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Comment and Criticism.

THE War Office has recently issued some important recommendations concerning the formation of cyclist sections in volunteer regiments. Colonel Saville, himself a leading cycle man in England, and who commanded the cycle column at the last Easter volunteer manoeuvres, lays down that the cyclist section should consist of 1 officer, 2 n.c.o's, 1 bugler and 12 to 20 privates. The officer should be specially qualified and have a fair knowledge of tactics and field fortification. The men should be from 5 ft. 4 in. to 5 ft. 9 in. in height, with good eyesight; they should also be good marksmen, and know either telegraphy, army signalling, surveying or drawing, and how to repair their machines. The section should, if possible, be mounted upon machines of a uniform type, preference being given to rear-driving safety bicycles. The officer should carry a revolver and field glass; other ranks rifles and bayonets, and officers and sergeants a signalling whistle. Every machine should be fitted to carry arms, ammunition and service kit, the rifle, if necessary, being slung on the man's back; also bag containing proper tools for repairs. The dress generally should correspond to that of corps—breeches or knickerbockers, etc., and shoes, in place of trousers and boots; forage caps or glengarries should always be worn.

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On the march the officer leads and regulates the pace, the senior sergeant on the flank to preserve distance, with the junior in rear to prevent straggling. The section must be frequently practised in scouting through close and open country and the formations of march when engaged in this exercise must always be intelligently adapted to the varying conditions of the country which is traversed. The men should never *march* out (or ride out, which is the correct term) without some definite military object in view. Written reports upon work done should invariably be furnished. The command should be occasionally practised in the occupation of defensible positions or posts, care being taken that the scheme of defence adopted is suitable to the strength of the party. A special corps of guides is about to be established and a certain number of regulars will be experimentally drilled at Aldershot under the supervision of Colonel A. R. Saville.

A MARKED copy of a paper containing the list of prize-winners at the recent annual rifle matches of the Twelfth Battalion, has been sent us by a correspondent, along with an enquiry as to how forty per cent. of these prize-winners come to be officers. After examination of the

scores, by which it appears that the twenty-fifth and last prize was taken with a total of twenty-seven points out of a possible of a hundred and five, we should say it was because there were not enough non-commissioned officers and men present to appropriate the prizes. In the absence of information on the subject we cannot offer any explanation as to the cause of this state of affairs. The Twelfth teams have in the past achieved many victories at Provincial and Dominion shooting contests; and the battalion's record in this respect makes it all the more surprising that at the annual rifle matches there should only be twenty-five of all ranks able to average a hit every second shot at the three easiest ranges.

THE value of the Canadian Pacific Railway as a military route to India has lately been the subject of considerable correspondence in the daily press, both in England and Canada, and we republish in another column a letter in this connection addressed by Major Mayne, R.E., of the Royal Military College, to the *Toronto Mail*. While he notes, as a point against the C.P.R., that there would in case of war be considerable difficulty in coaling the vessels plying between Port Moody and Bombay, an English writer, whose letter appeared in the *Times* almost simultaneously, makes the same objection against the Cape route, holding that it would be next to an impossibility to coal at the Cape in time of trouble should another naval power be leagued against England. While doctors thus differ, there is much to be gained by a publication of all available information concerning the two routes.

Winnipeg.—A Military View of its Possible Future.—VI.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

(Continued from Page 132.)

THE first article on this subject detailed the position of Winnipeg as a great depot or *place d'armes* and one of the primary points *d'appui* on which the defence of the British Empire depends. The fact of its geographical and strategical conditions—nearly in the centre of the continent—will minimise the cost of communication to a very great extent.

It is no new discovery that Great Britain is a great military and greater naval power. During modern times, say for the last two hundred years, she has always recognized that fact, and her campaigns in Flanders during the earlier portion of this period, and in Portugal, Spain and France during the closing years of the last and the first fifteen years of this century are sufficient evidence of the Imperial policy of her rulers and people. Modern science, especially in the appliances of locomotion, has compelled her to go further afield for the sites of her future battles, which must be fought nearer to the *Murgab* than the *Mersey*. In such case the disposition of her defensive points should be considered with great care. Her means of defence are: her navy, which gives the means of locomotion to her troops, so that her available 50,000 men as a corps *d'arme*—at once the *bete noir* of her pessimists and the delight of military scientists—will in reality represent six times its force as well as numbers by the mobility with which the naval power endows it and the speed with which it can be thrown on any accessible point. Taking any

possible combination in Europe, a well devised scheme by the British navy could paralyse its commerce, and as a French statesman admits render coast defence impossible. Prince Bismarck is reported to have said that a war between England and Russia would be like a fight between a horse and a whale, with this difference, that the whale would be like Sir Boyle Roche's canary, in more places than one at the same time; and homely as the comparison may be it implies a fact which cannot be gainsaid—that the land and sea forces of the British Empire would be above all other things ubiquitous.

The reasons are simple. Great Britain may be called the citadel of the British Empire. Comparatively a small island it governs in all quarters of the globe territory over sixty times her own area, which contains 7,647,000 square miles, about *one-third* of the surface of the globe and nearly one-fourth of its population. Of this vast dominion 3,000,000 square miles are in America, 1,000,000 in Africa, 1,000,000 in Asia, and 2,500,000 in Central Asia; in Europe 121,607.

It is the citadel or centre of political power, and it need not excite surprise to find statesmen and soldiers sensitive in proportion to their knowledge of the magnitude of the interest involved and their estimate of the resources at hand to protect them. The pessimistic view is generally adopted by the mercantile and a portion of the military class who have had hard work with small means to achieve great results and little or no rewards for the gallant services they have rendered in keeping this mighty Empire together. In nearly all cases the complaint is that the forces, naval and military, are unequal to the task imposed upon them, and that in the event of a general war in Europe the defence of the British Empire would be an impossible task; but as no sign has yet been exhibited that such an event is on the political cards we may take time to consider our position and see as far as we can do into this question.

(To be continued.)

Personal.

Mr. Otley L. Perry, an English volunteer officer well known as the author of several meritorious literary works, has been spending the week in this city, and has paid several visits to the Militia Department. Mr. Perry has already spent some time in Quebec, where he renewed old acquaintance with officers of "A" battery, and at Montreal, and as he intends proceeding as far as British Columbia, stopping at various points on the way, he will have acquired ere he returns home quite a volume of knowledge concerning Canadian military matters, of which he is making a study *en passant*. It is not improbable that we yet may have the benefit of seeing his impressions in print, in a volume or otherwise. The statement has appeared in the daily press that Mr. Perry is here in the capacity of a representative of one of the British service journals, but this is a mistake, as he is not a contributor to or otherwise connected with any paper. The literary work he has at present in hand is a revision of and addition to his latest work, "Ranks and Badges of Her Majesty's Army and Navy," an exceedingly valuable production to which we hope to make further reference later. The first edition, published in the early part of this year, took so well that a second, with much supplemental matter, is now in course of preparation, and may be expected to be issued about the beginning of the new year. The corps to which Mr. Perry is attached is the Second Volunteer Battalion of the L. N. Lancashire Regt., in which he holds the position of lieutenant and assistant instructor of musketry.

Major H. F. Perley, engineer officer at headquarters, who is also chief engineer of the Public Works Department, has just returned to Ottawa from an official trip to British Columbia. His business was chiefly in connection with the Esquimalt graving dock, which ten years after the commencement of the work, is now ready for use. The dimensions of the dock are as follows: Length, 430 feet; width of entrance, 65 feet; width of dock at top, 90 feet; depth of water on the sill at high tide, 28 feet. The total cost of construction was about \$1,000,000, of which the sum of £50,000 sterling was contributed by the Imperial Government, a special agreement being made that vessels of the navy should have the preference over others in the use of the dock. Already two vessels belonging to the Northern Pacific squadron have undergone cleaning and repairs, and as the charges are about one-third those collected at San Francisco, a large mercantile custom is anticipated. The position of the dock—inside Esquimalt harbor—renders it safe from any hostile demonstration such as might result from Russian intrigue in the Northern Pacific, and its safety will be further assured by a system of defences, plans for the construction of which have been submitted to the Imperial authorities. As the only other dock on the Pacific is the Imperial dock at Yokoska in Japan, the pressing nature of the demand for some such haven, dependent on the exigencies consequent to the maintenance of a squadron in the Northern Pacific, will be fully recognized. In addition to the protection of the dock a heavy system of

harbor defences will be required to assure the safety of Esquimalt, which besides being the only naval station in the Pacific, commands the straits of Juan de Fuca, controlling also to a large degree the coal trade in Vancouver.

Col. Cameron, of England, is in the city, on business and for pleasure. It has been reported that his mission to Canada is to secure the position of Commandant of the Royal Military College, but this would appear to be not the case, although at the same time it would not be altogether unexpected were he chosen as the successor to Col. Oliver. Col. Cameron has already seen service in Canada, having nearly twenty years ago been in charge of a survey party sent to determine the international boundary westward from the Lake of the Woods, and in connection with which expedition an alleged order of his for the removal of a "blawsted fence" set up by the distrustful and irate settlers to block his way, has since been the foundation for a rich standing joke at his expense. Col. Cameron is a son-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper, and is to accompany him to Washington to act as secretary to the Canadian representative on the fisheries commission.

Our Exchanges and their Contents.

An examination of the *Illustrated London News* (American reprint) for Oct. 22nd, will show the English view of the trial yacht race, illustrations in connection with the State of Ireland, Our Homeless Poor in St. James's Park at Mid Day, the British Mission to Morocco, and Sketches on the River Congo. A Sleeping Beauty represents a handsome tiger at rest, while Christening Sunday presents infancy surrounded by admirers. The price of the number being only ten cents places it within the reach of all. Every newsdealer has it. The office of publication is in the Potter Building, New York City.

The Grand Army of the Republic has recently, in more ways than one, been passing under review. A description of the order by ex-Commander-in-Chief Fairchild, in the *American Magazine* for November, is timely, and will no doubt be eagerly read. He gives a clear and almost too concise account of the organization from its birth at Springfield, Ill., in 1866, to the present time; explains the objects, and tells of its vast charities and the benefits it confers on the families of deceased soldiers. The order is doing a grand work in charity to the families of deceased and dependent soldiers. For this year the actual reported outlay exceeds \$253,000; but reckoning the amounts paid for the same purpose and never reported, it is fair to say that not less than half a million dollars have been thus expended. During the sixteen years from 1871 to 1886, the sum of \$1,173,688.60 has been disbursed in charities; and as it is well known that one-half is not reported, there can be no exaggeration in saying that twice that amount has thus been well spent.

The *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* for this month sustains creditably its high reputation. Commencing with an account of "The most exalted Order of the Star of India," where the writer displays considerable heraldic knowledge, it concludes also the following articles, well chosen and smartly written. Admiral Ingram tells the story of "The Dismasted Troopship," including some personal experiences narrated in a spirited style. "The Great Wall of China," once known as one of the seven wonders of the world, and recently said to be apocryphal, is described by the Hon. H. N. Shore, R.N., with some artistically executed illustrations. "Ship Launching," "The Quick Breechloading Gun," and "Modern Tactics," are treated in a workmanlike and scientific fashion. The continuation of Major-Gen. Mitford's "Orient and Occident," deals with the short visit paid by the writer to Canada, and has several Canadian illustrations. Colonel L'Estrange sketches the salient features in General Boulanger's brief and eccentric ministerial career, in a friendly and yet impartial style, giving due credit for the ex-minister's many soldier-like traits. Mr. Charles Marvin, always at home when writing on England and Russia in the East, contributes an entertaining article on "Diplomatic Penjeh."

The exact geographical centre of the United States is marked by a grave—that of Major Ogden of the United States army, who died at Fort Riley, Kan., in 1855, during the cholera epidemic of that year. Major Ogden's remains were afterwards removed to Fort Leavenworth and buried in the National cemetery there, but his monument still stands on a knoll a little to the northeast of the post—Fort Riley—and it lifts its head to the clouds in the exact geographical centre of the United States.

In these days stories of new projectiles and new explosives come thick and fast. The nations of Europe are eagerly rivalling one another to see which shall equip itself with the most terrible armaments. The latest reported novelty is a gunpowder invented by a Russian chemist. It is called "Sleetover," and its merit is said to be in the peculiar mode of explosion. Says a published account of it: "The peculiarity of the compound is that it explodes by expanding in one direction only, and that the direction in which the projectile is to be carried forward." In other words the Russian inventor has discovered a way to overcome and reverse the laws of nature hitherto governing the expansion of gases. Now he ought to devote himself to lifting himself by his boot-straps to the moon.—*Forest and Stream*.

Personal Charms.

HOW THE DELSARTIAN THEORY OF DEVELOPMENT BEAUTIFIES WOMEN.

What is the Delsartian method?

If ladies can secure cultivation of the voice, so as to read and converse in sweetly modulated yet strong and deep tones, and by the same course of training acquire grace of carriage and the development of chest and lungs that ensures health and adds to personal charms, the methods employed are worthy investigation.

So thought our reporter, who called upon Mme. Gray, the noted teacher of Oratory and Physical Culture at one of our leading hotels.

As he entered the room a lady tall but well proportioned came with graceful movement toward him. A well shaped head, crowned with a wealth of iron gray hair, dark, brilliant eyes, beneath finely arched brows, were noted as she approached. When she spoke it was with a voice sweet and low, yet with a wonderful compass.

"What is the secret of this power of vocal expression you seem to have?"

"Secret? there is no secret," laughed Mme. Gray. "Time was when I had one of the weakest and thinnest of voices. Any one can accomplish what I have done. It is so easy to acquire a full resonant voice, that will never tire or grow hoarse. All vocal disabilities may be overcome, hesitation, stammering, stuttering, soon disappear under proper training."

"Does this training affect the physical system?"

"Yes, it will develop the bust to almost ideal perfection. Gentlemen will add four or five inches to their chest measurement in as many months."

"It is desirable from a point of beauty, then?"

"Yes, ladies gain the roundness of waist, taper of arm and hand, and the perfect poise, ease and grace in movement, that add so much to personal charms."

"Health, I should think, would be benefited, also?"

"Indeed it is. Lung and throat troubles decrease, narrow chests and thin arms are developed, and female weaknesses largely overcome."

"It seems to be a regular panacea?"

"No, I am sorry to say that some organs cannot be made good in this way after they have been injured as mine were by a sojourn near a southern swamp. Before I tried physical culture and Warner's safe cure I was a confirmed invalid. I was consumptive in early life, and it is only a few years since I overcame a serious liver trouble. I owe much to Warner's safe cure, and I do not hesitate to acknowledge it."

"And the consumption tendency?"

"Disappeared after the use of this remedy, and when I had learned how to breathe. Not one in twenty breathe in such a way as to fill the air-cells, to expand the strong muscles at the base of the lungs, which should do the labor of expelling air. Hence, if kidney disease prevails, the lungs affected by the kidney poisoned blood soon give way."

"Is not your system the Delsartian theory?"

"Yes, and I greatly rejoiced when this grand teacher gave to the world his ideas. They corresponded to those I had long taught, for I am a pioneer in this work and have devoted life and energy to teaching the world that women may gain vocal accomplishments, health, grace and beauty all at the same time by these methods of cultivation."

"You are yet teaching?"

"Yes, at the School of Oratory and Physical culture at Syracuse, N.Y., a permanent institution, now in very successful progress."

A Budget from Toronto.

PROPOS of the Q.O.R. tournament. I admire the pluck and *esprit-de-corps* which prompted the Guelph batteries and the Toronto Garrison Artillery in sending teams to test their muscle with such teams as the Q.O.R. and the Grenadiers, the pick of 400 or 500 men.

The number of entries was evidently small, at the most 5 competitors entering for any one event. Toronto ought to, and can, produce more athletes than this. There appeared to be a great sameness in the faces of the competitors. Five seemed to compose all the competitors.

The Q.O.R. band's rendition of "The Forge in the Wood" was greatly applauded. I was glad to see that Capt. Davidson, of the 1st Brigade Field Artillery, has at last recovered from his illness sufficiently to attend the tournament.

Amongst the audience I noticed Bandmaster Robinson, of the 13th Battalion, who says his band is playing as good as ever. With an excellent band, a good drill instructor (Sergt.-Major Munro), and a hard working adjutant (Capt. J. Smart), the 13th Battalion ought before long to carry off the palm.

The artillery team from Guelph was a fine body of *big* men. Did I say *big*?—yes, *big*. They may be a good style of man for a tug-of-war team, but imagine *big* men as gunners and drivers in a field battery. Poor horses, I pity you at times, but then you can always console yourselves with the thought that this extra weight is caused by "our tug-of-war men."

A largely attended meeting of ex-members' of the Queen's Own Rifles was held on the 25th ult. in the drillshed. Lieut.-Col. Miller, in the absence of Major Dixon, took the chair. It was decided to hold the first annual dinner about the latter part of November, and the following committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements: Major Dixon, Col. Miller, Major Ellis, W. Douglas, W. H. Cooper, Christopher Lee, E. Cox, W. H. Ramsay, W. Watkins, W. Lennox, F. Upton, P. McMahon and W. Fahey. The prospects of a good time at the dinner are very bright.

The usual weekly parade of the Queen's Own Rifles took place on the 26th inst., and was well attended. Lieut.-Col. Allan was in command. The regiment marched to the baseball grounds, where a number of movements were gone through. The successful competitors at the annual rifle matches were afterwards presented their prizes by Col. Allan.

Gossip says that we may shortly expect to hear of the establishment here of a military club. No doubt some such place is greatly needed. Col. Fred Denison, G.G.B.G., I understand will be offered the presidency of it.

The Grenadiers paraded on the 27th, about 300 strong, under Capt. Manley. The evening was chiefly devoted to company drills under their instructors.

An item has appeared in one of the morning papers insinuating that Col. Allan's manner of conducting parades, etc., in the Q.O.R. has been the occasion of company meetings and a request for his resignation. I know the Q.O.R. well. If there is any corps in Canada with as much *esprit-de-corps* and discipline I have yet to meet them. And I doubt very much if there is one iota of truth in the article. If there were, the Q.O.R. officers, n.c.o. and men would be the last to give publicity to it. It has been said that the article is simply a ruse to get Col. Allan to resign with a view to having Col. Sweeney, late Northumberland Fusiliers, appointed in his place. LINCIP-PIN.

Regimental Intelligence.

The officers of No. 2 company, Guelph, have kindly undertaken the establishment and maintenance of a bugle band in the royal city, composed of the buglers of the 30th Batt. This action is taken with a view to ensure a supply of good and efficient buglers whenever the battalion is called out for drill or service. Nearly all the captains have willingly sent their bugles to the officers of No. 2 to be used in the instruction of the new buglers.

In 1837 the Rev. Canon Mulock was a lieutenant in the "Royal Simcoe Foresters." The regiment was on duty at the execution of Lount and Matthews, and the captain being ill, Lieutenant Mulock commanded No. 1 company, having to stand so near to the scaffold that the wind caused by the swinging bodies fanned his cheek. It was a sight neither he, nor Mr. Quinn, nor probably any others whose duty brought them there, ever wished to see repeated. Why the word "Royal" was omitted from the name of the regiment on its re-organization in 1866 is not known to us—nor do we know of any valid reason why the full name should not yet be restored.—*Orillia Packet*.

A new way to get Mr. E. E. Sheppard to Montreal has been tried. He was handed \$25 in cash and a subpoena to appear in Montreal as a witness in a criminal libel suit, brought by Captain Robert, of the 65th, against Louis P. Kribs. Mr. Sheppard will not go, however, without a fight.

The adjutant of the 7th Fusiliers, London, is giving regular instruction in drill to a class regularly attended by a large number of members of the regiment.

The Orillia company (No. 7) of the 35th Battalion have squad drill, under Capt. Drinkwater, every Saturday evening. Ralph Begg, bugler of the company, is now attending "C" school at Toronto. The battalion expect to go into camp next summer, but it is said would prefer September to June, the probable time.

The annual inspection of the Montreal Engineers took place on Saturday last, before Capt. Davidson, R.E., professor of fortification at the Royal Military College. It lasted from 10.30 a.m. until 6 p.m., and was of a highly critical character. The morning was occupied in signalling, for which purpose detachments were stationed in the towers of the St. James, Roman Catholic church and City Hall respectively. This part of the work was very creditably done, only one or two trivial mistakes having occurred despite the fact that the weather was hazy. The afternoon was devoted to company drill, and a couple of practical problems in engineering. The infantry work was smartly performed, the marching and manual exercise being especially good. The engineering work consisted of making a light trestle, building a pootoon, and tool drill. The inspecting officer congratulated the commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Kennedy, and the corps on its efficiency and said he should look forward to further improvement when they were placed in possession of the facilities of the new drill hall.

Correspondence.

The Editor desires it distinctly understood that he does not hold himself responsible for the opinion expressed by correspondents.

SOME ODD TYPES OF MILITIA OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—A few words with you regarding the manner in which some of our battalions are officered.

It would appear to be the aim of a commanding officer to secure men of good social position to officer his battalion. Now let us see what generally happens. Mr. "A", the head of a large firm, accepts an appointment as provisional captain, orders his uniform, dons it, and proceeds to the drill shed, where he is introduced to his company. He is pleased with the manner of his reception, and begins to think that the militia is some use after all. He next proceeds, in a neat set speech, to thank the "boys" for the very flattering manner of his reception as their captain; promises always to stick to them through "thick and thin"; winding up with "Honor," "Loyalty," three cheers for the Queen; three cheers for Capt. "A," and an invitation to an oyster supper at Jimmy S—s'.

Mr. "A," now known as Capt. "A," having attended several parades, and the novelty of the thing having worn off, thinks them just a little slow, suddenly discovers that he is neglecting his business and allows his 'sub' to run the company.

Capt. "A" about this time thinks the service a humbug, the commanding officer an ass, and the adjutant a nuisance, and just as annual drill is about to commence, Capt. "A" puts himself under orders for "foreign service," packs his kit, and embarks for England, or some other place, to purchase goods. Henceforth Capt. "A" takes no prominent part in the management of his company, and never allows a thought of qualifying to enter his head. But because he is a man of note his name is retained on the militia list for years, and few commanding officers would have the grit to fire him as having "failed to qualify."

Having for the present "polished off" Capt. "A," let us now turn to his subaltern Lieut. "B." He is the son of a prominent citizen, and of course moves in the best society. He would not care to serve under a man of less note than Capt. "A." It would indeed be a very exacting c.o. that would expect Mr. B. to attend more than five or six parades during annual drill. He, Mr. B., has an invitation to a "garden party," or a "band concert," or a "flower show," or a "tea fight," and somehow these things always happen on a drill night. Mr. "B" will sometimes drop in on a garden party in uniform (not the party), and deplore the necessity of soon taking his leave for the drill shed, to be knocked about by that "stupid colonel," or that "bully" of an adjutant, but all the same he has succeeded in his object—of being admired, and gained the sympathy of his lady friends—poor boy. Mr. "B" now hurries to the drill shed, where he finds the battalion filing into the drill field, himself twenty minutes late, and another "sub" in command of his company. He salutes the c.o. (sometimes), gives the adjutant a defiant look (always) and "falls in."

Now begins the misery of Mr. "B," for truth compels me to say that Mr. "B" knows nothing about drill. He is always to be found in the way of the guides and markers, and never by any possibility does he give a proper word of command, but trusts to pull through by mumbling something or other, in a low tone of voice, and watching the other "fellahs"; or better still, trusting that the company will conform to the movement in front. On passing the saluting point in "marching past" you must not be surprised at seeing Mr. "B" about ten or a dozen paces in front of his company, with his sword "manfully" at the "recover," or if the battalion should change ranks don't be surprised at finding Mr. "B" in the ranks of the company in his immediate front.

As my letter is growing long, I shall for the present finish with Mr. "B," and will close his military career on some future occasion.

Yours truly,
PULTAN.

Apropos of the Fisheries Fuss.

THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE OF 1871—A POEM OF THAT PERIOD
RESURRECTED.

Thinks President Grant to himself, thinks he,
As he puffed at his cigarette,
"There's a President wanted for '73
But I reckon that President won't be me
Unless I get up and get."

So he says to Butler, Ben's his name,
The chap that looks after the spoons:
"The way that these Democrats talk is a shame,
We'll have to do something to spoil their game
Or, darn it, we're gone-up coons."

"I aint very much on the speak you know;
But, Benjamin, you're the man;
With pen, or with tongue you're a buster to blow,
Although with the sword—well—only so-so,
So make out my message before you go,
And make it as strong as you can."

"At home here my reign hasn't been a success
So let us go in for a fight;
A war's just the thing that suits the U.S.
And England's the nation to go for I guess,
Say, Benny, old boy, ain't I right?"

"No, no," said old Ben, and he frowned dissent;
"A pretty nice mess *you'd* cook,
Just remember that little affair of the Trent
And the message the fiery old Premier sent,
How quickly it brought us to book."

"The Lion is old, but his claws are strong,
There's an ugly gleam in his eye;
I guess if we riled him it wouldn't be long
Before he'd be into our wool, ding-dong,
And then may be fur wouldn't fly."

"We've a much safer game than that to play;
We are forty millions or more,
We have money and soldiers and stores O.K.
And there's the Canadians just over the way
With only a paltry fow."

"Let's bullyrag them, and demand that we
(The only free men 'neath the sky)
Shall do as we like in this wide countree,
Shall navigate *their* river down to the sea
And fish as we choose on *their* fishing ground free
Or make them show the reason why."

"The Canucks will cave in right off, and then
We can brag of how brave we've been,
We'll sweep all the States from Nevada to Maine
And you'll be elected to rule us again,
And who'll be your right hand supporter but Ben,
And 'twixt us we'll run the machine."

The President winked, took another cigar,
And Benjamin took a horn;
"I calculate, Benny, we've gotten them thar,
Let the Democrats now try it on if they dar,
We'll knock 'em as sure as you're born."

The message was writ, and the Yanks all said:
"That'll fetch 'em to time you bet,
Old Grant is the fellow to shove things ahead,
Canadians might just as well go to bed
And label their houses "To let.""

* * * * *

TWO YEARS LATER.

Grant loquitor:

"O, 'arnal ruin! consarn that old B,
The Republican cause is bust,
The Canucks have been one too many for me,
They read my address '71 A.D.
Put their thumbs to their noses and laughed, he! he!"
"Don't you wish you may get our fisheries free.
And sail from Superior down to the sea
And do as you like in this wide countree—
That game, Mr. President, don't suit *we*—
And here's the election for '73,
And I guess that my game is all U P,
So, Ulysses, get up and dust."

KORN KOB, JUNIOR.

The C. P. R. as a Military Route to India.

THE following letter, addressed by Major C. B. Mayne, R.E., to the Toronto *Mail*, and dated from Kingston on the 13th October, is well worth reproduction in these columns, for the interesting information it contains concerning our great national highway as a military route, though the conclusions arrived at respecting its utility as a road to India do not appear to be quite just, and have since been answered in a letter which we intend reproducing in our next issue:—

SIR,—In your issue of the 11th Oct. you say in an editorial that "the uncertainty, in case of war, of communication with India (from England) by way of the Suez canal has long been recognised. * * * The Cape route is, of course, still theoretically available, but it is too long, and, moreover, Great Britain has few ships fit for the passage by it. The use of the canal has developed a type of steamer well adapted for the navigation of enclosed waters, but not strong enough to round the Cape."

I hope you will kindly afford me space to make some statements in opposition to the above, which to me are of vital importance in considering the Imperial defence of the Empire. In what I am going to say, I do not wish to be misunderstood. The Canadian Pacific railway is a

grand and noble enterprise, and one which has given a rude shock to Russia's naval strength on the Pacific, in any attempt she may make on Canada, Hong Kong, Singapore, New Zealand or Australia. But it is the case of an attack on India that I propose to deal with. India's only real danger at present is on her north-western frontier, and in giving distances I shall take the Port of Bombay as the objective, as it is more favorable as regards distance for Canada than Kurrachee, the real port for the north-west frontier of India. Calcutta would be unfavorable, as it would entail a long railway journey, which would more than compensate for the shorter sea voyage.

We will suppose the canal route closed. The alternative then is round the Cape or across Canada to reach India. In the first place has Great Britain a sufficient number of capable ships for the transport of troops by the Cape route? The experience of the Zulu and Boer wars must make us answer in the affirmative, as in each case 15,000 men, with horses and guns, were transported to the Cape from England, and if I mistake not some of the P. and O. steamers built for the canal passage were employed. P. and O. steamers, and those of other lines which can face the storms of the Atlantic and the Indian oceans, have nothing to fear from the Cape passage. The vast trade to the Cape, India, East Indies, China and Australia, is able to supply more than a sufficient number of capable ships for troop transport by the Cape route to India.

Now as regards distances. Let us first take the Cape route; all the following distances have been measured off an Admiralty map, and they are given in ordinary miles, which convey more to the mind than nautical miles:—

	<i>Miles.</i>
Portsmouth to Madeira.....	1,531
Madeira to St. Vincent.....	1,223
St. Vincent to Ascension.....	1,866
Ascension to St. Helena.....	807
St. Helena to Cape Town.....	1,980
Cape Town to Mauritius.....	2,642
Mauritius to Bombay.....	2,904

Total distance by Cape route..... 12,953

Route *via* Canada. Across the Pacific; steamers may go from Port Moody to Bombay either *via* Sandwich Isles, Hong Kong and Singapore, or *via* Sandwich Isles, the Malay Isles and Singapore. The distances by these two routes are as follows:—

<i>Via</i> Hong Kong—	<i>Miles.</i>
Port Moody to Sandwich Isles.....	2,784
Sandwich Isles to Hong Kong.....	5,612
Hong Kong to Singapore.....	1,659
Singapore to Bombay.....	2,854

Total distance from Port Moody to Bombay..... 12,909

<i>Via</i> Malay Isles—	<i>Miles.</i>
Port Moody to Sandwich Isles.....	2,784
Sandwich Isles to Singapore <i>via</i> Malay Isles.....	6,206
Singapore to India.....	2,854

Total distance from Port Moody to Bombay..... 11,844

Now from Liverpool to Quebec by sea is..... 3,060
" " Quebec to Port Moody by rail..... 3,080

From Liverpool or Portsmouth to Halifax by sea..... 6,140
From Halifax to Port Moody by rail..... 2,860
From Halifax to Port Moody by rail..... 3,758

Thus the sea journeys via Canada are:—

<i>Via</i> Quebec	<i>via</i> Hong Kong.....	15,969
	<i>via</i> Malay Isles.....	14,904
<i>Via</i> Halifax	<i>via</i> Hong Kong.....	15,769
	<i>via</i> Malay Isles.....	14,704

Consequently, as far as the sea journey alone is concerned, there is a balance in favor of the Cape route of from 1,751 to 3,016 miles, and this balance is still further increased by a rail journey of from 3,080 to 3,758 miles across Canada. These rail distances are taken from the C. P. R. time tables. That is, in going to India *via* Canada we take from seven to nine days more by rail in addition to from five to ten days more by sea; *i.e.*, from 12 to 19 days more, supposing even that there are as good ships on the Pacific as on the Atlantic and Indian oceans and that they can be procured in sufficient numbers without entirely stopping the trade. But this supposition is not the case, and we may take the Canadian route to Bombay as from 15 to 22 days longer than the Cape route. To this must be added a debarkation and entraining at the east coast of Canada and a detraining and embarkation at the west coast, each of which will take up a day. So that the Canadian route to India is from 2½ to 3½ weeks longer than the Cape route.

In addition to this there are considerable coaling difficulties in the Pacific, and more so as coal in war time is a contraband of war and our ships might not be allowed to coal at the Sandwich Islands. We have only to see the objections raised by the Chinese to our allowing the French to coal at Hong Kong during their Tonquin campaigns.

Finally, by the Canadian route, Russia has many points on the Pacific at which she can intercept with certainty the British transports, viz., at Vancouver, at the Sandwich Isles, at Hong Kong, and at the narrow channels of the East Indian Islands.

Any of your readers can corroborate the above data for themselves. The Canadian Pacific railway has added enormously to the Imperial naval strength on the Pacific, but has little or no effect on the Indian Empire.

There is one other point to be considered—namely, the power of the Canadian Pacific railway to transport troops and munitions of war across the continent. It has been stated that 8,000 troops with their material complete can be transported daily by the Canadian Pacific railway for seven days in succession. This is an extremely high estimate for a single line of rail over such an enormous distance, according to European experience, and before accepting such an estimate, or even one approximating to it, the opinion of a competent military man, having the necessary data before him to make his calculations, should be taken.

The Target.

Ottawa.—Match No. 4 of the Guards' Rifle Association programme, which could not be completed on the 22nd, on account of darkness coming on, was fired over again on Saturday last, the 29th, all scores made the previous week having been declared null. A heavy fall of snow being in progress, and fierce wind blowing, the scores were of necessity small, and an additional difficulty was the fact that the targets were hardly discernible against the white background of snow. About twenty competitors braved the storm, and these won prizes in the following order:

Sergt Short, No 2 Co.....	27	Pte Taylor, No 1.....	17
Col-Sergt Maillene, No 2.....	26	Pte French, No 1.....	16
Col-Sergt Ross, No 5.....	24	Bandsman Lamb, No 2.....	16
Corpl Watts, No 1.....	21	Pte Brown, No 2.....	11
Pte Morrison, No 3.....	21	L-Corp Gordon, No 1.....	10
Lieut Winter, (no prize).....	20	Corpl Carroll, No 4.....	9
Sergt Reardon, No 4.....	20	Pte White, No 3.....	8
Sergt McCarthy, No 5.....	18	Bandsman T Benbow, No 1.....	7

This match decided the grand aggregate prize winners. Four medals had been offered for the highest scores in the 3rd, 4th and 5th matches, the leaders to have their choice in succession. Sergt. Short, who was first, with 69 points, chose the D. R. A. medal; he has already a bronze *fac simile* of Lord Dufferin's silver medal, which latter is held for a year by the winner and then returned to the association, being replaced by a bronze *fac simile* annually presented by His Excellency. Col.-Sergt. Maillene, with 61 points, chose Lord Dufferin's medal; Pte. J. D. Taylor, 61 also, the O. R. A. medal, and Col.-Sergt. Ross, 60, the medal presented by Mr. Gauthier, formerly lieutenant in the Guards, and to be won twice in succession before becoming absolute property.

Toronto.—The 9th annual prize meeting of the Toronto Rifle Association was held on the Garrison Common on the 26th ult. The attendance was up to former years, and on the whole the shooting was higher. The following were the prize winners and their scores:—

Association match No. 1.—200 and 400 yards, seven shots at each range; 200, kneeling; 400, prone.			
\$36 00 T Mitchell.....	66	\$ 4 00 F Kennedy.....	61
27 00 W Ashall.....	64	3 50 A G Ronan.....	61
11 00 G Thompson.....	63	3 00 J Lanskill.....	59
7 00 J M Delamere.....	63	1 50 R F Argles.....	57
4 00 A Elliott.....	61	1 50 A D Crooks.....	57
Two 57's counted out.			

The Association No. 2.—200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots at each range; 200, kneeling; 500 and 600, prone.			
\$17 A G Ronan.....	83	\$ 5 A D Cartwright.....	69
15 T Mitchell.....	82	5 A Elliott.....	68
11 Geo Thompson.....	80	2 H Tew.....	68
9 J M Delamere.....	73	2 W Ashall.....	68
9 T Hamon.....	72	2 A D Crooks.....	67
8 F Brown.....	69	1 F Kennedy.....	67
7 J Stewart.....	69	1 J D Forman.....	65
6 W S Duncan.....	69		
Three 65's counted out.			

AGGREGATE.

1. The Association Cup, value \$40; to be won twice, T Mitchell.....	148
2. Best aggregate score at 500 and 600 yards, Trowern Medal; to be won twice. A G Ronan.....	54

SEASON'S AGGREGATE.

The four highest scores during the season's practice, adding scores in matches Nos. 1 and 2.	
1. President's gold medal, T Mitchell.....	495
2. 1st Vice-President's gold medal, F Kennedy.....	490
3. 2nd Vice-President's gold medal, G Thompson.....	462
4. President's silver medal, W Ashall.....	460

QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY MATCHES.

Scores of the leading prize winners of four companies of the Queen's Own Rifles, whose annual matches were held on the Garrison common ranges on the 22nd ult., have been forwarded for publication. They are given below. The ranges were 200, 400 and 500 yards; five shots at each range:

"A" company—Sergt. Howard, 55, \$40; Pte. F. Westman, 50, \$17; Pte. Duncan, 49, \$16; Col.-Sergt. Donnelly, 47, \$15; Pte. E. Westman, 46, \$12; Corp. McNeily, 44, 10. There were twelve other prizes, one 27 being counted out. Range prizes were won by the following:—200 yards—Sergt. Howard, 22; Pte. Meadows, 18. 400 yards—Pte. Duncan, 22; Sergt. Gorrie, 19. 500 yards—Col.-Sergt. Donnelly, 18; Pte. Westman, E, 17; Bug.-Corp. Emery, 16.

The match open to ex-members of the company not members of other corps was won by N. Schmidt, with Lieut.-Col. Allan second.

"B" company—Pte. A. R. Dewdney, medal and \$12; Col.-Sergt. Cooper, medal and \$10; Pte. Goldsmith, \$8; Sergt. Hunt, \$7; Pte. Clopp, \$6. Sixteen other prizes were given, besides those for the separate ranges, which were won as follows:—200 yards—Pte. Howard and Sergt. Hunt. 400 yards—Pte. Clopp and Pte. Langton. 500 yards—Pte. A. R. Dewdney and Col.-Sergt. Cooper.

"D" company—Sergt.-Major Cunningham, 54, \$33; Pte. J. Blainey, 51, \$12; Pte. J. K. B. Turner, 40, \$10; Pte. J. M. Wright, 40, \$9; Pte. R. G. Davis, 39, \$9. Nineteen other prizes were given in the match. The ex-members' match was won by ex-Corp. Peary, with ex-Sergt. Medland second.

"H" company—Sergt. S. Small, Pte. E. E. Argles, Pte. C. F. Jones, Pte. C. A. Bogert, Pte. Bromley, Pte. R. F. Argles, Corp. S. Jones. Non-prizemen's match—Open to those who had never won a prize in any rifle match; ranges, 200 and 400 yards—Pte. H. Bromley, Pte. H. Smith, Pte. C. W. Nasmith, Pte. C. H. Godfrey, Pte. N. F. Reid.

The annual meeting of the Halifax County Rifle Association was held at the artillery gun shed on Tuesday, 25th October. In the absence of the president, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Murray, Major Weston presided. Lieut. L. J. Bland, the secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were, on motion, approved. On motion of Capt. Anderson, seconded by Capt. Garrison, it was decided to have two competitions each year instead of one. On motion of Capt. Adams, seconded by Sergt.-Major Lockhart, it was decided to have one of these with the Sniker and the other with the Martini rifle. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Murray; secretary-treasurer, Lieut. L. J. Bland. Members of council—Capt. Harris, H.G.A.; Major Weston, 66th P.L.F.; Capt. Garrison, H.G.A.; Major Walsh, 63rd; Sergt.-Major Gibson, 66th P.L.F.; Capt. Crane, 63rd; Capt. Balcome, retired; Capt. Adams, H.G.A. The presentation of prizes won at the annual competition, the scores of which appeared in last issue, was then proceeded with.

THE GRENADIERS' MATCHES.

Owing, says the *Mail*, to the tardiness in receiving permission from Ottawa to fire the annual match of the Royal Grenadiers on the Garrison common it threw it very late in the season. Saturday was most disagreeably cold, the wind sometimes blowing a hurricane almost. Notwithstanding this, some good scores were made and the match passed off well. The excellent management of the rifle committee, composed of Capt. Bruce, Lieuts. Gibson and Cameron, showed itself in the fact that everything passed off pleasantly. The number of competitors was large, considering the lateness of the match and the unfavorable day. Following are the results:—

Regimental Match No. 1.—Open to any member of the regiment. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots.

D R A medal and \$6, Pte W Jack, G.....	57	\$3 50 Staff-Sergt Curran, A.....	44
O R A medal and \$4, Staff-Sergt Mitchell, G.....	53	3 00 Capt Bruce, G.....	43
\$12 00 Sergt Mowat, A.....	51	2 50 Sergt Johnston, F.....	42
11 00 Pte Hume, D.....	46	2 00 Pte Winer, H.....	42
8 50 Staff-Sergt Dent, G.....	46	1 50 Pte Cochrane, G.....	42
6 50 Sergt W Dent, G.....	46	1 50 Col-Sergt Curzon, G.....	42
5 50 Corpl Dye, C.....	44	1 00 Corpl Coe, H.....	42

Regimental Match, No. 2.—Open to all non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment. Ranges 200, 400 and 500 yards, 5 shots.

\$12 00 Sergt Mowat, A.....	69	\$4 50 Corpl Coe, H.....	49
10 00 Pte Jack, G.....	64	4 00 Staff-Sergt Dent, G.....	49
— Capt Bruce, G.....	59	3 75 Corpl Hare, H.....	48
9 00 Corp McDonald, H.....	53	3 00 Sergt W Dent, G.....	47
8 50 Pte Widmer, H.....	52	2 25 Sergt Jack, D.....	47
7 50 Col-Sergt Curzon, G.....	52	2 00 Pte Hume, D.....	46
6 50 Pte Cochrane, G.....	51	2 00 Sergt Foley, C.....	46
6 00 Staff-Sergt T Mitchell, G.....	51	1 75 Sergt Cox, A.....	46
5 50 Drummer Waterhouse.....	51	1 50 Staff-Sergt Harding, A.....	45
5 50 Staff-Sergt Curran, A.....	50	1 00 Pte McGregor, A.....	45
5 00 Bandsman Woodruff.....	50	1 00 Pte Stimman, A.....	44

Nursery Match.—Open to all non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment who have never won a prize at any military match. Ranges 200 and 400 yards, five shots.

\$12 00 Pte McGregor, A.....	45	\$2 50 Corpl. Stimman, A.....	25
10 00 Pte G Irwin, D.....	33	2 00 Corpl. Stretton, F.....	24
8 00 Pte Heron, B.....	30	1 75 Pte Towers, A.....	23
7 00 Corpl Hare, H.....	30	1 75 Pte D Irwin, D.....	23
6 00 Pte Stokes, A.....	29	1 50 Drummer Impy.....	23
5 50 Corpl Dye, C.....	28	1 25 Sergt Kilby, H.....	22
5 00 Pte Martin, D.....	27	1 00 Pte Cooper, G.....	21
4 50 Pte Sparling, C.....	27	1 00 Sergt Doughty, H.....	19
4 00 Pte Sheffer, H.....	26	1 00 Pte J Hughes, G.....	19
3 00 Bugler Johnston, G.....	25	1 00 Pte Heaney, G.....	18

Officers' Match.—Open to any commissioned officer in the regiment. Ranges, 200, 400 and 500 yards, five shots.

Capt Bruce.....	59	Asst-Sgn King.....	35
Lieut Low.....	40	Lieut Gibson.....	30
Capt Elliot.....	35		

Non-commissioned Officers' Match.—Open to any non-commissioned officer in the regiment. Ranges, 200, 400 and 500 yards, five shots.

\$9 00 Sergt Mowat, A.....	69	\$4 50 Staff-Sergt Dent, G.....	49
8 00 Col-Sergt Curzon, G.....	52	3 75 Corpl Hare, H.....	48
6 50 Staff-Sergt Mitchell, G.....	51	3 00 Sergt W Dent, G.....	47
6 00 Staff-Sergt Curran, A.....	50	2 25 Sergt Jack, D.....	47
5 50 Corpl Coe, H.....	49	2 00 Sergt Foley, C.....	46

Band and Drummers' Match.—Open to any member of the band and drummers of the regiment. Ranges, 200, 400 and 500 yards, five shots.

\$10 00 Drummer Waterhouse.....	51	\$5 00 Bandsman R Cuseck.....	20
8 00 Bandsman Woodruff.....	50	4 00 Bugler Cuthbert.....	28
7 50 Bugle-Sergeant Bewley.....	44	3 00 Drummer Impy.....	28
6 50 Bugler Johnson.....	40	2 25 Bandsman Benson.....	24
6 00 Bandsman McClay.....	32	1 50 Drummer Stewart.....	23

Aggregate Match—Open to any member of the regiment; ranges, 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards; prize, silver cup, value \$30. Conditions—To be won by the same member of the regiment twice before becoming the absolute property of the winner. Pte. W. J. Jack, G. Co. (80 points.)

Non-commissioned Officers' Challenge Cup—Open to teams of five non-commissioned officers from each company; prize, challenge cup, value \$60; cup to be held by Sergeants' mess; 2nd, the Toronto Silver Plate Co.'s cup, value \$50; to be held one year by captain of winning team. First, "A" Co. (Capt. Davidson) team, Sergt. Mowat, Staff-Sergt. Curran, Col.-Sergt. Cusick, Sergt. Cox, Corp. Steinman; second, "G" Co. (Capt. Bruce.)

Volley Firing—To be competed for by teams of five officers, non-commissioned officers or men per company. Ranges and positions, 200 yards standing, 400 yards kneeling; rounds, 5 at each range; prize, Toronto Silver Plate Co.'s cup, value \$50, and one volume of poems to each member of the winning team; conditions, to be won three times before becoming the absolute property of winners.

Won in 1885, by "G" company. Won in 1886, by "G" company. Won in 1887, and finally, by "G" company. Team—Capt. Bruce, Staff-Sergt. Mitchell, Staff-Sergt. Dent, Sergt. Dent, Pte. Jack.

Officers' Team Match—Open to teams of three officers (or less) of any one company or any three staff officers (chosen by lot) of the regiment. Prize—Cosgrave Cup. Conditions—The cup to be shot for every year, and to be held by the officer making the highest score in the winning team. "G" company, Capt. Bruce, 59 points.

Company Team Match—Open to ten previously named officers, non-commissioned officers and men of any one company. 1st prize—Aldwell Cup, value \$300, and one inkstand for each member of winning team. Conditions—The cup to be shot for every year, and to be held by the captain or other commanding officer of the winning company. "G" company, (Capt. Bruce), 489 points. 2nd prize—The Exhibition Association Cup, value \$100, and one purse for each member of winning team. Cup to be held for one year by captain of winning company, "A" company (Capt. Davidson), 429 points. 3rd prize—"The S. Davis & Son" Cup, value \$50, and one pencil for each member of winning team. Cup to be held one year by captain of winning company. "D" company (Capt. Mason), 301 points.

THE TWELFTH BATTALION.

The annual match of the 12th Battalion, "York Rangers," took place at Garrison Common 26th ult. There was a fair attendance, the various companies being well represented. The day was bright and clear, but rather cold for comfort, and the prevalence of a high wind from the left rear rendered good shooting very difficult. The ranges were 200, 400 and 500 yards, seven shots at each range. The following are the scores:—

Ontario Rifle Association medal and \$5, Pte Hamon.....	82	\$3 Capt Cooper.....	56
5 Lieut Lanskaill.....	82	3 Lieut Vennell.....	48
5 Pte Ronan.....	81	3 Lieut Leslie.....	46
5 Pte Thompson.....	79	2 Bug Furnival.....	45
5 Pte Foreman.....	76	2 Capt McCarty.....	42
4 Staff-Sergt Brown.....	75	2 Lieut Verrall.....	40
4 Sergt Elliott.....	73	2 Sergt Stokes.....	39
4 Lieut Wayling.....	72	2 Col-Sergt Robinson.....	37
4 Lieut-Col Wayling.....	72	1 Pte Pyatt.....	34
4 Corp Bell.....	66	1 Lieut McConnell.....	33
3 Capt Furnival.....	62	1 Col-Sergt Collett.....	28
3 Sergt Furnival.....	56	1 Corp Armstrong.....	28
		1 Sergt Dowling.....	27

COLCHESTER COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The scores of the prize winners at the annual matches of the Colchester County Rifle Association's annual competition, which took place at Truro on the 30th September, have just come to hand with a request for publication. They were as follows:

1st competition—200 and 400 yards, five shots—Lt. Dickie, 44; Staff-Sergt. H. C. Blair, 43; Lt. Dover, 43; Sergt. Cribb, 41; Pte. D. Lynds, 39; Sergt. McNutt, 38; Sergt. Cock, 38; Lieut. Young, 37; Pte. Richardson, 37; Staff-Sergt. D. C. Blair, 37; Staff-Sergt. G. H. Blair, 35; Capt. Laurence, 34.

2nd—200 and 500 yards, 7 shots—Lt. Dover, 64; Staff-Sergt. H. C. Blair, 59; Staff-Sergt. G. H. Blair, 59; Pte. Rood, 55; Lt. Young, 54; Pte. Lynds, 53; Sergt. Cribb, 52; Sergt. H. Cock, 52; Capt. Laurence, 51; Lt. Dickie, 51; Pte. Wm. Richardson, 47; Lt. Suckling, 39.

The D. R. A. silver medal, and Chambers' silver medal, awarded for the highest aggregate in these two matches, was won by Lieut. Dover.

Prizes in kind offered for the first range, 200 yards, of the second competition were won as follows:—Lieut. Dover, 31; Staff-Sergt. G. H. Blair, 29; Lieut. Young, 29; Staff-Sergt. H. C. Blair, 28; Lieut. Dickie, 28; Pte. Rood, 28; Sergt. McNutt, 27; Capt. Laurence, 27; Staff-Sergt. D. C. Blair, 26; Pte. D. Lynds, 26.

Prizes in kind offered for a match at 400 yards, 5 rounds, were won by the following:—Staff-Sergt. H. C. Blair, 23; Lieut. Dickie, 23; Sergt. McNutt, 20; Capt. Young, 19; Lieut. Dover, 19; Sergt. Cock, 19; Sergt. Cribb, 19.

Lieut. Dover won also three separate prizes given respectively for highest aggregate, most bull's eyes, and highest score at 200 yards. Pte. D. Lynds secured the prize offered for the most inners, and Corp. Ross received a match-safe as a solatium for having made the lowest score.

At a meeting of the 7th Fusiliers' rifle club, held last week in the drill hall, London, under the presidency of Lieut.-Col. Williams, it was decided that the annual rifle matches of the battalion should take place on Thanksgiving Day. There were present, Major Smith, Capts. Beattie and Butler, Lieuts. Payne and Wood, and about 80 n.c. officers and men.

A RIFLE MATCH AT EDMONTON.

The second annual matches of the Edmonton rifle association took place on the 29th and 30th September and 1st October at the ranges of the association on Ross' flat, Mrs. McCauley, wife of the president, firing the first shot. The day was clear, bright, warm and calm, and good shooting was made. The turnout of riflemen was not as large as last year, owing partly, it is said, that last year's and subsequent matches have shown that only a comparatively limited number are good enough shots to make it worth their while to enter, and partly to this being a very busy time among both farmers and merchants, making it difficult for many riflemen to practise or attend the matches. The prize winners in each match were as follows:—

Patron's Match, 200 and 500 yards, seven shots—M. McCauley, 61; J. F. Smith, 56; W. S. Robertson, 56; Jas. Martin, 55; W. Maitland, 55; J. Goodridge, 54; J. F. Forbes, 52.

Vice-Patron's match, 300, 400 and 500 yards, 7 shots—W. S. Robertson, 79; J. F. Forbes, 77; F. H. Sache, 75; M. McCauley, 72; Jas. Martin, 72; J. F. Smith, 72.

Association Match, 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 shots—Jas. Martin, 77; M. McCauley, 76; D. E. Noyes, 75; Jno. Looby, 66; J. S. Edmonton, 62; J. Forbes, 56; W. S. Robertson, 56.

Merchants Match, 200, 400 and 600 yards, 7 shots—M. McCauley, 76; Constable Adams, 72; Constable Forbes, 72; Jno. Looby, 69; Jas. Martin, 67; D. E. Noyes, 64; J. S. Edmonton, 63.

Ladies' Match, 200 yards, 7 shots—Miss S. Wilson, by Jno. Looby, 32; Miss F. Ross, by Constable Forbes, 30; Mrs. C. Stewart, by Dr. Tulloch, 30; Mrs. Lauder, by J. S. Edmonton, 30; Miss Fraser, by Ed. Looby, 30.

The D. C. R. A. silver medal awarded as grand aggregate prize was won by M. McCauley, with a total of 285 in the first four matches.

PORT ARTHUR RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The second annual meeting of the Port Arthur Rifle Association was held on the 13th ult. The prize winners and their scores were as follows:

No. 1 Match, 200, 300, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots.—M. N. Garland, 59; M. Leiterman, 54; Major Ray, 48; Sergt. Holde, 43; W. Russell, 43; Sergt. Woodside, 40; Corpl. Macdougall, 39; James Alexander, 39.

No. 2—200, 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots.—M. Leiterman, 51; M. N. Garland, 50; W. Russell, 47; Major Ray, 46; E. B. Howitt, 40.

No. 3—Open only to members of 96th battalion—300 and 500 yards, 5 shots.—Corpl. Arnold, 33; Sergt. Hodder, 32; Major Ray, 27; Sergt. Woodside, 26; Corpl. Macdougall, 23; Pte. Murdoch, 22; Pte. M. Leiterman, 21; Pte. J. Jackson, 18; Pte. W. Holland, 13; Pte. F. Jones, 10.

No. 4—400 and 500 yards, 5 shots—D. Andrews, 37; Major Ray, 37; Sergt. Hodder, 37; M. N. Garland, 37; Sergt. Woodside, 35; Wm. Powley, 32.

No. 5—Open to all comers, any rifle, 200, 300 and 400 yards, 5 shots.—W. W. Russell, 58; M. Leiterman, 58; Geo. Hodder, 58; M. Garland, 57; E. B. Howitt, 55; J. Coburn, 54; Major Ray, 53; D. E. Andrews, 53; J. Woodside, 53; W. Murdoch, 53.

No. 6—200 and 500 yards, 5 shots; 200 yards standing, 500 any position with head to target.—Major Ray, 40; M. Leiterman, 32; J. Coburn, 32; W. Murdoch, 31; M. N. Garland, 27.

No. 7—400 and 600 yards, 5 shots.—Sergt. Woodside, 35; Sergt. Hodder, 34; D. E. Andrews, 31; M. N. Garland, 31; W. W. Russell, 30.

No. 8, Ladies' Match—300 and 500 yards, 5 shots—D. E. Andrews, 40; Sergt. Woodside, 39; M. N. Garland, 37; Sergt. Hodder, 34; Mr. Powley, 31; E. B. Howitt, 28; M. Leiterman, 28.

No. 9, Revolver Match—25 yards, 7 shots.—M. N. Garland, 22; D. E. Anderson, 20; W. W. Russell, 19; C. Murdoch, 17.

The death is announced of Bernhardt Langenbeck, one of the most celebrated German surgeons in Germany. Born in 1810, he studied under his uncle, who also was a famous anatomist and surgeon, at the University of Gottingen. In 1848 he was appointed professor at the Berlin University and director of surgery. He accompanied the German armies in the wars of 1864, 1866 and 1870, and it was then he proved the benefit of his new method of making resections. He performed a most critical operation on the Empress, by which he saved her life. He also attended the Emperor after the Nobling outrage. Almost all the famous German surgeons, for instance, Herren Billroth, Esmarch and others, lose in him their teacher.

A Halifax correspondent writes as follows to the U. S. Army and Navy Journal: "The city is the Gibraltar of North America for the British Empire. The harbor is large enough to float the navies of the world, and is so defended that it is impregnable to a sea attack. The present garrison consists of one battalion of the New York and Lancaster regiments of the line, and a battalion each of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. The British soldier, efficient man as I see him here, is the best soldier in the world. At the invitation of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Alexander Russell, commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America, I accompanied him the other day on his annual inspection of the troops. The York and Lancaster paraded about 450 muskets, all young, athletic, clean looking fellows, about five feet six, and average about 150 pounds. They are equipped with all the modern improvements, one of which is a small handspade carried on the left hip, which can be used as an intrenching tool and to cut wood for fuel and huts. Four or five are carried to a company. They will be immensely useful in service. The men are drilled in intrenching, and on parade the first line was thrown forward and the rear line cut a trench in eighteen minutes sufficient for cover. The training in gymnasium is superb, and it builds up men whose superiors in physique cannot be found. I have seen many inspections, but this by Gen. Russell, who, by the by, is a younger son of the house of Bedford, was the most thorough that can be conceived of. He inspected the men in accoutrement and condition and the officers in the sword exercise and fencing. He then went through the tailors' and blacksmiths' shops, which are complete in all details: the company books, the regimental books, the men's quarters and rations. The subalterns were then made to drill their companies, and by the time it was over the General knew everything about the regiment, the company, the officers and the men."



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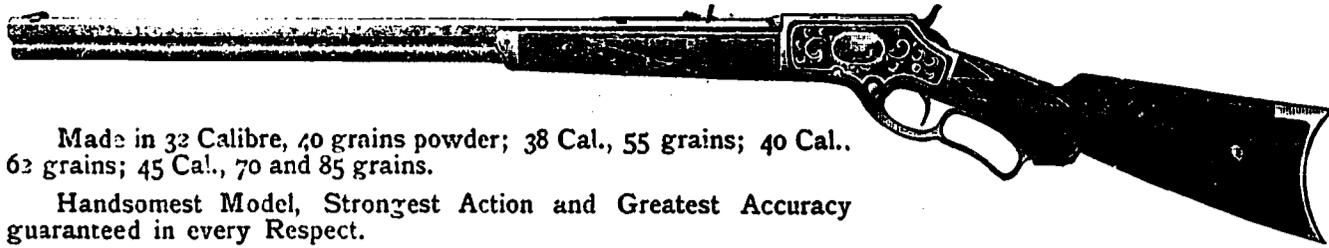
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