arnold, A Co.....	20 3	Pte. Farrar, A Co.....	18 1
Pte. Stock, D Co.....	19 2	Pte. T. Scott, A Co.....	18 1
Pte. N. Currie, A Co.....	19 1	Pte. Hunt, E Co.....	18 1

BATTALION MATCH.

Ranges, 200, 400 and 500 yards; 7 shots at each. First prize, regimental challenge, piece of plate and colonel's prize of \$10 cash; remaining prizes in kind. Marksman's badges will be given to all men making over 62 points excepting those who have won badges previous years. The best shooting company (having the requisite number of men competing) will be awarded the gold cross guns, which will be worn by the sergeants for one year.

Sergt. Marks, E Co.....	89	Pte. T. Scott, A Co.....	73
Pte. D. Currie, A Co.....	85	Pte. Graham, A Co.....	72
Sergt. J. Currie, A Co.....	81	Pte. Arnold, A Co.....	71
Pte. Riddle, A Co.....	81	Pte. Harrison, A Co.....	71
Sergt. Anthony, E Co.....	77	Capt. Denison, D Co.....	70
Pte. Jones, B Co.....	77	Sergt.-Major Street, F Co.....	68
Pte. Todd, A Co.....	76	Color-Sergt. McDonald, F Co.....	67
Color-Sergt. Waters, A Co.....	76	Sergt. Irving C Co.....	65
Pte. Farrar, A Co.....	73	Pte. J. P. Clarke, A Co.....	63

The sergeants of A Company wear the cross guns for a year.

SKIRMISHING MATCH.

Competitors to be divided into two teams, to be drawn by lot on the ground. Ten rounds. Four volley firing at 150 yards and six skirmishing at unknown distances between 450 and 100 yards, advancing at the double, halting and firing at the word of command. First team, \$1 per man; second team, 50 cents per man.

No. 1 squad—Capt. G. Denison, D Co.; Corp. Howard, B Co.; Pte. Hunter, F Co.; Pte. Jones, B Co.; Pte. Riddle, A Co.; Pte. J. Scott, A Co.; Sergt. Irving, C Co.; Pte. W. Currie, A Co.; Pte. Harrison, A Co., and Pte. McArthur, A Co.—244 points.

No. 2 squad—Lieut.-Col. Gardner, Capt. Pettigrew, Sergt.-Major Street, Pte. Arnold, A Co.; Pte. T. Scott, A Co.; Pte. Graham, A Co.; Pte. Todd, A Co.; Sergt. Marks, E Co.; Pte. Matthewson, B Co., and Pte. J. P. Clarke, A Co.—203 points.

ASSOCIATION MATCH—500 AND 600 YARDS, 7 SHOTS AT EACH.

Pte. Riddle, A Co.....	50 \$10	Pte. Todd, A Co.....	37 \$2
Sergt. Marks, E Co.....	48 8	Capt. Denison, D Co.....	37 2
Pte. Harrison, A Co.....	44 6	Staff-Sergt. Anthony, E Co.....	36 1
Pte. D. Currie, A Co.....	41 5	Col.-Sergt. McDonald, F Co.....	33 1
Sergt. J. Currie, A Co.....	39 4	Pte. Farrar, A Co.....	30 1
Corp. Hunter, F Co.....	39 3	Sergt.-Major Street, F Co.....	30 1
Col.-Sergt. Waters, A Co.....	34 2	Sergt. Irving, C Co.....	29 1
Pte. Graham, A Co.....	38 2	Pte. T. Scott, A Co.....	26 1

CHALLENGE MATCH.

Open to all comers and to teams of five; 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots at each.

Individual Prizes.

Sergt. Brown, 5th Royal Scots.....	57 \$10	Staff-Sergt. Allan, 5th Royal Scots.....	48 \$2
Sergt. McAdam, 3rd V. V. Rifles....	53 8	Lieut. Vicat, 54th Batt.....	48 2
W. C. Lawless, M. R. Association....	52 6	Staff-Sergt. Ross, 1st P. W. Rifles....	47 1
Sergt. Matthews, 3rd V. V. Rifles....	52 5	Pte. Todd, 6th Fusiliers.....	47 1
Piper Clarke, 5th Royal Scots.....	52 4	Capt. Denison, 6th Fusiliers.....	46 1
Capt. Edwards, 3rd V. V. Rifles....	51 3	Pte. Brocklesby, 3rd V. V. Rifles....	45 1
Sergt. Marks, 6th Fusiliers.....	50 3	Pte. E. McAfee, 1st P. W. Rifles....	45 1
Col.-Sergt. Melzac, 1st P. W. Rifles..	49 2		

Team Prizes.

Victoria Rifles.....	2 6 \$15	1st Team, 5th Royal Scots.....	213 \$7 50
2nd Team, 5th Royal Scots.....	2 3 10		

EXTRA SERIES—500 YARDS, 5 SHOTS.

The highest score of each man to count. First prize, cash, \$6; other prizes in kind.	
Sergt. Marks, E Co..... 25	Corp. Cooper, A Co..... 19
Col.-Sergt. Waters, A Co..... 23	Staff-Sergt. Anthony, E Co..... 19
Sergt. J. Currie, A Co..... 23	Sergt. Irving, C Co..... 17
Pte. D. Currie, A Co..... 22	Pte. Harrison, A Co..... 17
Pte. H. Todd, A Co..... 21	Pte. Graham, A Co..... 16
Capt. Denison, D Co..... 21	Col.-Sergt. McDonald, F Co..... 15
Pte. T. Scott, A Co..... 21	Pte. Jones, B Co..... 14
Pte. Riddle, A Co..... 21	

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

For highest aggregate score in matches 3, 5 and 6, N.R.A. medal; for second do., D.C.R.A. medal; for third do., P.Q.R.A. badge.

Sergt. Marks, E. Co..... 187	Pte. J. Riddle, A Co..... 169
Pte. D. Currie, A. Co..... 170	

A COMPANY'S MATCH.

Capt. Patterson's (or A Company's) match took place along with the battalion meeting. The prize winners of this always good shooting company are as follows:

MAIDEN MATCH.

Pte. Barnard..... 9 \$6	Pte. Starke..... 2 \$4
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NURSERY MATCH.

Pte. Graham..... 21 \$6	Pte. Arnold..... 20 \$4
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BATTALION MATCH.

Pte. Todd..... 76 \$10	Pte. Farrar..... 73 \$5
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ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Pte. Riddle..... 50 \$10	Pte. Harrison..... 44 \$5
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ST. JOHN N.B.—The preparatory match for Sussex was fired at Drury's on Saturday afternoon at Queen's ranges, the day being delightfully fine and the wind light but variable, a genuine fishtail. The average of the scores was very high, though not so high as the totals of the first two ranges gave promise of.

COUNTY ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Capt. J. T. Hartt, Rifles (P.R.A. medal)..... 33 30 27 90	Mr. J. Hunter..... 30 28 17 75
Corp. Burns, Rifles..... 32 31 21 84	Bugler Lordly, 62nd Fus..... 29 32 14 75
Sergt. Henderson, 62nd Fus..... 29 29 25 83	Sergt. O'Shaughnessy, 62 Fus..... 28 21 24 73
Pte. W. Lordly, 62nd Fus..... 30 24 27 81	Sergt. Ewing, 62nd Fus..... 23 21 28 72
Sergt. Bourne, Rifles..... 29 26 23 78	Pte. Manning, Rifles..... 26 28 17 71
Sergt. Jones, 62nd Fus..... 27 30 21 78	Pte. Lynch, 62nd Fus..... 28 23 19 70
Pte. A. Lordly, 62nd Fus..... 26 25 24 75	Sergt. Major Carmichael, Rifles..... 29 27 14 70
	Lieut. Lordly, 62nd Fus..... 28 32 10 70

WOODSTOCK N.B.—The annual competition of the Rifle Association for Carleton County took place Thursday at the Woodstock range. The meeting was one of the most successful yet held. The number of competitors was larger than usual, and the score was a good average notwithstanding quite a smart breeze swept across the range. The Irvine challenge cup was won by Private B. Crandlemire with 75 points. Last year, the first time the cup was competed for, Private J. H. Martin took the cup with 70 points. If the trophy is won three times consecutively, it then becomes the sole property of the winner. The following are the scores for the two matches:

ALL COMERS' MATCH, RANGES 200, 500 AND 700 YARDS: 7 ROUNDS AT EACH:

Pte. B. Crandlemire..... 75	Pte. John Ferguson..... 57
Mr. J. G. McMurray..... 74	Lt. Carman..... 53
Lt. and Adj. Raymond..... 71	Pte. W. Blake..... 50
Pte. Buchanan..... 69	Pte. S. Crandlemire..... 49
Sergt. Appleby..... 68	Sergt. Watson..... 48
Pte. H. Tracey..... 65	Sergt. Martin..... 47
Major Baird..... 64	Sergt. Speer..... 46
Lt. Ferguson..... 63	Major Dibblee..... 46
Sergt. F. B. Carvill..... 62	Capt. Boyer..... 43
Dr. Stevens..... 57	Sergt. Simpson..... 41

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Pte. W. Kaye..... 21	Pte. W. Kimball..... 17
Lt. Bourne..... 18	Sergt. Lawson..... 15
Pte. F. Plummer..... 18	Sergt. W. Ross..... 13

Lt. Col. Raymond, president of the association, acted as range officer, and Major D. McLeod Vince, secretary, kept the record. It is anticipated that quite a number of the 67th Battalion and some of the Brighton Engineers will go to Sussex to take part in the meeting of the provincial association.

GLEANINGS.

It is worthy of note that twenty-six members of the present Government—exclusive, of course, of the Lords of the Admiralty, whose professional qualifications are a *sine qua non* of their appointment—are members of the Regular or Militia Forces.—*Broad Arrow*.

The Winnipeg Volunteer Memorial Committee have collected over \$4,000 of the \$5,000 required, to erect a suitable monument to the local Militiamen killed in the insurrection, and have more than the balance required subscribed. Most of this money has been given in sums varying from \$1 to \$5, as it was desired to make the memorial as representative as possible. A model has been submitted by Mr. Hooper, an architect, but it was decided to appoint a small sub-committee to examine plans and secure tenders for the three best designs, the general committee to finally select the most desirable.

The gunpowder question is still exercising the minds of the authorities, says the *London World*, and a few years will no doubt see a great change in the nature of the explosive. The new brown cocoa compressed powder will soon be universally in use with our newest breechloading guns; and experiments have been tried lately at Rottweil, where this powder originally appeared, with a compressed powder of fine grain, which is reported to have given most wonderful results when fired in a rifle. Another inventor has patented a powder which is to be manufactured and stored in a liquid form, to be evaporated when required for use, the great advantage claimed for this being that the danger in manufacture is greatly lessened.—*Forest and Stream*.

The new rifle with which our troops are to be armed, says the *World*, will be the most perfect military arm in the world, and great results are expected from it. In principle it is much the same as the Martini-Henry now in use, but there

will be a slight decrease in the calibre, and the system of rifling will be different. It will fire a much lighter bullet with the same powder charge, which will give it a very high velocity—about 1,600 f.s. at starting is expected—and the decreased calibre will make its path the more dangerous. The built-up cartridge, of which so much has been said lately, will give way to one of "solid-drawn" metal, and if there is any more jamming of cartridges, it will then be impossible to lay the blame on the cartridge itself, but the proper delinquent—in nine cases out of ten either the rifle or the firer—will have to bear the brunt. For the present the rifle is only experimental, but we shall see it in the service before long.—*Vol. Record*.

That clever enthusiast, Colonel Hope, V.C., has at last induced the Government to look with some favour on his invention, "the gun of the future." By an ingenious contrivance in the chamber of the gun, he is able to distribute the strain caused by the exploded gunpowder to such an extent that charges may be used in guns of various sizes of six times the strength of those now in use, thus increasing the velocity, penetration, and range to an enormous extent. Colonel Hope's gun weighs seven and a half tons, but it is to fire the same weight of powder as our 38-ton gun. The Government have also directed Mr. Maxim to apply the principle of his rifle gun to one on a larger scale, suitable for a fixed platform on board ship or in boats, to fire shot and shell instead of rifle bullets, where there will be less chance of the complicated mechanism getting out of order.—*Vol. Record*

The Volunteer Land Grant.—As some time must necessarily elapse before the land department will be able to issue to Volunteers the warrants for the lands granted them by Government in recognition of their services, and the Government being anxious to facilitate the settlement of those desiring to take up the land instead of scrip, the following plan has been decided upon to enable Volunteers to settle at once upon the land they may select: The Volunteer must apply at the lands-office, where he will be allowed to homestead his 320 acres in the usual way, by paying the usual fees, and he can then settle on his land at once. When the warrant for this land is issued, he must present it at the lands-office, and will receive a refund cheque for the amount of the fees paid by him when he entered his homestead. The conditions of settlement, etc., will be as previously announced.—*Winnipeg Manitoban*.

The Royal Horse Artillery will shortly be armed with a weapon which gives the Gatling the go-by. The guns are 12½-pounder breech-loaders, and are said to surpass anything yet produced in accuracy, range, and quickness of loading and firing. The range is up to about 6,000 yards, but the charge of powder is very large, viz.: four pounds. The naturally heavy recoil is obviated by the carriages being fitted with brakes. The projectiles are fitted in the base with a copper driving-ring, by which rotation is given to the shot, thus securing both accuracy of direction and greater length of range. The shells are made of cast-steel, the bursting charge is one pound twelve ounces, the destruction which would result on firing at earthworks or at troops *en masse*, it is said, would be immense.—*The Mail*.

EXTRACTS FROM MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS OF 21st AUGUST, 1885.

ALBERTA FIELD FORCE.

The following report to the Minister of Militia and Defence, on the operations in the North-West Territories, of the "Alberta Field Force," is hereby published for general information:

OTTAWA, 15th August, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of His Excellency the Governor General and yourself, the despatch of Major General Strange, Commanding Alberta Field Force, concerning his engagement with Big Bear, on the 28th May last. The force seems to have behaved exceedingly well—this was its first time of being under fire.

I may add that this despatch would have been forwarded to you earlier, but unfortunately, it was sent down to Ottawa by mistake in a box containing a lot of my official papers, but as you will remember, I telegraphed the substance of it to you at the time I received it.

I have, etc.,

FRED MIDDLETON,

Major General, Commanding Canadian Militia.

The Honorable the Minister of Militia.

Camp Fort Pitt, May 28th, 1885.

To Major General Middleton, Commanding,

SIR,—On the morning of the 25th, from intelligence received from Captain Oswald, advanced scout, that the ruins of Fort Pitt were still burning, with a force of Indians in the neighborhood, I pushed on the first ten miles and reached Fort Pitt without opposition; I sent scouts in every direction. Rev. Canon McKay and Rev. John McDougall crossed the river with scouts. They reported tracks made by white women's feet, and found slippers. I immediately made preparations to cross the river. Next day I received information that Major Steele, commanding advanced scouts to the east on north side of the river, had been fired upon about ten miles distant from Fort Pitt; ten Indians were killed and their ponies captured. One of the Indians wore the Queen's medal, and is said to be the head man who commenced the outbreak at Saddle Lake. Meanwhile I sent Major Perry with twenty Police to reconnoitre south side of the river. He is still absent. I subsequently received a report from Major Steele that the Indians were in force on his front; the scouts counted one hundred and eighty-seven lodges. I immediately marched with all the troops at my disposal after leaving a Company of the 65th to fortify and protect what remained of Fort Pitt, with the camp equipage and stores 11 ft behind. Mustering 195 rank and file Infantry, twenty-nine Cavalry, and one gun; wishing to advance quickly, I used all available waggons to carry Winnipeg Light Infantry detachment and sent 65th detachment by river on flat boat. On reaching Major Steele and his scouts, I corralled the waggons and advanced four miles and a half, and found the enemy occupying a very advantageous position; and signalling for reinforcements, I immediately attacked and drove them from their position without loss on my

part. Major Steele with the North-West Police and Scouts under his command carried the position on the left with the assistance of one company of Infantry of the W. L. I. The field gun under Captain Strange and Sergeant O'Connor. N. W. M. P., and manned by a detachment W. L. I., made excellent practice. I was not able to wait for the junction of the 65th, who left the boats and advanced with alacrity. I followed the enemy's trail until darkness was approaching, through a terribly thick and difficult country, where I could scarcely find space to corral the waggons and horses. The force being without tents bivouacked their arms without camp fires.

At day-break on the 28th I again moved forward, finding numerous tracks of recent trails joining the Indian forces in every direction. About 7.30 a.m. I found the enemy occupying an impregnable position in the forks of the Red Deer and the little Red Deer, presenting a salient with a natural glacis crowned with brush and rifle pits along the crest. The Red Deer River which expands into a muskeg covering the front and flanks of the position, which extended about three miles. I deployed the little force at my disposal, throwing forward Major Steele W. M. I., dismounted and Scouts, and 65th detachment under Colonel Hughes, and half W. L. I. extending on their right, remaining in reserve. Colonel Osborne Smith commanding reserves; Major Hutton, Alberta Mounted Rifles, covering right flank; the gun, under Captain Strange and Sergeant Owen, made excellent practice, silencing several rifle pits. I corralled the waggons in rear. Finding the direct attack in front impracticable, I ordered Major Steele to retire his men, mount and make a detour to endeavour to turn the enemy's right flank while occupying their attention on the front. After being absent for some time, he returned and reported the enemy's position extending for a mile and a half with a muskeg in front impassable for his men, the enemy's position being about three miles in extent and defended, the Scouts informed me, by at least six hundred men, some of whom crept through the wood around me and opened fire upon the waggons corralled in rear. The teamsters, however, under Captain Wright, 43rd regiment, remained steady under fire. I judged it advisable to retire to more open ground. This was carried out by the forces with perfect deliberation, the gun under Captain Strange firing until the last moment; the enemy's fire dying away almost; the return being covered by Major Steele's men dismounted—we were not molested. They retired to open ground six miles distant where they corralled the waggons and turned out the horses to graze, and cooked provisions for the men. Our loss is very slight considering the fire we were under, the men taking excellent cover:

65th battalion—Pte. Le Mai, shot through the lungs; Pte. Marcotte, wounded seriously but not dangerously. N. W. M. P.—Constable J. McRea, shot through the leg.

All the troops did their duty to my entire satisfaction. Thanks are specially due to Brigade-Major Dale, Major Steele, commanding cavalry, and Col. Oswald Smith and Col. Hughes, commanding battalions; Capt. Wright, supply officer; Major Boulton commanding bridging party. Surgeon Pennyfather made arrangements for the field hospital.

T. B. STRANGE,
Colonel Commanding Field Force.

NO. 2. ACTIVE MILITIA.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY GUARD FOR ONTARIO.

To be Lieut. as a special case: 2nd Lieut. Frank Andrew Fleming (M.S.), vice Heward, transferred to C. S. C.

2nd Reg. Cav., No. 4 Troop. To be Lieut.: Sergt.-Major Wm. McCollum, S.C. (1st B.), vice Burch, promoted.

Gananoque F. B. A.—To be Surgeon: George Henry Bowen, Esq., vice Merrick, resigned.

28th Batt., No. 1 Co.—To be Captain: Lieut. John Little Hotson, M.S., vice Fred. Kitchen Burhan, retires retaining rank. To be Lieut., prov.: Sergt. Fred. John Corrie, vice Hotson promoted. To be 2nd Lieut., prov., Sergt. Robert James Crystal, vice Edward Groom Mingay, who resigns.

30th Batt., No. 5 Co.—To be Captain, prov.: Wm. Kingston, Esq., vice Wm. Washington Winfield, who retires retaining rank.

38th Batt., No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut., prov.: Pte. Charles Macklem Nelles, vice Tufford resigned.

40th Batt., No. 1 Co.—To be Lieut., prov.: Wm. Alloway Deering, vice Hy. Joseph Dennis, who resigns. To be 2nd Lieut., prov.: Sergt. Wm. Hamilton (R.S.A., 2nd B.), vice Snelgrove promoted.

44th Batt., No. 4 Co.—To be Lieut., prov.: Pte. Frederick William Hill, vice Cruickshank, promoted.

64th Batt.—Lieut. and Adj. Pierre Boyer, V.B., to have the rank of Captain from 16th July, 1880.

Erratum.—In No. 4 of General Orders (15), 10th July, 1885, read "vice Ferguson, retired," instead of "vice Frazer retired."

86th Batt.—The resignation is hereby accepted of Lieut. and Adj. Joseph Edouard Charbonneau.

87th Batt. No. 4 Co.—To be Lieut. prov.: Albert Lemoine, Gentleman, vice Bedard, transferred to and promoted in No. 3 Co.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK FROM 7TH JULY, 1885.

Lieut. Frank Hazen Thomas, S.I., No. 3 Co., 53rd Batt. 2nd Lieut. Edward Winn Farwell, S.I., No. 2 Co., 53rd Batt. 2nd Lieut. Alfred Edward Hall, S.I., No. 3 Co., 6th Batt. 2nd Lieut. Harry James Ross, S.I., 6th Batt. 2nd Lieut. William Fleet Robertson, S.I., 6th Batt. 2nd Lieut. Joseph Arthur Genest, S.I., No. 4 Co. 53rd Batt.

CERTIFICATE: GRANTED—SCHOOL OF INFANTRY.

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

Capt. A. C. H. Bowen, 53rd Batt.; Lieut. L. Routhier, 87th Batt.

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

2nd Lieut. H. J. Ross, 6th Batt.; 2nd Lieut. W. F. Robertson, 6th Batt.; 3rd Lieut. A. E. Hall, 8th Batt.; Lieut. F. H. Thomas, 53rd Batt.; 2nd Lieut. E. W. Farwell, 53rd Batt.; 2nd Lieut. J. A. Genest, 53rd Batt.

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

Pte. T. Crowley, "B" Co., I.S.C.; Sergt. A. Anderson, 5th Batt.; Pte. H. C. Pearce, 53rd Batt.

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

Pte. A. M. Langeller, "B" Co., I.S.C.; Pte. E. P. Copeman, 53rd Batt.; Pte. J. Paquin, 81st Batt.; Sergt. J. Paradis, 92nd Batt.

Copy of the official reports of Major-General Middleton, C. B. (Commanding the North-West Field Forces), relating to engagements at Fish Creek, April 24, 1885; Cree Reserve (Poundmaker), March 2, 1885; Batoche, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1885, with list of killed and wounded, appeared in last night's *Gazette*, London, England. The substance of these have, in a telegraphic form, already appeared in our columns.—*Broad Arrow*.

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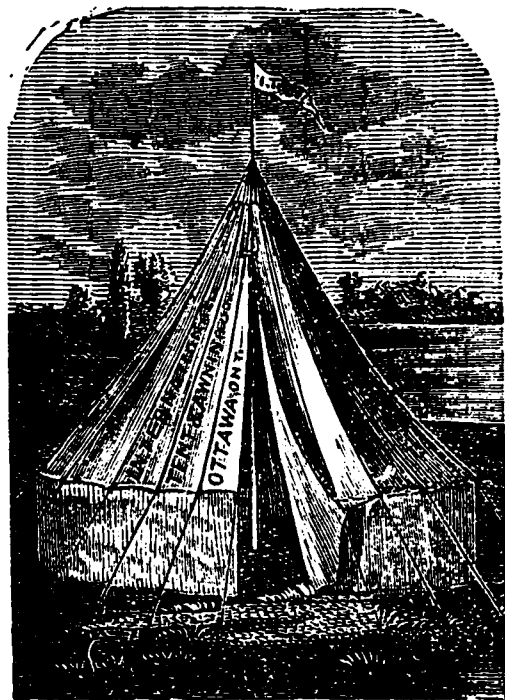
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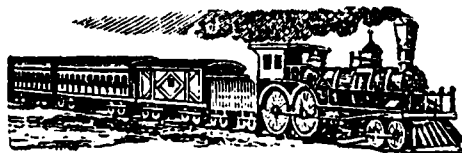
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