

# THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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## A Contemplated Improvement.

It gives us much pleasure to be able to announce this week an early enlargement of the MILITIA GAZETTE, to date from the commencement of the new volume, on the 1st of January next. The pages are to be made a more convenient size for reading and binding; the reading matter is to be increased by a substantial addition to the number of the pages, and a cover is to be put on, so as at once to add to the appearance of the paper and preserve the reading matter from disfigurement in transmission through the mails. The edges will be cut, and the sheets neatly bound together.

The increased advertising patronage which has made these changes a necessity will materially help to defray the expense involved, but we hope to secure a more liberal measure of support from the force at large. While thanking our friends who, being subscribers, will see and read this announcement, for their favours of the past, we take this opportunity to request a favourable mention of the paper to their non-subscribing comrades in the militia; and we are sure that each subscriber could by a small effort add one or more to our list, so that the new year and new volume may commence under exceptionally happy auspices.

## Note and Comment.

A complimentary notice of Major-General Cameron's paper on Messenger Pigeon Service (recently contributed to the *University Review*, Toronto) appears in the *Broad Arrow*, and thus concludes: "It is sincerely to be hoped that not only the Government of the Dominion, but of the mother country, will take up this subject as its importance deserves. General Cameron has done good service in once more calling attention to it."

No one having the advantage of acquaintance with Col. Massey will be disposed to take exception to our correspondent "Foresight's" nomination of that officer to the command of the Bisley team; but as it has been deemed advisable for well considered reasons, that the position should be awarded to a Nova Scotian, the time seems inopportune to press his claim. Should he retain his command of the Sixth Fusiliers (and it is to be hoped that the threatened necessity for his retirement may not arise) there is every reason to believe that upon a later occasion the position would be tendered Col. Massey in recognition of his whole-souled devotion to the advancement of the interests of the force. Not taking himself an active part in rifle shooting, the pursuit has never monopolized his energies; and whilst the shooting men of the Sixth

have received constant encouragement by his personal attendance at their practices and his liberal contributions to the prize funds, he has not neglected to make them model soldiers in the other departments of drill and training. Services like his deserve recognition and reward.

The absence of an officer's name from our subscription list is seldom a matter of satisfaction, but there are exceptional instances, such as that afforded by the letter appearing this week anent the recent shifting ordnance competition. We think that had our correspondent been, like many officers of his Brigade, a subscriber to and regular reader of this paper, he would have formed a higher estimate of the principles governing it than to suppose that any suggestion of diminution in the subscription list would influence the publication or suppression of matter of any description. We fancy he also misjudges the character of our Prince Edward Island subscribers, if he supposes that they are likely to be so fickle as to withdraw their support because of a single possibly vexatious incident, without any consideration of past endeavours to render useful service.

If we committed an offence against Prince Edward Island, in republishing from a Halifax newspaper a news item complimentary to the local artillerymen, we do not see how the matter would have been improved by the republication from a Charlottetown paper of a rather strong letter holding the Halifax artillerymen responsible for the text of their newspaper's report. Had Mr. Sterns' letter been addressed to us, it would probably have been published, as signed communications are only refused under very exceptional circumstances; but being addressed to the Editor of the local paper a marked copy of which was forwarded, we thought that in publishing the explanatory note to which our correspondent now takes exception, we had done all that was called for. We trust Mr. Sterns will upon reflection come round to the same opinion, and that before Christmas day we may receive from him a subscription for 1891, and a frank acknowledgment that the Halifax artillerymen deserved the praise their paper gave them, even though their performance may not in his opinion be equal to that of the Prince Edward Islanders at Orleans.

Those in Canada who have seen and handled the new service rifle, have not been at all enthusiastic about it, objectionable features being painfully apparent; and the service papers recently to hand show that the weapon is being severely criticised in England. These sentences, for instance, are culled from the *Broad Arrow*: "The .303 magazine rifle has no friends—other than official friends, culpable accessories before and after the fact. The country is in presence of a failure, a huge, colossal, costly failure. Rifle, powder, projectile are unsuited the one to the other, and unsuitable severally and collectively. The mending process, which at the best is unsatisfactory, has broken down, and the sooner the ending begins the better it will be for all concerned." The *Army and Navy Gazette* lays great stress upon the exhaustive and damaging criticism made by the *Times*, and for its own part adds: "There is one matter connected with the rifle which 'jumps to the eyes' of

every one who sees a soldier of the modern average height shouldering or trying to shoulder it : it is that arms cannot be shouldered nor carried at a slope in consequence of the magazine catching under the man's arm or on his shoulder, and that when the magazine rifle is used the manual drill is all out of gear. In effect, hoping for the best, we have come to the conclusion that, whether as regards the mechanism of the rifle or magazine action, the ammunition or the projectiles, there is reason for anxiety and uneasiness, and that earnest efforts at a satisfactory solution of difficulties are imperatively and instantly demanded." The British Government has, so far, expended upwards of a million pounds on the Lee rifle.

Naturally it is not often that Canadian opinions on the art of War are quoted in the mother country, but it is gratifying to find occasionally a complimentary reference to the writings of some of our military students. Such an instance recently occurred on the occasion of Col. Hutton's lecture on Mounted Infantry, in which he quoted Colonel Denison "the able Canadian officer who wrote the 'History of Cavalry,'" to show that so far back as the days of Alexander a sort of mounted infantry was employed in making a rapid advance to seize and hold an important position. Colonel Hutton ably traced the development of this arm down to the most recent period, with a special reference to its important functions during the American war of secession.

### Correspondence.

[This paper does not necessarily share the views expressed in correspondence published in its columns, the use of which is freely granted to writers on topics of interest to the Militia.]

#### ORDERLY ROOM CLERKS.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—*Re* my letter on the status of Orderly Room Clerks at the Schools of Instruction, I beg to add a few further remarks, as this is a matter which should be ventilated.

On active service or at brigade camp, for instance, the O.R.C. is recognised as a member of the Staff, as per paragraph 866, Regulations and Orders 1887, where he has only the work of a Battalion to do ; but when not on active service he has not only the work of a Battalion, but also of a Brigade or District.

In one or more of the Schools of Instruction the O.R.C. is appointed an Acting Staff-Sergeant, thus entailing great expense, as there is no allowance to cover the cost of trimming the tunics with gold lace, &c. The mere rank places the man in a most peculiar position ; he is not eligible to become a member of the Mess, and if he were elected a member it would cost him very little less per day to pay expenses than his daily rate of pay amounts to.

The rank is absolutely necessary to prevent that familiarity with his comrades which would render him liable to talk of the private business of the office outside.

Like the Quarter-Master Sergeant, the O.R.C. is an absolute necessity, and he must be a well-educated man to fill his position satisfactorily. His holidays are few, and the work is immense in some of the large military districts.

I sincerely hope that this letter will obtain the consideration of some of those who will be able to do something in the matter. It cannot prove a very costly arrangement to do something to place the Orderly Room Clerks of the Schools of Instruction on a proper footing with the remainder of the Staff.

JUSTICE.

25th November, 1890.

#### THE SHIFTING ORDNANCE COMPETITION.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—Some few days ago, Col. Moore sent you a copy of the Charlottetown *Examiner*, containing a letter over my signature, which was intended for publication in the GAZETTE. This was not done, but instead a paragraph referring to the matter in question, which is not satisfactory, but rather makes matters worse. You say that Montreal abandoned the undertaking on account of the unfavourable condition of weather and ground. In the first place this is not the fact : for the weather was all that could be desired, and the ground was in as good condition as ever the same ground was. In the next place the Prince Edward Island team had exactly the same weather and

ground, except that Montreal did their work first, and to an extent left the ground cut up for us. It did rain on the day Halifax was to shift, and we did not blame them for not trying, but after being allowed to do it at home, we do not feel rightly treated when they try to make a wrong impression. Now, Sir, you published the lengthy report of their work, and I ask you to publish my letter in the interest of all that is included in fair play.

I am not on your subscription list, but your action in this matter may materially change the list of your Prince Edward Island subscribers.

E. D. STERNS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 18th Nov., 1890.

#### THE MILITARY RIFLE LEAGUE.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE.—I noticed in your issue of 23rd October, the probable programme, dates and order of shooting of League matches for 1891, which is to include entry of company teams of five men to enable isolated companies to compete. Now, belonging as I do to a country corps, and knowing the obstacles in the way of a country team competing, I would suggest that the first match be not sooner than the 24th May ; then two matches in June ; two matches in July (first and last Saturdays if possible); and first Saturday in August. The programme mentioned omits June altogether, which is really the month farmers have most time for practice. My reason for naming the above dates is that putting in crops generally ends about 24th May ; haying commences about 4th July and ends about 25th ; and harvesting commences about the second week in August. I would like very much to have a team from the 50th Battalion compete, but the men could hardly be got together on the dates published.

Huntingdon, Q., 15th November.

G. L. M.

#### THE COMMAND OF THE BISLEY TEAM.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE.—I note in your issue of the 13th November, that the command of the Bisley team of '91 has been located "at least geographically," and hasten to set my little objection before you ere it be too late. I cannot see why the command should go to a Nova Scotian purely on a question of sentiment—that is just what the question narrows itself down to in my mind. That an officer should be picked to command a team of riflemen at the largest rifle meeting in the world, because he belongs to a province whose turn for the honour has come along in the natural course of events, seems to me to be simply ridiculous. It is true that the Commandant of the team is generally looked upon as a figurehead, and that the Adjutant is there to do the work for him, but the honour of being appointed Commandant should certainly be worth working for in other ways than by pulling wires with Headquarters. It seems to me that the commanding officer of a regiment who takes a lively interest in its shooting capabilities, knows his men personally, spends a lot of money on shooting and can tell the difference between a bull and a mag when signalled, is infinitely a better man for the position than the officer who sits at his desk, writes a cheque for a subscription for his regimental association, and dispenses pleasant words and smiles at the annual presentation of prizes, knowing nothing more of rifle shooting than that it costs a good deal of money. Yes! Mr. Editor, in my humble opinion this Commandant business should be entirely a reward of merit, and I must confess to a feeling of regret that a most capable, energetic and obliging officer, seems to have been overlooked this year. I refer to Lt.-Col. Fred Massey of the 6th Fusiliers. I feel that I need do no more than mention his name to show you what an error it would be to pass over his right to recognition by the D.R.A. He has fairly won his place as Commandant if anybody has, and my regret is all the deeper, when I hear that if Col. Massey is not appointed to the command for '91, he possibly never will be able to accept an appointment, as pressure of business demands his retirement from the active forces, after a service of nearly 25 years. Were I a member elect of the Bisley team of '91, I could not wish for a better qualified commanding officer and I think Mr. Editor that you and very many of your readers will quite agree with

"FORESIGHT."

The easy quiet way in which T. A. SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL has won its way into public favor speaks volumes for its merits. At the office of the company, Toronto, Ontario, can be seen scores of valuable testimonials while any druggist will tell you that for all pulmonary difficulties it stands unrivalled.

## Queries and Replies.

### THE STATIONS OF THE PERMANENT CORPS.

Q. Can you inform me if it is the intention of the authorities to change the stations of the companies of Infantry School corps at no distant date.—X.

Q. We believe no such change has yet been decided upon.

### IMPERIAL COMMISSIONS FOR CANADIANS.

Q. Referring to your leading article in your issue of the 6th inst., respecting "Commissions for young Canadians having some military training, and able to pass prescribed examinations."

Would you kindly through your columns give fuller information on this subject—such as the nature of the examinations, training required, and the conditions, generally, under which such commissions are offered, and in what publication a copy of the original offer may be seen.

Winnipeg, 4th November, 1890. "MOUNTED INFANTRY."

A. The original offer may be seen in Militia General Orders of 30th May, 1890, (for which see file of this paper; or the printed regulations may be obtained upon application to the Adjutant General, Militia Department, Ottawa.

## Major Mayne's Lecture on Infantry Fire Tactics.

The following lecture on Fire Tactics, with especial reference to the Canadian Militia, by Major C. B. Mayne, R.E., Professor of Surveying, etc., Royal Military College, Canada, was delivered before the members of the Canadian Military Institute, Toronto:—

*Modern Meaning of the word "Tactics."*—The subject before us this evening, is one which is second to none in importance in the whole range of military art. But before proceeding further, it may be remarked that of late years the word "tactics" has developed a wider meaning than the one usually attached to it, namely, the mere handling of troops under fire, so as to ensure, and if possible, to secure victory. The newer and more useful meaning now attached of the word "tactics" is best expressed by the word "*execution*," in the sense of "*the methods adopted for carrying out*" anything. In this sense we now find in most military writings of note the word "tactics" usually qualified by some other word; for instance, Battle Tactics, Fire Tactics, Marching Tactics, etc., meaning the execution of, or methods adopted for carrying out a battle, fire, marches, etc., respectively, and it is in this wider sense that the word "tactics" is used in the title employed to express the subject matter of this lecture.

*Outline Description of a Modern Battle.*—The importance of the subject of Infantry Fire Tactics will perhaps be best understood if we first consider for a moment what a modern battle is.\* In this term "battle" I do not mean a guerilla skirmish, or the fighting that takes place in irregular warfare, but the combat undertaken between two highly organized and trained forces, armed with modern weapons and skilled in their use. Further, we must suppose that the fight takes place in daylight and in ordinary country, over which the advance to the attack can be seen, to a certain extent, by the defenders. Under such conditions the battle is not a quickly decided act. On the contrary, it cannot be too strongly remembered that the battle is a long drawn out and continuous act, in which four periods can usually be distinguished, though they cannot always be clearly separated. These periods are: (1) The period of reconnaissance; (2) The period of preparation or destruction; (3) The period of decision; (4) The period of completion or retreat. The period of reconnaissance is daily growing more and more important as weapons improve. During this period the mounted troops will drive in the enemy's advanced troops, draw his fire, and ascertain where his flanks end. The drawing of the enemy's fire is necessary to ascertain the disposition of his Infantry and Artillery in his front line. During this period, which it may be judicious to prolong until all the reports of the enemy's position and disposition have come in, the positions for the Artillery of the attack are chosen and the ranges measured.

When these positions have been chosen, and the Artillery has arrived and is drawn up ready to enter into the fight, then the period of preparation or destruction commences. This preparation is begun by the Artillery coming into action, protected by a small portion of the Infantry, and until this preparatory Artillery fire has produced a considerable effect, which it may take some hours to do in some cases, it would be making a useless sacrifice to attempt to push forward the bulk of the Infantry. But as the Artillery succeeds in its object of destruction or preparing the way, the Infantry and machine guns are pushed forward until they can, with their fire, begin to effectively assist in the destruction of the enemy. This pushing forward of the Infantry and machine-guns will usually take place *after* the enemy's Artillery has been somewhat subdued and our own guns have been turned on the enemy's Infantry. It may be assumed that during this period of destruction the attacking

line will arrive at a distance probably about 600 yards or less, from the defenders' position. It is especially during this period the C.O.C. must decide on the point of assault, and there direct the bulk of his reserves.

The period of preparation having been completed, as judged by any disorder appearing in the enemy's ranks, or by the lessening efficacy of his fire, the order is given for the decision, which is then carried out with the greatest energy and celerity. The fire is maintained, but with as few and short stoppages as possible. Bayonets are fixed, a rapid fire is delivered at about 100 yards from the enemy for a few minutes, when the advance is sounded and the charge takes place over the last 50 yards with cheers, bugles sounding, drums beating, colours flying and all the pomp and dash of war.

Then follows the final period of completing the victory or of retreat, into which we need not enter more than to say that if the pursuit cannot be taken up by fresh troops, the retreating enemy should be subjected to volley firing, and not followed up recklessly by disorganized troops, who would be easily checked, and perhaps even routed, by any organized and intact reserves the enemy may still possess.

Thus we see that a battle is a long continued act, and is chiefly composed of a long drawn out destructive act or fire combat, and a short, sharp, decisive act or close combat. Both kinds of combat are essential, though their relative values alter with the size and quality of the combatant forces. But time does not permit of our entering into this important question, nor as to how it affects the fronts to be taken up by different sized units for both the fire and for the close combats. But what I desire to impress on you is that the fire combat or the destructive act is, or rather may be, of considerable duration, and that during its continuance it is necessary to make the very best use we can of our fire, whether it be artillery, machine-gun or infantry fire. The advance of the firing line during this period may be frequently checked, and the firing line even sway backwards and forwards, according as it feels the pressure of the enemy's fire, or is carried forward by the impulses given to it by any fresh troops sent into it from the rear. During this fire combat, both sides are trying to wear down the resisting and destructive power of the opponent. Both sides are gradually disorganized. And this disorganization and demoralization is affected by fire alone. Hence we must consider how best to employ this fire, in order to get the best results with the least expenditure of ammunition, which at such moments is of priceless value on account of the present impossibility of replenishing in adequate quantities.

This consideration we include under the name of *Fire Tactics*; and though this subject is capable of many sub-divisions, yet it is not proposed to define them very closely, because in dealing with the affairs affecting human nature, there is as much danger in too close and fine definitions as in no definitions at all.

"*The Man.*"—Again, it is very essential in all military matters to consider *the man*—"the essential man," as Emerson calls him. We must always remember that the value of all weapons depends on the man using them, and the value of all methods of procedure depends on the training and discipline and characteristics of the men and officers who employ them. And herein lies my difficulty as lecturer. I am addressing a body of officers, who command troops whose training and discipline is not, and cannot be expected, to come up to those of European troops who are continuously under arms and training for a considerable term of years. We can expect and do expect more from such troops than we have a right to expect from troops like the Canadian Militia, with their limited means of training. We must always remember that men are controlled more by emotions and habits than by a mere knowledge of what they ought to do—*i.e.*, by the truth. Training and discipline are powerful means of overcoming the inherent fear of death and pain, and the dislike of the fatigues and discomforts so inseparable from war, and consequently of making men better fighting organisms, and more amenable to control during the demoralising influences of battle and of war generally. But the problem that faces every officer is, *How to best make use of the various elements which lie at his hand on the day of battle?* The *theoretical* must then give way to the *practical*. And in thus making good use of the available material lies the test of a good officer. The fault of our text books is that they only consider the theoretical material and rarely the actual material that has to be made use of. The French in 1870-71 had a far better rifle than the Germans, and the Turks in 1877-78 had better rifles and Artillery than the Russians, yet both the French and the Turks were defeated, chiefly because their opponents made a better use of what they actually possessed, than did the French and Turks. Mere superiority of armament is not everything, which fact may afford some consolation to Canadian troops armed with the Snider.

With these premises we can now enter into the subject before us this evening—namely, how to make the best use in battle of the fire of the Snider rifle, with which the Canadian Militia is armed.

(To be Continued.)

\*The following remarks apply to army corp, units and under.

### Mounted Infantry.

A Lecture on "Mounted Infantry and its action in Modern War" was delivered recently in connection with the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, by Lt.-Col. E. T. H. Hutton, D.A.A.G.

The lecturer began by defining Mounted Infantry as infantry soldiers who, in addition to their duties as infantry, were so organized and trained as to render them capable of being given means of increased locomotion whereby they might act in their capacity as infantry soldiers, when great mobility and rapidity of movement was necessary. There should be no confusion as to the functions of Mounted Infantry and Mounted Rifles. The latter were horsemen trained to fight on foot. Moreover, they were differently equipped. The introduction of Mounted Infantry into our service was due to the teaching of experience, that directly Cavalry are opposed to Infantry fire, their further action must be paralyzed from their sheer inability to compete with their opponents on equal terms. It was to give our Cavalry this necessary fire power that our present force of Mounted or Mobile Infantry existed. It was intended to create for this country a combined force of the three arms, viz: Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, which should be able in all circumstances to act freely and efficiently without any support from a slowly moving Infantry. Numerous instances were cited to demonstrate (1) that the independent action of one arm without the other two could never achieve any real or solid results; (2) that the independent action of Cavalry alone trained to rely mainly, if not exclusively, upon *l'arme blanche* was liable to be paralysed at any moment, and that its tactical effect could at best be temporary, while any lasting strategical result was impossible; (3) that a certain degree of tactical effect might still be looked for from the judicious use of masses of Cavalry against Infantry; (4) that, if used in conjunction with such fire power as Infantry men carefully-trained to fight on foot could alone supply, the independent strategical action of Cavalry was increased a hundredfold. If the maximum of result was to be achieved by mounted troops acting tactically on the field of battle or strategically—*i.e.*, by independent action—it must be by the employment of the combination of the three arms. There must be Cavalry possessing the highest skill and training in the use of *l'arme blanche*, there must be the employment of a rapidly-moving and highly-trained Infantry armed with the most perfect fire weapon, and there must be an Artillery armed with the most effective guns and possessing similar powers of mobility to the Cavalry and Infantry. It was a fair assumption to make that the Power which could first satisfactorily solve this problem and achieve this result would in the next great war effect such a revolution in the tactics of the past as would eclipse the feats of Sheridan and Stuart and astonish the world with successes such as might rival those of Napoleon and Alexander. Touching upon the recent Cavalry manœuvres in Berkshire, the lecturer said that by the presence of a force of three companies or 400 Mounted Infantry it was sought to prove (1) the value to Cavalry of a force of mounted or mobile Infantry; (2) the fact that by two months' training and by a well thought-out system of organization Infantry could work mounted with cavalry in the field, and could at the same time maintain their efficiency. For the result he would quote from the *Times*. The *Times*' military correspondent, a well known and not too favourably disposed critic of the value of Mounted Infantry, referred to it in his first letter as "a distinct innovation on accepted and orthodox tactical ideas." He said, "Continental soldiers and nearly all our own Cavalry officers declare that there is no need for the formation of a body of Infantry to be told off specially to help them, . . . that their troopers can dismount and can do the work quite as well as any Infantry." In his last letter the read as as the deductions of his personal study of the manœuvres, "One of the results of the manœuvres has been to prove the great value of a mobile Infantry in regular warfare." He even went on to say that he noted "a tendency on the part of certain Cavalry to keep safe by hanging on to the Mounted Infantry." If that was really the result of an experiment in peace manœuvres with blank ammunition, what might be looked for from the same force on service with ball ammunition a force of whom 44 per cent. were marksmen, and all of picked physique.

"The home authorities," so says a military journal, "are *not quite satisfied* with the present cartridge." This is euphemism *in excelsis*, the truth being that the authorities are at their wits' end to know what to do to provide ammunition that will permit of the rifle being used as a rifle and not limited in its employment to an unhandy, badly-balanced pike. Magazine rifles, it is averred, are being "got ready" for dispatch to India; but between the getting ready and the dispatching process there is a very wide gap. The magazine rifles will only be really ready when the powder and bullets are also in the same state.—*Broad Arrow*.

### The Seventh Fusiliers Annual Rifle Matches.

The annual rifle matches of the 7th Fusiliers took place on Thanksgiving Day. The weather was very fine for shooting purposes: the light was a little uncertain but the wind was steady. The whole of the matches went off without a hitch, and the Battalion are well pleased with the interest taken by the citizens, as shown by their visiting the range during the match. The following were the scores:—

**NURSERY MATCH.**—Open to those having never won a prize exceeding \$2.50. Ranges 200 and 400 yards, 5 shots: Pte. Ross, 42; Sergt.-Major Ironsides, 39; Pte. B. Harding, 39; Corp. Heaman, 36; Pte. Gould, 35; Sergt. Leadbeater, 34; Pte. Westman, 34; Lieut. Howie, 33; Pte. Highan, 33; Corp. Price, 30; Pte. Richardson, 30; Pte. Cahill, 30; Sergt. Boucher, 29; Pte. Ferguson, 29; Corp. Allen, 29; Pte. Griffith, 29; Sergt. Webbe, 28; Pte. Poole, 28; Lieut. Dawson, 28; Bugle-Major Coughlin, 27; Pte. Ritchie, 27; Corp. Sullivan, 27; Pte. Thompson, 27; Pte. Huff, 26; Pte. Gordon, 26; Pte. Harding, 24; Corp. Bickley, 23; Lieut. Magee, 23; Pte. Park, 23; Pte. Miller, 22; Pte. Pennell, 21; Sergt. Grey, 20; Pte. Hewitt, 20; Pte. Jeffrey, 20; Pte. Giles, 19; Sergt. Thompson, 19; Col.-Sergt. Garside, 18; Pte. McConnell, 18; Pte. Spicer, 18; Sergt. Faulds, 28; Pte. Draper, 17; Pte. Howe, 17; Bugler Bland, 16; Pte. Palmer, 16; Pte. Gordon, 15.

**BATTALION MATCH.**—Open to all members of the battalion and retired officers. Five shots at 200, 400 and 500 yards, any position.

Capt. Payne	67	\$10 00	Pte. Harding, H.	42	\$2 00
Capt. Hayes	65	8 00	Pte. Ritchie	42	2 00
Pte. Ross	63	6 00	Pte. Gould	42	2 00
B.-M. Hiscott	62	6 00	Corp. Hayman	42	1 00
Capt. Dillon	62	6 00	Pte. Allen	41	1 00
Pte. Hiscott, T.	61	5 00	Col.-Sgt. O'Brien	41	1 00
Pte. Hiscott, W. C.	61	5 00	Pte. Price	40	1 00
Capt. Ashplant	60	5 00	Sgt. Boucher	39	1 00
Pte. Hiscott, A.	58	4 50	Pte. Crow	39	1 00
Sgt. McCrimmon	56	4 00	B.-M. Coughlin	38	1 00
Sgt. Major Ironsides	55	4 00	Sgt. Webbe	38	1 00
Sgt. Leadbeater	54	3 00	Pte. Griffith	38	1 00
Col.-Sgt. McCrimmon	54	3 00	Pte. Highan	37	1 00
Lieut. Howie	52	3 00	Pte. A. Gordon	36	1 00
Col. Tra y	47	3 00	Corp. Sullivan	36	1 00
Pte. Harding	45	2 00	Pte. Ferguson	36	50
Pte. Cahill	44	2 00			

*Special prizes.*—Medal by Capt. Payne, for best shot in A Company, to be won twice, Bandmaster Hiscott.

Cup by Capt. Hayes, for best shot in B Company, to be won twice, Pte. Ross.

Medal by Lieut. Kingsmill, for second best shot in A Company, Pte. A. Hiscott.

Cup by Capt. Ashplant, for best shot in D Company, Sergt. McCrimmon.

Sergt. Major Ironsides' medal, for best score by non-coms. in Battalion match, Sergt. McCrimmon.

Lieut. Coo's medal for best shot in F Company, Col.-Sergt. O'Brien.

Capt. Dillon's medal, for highest score made by any officer or man who went with Battalion to the North-West, Capt. Payne.

#### COMPANY MATCH.

B Company had this pretty much their own way. It was for a challenge cup presented by Mr. W. J. Reid, and cash prizes. Company teams of five; 200, 400 and 500 yards, 5 shots. Scores in battalion match to decide.

1st, B Company.—The cup and \$10.—Capt. Hayes 64, Pte. Ross 63, Pte. W. C. Hiscott 61, Pte. T. Hiscott 61, Lance-Corp. Price 40; total 289.

2nd, D Company.—\$7.—Capt. Ashplant 60, Sergt. McCrimmon 56, Sergt.-Major Ironsides 55, Col.-Sergt. McCrimmon 54, Pte. Harding 42; total 267.

3rd, A Company.—\$5.—Capt. Payne 67, Bandmaster Hiscott 62, Pte. Hiscott 58, Sergt. Freeland 33, Pte. Pool 32; total 252.

4th, E Company.—\$3.—Sergt. Leadbeater 54, Lieut. Howie 52, Corp. Galpin 28, Pte. Saunby 24, Staff Sergt. Gray 23; total 181.

5th, C Company.—\$2.—Pte. A. Gordon 36, Corp. Spicer 20, Pte. Jeffery 20, Col.-Sergt. Brown 19, Pte. N. Gordon 15; total 110.

#### BATTALION MATCH.

The great contest of the day was between teams of eight men from "D" Company I. S. C. and the 7th Fusiliers, for a cup presented by Hon. John Carling. Conditions of match: 7 shots each at 200, 300 and 400 yards; cup to be won three times before becoming absolute property of either corps. Last year it was won by 7th Fusiliers by a majority of 23 points, this year the "D" Company carried it off with a majority of 19 points, after a hard struggle. Highest score was made by Capt. Hayes, 93 points. "D" Company have reason to be proud of their victory.

#### "D" Company, I. S. C.

Corp. O'Brien	33	23	32	88
Sgt.-Major Mumroe	32	27	29	88
Capt. Denison	31	26	30	87
Corp. Brown	25	28	30	83
Sergt. Beaumont	22	22	33	77
Pte. Chesterfield	24	23	29	76
Pte. Galbraith	25	22	27	74
Capt. Young	23	23	24	70
Totals	215	194	234	643

#### 7th Fusiliers.

Capt. Hayes	32	29	32	93
Pte. T. Hiscott	29	20	33	82
Capt. Payne	27	24	30	81
Bandmaster Hiscott	29	19	29	77
Capt. Ashplant	29	16	29	74
Pte. W. C. Hiscott	26	24	24	74
Sergt. O'Brien	23	19	30	72
Lt.-Col. Tracy	26	19	26	71
Totals	221	170	233	624

There were two extra series matches, the chief prize winners in which were:—  
200 yards, 5 shots. Pte. T. Hiscott 25, Bandmaster Hiscott 24, Capt. Hayes 24, Capt. Ashplant 24, Capt. Payne 23, Pte. Ross 23, Sergt.-Major Ironsides, 22.  
500 yards, 5 shots.—Capt. Dillon 22, Capt. Hayes 22, Pte. W. C. Hiscott 22, Capt. Ashplant 22, Bandmaster Hiscott 22, Col.-Sergt. O'Brien 21.



## Inspection of the Peterborough Rangers.

(Peterborough Review, 7th November.)

The clerk of the weather smiled on our soldier citizens yesterday and the annual inspection of the Peterborough Rangers took place beneath an unclouded sky, with a warm sun shining and a bracing atmosphere, making every man hold his head up, throw out his chest and look every inch a soldier. The men mustered at the drill hall at nine o'clock and the turnout was large and most creditable to the Battalion and the town. The trip to Toronto in July last gave the men a renewed interest in their Battalion and as a result the Battalion was over strength on the pay sheets and 266 men were in parade. There was not a man in the whole 266 who had not everything in apple-pie order. Buttons had been polished, rifles cleaned, waist belts pipeclayed and clothes brushed up, so that when they formed fours and marched out of the drill shed headed by the fine regimental band, under Bandmaster Miller, their appearance was exceedingly creditable.

Lieut.-Col. Rogers, Major Bell and Major Edwards were the three field officers. The staff officers were Adjt. Dennistoun, Surgeon Hall, day, Major Howard, paymaster; Quartermaster Forbes, Capt. Langford and four staff sergeants. The Battalion was made up as follows:—

"A" Co.—Lieut. Hamilton, 40th Battalion, in command, Lieut. W. Hamilton and 34 non-coms and men.

"B" Co.—Lieut. Schofield in command, 39 non-coms and men.

"C" Co.—Capt. Hill in command, Lieut. Stevenson, 39 non-coms and men.

COLOUR PARTY.—Lieuts. Haultian of "B" Co., and Hayes of "C" Co.

"D" Co.—Capt. Lee in command and 39 non-coms and men.

"E" Co.—Lieut. Matthews in command and 38 non-coms and men.

"F" Co.—Capt. Brennan in command, Lieut. Lech and 41 non-coms and men.

The band numbered 22 strong, under Bandmaster Miller.

The battalion marched by way of George and Hunter streets to the Riverside Park, where the inspection took place. Quite a crowd of citizens had gathered to witness the boys' achievements. As usual the battalion was formed up, after a few field movements, and upon Lieut.-Col. Straubenzie, D.A.G., arriving upon the grounds, gave the general salute. The D.A.G. then inspected the battalion by companies, after which the battalion marched past in quick time and on the double. Major Bell, Major Edwards and Capt. Brennan put the battalion through several movements, all of which, as well as the march past, were very creditably executed. The D.A.G. expressed himself as highly pleased with the way in which the officers and men acquitted themselves.

It was about 12.30 when the battalion formed up and marched back to the drill shed, where the roll was called. Before the men were dismissed Lieut.-Col. Rogers made a short speech, congratulating the men on the creditable showing they had made, and stating that the D.A.G. had expressed himself well pleased with the appearance of the men and the manner they acquitted themselves. The Colonel also stated that next year it was possible that the Ottawa Foot Guards might visit Peterborough on the 24th May, and the Rangers would return the honor in July. Before the men were dismissed the band played "God Save the Queen," and three rousing cheers were given for the Queen and Lieut.-Col. Rogers.

An exciting incident occurred on Hunter street, opposite St. John's church, when the battalion was marching from the park. Lieut.-Col. Rogers was mounted on a spirited charger, which suddenly made a leap so unexpectedly that its rider was pitched from his saddle and fell upon the muddy street. When falling the officer retained his grip on the bridle, but the horse gave a savage kick and freed himself and made for the stables. Covered with mud the Colonel picked himself up and marched with the men to the drill shed.

### THE OFFICERS AT TABLE.

The officers of the battalion entertained the district staff at a dinner in the evening at the Snowden House. The dinner was got up in first-class style, the tables being sumptuously provided, and the room was handsomely decorated with Union Jacks. About thirty officers and their guests sat down to the tables. The guests were Col. Straubenzie, D.A.G., Col. Lewis, Col. R. Z. Rogers, of the 40th Battalion, Capt. Winslow, Col. Poole, Mr. J. R. Stratton, M.P.P., and others. Mayor Stevenson, M.P., and Surgeon O'Gorman sent regrets on account of their inability to be present. After ample justice had been done to the excellent spread the toast list was taken up, by permission, Capt. Dennistoun presiding. Between the toasts several songs were sung by Col. R. Z. Rogers, Capt. Dennistoun, Lieut. Lech and others, and Lieut. Hamilton recited "The Burial of Napoleon," in masterly style.



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OF THE

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed, "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office, until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Wednesday, the 3rd day of December next, for the construction of a lift lock, weirs, etc., at Morrisburg, and the deepening and enlargement of the Rapide Plat Canal. The work will be divided into three sections, each about a mile in length.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen on and after Wednesday, the 19th day of November next, at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Morrisburg, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender, the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and, further, an accepted cheque on a chartered bank in Canada for the sum of \$6,000, must accompany the tender for Section No. 1, and an accepted cheque on a chartered bank in Canada, for the sum of \$2,000 for each of the other sections.

The respective accepted cheques must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
**A. P. BRADLEY,**  
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,  
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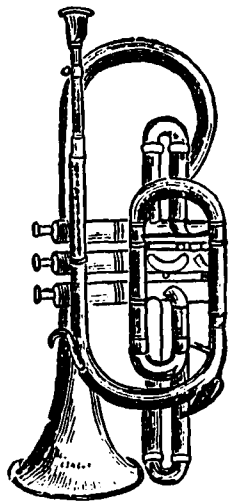
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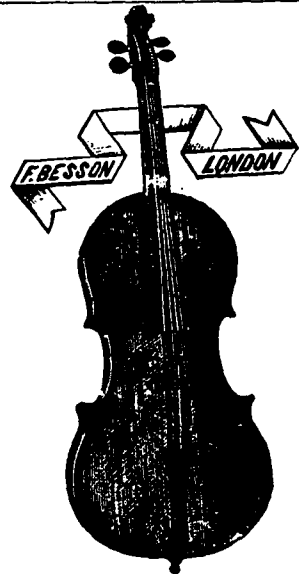
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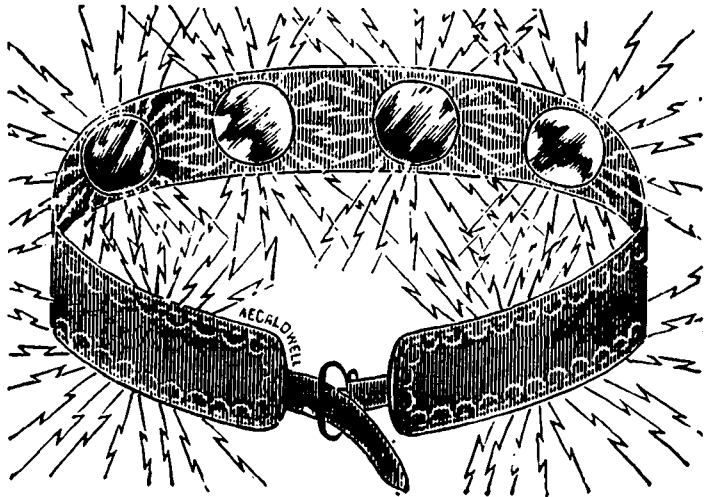
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1st year's service,	50c.	—	50c. per day
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**Miss E. M. Forsyth**, 18 Brant street, City, reports a lump drawn from her hand, twelve years' standing.

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**Reuben Silverthorn**, Teeterville, was almost a wreck. Entirely cured by the Belt and Suspensory.

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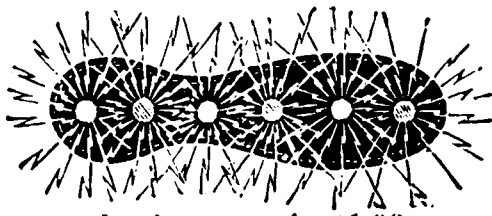
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171 QUEEN ST. WEST, TORONTO.

CATARRH IMPOSSIBLE

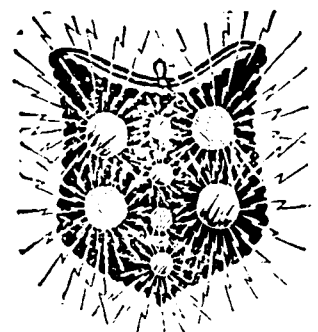
UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF

ACTINA



Insoles, per pair, \$1.00

No Vinegar or Acid USED.



Lung Shield, \$4.00

BUTTERFLY BELT AND SUSPENSORY ONLY \$7.00