

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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

Fourth Year.
VOL. III, No. 69.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 25th OCTOBER, 1888.

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

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Notice to Subscribers.

We would remind our subscribers, a large proportion of whom are in arrears—many we are sorry to say for two or three years, that the paper cannot be carried on without money, and that the subscription fees are its main source of income. It is hard to understand why men who pay their landlords or their tradesmen promptly, as a matter of course, should equally as a matter of course leave their newspaper bills unpaid year after year. We have an abiding faith that the intentions of our subscribers, most of whom are officers, are honourable, and that they would be sorry to unwittingly embarrass the paper, but we would prefer not to have our credulity put to a test much more severe than it has withstood up to the present. Send along your fees, gentlemen, please!

Topics of the Week.

Owing to inexcusable delay on the part of the printers of this paper, a great portion of last week's issue did not get into the postoffice until Saturday. Annoyances such as this cannot be prevented, we suppose, until the support accorded the MILITIA GAZETTE justifies the establishment of an independent office for its publication.

Lord Dufferin has been raised a step in the peerage for his services as Viceroy, and apparently especially for having added Burmah to the British-Indian empire. This is indicated by his second title, which is Earl of Ava, the ancient and most renowned of the capitals of Burmah, and one after which the whole empire of Burmah was once named. Lord Dufferin will be Lord Dufferin still, as his first title is Marquis of Dufferin.

A very complimentary review of a recently published work on "Infantry Fire Tactics" is republished from the *United Service Gazette* in another place in this issue. The author, to whom we are indebted for a copy of his admirable and comprehensive work, is Major C. B. Mayne, of the Royal Engineers, and Professor of Surveying, Military Topography and Reconnaissance at our Royal Military College, Kingston. Major Mayne's many Canadian friends will be glad to see the praise bestowed upon his work in the article quoted.

On another page in this issue will be found the complete details of the general efficiency competitions which have taken place this year under the auspices of the Dominion Artillery Association. These are official, having been kindly furnished us by the secretary, Cap. J. B. Donaldson. The leading field and the leading garrison battery each re-

ceive a handsome trophy, the gift of the present Governor-General, Lord Stanley of Preston, who has signified his intention of contributing prizes annually as did his predecessor in office. The cups purchased out of Lord Lansdowne's parting gift will be offered for annual competition as second prizes in these competitions, \$25 in cash also going to each winning battery.

It is announced that Imperial Brigadier-Generals are to wear as the badge of their rank "crossed swords and baton," and that officers commanding Infantry Volunteer Brigades will wear the uniform laid down in the Dress Regulations for a Brigadier-General, "except officers commanding regiments, who are *ex-officio* brigadiers of volunteer brigades, who will wear their regimental uniform." These excepted officers are at present only the colonels of the three regiments of Foot Guards. Volunteer brigadiers who have higher rank, honorary or otherwise, than that of brigadier-general are to wear the badges of that higher rank. The new regulation ends as follows: "Officers commanding volunteer infantry brigades are the only officers of the volunteer service who are permitted to wear gold lace and embroidery."

One of the English military papers, the *United Service Gazette*, is the organ of the Imperial Federation League. In a recent issue it says: "We are not very sanguine, but we hope that the Government will assent to the appointment of a Royal Commission, with Lord Rosebery at its head, for the purpose of visiting all our colonies and ascertaining the views of the colonists on the question of Imperial Federation. There is no question that the idea is growing in favour, and people are coming more and more to the conclusion that it will depend on what is done in the near future whether the federation or disintegration of the Empire will take place. Many of the foremost statesmen at the Antipodes are advocates of Imperial Federation, and the principle is gradually gaining adherents among politicians at home. We intend to take up the question in a very practical manner shortly."

Quite likely the prohibition of the Royal Military College cadets travelling away from Kingston to play football or other matches, has come to stay. Time was when the authorities were glad to advertise the institution by showing off the powers of its students, but the need for such advertising has long since passed away, so firmly has the College been established in popular favour. The chief consideration which has led to the adoption of the new rule is said to be of a pecuniary character. While some of the cadets are the sons of wealthy parents who can well afford to pay the expenses incident to their travelling here and there on sporting missions, there are others whose fathers find it all they can do to spare the money necessary to put them through the College course, without any needless additions. And it would obviously never do to allow the well-off boys to get up expeditions of their own: all the cadets must be kept upon an equality. In the meantime it must not be supposed that there is any embargo on athletics at the College, whose rules distinctly provide that all classes of the cadets shall have a voice in the management of sports to take place on their recreation grounds.

A Misplaced School.

A Montreal correspondent writes a sensible and forcible letter, appearing in this issue, in favour of the maintenance of a military school at Montreal, in place of St. Johns, as at present. We would like to see the change made. The school has been long enough established at St. Johns now to show conclusively that it is anything but a success there. Whatever reasons the authorities may have had for trying the experiment of placing the school so far from those to be instructed, the more than counterbalancing disadvantages must have long since been apparent. The complaint that commissions remained vacant because men of standing could not be got to hie away off to the country to go to school, is of long standing, and we know that not only new appointments but promotions as well are checked from this cause.

In no city in Canada is there such a strength of volunteers as in Montreal. Were the members and ex-members of the force there to unite together as civilians, they would be able to exert upon their parliamentary representatives, and other leading men, and through them upon the Government, such force as would speedily lead to their reasonable request being granted. That is the way to attain the end sought. We believe that the government would readily establish the school at Montreal if suitable Government buildings existed there as at St. Johns, and that there is no special attachment to the latter place. This being the case, it will be seen that our Montreal friends have to fight only for dollars and cents, and not for a change in departmental policy.

Infantry Fire Tactics.

[By Capt. C. B. Mayne, R.E.]

This is the second edition of perhaps the most valuable, as it is the most exhaustive, work upon Infantry Fire Tactics, in our own or perhaps any language. The author discusses fully and very clearly the possibilities and methods of small arms firing, including individual and collective firing, uncontrolled and controlled fire, inclined fire, indirect fire, and night firing; of the relative advantages of long range and short range; of the influence of ground and obstacles on the effect of infantry fire; fire discipline and the control and direction of fire; fire units and groups; and the text is illustrated by twenty-one tables and thirty-one figures.

The book contains the essence of above seventy of the best works on the subject, English and foreign, including our own musketry regulations, as well as those of the United States, Germany, France, Austria, Russia, Italy and Holland.

Captain Mayne does not confine himself to firing only, but deals fully with subjects which relate to it, even musketry instruction, range-finding, the use of the magazine rifle, the supply of ammunition on the battle-field, etc.

Interesting as he has succeeded in making a technical work, its interest and value are much enhanced by the following practical remarks, which will be fully appreciated by every earnest and thoughtful soldier:

"Superiority of fire is to be obtained more by a rational and good tactical use of the rifle than by any actual superiority of armament, though this latter consideration must be given its full weight. Other things being equal, the better the rifle, and its ammunition, the greater will be the effects of the fire.

"A study of the following pages will well illustrate the old adage that 'a more perfect tool requires a more skilful workman,' and we must never forget that under the rude test of war, if we wish to obtain even a small result in the field, it is necessary to demand much in peace.

"This object (the soldier's intelligent command of his weapon) can only be attained by constant training and practice in what should be done in the field, and this is all the more necessary because knowledge, and the application of that knowledge, are two totally different things. Knowledge is comparatively easy to attain; the application of it is hard. The former has first to be gained by study; the latter, which is the real key-note of success in war, can then only be learnt by constant practice. We have not nearly enough target practice in our army, by which alone accuracy of fire can be obtained."—*United Service Gazette*.

How the British Soldier Is Taught to Shoot.

(By a Military Correspondent of the "Times.")

There is a general impression (1) that our soldiers shoot badly, (2) that their training is not practical, (3) that they do not get sufficient practice, (4) that in all these respects Continental troops are superior to British soldiers, and (5) that the Volunteers are superior in marksmanship to the Regular Army. I believe that four out of five of these impressions are incorrect. As regards the first and fourth, I can only express the convictions of those best qualified to form an opinion, and that opinion is that British soldiers shoot as well and have as thorough a training in musketry as the soldiers of the best foreign armies. As to the superiority of the Volunteers to Regulars, I am ready to admit that the Volunteers furnish a larger proportion of crack target shots than the Regular Army; and as to the Militia, their training is at present little better than a farce. But the performances at Wimbledon are at targets and under conditions which in no way resemble the objects fired at and the conditions of firing in real war. As to the averages of Volunteer regiments, even at target practice they are notoriously inferior to those of the Regular Army. The discussion of No. 3 I propose to defer for the moment, and shall now deal with the impression that the musketry instruction of the British Army is not sufficiently practical. If such were actually the case, great blame would attach to the military authorities, for the object of every operation of war, of all organizations, drill, strategy, and tactics, is but to place the Infantry in a position where with their fire they can inflict the greatest loss on the enemy. The end is an effective fire; the means are everything that enables that effective fire to be delivered. The first is only valuable as it leads up to the second. Moreover, it would be in the highest degree wasteful and foolish to spend millions of money on experiments, arms, and ammunition, and to fail to ensure that the best possible return was obtained from that expenditure. We have now succeeded in obtaining the most efficient rifle in the world, and not to turn that admirable weapon to the fullest account for want of a little thought, trouble and a few additional thousands of pounds would be an act of criminal folly. Is the impression as to the unpractical nature of our instruction, then, well founded? I have expressed my opinion above that it is not, and in support of my assertion I will give a brief account of a visit which I have just paid to what may be termed our musketry university at Hythe. This is not only an establishment whence practically issue all changes of system and all regulations; it is also the seat of central superintendence, of experiments, and the place where the instructors of musketry for the whole army are trained. I say "practically," because in theory the Adjutant-General of the army deals with all musketry matters. As a matter of fact, however, the head of the musketry department of the army is the Commandant of Hythe. It is open to question whether it would not be a better arrangement to appoint an officer at the Horse Guards, independent of every one save the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant-General, through whose hands all musketry business should pass, and who should be the recognized technical adviser of the latter official. At present the Commandant, while performing the duties I have named, is also occupied with the executive work at Hythe.

My visit to Hythe took place when the course was in full operation. There are four courses annually, each lasting about two months. Every branch of the service that uses rifles or carbines is represented there, including Marines, Royal Engineers, West Indian troops, and Indian Staff Corps. On the occasion of my visit there were even five sergeants of the Houssa Police Corps going through a course, and I was told that during the last few years a considerable number of the officers and non-commissioned officers of that corps had been instructed. The representatives whom I saw were smart, intelligent-looking men, very black, but not of a negro type of face. They all spoke English more or less, and the sergeant-major not only speaks English fluently and correctly, but can also write it. I may mention that this Sergeant Major was the other day presented at Hythe, with all due ceremony, with the medal for long service and good conduct. The usual number of officers and non-commissioned officers going through a course is 70 and 150 respectively; but with the addition to the instruction staff of one captain-instructor and eight sergeant-instructors, and a comparative small expenditure on buildings, the number could be increased to 100 officers and 200 non-commissioned officers. In the Regular Infantry and cavalry alone, not reckoning the demands of other branches of the Regular Army, of the Militia, the Yeomanry and the Volunteers, the regulations state that each adjutant, assistant adjutant, officer commanding a troop or company, regimental sergeant-major, sergeant company instructor, must be in possession of a Hythe certificate, and that the troop sergeant-major, company colour-sergeant, and at least one other non-commissioned officer should possess one. Clearly, therefore, the teaching capacity of our musketry university is not as great as it should be. Another improvement needed is that the ground

available should be such as to admit of varied field practice and field firing at long ranges. Now at Hythe the commandant is much cramped in this respect, and it is worthy of consideration whether it would not be judicious to transfer the site to Dartmoor, where in practice Infantry and Artillery would be able to work in combination, as they would be obliged to do it in actual warfare.

The course at Hythe comprises among other subjects the following: Judging distances by estimate, by flash and round, and by a range finder; care of arms and ammunition, the theoretical principles of musketry, target practice, range and field, field firing, night firing with luminous sights, the use of rifle calibre machine guns, with a knowledge of their mechanisms, and for officers and non-commissioned officers using that weapon, revolver practice. The officers are required to give lectures on theoretical principles, and throughout the course theory and practice to go hand in hand. For the extra certificate, exacted from adjutants, and voluntary from other officers, the following additional subjects are taught: Composition and manufacture of gunpowder, small arm ammunition, history of small arms, the theory of projectiles, and a description of the different rifles in use in Europe. A description of what I actually saw on the occasion of my visit to Hythe will serve as, at all events, a partial illustration of the course. The morning being wet the whole of the officers and non-commissioned officers were assembled to hear the lecture by the chief instructor, Lieut.-Col. Mackinnon. The subject was Infantry tactics as influenced by fire, and what the able lecturer said on the subject of the cone of dispersion and indirect fire deepened my conviction of the necessity of increased scientific knowledge of the effect of fire under different conditions. The lecture was listened to with the most profound interest, and every now and then some statement or explanation was greeted with applauding and appreciative stamping.

In the afternoon the rain ceased and the whole force was turned to perform a field-firing operation. The utmost readiness possible was manifested, and the only flaw—unavoidable—was that, owing to the danger to which passengers on the Dymchurch Road would have been exposed, the enemy's position was not attacked from the left, where a considerable amount of cover existed. This fact shows how desirable it is that a more suitable and less cramped practice ground should be provided.

The general idea was as follows: A small force of the enemy, estimated at about 120 men, with two guns and some cavalry, has landed on the beach and entrenched themselves. The presumption is that this force is to cover the landing of an advanced guard of an army whose object is to seize Shorncliffe and Dover and hold the coast line. The Hythe garrison, consisting of 250 Infantry and three machine guns, is ordered to attack and drive them back to their boats.

I may mention that with officers' servants and the staff of the school the number of the Hythe force was actually made up to the above-mentioned strength. The enemy's firing line and supports were represented by wooden dummies made to scale, with stuffed figures for the artillerymen; the main body was represented by screens. The disposition for the attack may be summarised as follows: The ten best shots in the school were formed into a section of marksmen, and sent with a Nordenfelt machine gun to take up a position on a hill to the left front of the enemy, so as to bring an oblique fire on the latter, at a distance of about 1,700 or 1,800 yards; no distances were exactly known; two other machine guns with fifteen men each being held in readiness to make a closer flank attack; the remainder of the force was divided into four companies, officers and men being intermixed, for a direct attack. The enemy were covered, the firing line by shelter trenches, and the supports and reserve by the swell of the ground. In the shelter trenches only the heads and shoulders were shown. Fires of straw were lighted in front of the trenches in order to imitate the smoke of battle. The attack commenced with the marksmen on the hill firing ten volleys and the machine gun 150 rounds. After a few rounds had been fired from the hill, a flanking party doubled along the Dymchurch road till they reached a favourable position about 600 or 700 yards from the enemy, where they got fair cover from a little rise of the ground and some furze bushes. There they opened fire on the enemy's two guns on his right, and a refused flank on his left. The party on the hill then descended and joined the flanking party, crossing the military canal on a raft made of two small boats connected by a platform. In the meantime the main body, which had been drawn up under cover, deployed for attack, and advanced by half-company rushes of about twenty paces over slightly undulating shingle. To avoid breaking the continuity of my narrative I will here mention that there were three cessations of fire to count hits and readjust the position of the enemy, for at 600 yards the enemy's main body was supposed to have replaced the supports absorbed into the firing line, and at 300 yards these fresh supports were themselves supposed to be absorbed.

(To be Concluded Next Week.)

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.]

MONTREAL THE PLACE FOR THE SCHOOL.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—If you wish to do the volunteers of this province a good turn—in fact, the best that can be done them—you will agitate, and keep agitating until you succeed, the removal of the Infantry School to Montreal. It is a well understood difficulty, considered indeed, without a question the greatest obstacle to the success of our volunteer regiments in the city, that the school is not here in the commercial centre. Not only is it impossible to get the best material for officers for the city battalions because they cannot spare the time necessary for qualification, as it now involves some months' residence in St. Johns, away from their business, which must be laid aside for the time, but it is certain that were the school in Montreal, many more of the officers of the country battalions would be induced to qualify.

The school as it now is, is comparatively a useless expense to the country; but few attend it, and every volunteer officer will testify that, if the means of qualification were made easier by the removal of the school to the city, there would be no difficulty in keeping full the officers' roll.

If it is a drawback to the officers to have the school away from the centre, the same argument will, without doubt, obtain in the case of the non-commissioned officers, who, in the city battalions, could thus obtain the necessary instruction to perfect them in their duties without neglecting their ordinary work, while those of the country would be at least as likely to come to Montreal as to go to St. Johns.

So far as the permanent officers and men of the school are concerned, they would simply be as well off here as there, except, indeed, that having more to instruct they would have more work to do than at present, but I am certain they would be glad of the extra duty knowing that here they would be really of use.

It seems out of place to consider the question of the availability of the corps for actual duty, as the Government apparently does not intend to make use of them for that purpose, else why were not thousands of dollars saved to the country on the occasion of the recent trouble with the railway workmen? But if they are intended for anything but instruction, they would be at least as easily removed from Montreal to any scene of action as from St. Johns, while if their quarters were here they could be kept and the duties be performed by relays from the volunteer corps here without serious inconvenience.

I repeat that the greatest benefit which could be conferred on the volunteer service, towards ensuring efficient officers and non-commissioned officers, would be the removal of the school to Montreal, where it would be very easy to obtain quarters quite as convenient as those at St. Johns.

A VOLUNTEER OFFICER.

Montreal, 22nd October, 1888.

Queries and Replies.

THE GRANTS TO RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Q. (1.) May more than one rifle association be organized in connection with a country corps, having different company headquarters; and will they each be entitled to the usual government allowance of \$75 per annum? (2.) Is there any class of rifle associations who are only allowed \$50 per annum by the Government, and for what reason?

A CONSTANT READER.

Ans. (1.) The aim of the Militia Department is to encourage the formation of regimental rather than company associations. There are exceptional cases where it has not been practicable to organize regimental associations, and where the \$75 grant has been divided between the companies organizing. In no such instances can the companies receive each the full allowance of \$75. (2.) Yes. Because the work done or attempted by these associations is not deemed worthy the full allowance.

The *United Service Gazette* says that there has been considerable discussion in naval and military circles anent the Manchester Ship Canal which in time of war would afford an excellent place of retirement for the fleet. If connected with a great inland arsenal the canal would be of the highest importance.

H. M. S. *Carysfort* at Alexandria, it is said fired into a steamer by accident. The ball of the Gardner's gun, 1½ inches in diameter, penetrated her ¾ inch iron sheathing and passed through two compartments. Then we are told "officers from the man-of-war came on board and examined the damage and apologized, the bullet having by mistake been used in place of blank cartridge."

Comparative Efficiency Returns for Dominion Artillery—1888.

Field Batteries.

Battery.	Commanding Officer.	Clothing and Accountments.	Guns, Carriages and Equipment.	Horses.	Harness and Harnessing.	Marching Past.	Gun Drill.	Sword Drill.	Manœuvres.	Discipline and Camping.	Questions.		½ Score Gun Practice.	Total.	Inspecting Officers.
											Officers.	N. C. Officers.			
Full marks.		12	16	12	16	15	28	8	16	12	40	64			
*No. 1 Battery, 1st Brigade	Major Nicoll.....	10	13	8	13	13	27	8	13	12	34	59	72.2	282.2	Lt.-Col. Irwin.
Hamilton.....	“ Van Wagner.	11	15	10	15	15	27	8	14	9	36	64	56.8	280.8	do
Montreal.....	Lt.-Col. Stevenson..	12	16	10	16	11	25	7	15	10	39	37	78.8	276.8	Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
Quebec.....	Major Lindsay.....	11	16	9	13	13	25	6	15	10	39	55	55	267	do
No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade.	“ Hood.....	11	13	9	14	12	20	3	9	12	34	53	68	258	Lt.-Col. Irwin.
Durham.....	“ McLean.....	10	12	12	14	13	20	6	12	8	25	59	54.4	245.4	do Cotton.
Woodstock.....	“ Dibblee.....	10	12	12	12	10	16	4	10	10	24	54	61.4	235.4	do do
Welland Canal.....	“ King.....	9	12	7	11	13	25	6	12	9	16	40	65	225	Lt.-Col. Irwin.
Kingston.....	“ Dreman.....	11	16	10	16	14	14	4	12	10	37	37	39.4	220.4	do Cotton.
Ottawa.....	“ Stewart.....	10	14	10	14	12	14	4	12	12	28	32	57.8	219.8	do do
Gananoque.....	Lt.-Col. McKenzie..	8	10	10	10	12	16	4	12	8	29	24	75.6	218.6	do do
London.....	“ Peters.....	9	12	11	12	13	22	5	10	12	25	37	48.2	216.2	do Irwin.
Toronto.....	†Capt. Beatty.....	9	10	8	10	11	20	4	11	8	16	39	47.6	193.6	do do
Newcastle.....	Lt.-Col. Call.....	10	12	10	8	14	16	4	10	10	.....	18	62.2	174.2	do Cotton.
‡Winnipeg.....	Major Coutlee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Lieut.-Col. Macdonald Commanding Brigade.

† Major Mead on sick list.

‡ Inspected by the D. A. General.

Garrison Batteries.

Battery.	Commanding Officer.	Clothing and Accountments.	Manual and Firing.	Company Drill.	Gun drill, 10 each detachment.	Discipline and Interior Economy.	Questions.		Total.	Inspected by.
							Officers.	N. C. Officers.		
Full marks.		5	10	10	40	5	30	48		
No. 2 Battery, P. E. I. Brigade.....	Capt. Longworth.....	5	7	8	39	4	24	48	135	Lt.-Col. Irwin.
No. 1 do N. B. Brigade.....	Capt. Seeley.....	5	8	9	37	4	30	33	126	do do
No. 4 do do do.....	Lieut. Armstrong.....	5	8	9	38	4	12	43	119	do do
Cobourg Battery.....	Capt. Dumble.....	5	8	8	30	5	29	32	117	Lt.-Col. Cotton.
No. 1 Battery, Levis.....	Capt. Martineau.....	4	8	7	31	5	19	34	108	Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
No. 2 do Quebec.....	Capt. Boulanger.....	4	8	7	19	5	22	39	104	do do
No. 3 do N. B. Brigade.....	Capt. Crawford.....	3	7	6	15	4	27	39	101	Lt.-Col. Irwin.
No. 1 do Halifax do.....	Major Purcell.....	4	5	4	16	4	19	43	95	do do
No. 2 do N. B. do.....	Capt. Gordon.....	4	7	7	19	4	19	34	94	do do
No. 6 do Halifax do.....	Capt. Parker.....	5	5	5	20	4	15	39	93	do do
No. 3 do do do.....	Capt. Maxwell.....	5	7	3	16	4	19	35	89	do do
No. 2 do do do.....	Lieut. Newman.....	4	5	4	13	4	16	40	86	do do
No. 2 do Levis.....	Capt. Vien.....	4	7	6	21	5	21	18	82	Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
No. 7 do Halifax Brigade.....	Capt. Anderson.....	5	7	5	16	4	20	21	78	Lt.-Col. Irwin.
No. 5 do do do.....	Lieut. Bland.....	5	5	5	11	4	8	30	68	do do
No. 5 do N. B. do.....	Capt. Scammell.....	3	5	3	17	4	3	23	58	do do
No. 4 do Halifax do.....	Capt. Botsford.....	4	6	4	8	4	10	18	54	do do
No. 1 do P. E. I. do.....	Capt. Morson (acting).....	5	8	7	38	4	.....	.....	.....	do do
No. 3 do do do.....	Capt. Owen.....	3	6	7	26	4	.....	.....	.....	do do

Long Range Artillery Fire.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Okehampton after witnessing the practice in connection with the recent artillery camp, concludes as follows, after a detail of the daily practice:—* * * As to the important question of the distances at which artillery is effective, a few observations may interest your readers. Prince Hohenlohe says that the effect of artillery becomes noticeable at 5,500 yards, but that no great results are obtained until shrapnel fire is effective. This commences at 3,000 yards, is decisive at 2,000 yards, and annihilating at 1,100 yards. As to infantry he does not consider it important at over 1,300 yards. The result of the practice which I have seen here during the last two days shows that even against a firing line, kneeling guns are very effective at from 1,550 to 2,200 yards. At the latter distance out of fifty men kneeling in a shelter trench eleven men were struck; out of 200 men kneeling in the open, 22 men were struck at 1,550 yards, and at 1,600 yards 100 men kneeling lost 30 men, the

number of rounds fired being respectively 8 common and 12 shrapnel shells, 4 common and 12 shrapnel shells, and 6 common and 14 shrapnel shells, the common shells being chiefly used to find the range. At ranges above 1,550 yards the fire of infantry is practically insignificant against artillery. Against battalions of infantry, batteries limbered up, and cavalry in column, I have no doubt that the effect would be very destructive at even 4,000 yards, even under rather unfavourable conditions of light and ground, provided the enemy were halted. I do not think, however, that cavalry advancing rapidly in line, or infantry advancing in formation of attack, has much to fear from artillery at over 3,000 yards, owing to the difficulty of seeing where the trial shells burst; i.e., where they burst with relation to the troops fired at. Even at 4,000 yards infantry kneeling in a shelter trench would suffer appreciably with fairly favourable conditions of ground and light. The general opinion here seems to be that 4,000 yards would be generally the extreme effective range of artillery, but that at that distance the artillery duel might and should be commenced. Whereas the writers on tactics have

till now laid it down that artillery fire is not practically effective at ranges beyond 2,500 yards, that limit should in future be extended to from 3,000 to 4,000 yards. A great aid to accuracy is the Scott telescope sight, which is mechanical in its action, and renders a man who understands how to work it the equal of a good marksman, and is unaffected by the nerves of the man laying the gun.

As to the power of artillery generally, I frankly confess that my estimation of it has increased enormously during the two days that I have been here. Sir Evelyn Wood, who paid a visit here a short time ago, has also formed an increased opinion of its value and efficiency. He was especially struck, I am told, by the results of the firing of case.

The final experiment with the 20-pounders was of a highly interesting and practical nature, viz., one on the effect of the fire of the guns in question on the troops behind earthworks. The target consisted of a "hastily-constructed" field work, such as can be thrown up in about eighteen hours. It has a face directly perpendicular to the line of fire. The crest of the parapet was six feet above the level of the ground. On the banquette of the face were standing 37 dummies, representing infantry soldiers, of a height of six feet. In rear of the left flank were eight similar dummies. Each dummy occupied about one yard of front. The lessons taught as regards field engineering seems to me to be the following:—A parapet of from six feet to nine feet thick at the level of the exterior crest could in a few minutes be cut through by common shell, fired by 20-pounders, at a range of 1,800 yards, that in hasty field fortification command is of little value, and that a sunken terreplan is indispensable.

Regimental News.

Major M. D. Strachan, of the 16th Battalion, died in Kingston last week, of the rare ailment known as Addison's disease, a disorder ultimately impeding the working of the heart and causing death. The deceased was 34 years of age.

Toronto.

The Queen's Own paraded 465 strong on Wednesday evening (17th inst.), Major Delamere in command, and marched through a sea of mud to Moss Park Rink. Deployments, wheeling in quarter column, and marching past with manual exercise under Capt. Sankey composed the evening's drill.

F. Company's prizes were distributed by Major Delamere, after which the company adjourned to the Hub, where the successful competitors wet their prizes.

The following having qualified as first class marksmen, are granted badges. Best shot, (silk crossed guns and crown) Pte. T. Westman, A Co.; (silk crossed guns) Col. Sergeants Donnelly and Kennedy, Sergt. McNeil, Corp. Duncan, Bugle Corp. Emery, Privates E. Westman, Meadows and McNeil, A. Co.; Staff-Sergeants Lewis and Ashall, C. Co.; Sergt. Harp, Privates Turner and Blaney, D. Co.; Corporals Agnew and Bryant, F. Co.; Sergt. Crooks, K. Co.; (worsted crossed guns) Privates Gadsby, A. Co.; Dewdney and Davis, D. Co.; A. D. McLean and A. A. McLean, F. Co.; Bromley and Argles, H. Co.

The prizes won in the battalion matches were distributed in the Mutual Street Rink by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, on Friday evening (19th inst.) Great disappointment was expressed at the absence of Miss Marjorie Campbell. Col. Allan was also unable to be present through illness. His Honor had something pleasant to say to each prize winner, and especially to those wearing N. W. medals. The band rendered some choice selections in its best style, and altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent.

It was pleasant to see so many of the Grenadiers present in uniform at the presentation of prizes to the Q.O.R. If there were more of this intermingling between the two regiments it would be advantageous to both.

It is expected that the inspection will take place early next month, either on Saturday 3rd, or on Thanksgiving Day.

KUNE SOHN.

Ottawa.

Lieut. T. A. Bliss has resigned his commission in the Field Battery. He was a good officer and will be missed.

Nos. 1 and 6 companies of the Guards did their season's class firing at the Rideau range on Saturday.

On Saturday evening there was a very pleasant gathering in the rooms of the officers of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, the occasion being the presentation of a testimonial to Lieut. Col. Thomas Ross, the late commanding officer, as a mark of appreciation of his efforts during the fourteen years that he was at the head of the regiment. Col. Ross has always been very popular, not only in the Guards, but also in private life, and it was felt that this feeling should find expression in a tangible manner. Meetings of the officers were held shortly after his return from England last year, and it was resolved that it should take

the form of a silver tea service. It was intended that the presentation should take place on the 24th May last, but the service did not arrive in time. The testimonial was in the form of a solid silver tea service, of Queen Anne pattern, and has, in addition to the usual pieces, a salver and pair of candlesticks. On all the pieces except the salver, Col. Ross' crest is engraved. On the salver there is the regimental coat of arms and the following inscription: "Presented, together with a silver service, to Lieut.-Col. Thomas Ross, by the officers of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, on his retirement from the regiment which he raised in June, 1872, and commanded for 14 years. Ottawa, 24th May, 1888."

After the presentation a pleasant half hour was spent in social conversation, during which many instances of by-gone days were recalled. Col. Ross has a record of fifty years service in every rank, from private to commanding officer, and in the various branches of rifles, artillery and infantry.

The Rifle.

County of Russell Rifle Association.

The third annual rifle meeting of the County of Russell Rifle Association was held at the Billing's Bridge range on Thursday the 18th inst. The day was fine but a choppy wind blowing spoiled to some extent the chances of making good scores at the long ranges. There was quite a good attendance of competitors. We give the scores below:

NURSERY MATCH—Open to the members of the Association who have never won a money prize of \$2.00 or over.

Range 400 yards; 5 rounds.

T. Elmitt.....	22	Sergt. C. Hurdman.....	11
Pte. N. Hull.....	17	Pte. A. Phillips.....	10
Lt. Chas. O. Wood....	14	Col.-Sergt. Pooler.....	9
M. Gillispie.....	13		

MILITIA MATCH—Open to members of the Association who are efficient Militiamen. Range 400 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each.

Corp. C. Ecelke.....	19	21	40	Corp. J. Dowler.....	18	14	32
Sergt. M. Heron.....	17	22	39	Sergt. C. Hurdman.....	20	11	31
Capt. B. Billings.....	21	14	35	Col.-Sergt. J. Pooler....	15	15	30
Lieut. C. O. Wood.....	21	12	33				

ALLCOMER'S MATCH—Range 200, 400 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each.

T. Elmitt.....	19	18	23	60	Sergt. M. Heron.....	19	19	15	53
M. Heron.....	19	22	14	55	Corp. J. Dowler.....	21	18	12	51
L.-Corp. E. Pooler....	21	20	14	55	Corp. C. Ecelke.....	20	14	16	50
Capt. Billings.....	17	23	14	54	Sergt. C. Hurdman.....	15	18	15	48

EXTRA SERIES—Range 200 yards; 5 rounds.

M. Stumbles.....	22	Capt. Billings.....	19
Sergt. M. Heron.....	21	Pte. N. Hull.....	18
Lieut. C. O. Wood.....	21	T. Elmitt.....	18
Corp. C. Ecelke.....	19	W. Heron.....	17
Corp. J. Dowler.....	19		

County of Simcoe Annual Rifle Matches.

The 35th Battalion, Simcoe Foresters, and County of Simcoe annual rifle matches took place on Monday, 15th Oct. The weather was all that could be desired but the competitors were not as numerous as usual. The contests resulted as follows:

BATTALION MATCH—Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots:—Pte. Payne 46, Sergt. Campbell 44, Corpl. Sproule 41, Corpl. Strathern 39, Sergt. Payne 39, Corp. Crockford 37, Sergt. Heating 37, Sergt. Kelly 32, Sergt. Kiel 32, Corpl. Price 32, Corpl. McQuay, 31, Sergt. Major Stewart 31, Sergt. Toogood 30, Pte. Jacobs 27, Pte. Thurlow 25, Pte. Hart 25, Corp. White 24, Pte. Teskey 24, Corpl. Cross 21, Pte. Tiffin 21, Corpl. Robinson 19, Pte. Hebner 18, Pte. Lewis 11, Corp. Christie 7, Pte. Priest 2. There were more prizes than competitors, thereby accounting for the poor scores getting prizes.

COMPANY MATCH—Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots: No. 7 Co. 185 points, \$15; No. 5 Co. 124 points, \$10.

COUNTY COUNCIL MATCH—Ranges 200, 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots:

\$18 Corp. Crockford....	35th....	49	\$7 Pte. Sproule.....	35th....	40
16 Corp. Strathern....	35th....	49	6 Pte. Neilly.....	36th....	39
14 Pte. Ballamy.....	36th....	46	5 Sergt. Campbell....	35th....	38
12 Staff-Sergt. Keating..	35th....	44	4 Sergt. Major Stewart	35th....	37
10 Pte. Payne.....	35th....	42	Sergt. Payne.....	35th....	37
8 Sergt. Kiel.....	35th....	41	Sergt. Toogood.....	35th....	37

SKIRMISHING MATCH—No. 7 Co., Orillia, 1st, 95 points, \$10. In this skirmishing prize the successful team deserve great credit, because out of twenty-five shots fired advancing and retiring, 24 shots were found to have struck the target.

The special prize of \$2.00 by the commanding officer for the best dressed and equipped non-commissioned officer or man on parade in review order, was won by Sergt. Kiel, of No. 1 Co., 35th Batt.

The special prize by Capt. O'Brien for the three best scores in No. 1 Co., were won by: 1st, Sergt. Kiel, \$3; 2nd, Pte. Hebner, \$2; 3rd, Corpl. Christie, \$1.

Ottawa Rifle Club.

The most successful season in the history of that always prosperous institution, the Ottawa Rifle Club was wound up on Saturday afternoon. The day was as fine as could be expected, considering the bad behaviour of the weather for some time past. A stiff right wind blew but it was fairly steady; the light was rather dull for some of the marksmen, but on the whole the conditions were favourable to high scoring. The previous week there had been a very small attendance, owing to the rain, and no entries for the junior spoon. This was therefore offered again on Saturday, in addition to the two spoons in the senior class. The shooting consisted of ten shots at 400 yards, and ten at 500 :

J. D. Taylor (1st spoon) . . . 48 42 90	J. D. Holbrook (jr. spoon) . . . 44 37 81
E. D. Sutherland (2nd spoon) 43 46 89	R. H. Brown 39 41 80
Capt. A. P. Sherwood 45 42 87	J. P. Nutting 40 39 79
Major H. F. Perley 45 42 87	T. P. Carroll 47 32 79
C. S. Scott 46 40 86	W. E. Cooke 39 39 78
W. A. Jamieson 41 44 85	Major W. P. Anderson 41 37 78
N. Morrison 42 43 85	Capt. C. F. Cox 41 34 75
F. W. Smith 45 39 84	H. O. Pratt 41 32 73
Capt. J. Wright 44 39 83	T. C. Boville 29 32 61
T. McJanet 41 41 82	R. Stewart 36 21 57

More than usual interest centred in Saturday's shooting, as it wound up the contests for the season's aggregates. The president of the club, Major H. F. Perley, presented a prize for the highest Snider aggregate in the senior class. This was taken by Capt. Sherwood, whose score, and those next in order, were as follows: Capt. A. P. Sherwood, 421; E. D. Sutherland, 417; J. E. Hutcheson, 400. The junior top aggregates were: R. H. Brown, 391; J. D. Holbrook, 378; J. P. Nutting, 374. Mr. Brown wins the prize presented by the club—a silver dessert spoon. This is the third year in succession that Capt. Sherwood has won the Snider aggregate, a performance which stamps him as the club's best Snider shot.

In the Martini series Lieut. Geo. R. White presented a prize for the seniors, which was won by Major Perley, the scores standing: Major H. F. Perley, 363; W. A. Jamieson, 360; T. Carroll 356. The junior scores were: T. McJanet, 326; W. E. Cooke, 306. A silver dessert spoon, offered by the club, is the prize in this series.

In the grand aggregate of the Snider and Martini shooting combined the prizes and winners in the senior class were: D. R. A. medal, E. D. Sutherland, 760; O. R. A. medal, W. A. Jamieson 749. In the junior class Mr. T. McJanet was the top man, with 694 points, and won the prize presented by Mr. F. C. Lightfoot.

In the season just brought to a close the club's membership has increased largely, and the entries for each spoon competition have averaged within a fraction of twenty.

The scores of the spoon competition held on Saturday the 13th October, have not yet been published, being crowded out last week. The shooting on that occasion was with the Martini, at 500 and 600 yards, ten shots at each:

J. E. Hutcheson (spoon) 44 39 83	T. McJanet 38 35 73
Major W. P. Anderson 41 41 82	E. D. Sutherland 35 34 69
J. P. Nutting 36 43 79	T. Carroll 34 31 65
Capt. J. Wright 43 36 79	R. Stewart 29 29 58
Lieut. S. M. Rogers 37 39 76	T. C. Boville 35 22 57
C. S. Scott 37 36 73	

The Queen's Own Rifles.

The annual rifle matches of the Queen's Own Rifles were shot on the Garrison Common ranges on Saturday 13th inst. The shooting was in charge of the following committee: Major J. M. Delamere, chairman; Lieut. John Knifton; 2nd Lieut. R. Rennie, secretary. The range officers were: Major Delamere, Capt. Macdonald and Capt. Mutton. The results were as follows:

Nursery Match—Open only to members of the regiment who never won a prize at any battalion, Provincial or Dominion match. Ranges and positions—200 yards, kneeling; 400 yards, any. Number of rounds, five:

\$10 00 Pte. Stokes, H. 40	\$3 00 Pte. Edwards, J. 33
7 50 Corpl. Batstone, C. 40	3 00 Sergt. Peters, B. 33
6 00 Pte. Bailey, E. 39	3 00 Corpl. Lennox, E. 32
5 00 Sergt. Vicars, C. 37	2 00 Pte. Leadingham, A. 32
5 00 Pte. Breakon, G. 36	2 00 Pte. Page, D. 32
5 00 Pte. Nasmyth, H. 36	2 00 Pte. Rose, C. 32
4 00 Pte. W. E. Smith, D. 35	2 00 Bugler Cottrell, F. 31
4 00 Pte. Verner, E. 35	1 50 Pte. Matthews, I. 31
4 00 Corpl. Church, H. 35	1 50 Pte. McClure, D. 31
4 00 Pte. Dee, H. 35	1 50 Pte. Clarke, K. 31
4 00 Pte. Kirkpatrick, K. 34	1 35 Lieut. Coleman, K. 30
3 15 Band. Corpl. Young, B. 33	1 00 Pte. Boardman, A. 30
3 00 Pte. Kirk, F. 33	

General Match—Open to all members of the regiment who have performed at least fifty per cent. of the regimental drills for the current year, or for that period in which they have been members of the regiment. Ranges and positions—200 yards, kneeling; 400 and 500 yards, any, with head to target. Number of rounds, five at each range.

\$50 00 Corpl. Duncan, A. 67	\$4 00 Pte. Bromley, C. 54
40 00 Color-Sergt. Cooper, B. 66	4 00 Sergt. Sanson, N.B., G. 53
30 00 Pte. T. Westman, A. 65	4 00 Pte. Fraser, F. 52
15 00 Capt. Macdonald, Staff 64	4 00 Corpl. Batstone, C. 52
12 00 Pte. Turner, D. 64	4 00 Corpl. Church, H. 51
12 00 Bugle-Major Swift, G. 62	4 00 Pte. E. Westman, A. 51
10 00 Pte. R. F. Argies, H. 62	3 00 Pte. Blainey, D. 51
10 00 Major J. M. Delamere, Staff 62	3 00 Pte. Wharin, F. 50
10 00 Staff-Sergt. Ashall, C. 61	3 00 Corpl. Thorne, G. 50
9 00 Sgt.-Major Cunningham, D. 61	3 00 Pte. A. D. McLean, F. 50
8 00 Colour-Sergt. Kennedy, A. 61	3 00 Pte. Goldsmith, B. 49
7 00 Sergt.-Major Crean, I. 60	2 50 Lieut. Coleman, K. 48
6 00 Bugle-Corpl. Emery, A. 59	2 50 Pte. E. E. Angles, H. 48
6 00 Sergt. Crooks, K. 59	2 50 Pte. Leadingham, A. 48
6 00 Pte. Meadows, A. 59	2 50 Sergt. McNeil, A. 48
5 00 Corpl. Bryant, F. 59	2 00 Sergt. Peters, B. 47
5 00 Sergt. Howard, A. 59	2 00 Pte. Nasmyth, H. 47
5 00 Lieut. R. Rennie, A. 59	2 00 Pte. R. G. Davis, D. 46
5 00 Corpl. Staton, C. 58	2 00 Pte. Kirkpatrick, K. 46
5 00 Colour-Sergt. Donnelly, A. 58	2 00 A. A. Dewdney, D. 46
5 00 Corpl. Agnew, F. 58	2 00 Sergt. Hurst, B. 46
5 00 Lieut. Knifton, E. 58	2 00 Pte. J. A. Wilson, A. 45
5 00 Bugle-Corpl. Woods, D. 57	2 00 Sergt. Fuller, H. 45
5 00 Staff-Sergt. Lewis, C. 57	2 00 Pte. Matthews, I. 45
5 00 Pte. Dewdney, A.R., B. 57	2 00 Pte. McClure, D. 45
5 00 Colour-Sergt. Ritchie, E. 57	1 50 Bugler Jenkins, H. 45
5 00 Sergt. Small, H. 56	1 50 Corpl. Langton, B. 45
5 00 Pte. S. E. Cunningham, D. 56	1 50 Pte. Edwards, I. 45
5 60 Sergt. Ham, F. 55	1 50 Sergt. Owen, C. 45
5 00 Pte. A. McLean, F. 55	1 50 Pte. Hutchison, I. 44
5 00 Sergt. Harp, D. 55	1 50 Lieut. Mercer, G. 44
5 00 Pte. E. P. McNeil, A. 54	1 00 Sergt. Gorrie, A. 44
5 00 Pte. McLaren, K. 54	1 00 Pte. J. Thompson, D. 43
5 00 Corpl. Bailey, E. 54	1 00 Pte. Page, D. 43
5 00 Pte. Stokes, H. 54	1 00 Pte. Elliott, K. 43

Aggregate Match—Open to all members of the regiment. Range, 500 yards, 10 rounds, any position, together with aggregate in Match No. 2 :

\$50 00 Corpl. Duncan, A. 104	\$5 00 Corpl. S. Agnew, F. 92
35 00 Pte. T. Westman, A. 102	5 00 Sergt. A. D. Crooks, K. 92
18 00 Sergt.-Major Crean, I. 101	5 00 Staff-Sergt. Howard, A. 91
10 00 Staff-Sergt. Ashall, C. 100	5 00 Band-Sergt. Donnelly, A. 88
15 00 Major Delamere, Staff. 100	5 00 Pte. A. R. Dewdney, B. 87
7 50 Lieut. Knifton, E. 94	5 00 Pte. E. P. McNeil, E. 86
6 00 Colour-Sergt. Kennedy, A. 94	3 00 Bugle-Corpl. Emery, A. 84
6 00 Capt. Macdonald, Staff. 93	

The Gillmor—Open only to present members who served in the regiment under the command of Lieut.-Col. Gillmor. Scores made in Match No. 2 to decide :

\$25 Bugle-Major Swift, G. 62

Trowern Medal Match—Open to all members of the regiment. "E. M. Trowern Medal," value \$15. To be awarded to the member making the highest score at 500 yards in Match No. 2. To be won twice in succession :

Corpl. Staton, C. 25

Queen's Rifle Association Match—Open only to members of the regiment who competed in the Ontario Rifle Association or Dominion Rifle Association matches this season; scores made at 500 yards in the aggregate match to decide :

D. R. A. medal—Sergt.-Major Crean, I. 41
O. R. A. medal—Staff-Sergt. Ashall, C. 39

Company Team Match—Open to all companies of the regiment; in first-class, the ten highest aggregate scores made in Match No. 2 in each company to decide; in second class, the highest aggregate score made by five previously named members of any company in Match No. 2; in third class, the highest aggregate score made by ten previously named members of any company.

First Class—"Dufferin Rifles' Challenge Cup," to be held until next annual match, \$100; and photo of winning team, \$15 :

Won by A Company team 592

Second Class—"Industrial Exhibition Challenge Cup," to be held until next annual match, \$100; and photo of winning team, \$10 :

Won by A Company team 303
2nd won by D Company team 286
3rd won by F Company team 272

Third Class—"Toronto Silver Plate Company's Challenge Cup," to be won three times, \$100 :

Finally won by A Company team 571
2nd won by D Company team 553
3rd won by F Company team 442

Skirmishing and Volley Firing—To be competed for by teams of five officers, non-commissioned officers or men per company. 1st.

Skirmishing—Ranges, 100 to 400 yards; rounds, 5 advancing and 5 retiring; position, any:

- 1 A Company team—"Victoria Rifles' Challenge Cup," to be held until next annual match, value \$150; and photo of winning team presented by J. Fraser Bryce, value \$15..... 115
- 2 G Company team..... 102
- 3 B Company team..... 94

2nd. Volley Firing—Ranges and positions, 200 yards standing, 400 yards kneeling; rounds, 5 at each range:

- 1 A Company, first team—"Zimmerman Cup," cup to be held until next annual match, value \$50..... 82
- 2 C Company..... 80
- 3 A Company, second team..... 79

Casual Match—Open to all members of the regiment who were unable to be present in time for shooting the general match:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| \$10 00 Bugler Grand, C..... 35 | \$3 00 Sergt. Higginbotham, I..... 18 |
| 7 00 Pte. Seagram, I..... 32 | 3 00 Pte. McMillan, I..... 18 |
| 5 00 Colour-Sergt. World, H..... 31 | 2 00 Pte. Forest, I..... 17 |
| 5 00 Pte. Gilbert, H..... 29 | 2 00 Pte. C. H. Thompson, I..... 17 |
| 5 00 Pte. Laidlaw, E..... 23 | 2 00 Pte. Drynan, I..... 17 |
| 5 00 Pte. Duthie, E..... 22 | 1 50 Pte. Burwell, H..... 16 |
| 4 80 Pte. Sharp, B..... 21 | 1 50 Pte. Deuroche, B..... 15 |
| 3 50 Pte. Crawford, E..... 19 | 1 50 Sergt. McMaster, A..... 15 |
| 3 50 Sergt. Creighton, B..... 19 | 1 00 Pte. Broxup, B..... 15 |

Revolver Match—Open to all members of the regiment:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| \$15 00 Lieut. Rennie, A..... 33 | \$3 00 Staff-Sergt. Ashall, C..... 29 |
| 10 00 Pte. A. D. McLean, F..... 30 | 2 00 Pte. Page, D..... 29 |
| 5 00 Sergt.-Major Crean, I..... 30 | 1 50 Corpl. Whitaker, D..... 27 |
| 4 50 Lieut. Mercer, G..... 30 | |

Ex-Members Match—Open to all ex-members of the regiment who are not members of any other corps:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| \$7 00 Ex-Pte. Bailey, C..... 41 | \$4 00 Ex-Pte. Jopling, G..... 28 |
| 6 00 Ex-Pte. Schmidt, A..... 29 | 3 00 Ex-Corpl. Argles, G..... 27 |
| 5 00 Ex-Corpl. Pearcy, D..... 29 | |

The Third French Army Corps, with headquarters at Rouen, will soon be engaged in a series of manoeuvres of special interest to military experts. The principal operations began on Sept. 6th with a series of sham fights between the two divisions composing the corps. Later on the bulk of the Army corps will manoeuvre against an enemy represented by an Infantry brigade and three batteries of Artillery; but the coup of the proceedings was the "forcing" of the passage of the Epte stream on the 10th, under the fire of a greater number of guns than has been brought together at any of the previous manoeuvres." On the following day there was a battle between Guzay and Parceaux, the programme winding up with a big review on the 14th.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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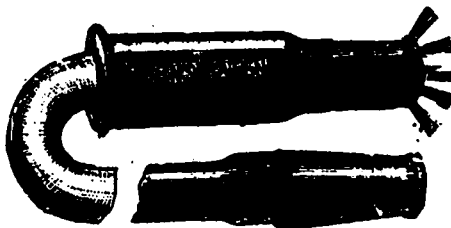
PRICE: \$30.00 Nett at Toronto.

Amongst other prizes won this year in Canada with the Field Martini, were:

- 1st Grand Aggregate at the D. R. A. Matches.
- 1st Grand Aggregate at the P. Q. R. A. Matches.
- 1st place in London Merchants' Cup Match.
- 2nd and 3rd in Governor-General's Match
- 1st and 3rd on Wimbledon Team for 1889.

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AGENT in Canada, is the perfection of instruments for that purpose. Every rifleman should use it. It is also suitable for the Snider, being made to fit either rifle.

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

The minimum height is 5 feet 8 inches, the minimum chest measurement 35 inches, and the maximum weight 175 pounds.

The term of engagement is five years.

The rates of pay are as follows:—

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

	Service pay.	Good conduct pay.	Total.
1st year's service, 50c.	50c.	50c.	1.00 per day.
2nd " "	50	50	1.00 "
3rd " "	50	10	60 "
4th " "	50	15	65 "
5th " "	50	20	70 "

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

Members of the force are supplied with fire-arms, a free kit on joining and periodical issues during the term of service.

Applicants may be engaged at the office of the Comptroller of the Force, Ottawa; at the Immigration office, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or at the Headquarters of the Force, Regina, N.W.T.



St. LAWRENCE CANALS.

GALOPS DIVISION.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Tuesday, the 30th day of October instant, for the construction of two locks and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications, will be ready for examination at this office and at the Lock-Keepers house Galops, on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of October instant where forms of tender may be obtained by Contractors on personal application.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$6,000 must accompany the tender for the works.

The respective deposit receipts—chaques will not be accepted—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 deposit receipts 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,
Ottawa, 11th October, 1888.

N. McEACHREN,

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Established in 1884 under the Act of Quebec, 31 Vict., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 17th Monthly Drawing will take place

Wednesday, Nov. 21st, 1888,

AT 2 P. M.

PRIZES VALUE.....\$50,000 00

CAPITAL PRIZE: 1 Real Estate Worth \$5,000 00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth...	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth...	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth...	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates.....	500	2,000
10 Real Estates.....	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets.....	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets.....	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches.....	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches.....	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets.....	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth..... \$50,000

TICKETS \$1.00

Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized.

Drawings on 3rd Wednesday of every month.

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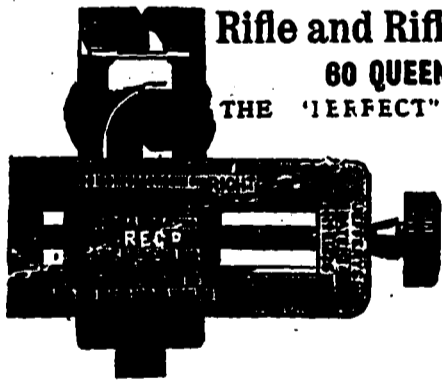
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Post Office Department, Ottawa,
21st May, 1888.