

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ACTIVE FORCE OF THE DOMINION. 10  
1e

First Year.  
VOL. I, No. 13.

Ottawa, Tuesday, 4th August, 1885.

\$1.50 per Annum in advance  
Single Copies Five Cents.

## 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.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

May begin at any time, and are payable strictly in advance. Terms for Canada, the United States, or Great Britain, \$1.50; eight months, \$1.00; to clubs of four annual subscribers, four copies for \$5.00; postage in each case prepaid. Single copies can be obtained from the newsdealers at 5 cents each.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Unexceptionable in character will be inserted at 15 cents per line for transient matter. Rates for large spaces or extended periods will be found in the advertising columns. Space estimated at four columns to the page and twelve lines to the inch.

## REMITTANCES

Should be made by Registered Letter, Post Office Order or Draft. For Great Britain, each dollar may be taken as equivalent to 4s., and cents as half-pence. All communications must be addressed to

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,  
Box 316, OTTAWA, Canada.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

### COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

Reforms in annual camps.  
General Grant's death.  
A return to modesty desirable.  
Reforms in uniforming the force possible  
Tatters for effect.  
Coddling at the range.  
Gen. Middleton's promotion.

### CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES.

Rifles and Rifle Shooting, No. 3 (XII)—  
Capt. Perley.

### SELECTED.

Canadian Team at Wimbledon.  
Coddling at the range.  
Report of Cut-Knife Hill.

### PERSONALS.

THE TARGET.

### REGIMENTAL NOTES.

EXTRACTS FROM MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

### GLEANINGS.

## COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

The North-west expedition, with its excitements and its lessons, is behind us, and the topic which now deserves most attention is the forthcoming annual training of part of the force in camp. It is beyond question that the good derived from these camps is not as great as it should and might be, and the best efforts of every staff officer and regimental commander should be directed to improving the present condition of things between this date and the muster of the several corps. Amongst other things that might be attended to are a reform in class-firing, in accordance with suggestions that have already appeared in these columns, or, if that cannot be accomplished, the abolition of firing in camp for this year and the devotion of the time thus saved to extra drill; class-firing to be carried out at battalion or company headquarters. Another direction in which reform is required is in company drill instruction. It is undeniable that the officers of some companies are not competent to instruct recruits in squad or company drill, not, perhaps, because they are themselves ignorant of their drill, but because the faculty of imparting knowledge is not universal, and to get a recruit into passable shape at short notice requires special skill. In such cases commanding officers should insist upon the employment of a drill instructor, so that a battalion may not be kept back by the awkwardness of some of its companies. A minor detail, but one that will conduce to the comfort of the men, and consequently to their cheerfulness and goodwill, is the company cooking arrangements. In many instances these are very

crude, while there is no reason why comfortable meals should not be provided from the first arrival of the men in camp. The Government allowance would be ample if it were devoted to procuring a permanent kitchen outfit instead of being frittered away on temporary expedients that require renewal every camp.

Canada sympathizes most cordially with the United States in her grief at the death of General Grant, a man whose claim to her regard consists above all in his achievements at the head of her army, in ending her civil war, and whose election to the chief magistracy was but another token of the gratitude he had earned in his military capacity. He was trained at West Point, and served in the regular army from 1845 to 1854, when he retired from a captaincy, having passed with distinction through the Mexican campaign. When the civil war broke out he volunteered, and held the rank of Brigadier-General, when he fought the battle of Belmont, in November, 1861. We find him successively in command of the district of the West Tennessee, when he won the battle of Shiloh, and the Department of Tennessee, when Vicksburg fell before him. After Rosecrans's defeat at Chickamauga, he took command of the reinforced army and defeated Bragg at Chattanooga. In March, 1864, he was made a Lieutenant-General, and given supreme command. These facts and the subsequent events of the memorable campaign, that ended with Lee's surrender at Appomattox, in April 1865, the virtual close of the war, are matters of history. Shortly after peace was proclaimed, the grade of General was created and bestowed upon him. His Presidency extended from 1869 to 1877, after which he took a tour around the world. The history of the Grant and Ward case, the financial embarrassment which fell upon the General and his family through his connection with it, and the injurious effects which these and subsequent worries had upon his health, are too fresh in the memory of all to require recapitulation.

That extravagant language should have been indulged in during the reception week was natural, but we should carefully guard against exaggeration in future in speaking of the insurrection. To refer to it as a "war" is one instance of this tendency; to call troops who had been on active service for four months "veterans"; or to speak of the skirmishes that occurred as "battles" is simply to lay ourselves open to ridicule. What the country had to do was, all concede, well done, but her achievements hardly rival the Franco-Prussian campaign, as might be imagined from the language used by some newspapers in referring to them.

The tattered condition in which those troops that were farthest off established routes—the Midlands, the Queen's Own, the Ninetieth, the Sharpshooters, and many others—brought back their uniforms after only four months wear, should suggest that there is room for future improvement in this part of the equipment of the Canadian Militia. Without desiring to be considered radical, we submit that neither the close cloth tunics nor the serge trousers now served out are

suitable for our climate nor for the services expected of the Militia. The upper part of the body requires to be more loosely and coolly, the lower part more stoutly clad. Respecting headdress we have already said something, and we venture to hope that the motley parades lately witnessed in our streets may have the effect of starting an official enquiry into the whole subject of uniforming the Militia.

We quite believe that part at least of the dilapidation was assumed for the sake of effect, or for the joke of the thing. One gallant officer in particular was noticed with two oatbag patches in the most conspicuous part of his trousers, the round white insertions producing a fine contrast with the black cloth. These garments should command a fancy price from some of the enthusiasts who are engaged in securing souvenirs of the campaign. The young man's first effort at housewifery was not received favorably by his stern parent, who thought it indicated an undue amount of sedentary occupation, and greeted his offspring with an enquiry whether there were not a blacking brush in the battalion with which appearances might have been improved.

We reprint from the *Volunteer Service Review* the ideas of a non-shooting man on the aids now used in target shooting, and commend them to the consideration of our readers without, for the present, making any comment upon them.

All our readers will rejoice to learn that Major-General Middleton, commanding the Canadian Militia, who has hitherto held only Canadian rank, and local rank at home, with substantive rank of Colonel, has been gazetted a full Major-General in the Imperial army. The gallant general is to be congratulated on his promotion, which occurs in the regular order of seniority.

### No. 3.—RIFLES AND RIFLE SHOOTING.—XII.

BY CAPTAIN HENRY F. PERLEY, HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

The line down the centre of the barrel of any rifle or gun is called the "axis of the barrel," and is the line a bullet must take in its passage through the barrel; the continuation of the bullet in its flight along this line is called the "line of fire," and this course it would pursue, were it not affected by causes which will be alluded to hereafter. In early times various ideas prevailed respecting the flight of projectiles, and the path they described. First, it was supposed that they were projected straight, and at the end of their flight they fell perpendicularly; second, that they went straight for some distance, thence in a curved line, and finally fell perpendicularly; third, that their flight was curved throughout, but of so slight a nature as to be compared by a writer in the 16th century, to that of the sea; and that they described a parabola, except in so much as they might be diverted from their course by the resistance of the atmosphere.

A bullet is subjected to many influences, both before and after it leaves the barrel of a gun; and each of these influences has a greater or less effect as it varies in circumstances; thus, the action of the gases produced by the combustion of the powder, which is the cause of the motion of the ball, will be varied in proportion to the quantity of powder exploded, the size of the grain, the density due to the pressure the "cake" has undergone in the process of manufacture, and the differences which may occur in the nature and proportions of the ingredients. Or the speed of the bullet is influenced by the friction that arises as the projectile is forced through the barrel, and by the resistance of the air in the barrel which cannot possibly get out of the way as it cannot be thrust aside, and as the speed of the ball is too great to permit the air moving away in advance without undergoing condensation, there must be an increasing compression and a corresponding resistance as the air is driven from breech to muzzle. The resistance due to friction will vary according to the nature of the rifling and rapidity of twist, for deep grooves and rapid spiral offer more obstruction than shallow grooves and slow twist, whilst a spherical ball which only touches in a narrow line at its circumference, moves more freely than an elongated bullet, the resistance from which increases with an increase in length and the depth to which it may have been forced into the rifling. Beyond these effects there is the obstruction which arises from fouling, which varies with the nature and quality of the powder used and the moisture or dryness of

the atmosphere. Another influence affecting the course of a bullet is the "jump" which occurs in the gun before the shot has left the barrel. This "jump" is termed "recoil movement," which, it is stated, receives its initiation as soon as the bullet is set in motion, although the recoil is not complete until after the ball has left the barrel. That this "jump" cannot be of serious importance is evinced by the fact that bullets do reach the points aimed at, and that no practical shot ever makes any allowance for its effects or takes it into consideration when, on a windy day and in a puzzling light, he has to arrange in his own mind exactly what allowance he must make to score a "bull." The resistance of the atmosphere is one of the most potent of the influences that effect the course of a bullet. Were it not for the resistance thus offered a ball would go on with undiminished speed, regardless of distance; and the differences of size, shape or weight, would not matter anything as regards trajectory, for all projectiles starting with the same velocity, would follow the same curve and traverse the same distance. But this curve (trajectory) differs, as velocities differ, and as bullets vary in shape and weight; and also by variations in the density of the atmosphere, and the changes caused by differences of temperature and moisture; and lastly, there is the force of gravity which has a far greater influence than any other in determining a bullet's course, for by reason of this constant force this course is never direct, but always curved, varying in degree inversely as the speed and the distance to be obtained.

Of the force of gunpowder note has been taken; and of the friction caused by the bullet passing through the barrel, the resistance of the column of air contained in the barrel, and the "jump," it may be said, that they amount to but a portion of the greater and it might be said, the only resistances afforded by the atmosphere and gravity, and reference will therefore only be made to these two last forces.

The air, or atmosphere, is a gaseous envelope surrounding the earth, and to its existence is due the possibility of animal and vegetable life; the transmission of sound; the modifying and retaining of solar heat; gradual shading of night into day, and *vice versa*; the occurrence of weather phenomena, etc. In consequence of the action of gravity the atmosphere forms a spheroidal stratum concentric with the earth, and presses heavily on its surface; for if it be supposed that the air be divided into strata or layers, that layer next the earth is pressed upon by all the layers above it, and the particles of air composing it are more compressed than in the layer above, and as we ascend the air becomes lighter, or more rarified. The height of the atmosphere has not been determined, but that it has a limit is evident, and the only result upon which reliance can be placed is derived from mathematical data founded on the duration of twilight, which gives the height to be about 45 miles.

(To be continued.)

### THE CANADIAN TEAM AT WIMBLEDON.

The fact that no less than three members of the Canadian team obtained places in the first sixty for the Queen's prize is a sufficient proof of the excellence of the shooting of the Dominion representatives at Wimbledon this year. As a matter of fact, there can be no doubt that the men under Colonel Ross's command form one of the strongest teams Canada has ever sent to this country. Should they succeed in carrying off the Kolapore Cup—which is being shot for as we go to press—their record will indeed be highly satisfactory. As it is, the average scores of the team are higher, we believe, than have been obtained for some years.

The daily doings in camp have not been marked by any special novelty. The weather, on the whole, has been extremely fine, though the wind and light have, as usual, been trying to marksmen, especially to those who, like the Canadians, are for the most part strangers to the Common. Except on Saturday, comparatively few visitors have been received, but Colonel Ross has had the pleasure of receiving, among others, the Princess Frederica of Hanover, and Baron von Pawel Rammingen, Lord Fortescue, Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, Sir Henry Fletcher, and Sir Henry Wilmot, and a large number of commanding officers of volunteer corps. As was only to be expected, the achievements of the Canadian Militia in the North-west have led to a heartier welcome than usual being given to those representatives of the force who have crossed the Atlantic, and who, it may be justly said, have been much gratified by the warm congratulations which have been tendered them upon the prompt suppression of the revolt. Captain Clark, who was wounded in the campaign, is in one sense the hero of the team, and has been much questioned by old and new friends as to his experiences in the field.

On Saturday the Duke of Cambridge paid his annual visit to the team, attended by Colonel R. Hale, A.D.C. His Royal Highness arrived at the Canadian camp shortly after half-past four. Here he was

received by Sir Henry Wilmot, M.P., as President of the Association, Sir Henry Fletcher, and other gentlemen representing the council and the executive officers, whilst the Canadian team, with Captain Clark at their head, were drawn up in full uniform, under the command of Col. Ross. Among the visitors present on the occasion, although no special invitations had been issued, were Sir Selby Smith, who at one time commanded the forces in Canada, Mr. William Smith, of Ottawa, the Hon. Senator Turner, Mr. Hector Cameron, Mr. G. Molineux and other English and Canadian visitors. After an inspection of the team, the Duke had a brief conversation with Captain Clark, who was introduced to him by Colonel Ross, and His Royal Highness then addressed a few remarks to the men. Having briefly referred to the good fortune which had attended the team in the competitions so far decided, the Duke said that whilst always pleased to visit the camp, it gave him on this occasion a special gratification to be able to congratulate them on the loyal manner in which the volunteers of Canada came forward to defend their country. A practical proof of their loyalty had been afforded during the recent troubles in the North-west, where, he remarked, they had had, in General Middleton, a very good man to command them. He had heard from General Middleton as to the excellence of the force under his command, and that was only another proof that the volunteers of the Dominion were quite equal to the engagements which they had undertaken to fulfil. Since he had last had the honor of addressing a Canadian team, an opportunity had occurred for the soldiers of the Colonies to act in line with Her Majesty's troops, and he had no doubt that if another emergency should arise, the same feeling of unity between the Colonies and the Mother Country would be exhibited. Visits such as those paid by the Canadian volunteers tended necessarily to increase the feeling of respect for Her Majesty and the Mother Country, which he was gratified to see was greatly extended. For himself, it was very pleasing to him to come there, as he had done for some years, to welcome his Canadian friends, and to tell them how much they in the Mother Country reciprocated the friendly feeling exhibited by their colonial brethren. He hoped that the Canadians, when they returned home, would carry with them agreeable recollections of their visit to England. Colonel Ross, in reply, briefly thanked His Royal Highness, on behalf of the Canadian Militia, for the kind way in which he had expressed himself, and speaking as one of the oldest officers in the force, he asked the Duke to convey to Her Majesty an assurance of the undying loyalty of the Dominion Militia, and of their readiness at any time to take their share in the defence of the Empire should their services be required. The Duke shortly afterwards left camp.

As regards the results of the competitions in which the Canadians have taken part, the most satisfactory is the measure of success obtained in the Queen's Prize. In the first stage the team as a whole did remarkably well. As will be seen from the appended scores, their average was a high one, being no less than 76.05 points per man out of a highest possible of 105, the exact figures being as follows:—

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Aggregate
Staff-Sergeant Ashall.....	32	32	29	93
Captain Thomas.....	31	31	28	90
Private Marris.....	31	39	28	98
Corporal Hilton.....	28	25	28	81
Lieut. Patterson.....	29	26	26	81
Color-Sergeant Dalrymple.....	31	26	22	79
Sergeant Short.....	29	31	19	79
Captain Corbin.....	28	26	24	78
Captain Macdonald.....	28	24	25	77
Staff-Sergeant Wynne.....	29	27	21	77
Lieut. Jameson.....	31	28	18	77
Private Jamieson.....	26	30	20	76
Sergeant Miner.....	30	24	21	75
Staff-Sergeant Allan.....	28	23	21	72
Private Kimmerley.....	29	25	17	71
Assistant-Surgeon McLaughlin.....	30	21	19	70
Captain Kirkpatrick.....	29	20	20	69
Private Cooke.....	27	22	16	65
Lieutenant Sherwood.....	28	22	14	64
Sergeant King.....	30	22	12	64

Of the above team the scores of the first five were sufficient to gain them places in the 300 competitors who were permitted by the terms of the competition to take part in the second stage on Saturday, when 10 shots at 500 yards, and 15 at 600, were fired. The result was that Captain Thomas, 54th Battalion, who scored 40 and 52, obtained an aggregate at the two stages of 182; Sergeant Ashall, of the Queen's Own Rifles, with 35 and 52, made in all 178; and Lieutenant A. Patterson, with 41 and 56, obtained the same total. These three men gained places in the first 60, to whom the final stage of this competition is limited. This stage consisted of 15 shots each at 800 and 900 yards. At these two ranges Captain Thomas made 48 and 41, Lieutenant Patterson, 42 and 40, and Staff-Sergeant Ashall 48 and 23. Thus Captain Thomas, with a total in the three stages of 271, wins £12, and Lieutenant Patterson, with 262, and Staff-Sergeant Ashall with 249, win £10 each. It may be added that the highest score obtained at the close of the second stage was 189, Private Marris, of the 13th Battalion, with a total of 170, and Corporal Hilton with 167, won £3 each. In

the other competitions we note that Private Marris, with 88 points, won £5 in the Prince of Wales' Prize; Sergeant Ashall, with 58, £4 in the Alexandra; and Staff-Sergeant Wynne, of the 5th Battalion, with 57, £3 in the same competition; Staff-Sergeant Wynne, with 31 points, Captain Kirkpatrick, 67th Battalion, with 30 points, Corporal Hilton, of the 49th Battalion, and Lieutenant Sherwood, with 29 points each, won £2 in the Martini's Cup. Captain Thomas, Sergeant King, of the 45th Battalion, and Private Cooke, of the Royal Scots, with 33 points each, took £3 prizes in the *Daily Telegraph Cup*. Staff-Sergeant Ashall wins £20 in the Volunteer aggregate prizes, with 149 points; and in the same competition Captain Thomas, with 146 points, takes £5, and Private Dillon, with 139 points, obtains £2. In the St. George's Challenge Vase, Lieutenant Jameson, 60th Battalion, with 31 points, wins £3. Lieutenant Patterson obtains £1, with a total score of 81 points, in the Tyro. In the Nursery aggregate, Private Marris, with 89 points, wins £3, and Captain Thomas, with 86 points, £2. Staff-Sergeant Ashall, Captain Thomas, and Staff-Sergeant Wynne, with 313, 311, and 310, respectively, are each winners of Bronze Cross and £5. In the same competition Private Hilton wins £2. Staff-Sergeant Ashall having the highest aggregate to his credit, wins the Canada Club Cup, which will be presented to him to-day (Thursday) by Sir Charles Tupper.

Colonel Ross and Captain Clarke, the officers in command of the team, were invited to the banquet to be given at the Empire Club yesterday (Wednesday) to Sir Wm. Hewett, on his return from the East Indies.—*Canadian Gazette, July 23rd.*

[The following are the members of the Canadian team who competed for the Kolapore Cup. We append their range totals which show an aggregate of 597. The Cup this year thus passes out of the hands of Canada, and was won by the mother country with a score of 650. Guernsey coming next with 639, and Jersey third with 612:—

Hilton.....	26	24	30	80
Thomas.....	27	28	25	80
Marris.....	31	25	24	80
Wynne.....	26	31	19	76
Corbin.....	26	24	22	72
Patterson.....	30	29	12	71
Ashall.....	29	24	17	70
Jameson.....	30	20	18	68

597.  
EDITOR.

### "CODDLING" AT THE RANGE.

As things go now, the country has indeed to be thankful for small mercies so far as the shooting prowess of the infantry Volunteer is concerned. I assume that there are, anyhow, 2,000 members of the citizen army each of whom could pick off an object—size, color, and movement immaterial—at any reasonable distance. This grain of comfort, however, is not without alloy. It must not be forgotten that a very large proportion of these specialists indulge in an amount of preparatory "coddling" each time they appear at the targets which would render them absolutely useless before an enemy. It would be hazardous to attempt an estimate of the time such a one requires to arrange all the preliminaries necessary before he lies down to fire his allotted shots at a prize meeting. First of all he has to carefully paint his fore and back sights with "nigerine" or some other equally mysterious compound which "dries a perfectly dead black in a few seconds and does not easily rub off." Then he has as carefully to adjust a "sight-definer" (of which he usually has a variety, six or so in number) on the fore-sight, and paint it white. Then he has to employ "an instantaneous (or other) triple liner" to his back sight, and having succeeded in this, to adjust his slide with "a quadrant (or other) sight elevator," in the doing of which the services of a pocket (or other) aneroid barometer may be called in, and then he is nearly ready to commence actual operations. He will require, however, to carefully scan his "scoring register," to compare notes, screw or simply put on his universal "orthoptic," and carefully adjust a screen of brown (or other) paper under his headgear to protect his eyes from the glare of the sun. Having fired his first shot, and subsequently after every shot he will have to apply his "barrel cooler," and in the course of time, all other things being equal, he will duly complete the firing of his allotted seven shots. It may be thought that this is exaggeration, pure and simple; but the various appliances named are actually in use in many instances at Wimbledon at the present moment, and the particulars in inverted commas are copied literally from advertisements appearing in last Saturday's issue of a metropolitan service paper. All this may be very necessary to make such a score in an important competition as will secure a prize, but it would be decidedly out of place on a battle-field, especially at the particular moment when a cavalry charge was in course of execution. It might, therefore, be worth consideration on the part

of the promoters of rifle prize-meetings, whether it would not be well at times to insist upon the rifle used being exactly in its native state, as issued by the authorities, namely—guileless of “nigerine,” mathematically exact white lines, “defined” sights, adjusted verniers, barrel-coolers, and all such paraphernalia. Less might, under these circumstances, be heard of Brobdingnagian scores on the part of a few competitors, but the general average might not thereby be very seriously impaired. In any case it would be well to assimilate the conditions of shooting at prize rifle-meetings with those which would be required in actual warfare; that is, if the safety of the country, in case of invasion, is to be left chiefly to the Volunteers. I can only assert my conviction that the Volunteers as a rule are wretched shots, and the sooner the country realizes the fact the better it will be for everybody concerned—on this side the channel.—“MILES” of the *Manchester Courier*.—*Volunteer Service Review*.

### THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF CUT KNIFE HILL.

The following is an extract from the *Canada Gazette* of the 11th July:—

BATTLEFORD, May 26, 1885.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward herewith for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General and yourself, Lieut.-Col. Otter's despatch, concerning his engagement with Chief Poundmaker and his band on the 2nd of May last. Though Lieut.-Col. Otter made this attack under a misunderstanding of my orders on the subject, he and his men seem to have done their duty well, and are deserving of great praise, and had the force been larger the consequence might have been more decided.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) FRED. MIDDLETON, *Major-General*,  
Commanding Canadian Militia and Forces in the Field, N.W.T.

From Lieut.-Col. Otter, Commanding Battleford Column, N.W.F.F., to Major-General Middleton, Commanding Militia of Canada.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that having learned on the 29th ult., from my scouts, that a force of Cree and Stoney Indians, numbering about two hundred men, were camped near the reserve of the former tribe some thirty-eight miles from here, and subsequently that Poundmaker the Cree chief was hesitating between peace and war, the latter eventuality depending upon his being able to obtain assistance from Big Bear's tribe, I felt it necessary that definite action should be taken in order to make Poundmaker declare himself and prevent a junction of the forces of the two chiefs.

I determined on a reconnaissance in force, and left Battleford on Friday the 1st inst. at 3 p.m. with the following troops, viz:—

75 Mounted Police, of whom 50 were mounted, Captain Neale.

80 “B” Battery, R. C. A., Major Short.

45 “C” Company I. S. C.; Lieut. Wadmore.

20 G. G. Foot Guards, Lieut. Gray.

60 Queen's Own Rifles, Captain Brown, including the ambulance corps of the same regiment.

45 Battleford Rifles, Captain Nash.

One Gatling gun and two 7-prs. belonging to police, the latter being selected as being more easy of transport than the 9-pr. guns, and a train of 48 wagons to carry men, rations and stores.

Halting at 8 p.m. I waited nearly four hours until the moon rose and then pushed on through the night, reaching at day-break the enemy's camp, which was seen on the higher of two hills partially surrounded by a wide ravine, with a large creek running through it. Crossing the creek our advanced guard, the scouts and police, were almost at the top of the lower hill before our presence was discovered and the general alarm sounded. Hardly had our scouts gained the crest of the hill when the advanced part of the enemy was met, who opened fire upon our men with vigor. The police immediately extended on the brow and the guns, supported by “B” Battery, were pushed forward into the same line, opening fire with shrapnel on the camp. The Indians, who had evidently been taken by surprise, very quickly gathered themselves together and attempted to surround us; so large was their force that it required the whole of ours to be placed in the fighting line to meet the attack. Taking advantage of the cover afforded by the many small coulees and ravines surrounding our position a most vicious and determined cross fire was poured in upon our men, which at first proved most destructive owing to carelessness in exposing themselves. Soon, however, we followed the example of our foes and made the most of any cover that was obtainable, and in point of accurate shooting quickly demonstrated our ability to cope with them.

The disposition of our force was as follows:—In the centre of the front line and just behind the brow of the hill was the gatling, flanked on either side by a 7-pr. brass gun, all under the personal supervision of Major Short, ably assisted by Captain Rutherford. The support of these guns consisted of the garrison division of “B” Battery, immediately to the rear resting in a slight declivity were the horses of the police and the wagon train; these were so well placed by Capt. Neale that only two casualties occurred through the day, viz., the loss of two horses, one of the wagon train and Captain Rutherford's charger. On either flank of the artillery were the police, to the right and right rear was “C” Company and detachment of Guards; to the left, lying on a lower ledge of the hill and extending nearly to the creek, was the Queen's Own, and protecting the right rear and ford was the company of Battleford Rifles. The positions thus described were with some slight changes retained by these corps more or less throughout the action.

Shortly after the fight became general, a rush was made by the enemy for the gatling, but was sharply repulsed by a party from the Police and Artillery gallantly headed by Major Short, and four Indians killed.

The trail of one of the guns now unfortunately gave way, rendering that valuable arm practically useless; excellent practice was, however, made by the other guns, assisted whenever opportunity offered by the gatling; the other gun shared a similar fate later in the day.

Our men had now fairly settled down to their work, and in the most cool, collected and praiseworthy manner went about forcing the enemy to abandon their numerous points of advantage and cover.

The right rear which took in the ford was menaced and a part of the Battleford Rifles under Captain Nash, assisted by individual men of “C” Company, Governor's Guards, and Q.O.R. with Constable Ross (chief scout) of the Police undertook to clear the coulee at that point; this they did most effectually, capturing four ponies whose riders were shot by them.

A similar duty had now to be performed on our right rear, which was entrusted to parties of the Queen's Own and Battleford Rifles, and proved one of the sharpest brushes of the day. The enemy's fire here was, however, only partially subdued, as there remained a few men whom neither bullets nor shells seemed to reach, and who were only dislodged at the end of the day by sending Ross with his scouts by a long detour to the rear and flanking them.

At eleven o'clock, that is, six hours after the beginning of the engagement, our flank and rear were clear, but the position we occupied was not tenable over night, while both guns were practically useless through broken trails, and the wounded required proper attention. Further, the object of the reconnaissance had been accomplished, inasmuch as he had declared his intentions, but Big Bear, or at least his men, had effected a junction before my arrival, as the number of the enemy was fully five hundred fighting men, including some fifty half-breeds.

I therefore concluded to withdraw and return at once to Battleford in case a counter attack might be made on that place. Placing the Battleford Rifles on the opposite side with one of the maimed guns, the wagons, dead, save Pte. Osgoode, G. G. F. Guards, whose body had rolled into a deep ravine and could not be recovered, and wounded were taken safely over the creek, followed in turn by the various corps from their respective positions. A few of the enemy on perceiving our withdrawal followed to the edge of the ravine, but were quickly driven back by the gatling under Major Short, which brought up the rear, and two rounds from the 7-pounders with the Battleford Rifles, under Captain Rutherford, both of which rounds had to be fired with the gun bound up with rope and splints to keep it together. The crossing was effected without the slightest loss and the enemy failed to follow, although had they done so much delay and loss of life might have been entailed as the country was favorable to them.

Too much praise cannot be given to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men engaged throughout the whole action for their admirable coolness and gallantry; the circumstances were most trying to raw troops who, without sleep or breakfast, found themselves opposed to a cunning and determined enemy thoroughly acquainted with the ground, adopting a new style of warfare and in numbers nearly double.

Where all behaved so well it is difficult to select those deserving of special mention, but I should not be doing my duty did I not bring to your notice the names of a few whose conduct came under my especial observation.

Major Short, R. C. A., by his pucky charge already mentioned, no doubt saved the Gatling, and throughout the day proved himself the beau ideal of an officer. He seemed to bear a charmed life as he coolly stood in the front lines working his guns.

Sergeant Major Wattom, N.W.M. Police, was another whose brilliant example and dogged courage gave confidence and steadiness to those within the sound of his voice.

Constable Ross, N.W.M. Police, our chief scout, was always ready to lead a dash or take his place in the skirmish line, in fact he seemed everywhere and at the proper time.

Lieut. Brock, Q.O.R., most pluckily led the party to clear our left rear, and Sergt. McKell, Ptes. Acheson and Lloyd of the same Corps distinguished themselves by assisting the wounded to places of safety in the face of heavy fire, Pte. Lloyd himself being wounded in this duty.

The ambulance corps of the Queen's own was particularly prominent in answering the numerous calls from the front for assistance, many times having to traverse ground that was raked by the enemy's fire.

Brigade Surgeon Strange, I.S.C., and Surgeon Lesslie, Q.O.R., rendered willing and valuable assistance to the wounded both on the field and in the temporary hospital that was established in the wagon laager.

To my personal staff Lieut. Sears, I.S.C., Brigade Major, and Capt. Mutton, Q.O.R., Brigade Quarter Master, I owe many thanks for their boldness, promptness and assiduity in executing the orders given them.

In Lieut.-Col. Herchmer, N. W. M. Police, I had a most valuable assistant, and not only in the action of Saturday, but throughout our march from Swift Current to Battleford, he displayed the most sterling qualities of a soldier; while the men of his command have time and again proved themselves as invaluable to my force.

Attached I beg to hand you an official list of the dead and wounded, with the causes of their death and nature of wounds.

All the wounded are, I am glad to say, doing well at the time I write.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. D. OTTER, Lieut.-Col.

Commanding Battleford Column.

#### LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED IN ACTION OF CUT KNIFE HILL, SATURDAY, 2ND MAY, 1885.

##### *Killed.*

1. No. 907, Corpl. W. H. T. Lowry, N. W. Mounted Police, shot through head and died at Battleford, 3rd May.
2. No. 565, Corpl. R. B. Sleight, N.W. Mounted Police, killed in action, shot through head.
3. No. 402, Constable P. Burke, N.W. Mounted Police, shot through body, died at Battleford 2nd May.
4. No. 93, Bugler Herbert Foulkes, “C” Company, I.S. Corps, killed in action, shot through chest.
5. Pte. John Rogers, G.G. Foot Guards, killed in action, shot through head.
6. Pte. Osgoode, G.G. Foot Guards, missing, seen to be hit and

fall into deep ravine. 7. Pte. Arthur Dobbs, Battleford Rifles, killed in action, shot through chest. 8. Chas. Winder, Teamster, killed in action, shot through head.

*Wounded.*

1. No. 36, Sergt. John H. Ward, N. W. Mounted Police, shot in abdomen, bullet not found; serious. 2. Lieut. Oscar C. Pelletier, 9th Battalion, shot through flesh of left thigh; severe. 3. No. 1325, Sergt. James T. Caffney, "B" Battery R.C.A., shot through flesh of left forearm; severe. 4. No. 1562, Gun'r. Thos. Reynolds, "B" Battery R.C.A., 1st shot through back of right humerus, bullet not removed; serious. 5. No. 1435, Corpl. Thos. Morton, "B" Battery R.C.A., superficial bullet wound in right thigh; slight. 6. No. 166, Sergt.-Major A. J. Spackman, "C" Company I.S.C., shot through flesh of left upper arm; severe. 7. Cr.-Sergt. Geo. E. Cooper, Queen's Own Rifles, shot through right buttock; serious. 8. Pte. Geo. W. Watts, Queen's Own Rifles, superficial bullet wound of left thigh; slight. 9. Pte. J. S. C. Fraser, Queen's Own Rifles, superficial bullet wound of left calf; slight. 10. Pte. Chas. A. Varey, Queen's Own Rifles, shot in right side of neck, bullet not found; serious. 11. Pte. Geo. E. Lloyd, Queen's Own Rifles, shot in back, bullet extracted; severe. 12. Pte. Jos. McQuilkin, G.G. Foot Guard, shot through left side; slight. 13. Cr.-Sergt. Chas. F. Winter, G.G. Foot Guards, shot through nose and cheek; severe. 14. Bugler Ernest Gilbert, Battleford Rifles, shot through neck; severe.

(Signed) W. D. OTTER, Lt.-Col.,  
Commanding Battleford Column.

BATTLEFORD, 5th May, 1885.

*PERSONALS.*

Lieut. Col. Denison, commanding the Governor General's Body Guard, who is Police Magistrate of Toronto, received a surprise on his return to his civil duties. On entering the court room it presented an unwonted appearance, being decorated in his honor. He was welcomed on behalf of the police force by their Chief, and on behalf of the bar by one of its members.

Major E. Harrison, Captain of No. 1 company, 49th Hastings Rifles, who was on active service in the North-West, returned to Ottawa on Sunday morning. At the outbreak of the rebellion Major Harrison's company was one of those selected to compose the Midland Battalion, commanded by the late Lieut.-Col. Williams, M.P. Major Harrison served with the 15th Battalion during the Fenian raid of 1866. Some time after he assumed command of No. 1 company 49th Hastings Rifles, he, in order to make himself proficient in his military duties, obtained leave to attach himself to one of Her Majesty's line regiments stationed at Halifax. Having served for some time in Halifax garrison, he, after passing several examinations, returned to his home in Belleville, and soon afterwards was appointed to a position in the Secretary of State's Department. Soon after leaving for the North-West he was gazetted brevet major.

Staff-Sergeant Ashall, Q.O.R., the winner of the Canadian cup at Wimbledon, who took such an excellent position in the shooting for the Queen's cup, was born in Bolton, Lancashire, England, in 1853. His family emigrated to Canada when he was between two and three years old, and took up their residence in Toronto. The subject of this sketch, at an early age, took up the calling of a watchmaker and jeweller, and he has now an excellent business in this line on Yonge street of that city. Mr. Ashall joined the Queen's Own Rifles immediately after their return from the battle of Ridgeway, which was fought during the Fenian raid of 1866, and he has remained a member of that well known corps ever since. His present rank is that of Sergeant. His prominence as a marksman has been gained chiefly during the past few years. He has won a number of prizes at local matches, and two years ago he obtained a place on the Wimbledon team. Sergeant Ashall is a typical soldier, assiduous but unassuming in the discharge of his duties, popular with both officers and men of his corps, fond of military life and always ready to go when marching orders are received. To his own dissatisfaction he was not called on for service in the North-west, but Canadians generally will not regret this in view of his excellent record at Wimbledon.—*Montreal Witness.*

*THE TARGET.*

When Lieut.-Col. White was at Wimbledon last year he was offered by Col. Wilson, of Bannockburn, Scotland, captain of the English team which competed in the Kolapore Match, and were beaten by the Canadian team, a prize to be competed for in Canada. Lieut.-Col. Ross, in command of the team this year, has written that Col. Wilson has placed in his hands a handsome silver cup with the proviso that it is to be competed for by those of the Canadian Militia who have been on the Wimbledon teams of past years. The Executive Committee of the D.R.A. have included this cup in the Dominion of Canada Match, and for it entries will be received from those only who have been to Wimbledon in a team, and it will go to the highest score made by a Wimbledon man.

CHATHAM, N. B.—The annual competition of the Northumberland County Rifle Association took place at the Wellington range, Chatham, on Tuesday. The day was a favorable one for shooting, although the heat interfered somewhat with

good marksmanship. In the nursery match the ranges were 200 and 400 yards, 5 rounds at each. Winners of first, second, third or fourth prizes in previous county or provincial matches were barred. The winners were as follows:—

NURSERY MATCH.

Thos. Fitzpatrick	42	\$5 00
Sergt. R. Loggie	38	4 50
Sergt. J. Thompson	35	4 00
Private J. Pirie	35	3 50
Private D. McNaughton	31	3 00
Lieut.-Col. McCulley	30	2 00
Corp. W. A. Watling	30	1 00
Sergt. D. Loggie	30	1 00
Private J. Forrest	28	1 00
Capt. W. Fenton	24	1 00
Corp. M. McNaughton	22	1 00
Capt. McKnight	21	1 00
Corp. Alex. Forrest	14	1 00
Private H. Irvine	12	1 00

ALL CORNERS' MATCH.

This was shot at the 200, 300 and 600 yards ranges, 7 shots at each. The prize winners were as follows:—

Lieut. R. Clark	69	\$5 00
(Medal.)		
Private J. Pirie	69	4 00
(Mitchell Cup.)		
D. T. Johnstone	68	4 00
Capt. W. Fenton	63	3 00
Wm. Pierce	62	2 00
Lieut.-Col. Gillespie	61	1 00
Sergt. Robt. Loggie	60	1 00
Sergt. A. Hayes	57	1 00
Capt. McKnight	57	50

When the scores were made up it was found that Lieut. Clark and Pte. Pirie had tied for the Provincial medal, which was won by Lieut. Clark in firing off.—*Miramichi Advance.*

QUEBEC.—The 8th Royal Rifles Officers' "Torrens" cup was fired for on the 29th ult., at the Levis ranges; six rounds at 200 yards; seven rounds each at 500 and 600 yards, one sighter at each range, and won by Lieut.-Col. Scott with the following score: 200, 23; 500, 32; 600, 25; total, 80 points. This cup was manufactured in Australia where Lieut. Torrens now resides, and presented by him, on his retirement from the regiment, to the officers for an annual handicap competition, to be won twice for final possession. It was won first by Capt. Balfour, late paymaster, and last year by Lieut. Forrest, who this time came in second with 74 points. These winners fired "scratch."

OTTAWA.—On Saturday last the O. R. Club competed for spoons with Martini-Henrys. Weather hot, light variable, and the wind gentle from 9 o'clock. Range 800 yards; 10 shots and one sighter.

Mr. Whitely having a grand aggregate of 72 takes the prize offered by Mr. Jas. Grant.

Captain Perley	42	Mr. T. Carroll	33
(1st spoon)		Mr. R. Reardon	32
W. E. D. Sutherland	37	Mr. J. Grant	30
(2nd spoon)		Lieut. Gray	23
Mr. W. H. Whitely	35	Mr. H. Fairweather	22
Captain Waldo	35	Lieut. Wright	21
Mr. A. F. Cotton	34	Mr. R. N. Slater	20
Mr. Pink	33	Captain Wright	19
Mr. J. A. Armstrong	33	Lieut. Chamberlin	15

WINNIPEG.—The matches of the Manitoba Rifle Association have been arranged for the 13th and 14th August, and the range committee are Major Boswell, and Captains Clark, Graburn, Cates, Worsnop and Wortel. The committee of management are Captains Scoones, chairman, Coutlee, and Norman, Lieut. Bolster and Color-Sergt. Mitchel.

*REGIMENTAL NOTES.*

INSPECTION OF THE FUSILIERS.

St. JOHN, N.B.—The annual inspection of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers took place on the Barrack Square on the 24th July at 3 o'clock. When the battalion marched from the Drill Shed to the square under command of Lieut.-Col. Blaine, headed by the brass and fife and drum bands, they found a number of spectators on the grounds who passed very favorable criticisms on the men who looked well in their tall bearskins and uniforms, the accoutrements bright and clean. In a few moments Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., arrived, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Baird, D. P., and Lieut.-Col. Armstrong, Garrison Artillery, as A.D.C. and was received with a general salute. After riding down the ranks the D.A.G. took post at the saluting point and the battalion having formed quarter column and wheeled to the left, the different companies marched past to the stirring strains of the "British Grenadiers" each company going by in excellent form so that comparison would be very difficult; after marching back in quarter column to the tune of "The Buffs" and again at the "double" which was not, however, done as well as usual, line was formed to the left on the rear company and the battalion put through the manual and firing exercises by Major Likely. The inspecting officer then took a new departure and instead of allowing the Colonel to put his corps through, called Major Tucker to the front who was requested to exercise the battalion in several specified movements, all of which were done very steadily. Captain and Adjutant McLean was then called on and he also put the battalion through several formations, ending with a retirement in echelon and formation of company squares. Col. Blaine then took command and the battalion was immediately thrown out in attack formation. After firing and advancing for some distance the left wheel was sounded when the fighting line changed front, No. 1 company closing on its left and No. 4 extending into the fighting line, which was then gradually reinforced until the whole force was engaged. During the last stage the firing was too rapid and the men seemed confused by the different section commanders. The "cease fire" and "assemble" having been sounded the battalion reformed and were addressed by the D. A. G., who complimented the officers and men on the steady way they had gone through a severe inspection and especially noticed that the guides had been careful to keep good distance. The battalion then marched through the city, and after returning to the Drill Shed were dismissed. In the evening the officers held their annual dinner which was of more than usual interest this year owing to the fact that Captain Peters, of "A" Battery, who has just arrived from the North-west was a guest of the corps, he having formerly been an officer in the 62nd. About forty sat down to table at the Dufferin Hotel, the regimental band being stationed on the green. There being a number of guests, including the officers of the District Staff, Artillery and many citizens, several excellent speeches were made, the great topic being the late rebellion and the ready turn out of the 62nd when ordered on active service. The toast of Captain Peters was received most enthusiastically with vigorous cheers, and his reply was couched in very modest and happy

terms. After several other toasts had been honored a very successful mess was brought to a conclusion at a late hour and every officer felt satisfied with the inspection of 1885.

**QUEBEC.**—The 9th Battalion went on a pilgrimage on the 26th July to the shrine of Notre Dame de Lourdes, at St. Michel de Bellechasse. The officers of the battalion, with Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, M.P.P., were entertained at dinner by Mr. Charles Baillarge, city engineer, and the men were feted by the people of the parish. The battalion was next morning inspected on the Esplanade before a large crowd of spectators, and afterwards paid off and dismissed from active service.

**MONTREAL.**—At a muster of the Garrison Artillery last Tuesday evening the men were drawn up and received the remainder of the pay due them. Lieut.-Col. Oswald also delivered a farewell address, in which he said that he had just returned from Ottawa after trying to obtain a block of land on which the members of the regiment, so disposed, might settle altogether. Owing to the terms of the agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway he had, unfortunately, found this impossible, but if any member desired to settle in the North-west he would forward that man's interest in every possible way. He advised them to hold on to their scrip as lands would likely advance rapidly in price. Reiterating his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the Brigade, he concluded by wishing them God-speed and every success. Hearty cheers having been given for their colonel and the various other officers the men were dismissed.

**KINGSTON.**—In accordance with orders from head-quarters "D" Company of the 14th P. W. O. Rifles was relieved from duty at Fort Henry Friday afternoon and "B" Company left to perform the garrison duties. At five o'clock Capt. Skinner's men paraded in the square for the last time, and headed by the band, marched over to the drill shed, where they were dismissed. Afterwards some refreshment was partaken of and the old building re-echoed the hearty cheers of the men. A corporal's guard is posted at the fort now with only one post. Capt. MacDougall will be commanding officer, with Messrs. Nicol and Farrel as his lieutenants. The men of No. 4 hand in their clothing to-night. They were very sorrowful at having to leave the scene of so much enjoyment.—*Kingston Daily News.*

## EXTRACTS FROM MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS OF 31st JULY, 1885.

### NO. 1—ACTIVE MILITIA.

#### REGULATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL DRILL OF 1885-86.

1. In order that the expenditure for drill and training of the Active Militia of Canada for the fiscal year 1885-86, 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 following are not to be included in any list for drill:—

a. Corps which were sent to the North-west for duty, also those raised in the North-west during the troubles there.

b. Corps ordered for active service and held under canvas in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, but, not being required for duty in the North-west, were released from service.

c. Corps ordered for service and held in barracks in Ontario and Quebec for duty.

d. Corps authorized as a precautionary measure to perform drill for 1885-6 and were paid for same prior to 1st July, 1885.

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.....	2,225
do do 2.....	3,150
do do 3.....	1,740
do do 4.....	1,230
do do 5.....	2,720
do do 6.....	1,180
do do 7.....	1,520
do do 8.....	1,265
do do 9.....	2,020
do do 10.....	380
do do 11.....	240
do do 12.....	400

18,070

The strength of corps authorized to drill at their local head quarters in each district is to be deducted from the total strength authorized for drill in the district, the remainder will represent the number which may be concentrated in a camp of exercise.

**City Corps.**—3. City corps (excepting Field Batteries of Artillery, and such companies as belong to Rural Battalions of Infantry) may be permitted to perform twelve days of annual drill at their local headquarters at such times, prior to 1st December, 1885, as may be most convenient.

Nos. 2 and 3 Batteries New Brunswick Brigade and Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries Lévis Garrison Artillery are for purposes of drill to be counted as city corps.

Any city company which forms part of a Rural Battalion, can only be permitted to drill for pay, in case it is selected for, and performs such drill in camp with the battalion to which it belongs.

**Rural Corps.**—4. Selections to be made from rural corps of the different arms in each district in proportion as their strength bears towards each other. Those not drawn for drill last year to be first taken.

The corps so selected in each of the districts, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 (excluding isolated companies of infantry and engineers and garrison batteries of Artillery), are to be concentrated for twelve days drill in a camp of exercise, including the day going to and the day returning from camp.

Isolated rural companies of infantry or engineers, or garrison batteries of artillery, selected for annual drill of 1885-86, may be permitted to perform the same at their respective head-quarters on the same conditions as apply to city corps.

**City and Rural Corps.**—The Winnipeg, Montreal, Richmond, and Newcastle Field Batteries, are to drill in camp near their local headquarters under regulations for corps in camp of exercise, except that they will be paid 25 cents per officer and man, and 35 cents per horse, per diem, to cover cost of transport, rations, forage, fuel for cooking and allowance for camp kettles.

Excepting the Winnipeg Field Battery the corps drawn for drill in districts 10, 11 and 12 are to perform the period of drill at their local head-quarters under the same regulations as apply to city corps.

If preferred, the corps authorized for drill in district 12 may assemble in one camp under the same regulations, as to subsistence, &c., as apply to Field Batteries in the preceding paragraph. In this case a supply Officer will not be allowed.

**Command and Staff.**—The following will be the staff of each camp of exercise:—

In command the Deputy Adjutant General of the District, 1 Brigade Major, 1 Supply Officer, 1 Camp Quarter Master, 1 Instructor of Musketry, and five staff non-commissioned officers.

The commanding officer of each camp will be allowed five dollars, and each other officer on the authorized strength of the staff of a camp of exercise will be allowed two dollars and fifty cents per diem in camp in lieu of subsistence, together with free forage and one dollar per diem for one horse, if a horse is required and used by him in the discharge of his duties as a mounted officer.

Each non-commissioned officer on the authorized strength of the staff of a camp of exercise will be paid an allowance of fifty cents per diem in addition to pay of rank, in lieu of rations.

**Camps.**—The places and dates for the several encampments will be notified hereafter. Deputy Adjutants General will report as to most suitable time and place for the camp to be held in their respective districts, and the conditions under which camp grounds and needed appliances will be furnished.

The wives, female friends, or children of officers or men are not to be lodged within the lines of any camp of instruction.

**Pay, &c.**—City, and other corps, which drill under the regulations for city corps, will receive the net pay of their respective ranks.

The officers, non-commissioned officers and men of such corps as drill in camps of exercise will be paid for each day's drill the net pay of their respective ranks as laid down in paragraphs 983 and 987 of the regulations and orders for 1883. For horses of mounted officers and corps one dollar per diem, in addition to free ration (for officers, non-commissioned officers and men) as laid down in paragraph 745, and free forage (for horses) as laid down in paragraph 787 of the regulations and orders, 1883. If straw is not required its equivalent in value of hay or oats may be issued instead if required.

Troops of cavalry are restricted to 35 horses each, for pay.

No mounted officer shall receive pay for more than one horse, actually used by him.

The pay for horses shall cover any expenses incurred for shoeing while at drill.

Neither pay, allowances or rations are to be issued to or for any officer or men for any day or days he is absent from camp.

Pay will not be issued to any battery of garrison artillery or company of engineers or infantry unless not less than 2 officers and 32 men belonging to the corps have performed the days of annual drill under these regulations.

**Transport.**—The regulations relating to transport are to be followed to the extent they apply to services connected with camps of exercise.

The deputy adjutant-general in each district will specify the routes by which corps must proceed in going to and returning from camp.

Requisitions for transport by railway or steamboat will be issued by the deputy adjutant-general of the district who will also check as to rates and numbers claimed for all accounts for transport service.

Except as otherwise provided, only officers and men *bona fide* proceeding to perform drill in camp are to be allowed transport.

Troops of Cavalry and Field Batteries of Artillery whose headquarters are within 25 miles, and all companies of Infantry whose head quarters are within 6 miles of the place of encampment, are to march to camp.

All corps whose head quarters are within 6 miles of the railway station or steamboat wharf from which they are to receive transport, will march to that railway station or steamboat wharf.

Companies of Infantry whose head quarters are more than 6 miles from the railway station or steamboat wharf from which they are to receive transport, will be allowed six cents per officer and four cents per man per mile for the number of miles necessarily travelled by ordinary wagon road going to and returning from that station or wharf.

A similar allowance will be paid to companies whose headquarters are more than 6 miles from the place of encampment, and from whence no railway or steamboat can be made available for transport over any portion of the journey.

**Subsistence.**—Deputy Adjutants General of Districts will advertise for tenders for which authority has been obtained, and carry out the provisions relating to *Tenders* on page 203 of the Regulations and orders, 1883, as amended by order as to samples, &c. The *Tenders* are required in duplicate.

**Rations.**—As the issue of rations in camp will not commence until the morning of the second day, corps proceeding to join will be required to provide one day's cooked rations and one day's forage. Twenty-five cents per officer and man and thirty-five cents per horse will be issued in lieu of rations for the first day of camp.

The Deputy Adjutant General of the District may, if he prefers, issue a half ration of food and forage on the first and last day of camp instead of one full ration on the last day.

In addition to his ordinary equipment each officer and man must supply himself with and take to camp one knife, fork and spoon, one tin plate and one tin drinking cup. Each company must provide one butcher's knife, one meat fork, one shovel and one axe. Each battalion must provide camp kettles and necessary cooking utensils.

The Supply Officer is to be guided by the Regulations and Orders, 1883, in respect to all receipts and issues. Sub-sections of 2, 3, and 4 of paragraph 745 are not to apply to camps of exercise.

Fuel for cooking will be issued on the scale laid down in paragraph 781 of Regulations and Orders, 1883; and an allowance at the rate of six dollars per troop and company and ten dollars per field battery of artillery will be paid to each corps to enable them to provide camp kettles, if such have not been supplied by the public.

The arrangements for cooking are to be the same as for actual service—cooking stoves are therefore not to be taken to camp by any corps at the public expense.

The supply officer will be allowed one day after the closing of camp to arrange for delivery of supplies from contractors and for closing his accounts. He should, however, so systematize his work in camp as to insure his having all vouchers and accounts for each day properly typed and completed during that day. His pay is five dollars per diem.

*Tents and Blankets.*—Necessary tents and two blankets per officer and man will be supplied on application of each commanding officer, under the provisions of paragraphs 878 to 887 of the Regulations and Orders, 1883.

The camp quarter-master will be allowed one day before opening and one day after closing of camp, to arrange for issue of, and to receive over and return camp equipment to store and close his accounts.

The quarter-master may proceed one day in advance of his corps in order to make necessary arrangements for the encampment of his corps under instructions from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the district. He will also, if required, remain one day for duty after the camp breaks up.

Such quarter-masters of battalions as proceed to camp one day in advance of their corps will be paid an allowance of one dollar per diem, in addition to pay of rank for that day and the first day of encampment, also a similar allowance for any day or days any of them remain after camp breaks up for duty under order of the deputy adjutant-general of the district. Neither rations nor any other allowance in lieu will be issued for those days.

If the weather is unfavorable and tents wet when camp breaks up the deputy adjutant-general of the district will use his discretion in giving orders for the protection of the public interests in respect to the articles to be returned to store.

**GLEANINGS.**

Captain Ian Hamilton, aide-de-camp to Sir F. Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of Madras, has just published a pamphlet under the title of "The Fighting of the Future," which is securing a good deal of attention even outside military circles. The author is no theorist. Captain Hamilton would cut away much of the drill, etc., which he considers obsolete, but which occupies so much of a soldier's time, and substitute graduated shooting exercises. He points his moral by instancing a much-drilled regiment which never fired a shot between the battle of Candahar and Lang's Nek.—*Broad Arrow.*

It will be a comfort to English statesmen and soldiers to know that the Mahdi is still dead, the reports to that effect being confirmed from several sources. To counterbalance this relief Osman Digna aspires to replace him. Olivier Pain is reported alive and well at Korosko on the 18th July.

The following is a list of the casualties in the late rebellion from March 26 (the date of the Duck Lake fight) to June 5, when the fighting ceased. The figures are as near the truth as we are ever likely to reach:—

Place.	Whites		Breeds and Indians	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
Duck Lake.....	12	5	5	6
Fish Creek.....	14	45	8	6
Batoche.....	9	42	35	60
Cut Knife.....	8	13	5	6
Frenchman's Butte.....	..	3	5	1
Loon Lake.....	..	3	3	3
Frog Lake.....	14	..	..	..
Fort Pitt.....	1	1	..	..
Battleford.....	4	1	..	..
Sickness and accident.....	5	8	..	..
Total.....	67	116	61	82

Those of the Grenadiers who smoke carry upon their pipes inscriptions indicative of the fights in which they took part. Fish Creek and Batoche were engraved upon the pipes by members of the corps handy with engraving tools.

**F. BESSON & CO.**

198 Euston Road, London, Eng.  
**MILITARY**

**BAND INSTRUMENT MAKERS,**

ON THE "PROTOTYPE" SYSTEM,

TO THE ARMY, MILITIA, VOLUNTEER AND CIVIL BANDS OF ALL COUNTRIES.

These instruments are used in the "Governor General's Foot Guards" band, and in all the English army bands (except about 15), and are superior to all others in musical quality and durability.

Stocks of "Prototype" Instruments at all the leading Music Sellers in the Dominion.

**ADVERTISING RATES**

FOR

**THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE.**

(Nonpareil measurement, 4 columns to the page, 12 lines to the inch.)

	Lines.	One issue.	1 Month. 4 issues.	3 Months. 13 issues.	6 Months. 26 issues.	1 Year. 52 issues.
Nothing less taken.....	6	\$ 90	2 50	7 00	12 40	20 60
One inch.....	9	1 35	3 50	9 50	16 60	28 30
	12	1 80	4 50	12 00	20 80	36 00
	15	2 20	5 50	14 70	25 45	44 10
	18	2 60	6 50	17 40	30 10	52 20
Two inches.....	24	3 40	8 50	22 70	39 35	68 10
	30	4 10	10 20	27 50	47 65	82 50
Quarter Column.....	32	4 40	10 70	29 10	50 40	87 30
Half ".....	65	7 75	19 25	51 70	89 55	155 10
Quarter Page.....	130	13 10	32 50	87 95	151 30	263 85
Half ".....	260	23 60	58 50	158 30	272 35	474 90
Full ".....	520	42 50	105 30	284 95	490 25	850 00

For outside back page add 25 per cent. to these rates. For broken spaces or periods, calculate at the nearest rate given.



**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Clock Tower, &c., at Post Office, Hull, P.Q.," will be received until TUESDAY, the 18th day of August next, inclusive, for the erection of

**CLOCK TOWER, &c., AT HULL, P.Q.**

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Monday, the 3rd day of August next.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
A. GOBEIL,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }  
Ottawa, 27th July, 1885.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

**RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

**THE 17th ANNUAL MATCHES**

OF THE ABOVE ASSOCIATION

WILL COMMENCE ON

**TUESDAY, 11th AUGUST,**

—AT—

**Point St. Charles Ranges**

Entries must be sent in by 8th August.

For Railway Certificates, Entry Forms, and other information apply to

MAJOR W. M. BLAICKLOCK,  
Secretary.

P. O. Box 1367, Montreal.

Competitors will note that No. 9 Ammunition will be supplied by the Association.



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, the 28th Aug., 1885, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between

Ottawa and Richmond,

from the 1st October next.

The conveyance to be made in a Passenger Stage, drawn by two horses, via the Post Offices at Hintonburg, Skoad's Mills, Bell's Corners, Fallowfield and Twin Elm.

The Mails to leave Richmond daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 a.m.; and arrive at Ottawa at 10:30 a.m. To leave Ottawa at 2:30 p.m., and arrive at Richmond at 6 p.m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Ottawa, Hintonburg, Skoad's Mills, Bell's Corners, Fallowfield, Twin Elm and Richmond, and at the office of the Inspector.

T. P. FRENCH,

Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Ottawa, 3rd July, 1885.

**JOHN MARTIN & Co.**

Military Outfitters,

457 ST. PAUL ST.

MONTREAL.

**N. McEACHREN,**

Military Tailor,

ALBERT HALL BUILDINGS,

191 YONGE STREET, . . . TORONTO.

UNIFORMS of every description made to order and everything necessary to a Officer's Outfit Supplied.

SEND FOR LIST OF PRICES.

Terms Strictly ~ Cash.



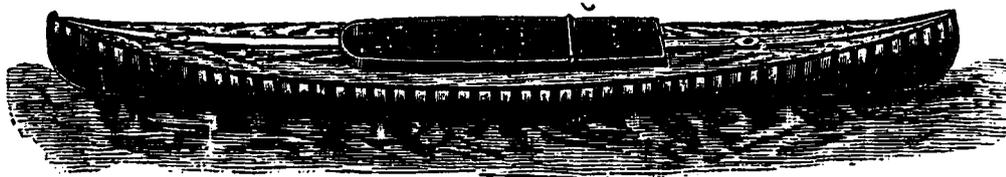
20 GOLD

—: AND :—

Silver Medals,

—: AND :—

101 First Prizes. 1884.



# NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO.

160 Sparks St., Ottawa - - - 70 King St. West, Toronto.

Tents, Flags, Awnings, Folding Camp Furniture, Water-Proof Sheets, Tarpaulins, Sailors' Oil Clothing, &c.

The Largest Manufacturers in America.

Our Goods are used in all parts of the World. - - - Send stamp for Illustrated Catalogue.

## MAYNARD, HARRIS & CO.,

### Military and Civil Service Outfitters

CONTRACTORS AND AGENTS,

126 and 127 Leadenhall St., London, Eng.

(Established Sixty Years.)

UNIFORMS FOR ALL SERVICES.

Helmets, Glengarrys, New Pattern Gold Lace, Accoutrements, Badges, &c., of best quality and manufacture at strictly moderate prices.

ESTIMATES, DRAWINGS, PATTERNS, &c., FREE ON APPLICATION.

REFERENCES TO ALL PARTS OF THE DOMINION.

## HAMILTON POWDER CO

(INCORPORATED 1861)

MANUFACTURE

### MILITARY POWDER

of any required velocity, density or grain.

### Sporting Powder,

"Ducking," "Caribou," and other choice grades.

### BLASTING POWDER

in every variety.

### DYNAMITE

And all other modern "High Explosives."

SOLE LICENSEES FOR

### H. Julius Smith's Magneto-Battery,

the best for accurate electric firing of Shots, Blasts, Mines, Torpedoes, etc.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

For Insulated Wire, Electric Fuses, Safety Fuse, Detonators, etc.

OFFICE:

### 103 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL.

Branch Offices and Magazines at principal shipping points in Canada.

Descriptive Lists mailed on application.

### Scabbards, Spurs, Bridle Bits, Buckles, ETC., ETC.,

NICKEL PLATED IN FIRST CLASS STYLE

AT THE

### OTTAWA PLATING Co.,

106 & 108 BAY ST., } Ottawa.  
& 170 SPARKS ST., }

N.B.—Electro Gold and Silver Plating in all its branches. Repairing of Band Instruments a Specialty.



## MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders payable at all Money Order Offices in Canada, also in the United States, the United Kingdom and other Countries and British Colonies generally, may be obtained at the undermentioned Post Offices in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Money Orders may also be granted at other Money Order Offices in Canada, for payment at the Offices named.

### MANITOBA

- ARCHIBALD, Co. of Selkirk.
- BIRTLE, Co. of Marquette.
- BRANDON, Co. of Selkirk.
- EMERSON, Co. of Provencher.
- GLADSTONE, Co. of Marquette.
- MINNEDOSA, Co. of Marquette.
- MORRIS, Co. of Provencher.
- PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Co. of Marquette.
- RAPID CITY, Co. of Marquette.
- SELKIRK, Co. of Lisgar.
- SOURIS, Co. of Selkirk.
- STONEWALL, Co. of Lisgar.
- WINNIPEG, Co. of Lisgar.

ASSINABOIA TERRITORY  
BROADVIEW. MOOSOMIN.  
MAPLE CREEK. OU'APPELLE.  
MEDICINE HAT. REGINA.  
MOOSE JAW.

### ALBERTA TERRITORY

END OF TRACK, Can. Pac. Rwy., via Calgary.  
FORT McLEOD.

JOHN CARLING,

Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 1st May, 1885.



## North-West Mounted Police

RECRUITS are now being engaged at MONTREAL, OTTAWA, QUEBEC, HALIFAX and ST. JOHN.

Applicants must be between the ages of Twenty-two and Forty, active, able-bodied men of thoroughly sound constitution, and must produce certificates of exemplary character.

They must understand the care and management of horses, and be able to ride well.

The term of engagement is five years.

The rates of pay are as follows:—

Staff Sergeants.....\$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.  
Other Non-Com. Officers, 85c. to \$1.00

	Service pay.	Good conduct pay.	Total.
1st year's service,	50c.	—	50c. per day
2nd "	50	5c.	55 "
3rd "	50	10	60 "
4th "	50	15	65 "
5th "	50	20	70 "

Extra pay is allowed to a limited number of blacksmiths, carpenters and other artisans.

Members of the force are supplied with free rations, a free kit on joining, and periodical issues during the term of service. OTTAWA, May 8th, 1885.



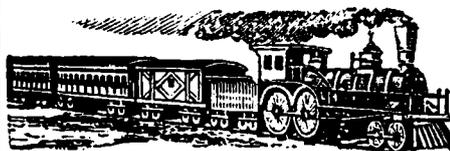
## Statutes of Canada.

THE Statutes of Canada are for sale at the Queen's Printer's Office, here; also separate Acts since 1874. Price lists will be sent to any person applying for them.

B. CHAMBERLIN, Q.P.

Ottawa, May, 1885.

IN CORRESPONDENCE with Advertisers please mention CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE



## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

The direct route from the West for all points in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland.

All the popular Sea Bathing, Fishing and pleasure resorts of Canada are along this line.

Pullman Cars leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday run through to Halifax, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to St. John, N.B., without change.

Close connections made at Point Levis with the Grand Trunk Railway and the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamers from Montreal and at Levis with the North Shore Railway.

Elegant First Class Pullman Buffet, and Smoking Cars on all through trains.

First Class Refreshment Rooms at convenient distances.

### IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

Will find it advantageous to use this route as it is the quickest in point of time, and the rates are as low as by any other. Through Freight is forwarded by Fast Special Trains, and experience has proved the Intercolonial Route to be the quickest for European freight to and from all points in Canada and the Western States.

Tickets may be obtained, and also information about the route and about freight and passenger rates from

E. KING, Ticket Agent,  
No. 15 Elgin Street, Ottawa.

ROBT. B. MOODIE,

Western Freight and Passengers Agent,  
93 Rossin House Block, York St., Toronto.

D. POTTINGER,

Chief Superintendent

Railway Office,  
Moncton, N.B., 26th May, 1885.

TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDAL 1851.



PRIZE MEDAL 1862.

## W. JONES & Co.

### ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEER CONTRACTORS

CHACO, CAP. AND ACCOUTREMENT MAKERS.

GOLD LACE MANUFACTURERS AND EMBROIDERERS.

BUTTON AND MILITARY ORNAMENT MANUFACTURERS AND SWORD CUTLERS.

Gold, Silver, Silk and Mohair Trimming of every Description. Masonic Regalia.  
236 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

ESTIMATES AND PATTERNS SENT ON APPLICATION.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE NEW REGULATION CORK HELMET.