CANADIAN THE MILITIA $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{r}}$

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

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The MILITIA GAZETTE aims at being the recognized medium of instruction and informa-tion for Canadian militiamen and rifle shots. Communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published, except with the writer's consent. The editors will not be responsible for the views of correspondents.

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COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

The force in Canada will be pleased to learn that Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton, K.C.M.G., has been placed by the Imperial War Office upon the list of officers entitled to reward for meritorious and distinguished service, an honor which carries with it an annual allowance of one hundred pounds, besides securing special mention in the army list.

Our valued correspondent in London, who has been relegated to the retired list, and who looks back on his Canadian experience with, we imagine, a somewhat wistful eye, writes of our little journal with an appreciation that is very gratifying, but we publish his letter mainly because he sees so clearly the difficulties we are contending with in placing our venture on solid ground ; the want of spontaneous encouragement from the militia force at large. Every volunteer who reads our paper is ready to say it is just what was wanted, but many straightway forget to send in their subscriptions. As we have said already, we are in a position to continue its issue for a reasonable period independently of financial conditions, and our subscription list is of goodly length already, but we hoped for such a large list as would justify us in increasing the size and scope of the paper, and this we have not yet secured. We hope that every volunteer who sympathizes in our work will upon reading this lose no time in backing us up with a post office order for \$1.50.

The remark was made to us lately that we devoted too large a proportion of our space, including "comment," to rifle shooting. In this we cannot agree, being firmly persuaded that skill with the arm put in his hands is the one essential of the soldier, and the point which has heretofore been most neglected. To our mind the veriest recruit is well. drilled enough to fight if he can only be relied upon to shoot at sight any enemy he sees within 200 or 300 yards, and yet the annual target practice of the whole force emphasizes only too forcibly the fact that an exceedingly small percentage of our citizen soldiers could be relied on to hit a barn door at the shortest range. All this should be changed, and it will not be our fault if we do not help to bring about this. change.

Considerable remark has been occasioned by a presentation to Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick, and by a report that in consequence of the act being censured by the Major-General commanding the officer in question proposes resigning. In all the comments made by the press upon the affair the fact seems to be ignored that if any censure is due it comes not from the General, but from the authority which the General, in common with the whole force under his command, is bound to obey : from the Queen's Rregulations, and from the regulations and orders for the Militia. Here is the regulation in question :

"160. Deliberations or discussions among any class of military men, having the object of conveying praise, censure, or any mark of approbation towards their superiors or any others in Her Majesty's service, are strictly prohibited as being subversive of discipline, and an assumption of power which belongs to the sovereign alone, or to those officers to whom the command and discipline of the troops may be entrusted by Royal authority. Every officer will therefore be held responsible who shall allow himself to be complimented by officers, noncommissioned officers, or soldiers who are serving, or who have served under his command, by means of presents of plate, sword, &c., or by any collective expression of their opinion. Commanding officers should also prohibit the practice of raising subscriptions for the purpose of presenting testimonials in any shape to superiors on quitting service or on being removed from their corps. Q.R., 7 sec., 6,83."

We hope this paragraph will be borne in mind in any future discussions on the point, if such should unfortunately be necessary.

We volunteers do not go in sufficiently for military sports, and the P.L.D.G. on Saturday set a good example in carrying through an interesting programme of distinctively military events. There should be no difficulty in organizing in every city in Canada an annual military tournament, in which all the local corps should participate, and yet we seldom see it. It would draw immensely. What city will have the enterprise to start it?

Here is a little question for our younger officers to exercise their ingenuity upon. What movements, or what words of command are likely to get a company "clubbed," i.e., formed up in line with the right hand man on the left flank, and vice versa, and what is the best way to straighten things out again? We will publish the best answers received within twelve days from date, or up to going to press for No. 27.

UNITED STATES ARTILLERY. A BEVIEW, BY MAJOR G. MACKINLAY, R.A.

"HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ARTILLERY, UNITED STATES ARMY," BY FIRST LIRUTEMANT WILLIAM R. BIRKHIMER, 3RD REGIMENT, UNITED STATES ARTILLERY.

From the Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution.

At the present time when our colonies are seriously making use of their armed forces in our behalf, the consideration of the history and progress of the United States artillery may be of interest; as, although many conditions in each are very different, the points of resemblance are considerable. In each we have countries of vast area, great parts of which are only thinly inhabited by English-speaking races, whose permanent military forces cannot be large and are generally scattered. Our colonies (taken as a whole) have happily been more free from war than European nations, and until lately they have depended almost entirely on Imperial troops; thus they have not been practically taught in war, and consequently have obtained many officers of our army to organize their lately developed forces. At one period of its history the artillery of the United States had to engage several officers from abroad, as properly qualified ones could not be found in their own country. It would be interesting to have sketches of the progress of the various colonial artilleries in these "Proceedings," by the various officers of the Royal Artillery who are at present directing and commanding them.

Glancing at the book under review, an English officer is at once struck with the regard felt towards the Royal Artillery. The author points out that the United States artillery of the revolution possessed as nucleus a colonial force, which had previously served with the Royal Artillery against the French: the organization resembled ours, even to the names of the ranks of the various officers; our carriages were copied and our text book of instruction was reprinted. As time went on it was only natural that divergencies should occur; but even now, when all the systems of Europe have been carefully searched, the author constantly refers to our matériel and to our organization.

The United States artillery has been subject to many fluctuations in its numbers and arrangements : perhaps its fortunes in these respects have been more varied than the corresponding arms of other nations. On the declaration of independence the artillery was at first commanded by Colonel R. Gridley, a half-pay British officer; but he was soon superseded by Henry Knox, a young man of 25, who had served with distinction under General Washington as a volunteer; under this young commander the United States artillery rapidly grow in numbers and efficiency, and it was most fortunate to be thus early placed under an officer of acknowledged ability, business habits, and who had an aptitude for the Arm. Besides directing the artillery on service an opportunity soon arose, after the reverses in 1776, when the whole American army was reorganized, to consolidate the artillery corps: Knox to k a broad and comprehensive view of the subject; recommending an arsenal at a distance from the seat of war, and also the establishment of a place similar to the R. M. Academy, Woolwich; to which he stated "our enemies are indebted for the superiority of their artillery to all who have opposed them." He further recommended that a company of 60 artillerymen should be attached to each infantry battalion of 1,000 men, and he estimated the total for the army at some 3,300. He also made valuable suggestions for the supply and repair of warlike materiel in the field. In consequence of these suggestions, the artillery was organized in five battalions, one being composed of artiticers; a part of them played a prominent part in the campaign ending in the surrender of Burgoyne.

In addition to these four battalions of regular artillery, numerous local bodies sprang up, as for instance, two companies in New Jersey, and 300 men in Rhode Island to guard the coast.

In 1780, came further changes of minor importance : it was then enacted that the artillery of the United States should consist of four regiments, each of 10 companies composed of 65 enlisted men. Some of the artillery suffered severely in the south with Gates, and others took part in the memorable siege of Yorktown.

At the end of the war came a great reduction, when the regular artillery, for a short time, consisted of only 138 men, but this was soon increased, though the whole army was small; at this time the artillery was separated from the infantry, with which it had previously been much intermingled; but nevertheless it frequently, and for many years, performed the duties of infantry, in addition to its own legitimate *rble*. As an instance of the changes to which the artillery has been subjected, it may be mentioned that years afterwards one company was mounted as horse artillery, it was then temporarily turned into cavalry, and afterwards became field artillery. In 1794 the artillery and **rengineers** were combined, but they were separated in 1802, and have ever since remained separate. The manufacture of warlike matériel is not, as with us, confided to artillery officers, but it is superintended by the ordnance corps, who also supply matériel in the field. On one occasion on active service, the author records with indignation, that this semi-civil corps usurped the duties of the combatant branch, by manning a rocket battery; but this was apparently contrary to regular usage, and was the result of temporary causes.

During the time which followed the revolution military affairs were neglected; and several foreign officers were posted to the artillery, as it was difficult to find Americans properly qualified: this, however, was naturally not a popular measure, and it was difficult to forsee what French officers in their employ might do in case of a war with France, which was imminent. At one time it was proposed to obtain heads for both the artillery and engineers from abroad: but the plan was not carried out; on the contrary, the French officers actually serving were gradually eliminated.

A few years later the question of mounted artillery came forward; but such constant changes and alterations were made that in the war with England in 1812, scarcely anything was accomplished by this arm; it was not until the Mexican war in 1846, in the Rio Grande valley, that the light companies distinguished themselves, when one (at least) in each regiment was mounted. Major Ringgold commanded a fine horse battery, which did good service : he himself fell mortally wounded at Palo Alto.

Owing to the smallness of the force of mounted artillery, various devices were employed to train a considerable number of officers in field artillery duties : nearly all the subalterns were detailed to serve one year in the light companies, but this was not very satisfactory : another plan was to have the mounted companies commanded by their own officers on some days of the week, while they were handed over to other officers on other days for purposes of drill ; but this arrangement naturally did not last long. At one time (in 1869) four mounted batteries were collected at Fort Reily, Kansas, for combined drill ; but after two years the plan was abandoned. Throughout its history, except at the very first, the United States artillery seems to have felt the want of some superior officer at its head, whose influence would have been sufficient to secure due regard to its requirements on the part of the Government, and who could have instituted a settled *régime*.

On the breaking out of the civil war the mounted artillery was scattered far away on the Indian frontier, and was consequently of little use; the greater part of the remaining regular companies were mounted, and they became the nucleus round which the volunteer batteries assembled; but the want of previous training, even on the part of the regular officers, told heavily and prevented efficiency from being rapidly attained. At first a company or battery was attached to each infantry brigade; but afterwards masses of divisional and army corps artillery were formed: the Confederates being rather more forward in this organization than the Northern States. The amount of artillery employed in the field was considerable, as some 300 guns accompanied McClellan's army, and very great energy was shown in the equipment and preparation of the batteries; but the difficulties of manœuvring such large masses of guns by officers whose previous training in this direction was slight, prevented its usefulness from being very fully developed; some of the most practical officers depending on experience in the Mexican war, where only small bodies of artillery had been used, rather tended to delay progress. Owing to various causes the senior artillery officers were often employed on the staff away from the artillery, and thus a regular battery was commanded by a captain or subaltern, who, as senior officer of regular artillery commanded all the batteries (most of which were volunteer) of an artillery brigade,a command often equal to that of a division of infantry; under these circumstances it is not surprising that the artillery did not distinguish itself so much as might at first be expected. It must be remembered also that the use of artillery in the field under modern conditions of warfare had not fully developed in Europe at that time, as was shown by the want of skill in its handling in the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866.

Since the civil war the artillery has of course been greatly reduced, and it now consists of four regiments, each composed of some 10 companies. Each regiment has one light company or mounted battery, and a second also in each is mounted, at the will of the President of the United States. Fort Munro, where there is a course of instruction somewhat similar to ours at Shoeburyness, and that under the director of artillery studies at Woolwich, appears to be the chief bond of union to the various regiments, as it affords a meeting place to officers, who might not otherwise come in contact with each other.

With regard to matériel, it appears that during the revolutionary war many guns were obtained from France, while carriages were made in the States on English models, carefully following the various improvements. Cast-iron was used for a long time for field guns, which were of long and slender proportions, and hence were named "walking sticks," but eventually, in 1841, bronze was employed in Americs as elsewhere. Mountain guns carried on pack animals are not mentioned by our author. Great progress was made with heavy S. B. cast-iron ordnance; and the American guns for coast forts were among the best in the world, thanks to the labors of Mordecai, Bomford, Rodman and others. Partly from the excellence of their cast-iron ordnance, and partly from economy, the United States have been very backward in adopting the new steel rifled guns, but the failure of ordnance on their old system (even when converted and strengthened) with high velocity elongated projectiles, has now obliged them to follow the example of the rest of the world. No mention is made in this book of the valuable labors of the Gun Foundry Board; perhaps this is explained by the fact that only one artillery officer is a member of it and the report of the board has hardly as yet affected the history of the artillery. No account is given of machine guns.

This book, with its 400 large octavo pages, tells of many details, it is the result of much research, extending over several years; and its author has done good service by bringing together in an accessible form a valuable history of his arm; but the arrangement under several heads of organization, instruction, duties, matériel, &c., though perhaps convenient for reference, gives rise to considerable repetitions, and General Knox and his successors appear again and again under each heading in a somewhat tedious manner.

American, like all other history, clearly demonstrates that artillery cannot be readily created when a war breaks out; but it must be carefully trained and organized beforehand in peace time: even if the nation to which it belongs is full of resource and energy. Our own mounted artillery is now perhaps more fully equipped and better organized than at any previous period; but even under present arrangements it is difficult to see how a sufficient force of field artillery could be provided in the event of the services of our large bodies of militia and volunteers being really required; they number in their ranks large bodies of garrison artillery, but their mounted force is almost *nil*.

PRESENTATION TO MAJOR LIKELY.

The officers of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers met together, last evening, to say farewell as a body to Major H. D. Likely, lately of that corps, but now an inspector of the North-west Mounted Police, who leaves this evening for his new duties. Before the final good-byes were said, Major Tucker, on behalf of the lieutenant-colonel and officers, spoke a few words to Major Likely, when he referred to his long connection with the 62nd and the interest he had taken in, and the work he had done for, the corps, while regretting that his connection with them had severed, they one and all were rejoiced to hear of his good fortune, and would follow him to his new sphere of labor with the best of wishes. Major Tucker then presented him with a very handsome gold hunting case watch, suitably inscribed, as a slight token of their regard for him, and hoped that the sight of the watch would often remind him of his old comrades of the Fusiliers.

Major Likely made a neat and feeling reply, and hoped to find as pleasant a time among his new friends as he had had among his late brother officers. With a cordial farewell and many good wishes the officers dispersed.

The watch is a gold hunting case with the Major's monogram outside, and inside is engraved—" Presented to Major H. D. Likely, by the officers of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers, October, 1885." -St. John Telegraph.

DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

We publish herewith the scores made by the field batteries throughout the Dominion in their annual practice, as obtained from Capt. Donaldson, Secretary D.A.A. This firing was done under militia general orders of the 31st July last, and the same scores are taken by the Artillery Association for their prize competition. The list of prize winners will be published as soon as completed.

All the Ontario batteries fired at Toronto, the Ottawa battery firing first, on the 29th September, and the whole getting through on the 5th October. The weather was generally fine, though the first brigade fired in a heavy rain. Practice was delayed on the Friday until two p.m., owing to thick fog.

The three Province of Quebec batteries practiced from the Island of Orleans, near Quebec, between the 29th September and 6th October. The Montreal battery, which made the best shooting fired through a storm, the deflection given varying from 15 to 21 minutes.

The Newcastle battery fired on the 26th August, at their local headquarters, while performing their annual drill, at a range about 100 yards longer than specified. They used the new rifled guns for the first time. They had to allow a deflection of from 9 to 15 minutes. right.

The Shefford field battery have not in the past affiliated with the D.A.A., and no return of their practice has been received. They will probably fire at local headquarters, Granby.

The Woodstock battery have not yet fired, owing to a difficulty in finding a suitable range.

The Sydney battery have never organized, though their battery was sent to them three years ago.

The Winnipeg battery, which completes the list of this arm of the. force, does not practice this year in consequence of having been on active service.

The practice of the three Quebec battalions was superintended by Major Short, that of all the others by Lieut. Col. Cotton, Asst. I. of A.

Ottawa Field Battery.

	PRELIMINARY.	
SergtMajor Pock 23 Q.M. Sergt. Bliss 5 Gr. Slack	Sergt. Punchard	Gr. Stewart
Br. Moore	Sergt. May 22 Gr. Cowan 26 Gr. Slack 20	Sergt. Bell
Aggregate.	••••••••••	
	Durham Field Battery. PRRLIMINARY.	
Q.M. Sorgt. Forguson Sergt. Snider	Gr. Crigger	Gr. Sharp
Corp. Hovey	Gr. Poarce	Gr. Taublyn 12 Gr. Snider
Aggregate.		
	London Field Battery,	
	PRELIMINARY.	
Sergt. Wilson	Gr. Brown 10	Gr. Howell
Corp. Lity	FINAL. Gr. Barrett 25 Gr. Robinson 5 Br. Runkin 26	Gr. Keillor 15 Gr. Bradley 24 146 245 391
1	elland Canal Field Batter	v .
	PRELIMINARY.	,.
Sergt. Hodgins	Gr. Hennckie	Gr. Hostett
SorgtMajor Mezler Ur. Clifford 14 Gr. Gaudor 9	FINAL. Corp. Bradt 27 Gr. Gibson 26 Sergt. King 6	Sergt. Hodgins 18 Gr. Robinson 19 119 223
Aggregate.	••• ••••	
	Gananoque Field Battery.	
	PRELIMINARY.	
SergtMajor Lloyd 18 Q.M. Sergt. Kerr	Br. Trickey	Gr. Stock
Br. Trickey 18 Br. Cliff 32 Gr. McKenzie 21 Avgrezate.	Corp. Lloyd 11 Gr. Stoek 24 Br. Tinney 29	Sorgt. Mills
Af Brogalt.	*** ************************	G5P

	Kingston Field Battery.		Quebec Field Battery. PRELIMINARY.
SergtMajor Moore	Br. Grange	Gr. Hamilton	SergtMajor Bertrand
Br. Stickney 11 Sergt. Ray 8 Sergt. Jackson 15	FINAL SergtMajor Moore 30 Gr. Burkett	Gr Woods	PINAL. S. M. Bertrand
•••	ied out with 15 men instead of 1 1 Battery, 1st Brigade, Gu		3 Aggregate
Br. O'Connor 16 Br. Snyder. 23 Jorp. Arnold 20 Br. Stewart. 22 Sergt. McIntosh 18 Sergt. Mare. 19	Gr. Spalding	Bde. SgtMajor Young 16 Br. Armstrong	Newcastle Field Battery. PRELIMINARY. Sergt. Lawlor
ir. Spalding 21 Sr. Snyder 38	FINAL. Br. Stewart	SergtMajor. Ross 19 148 310	FINAL. Br. Brooks
	9 Pattany 1st Bulanda fin		
	2 Battery, 1st Brigade, Gu PRELIMINARY.		Aggregate 3
Corp. Houd	Br. Mereweather	Sergt. Hood	ANNUAL INSPECTION AND SPORTS OF THE DRAGOOL GUARDS.
Br. Lucas	FINAL. Br. Haddon	SergtMajor Simpson 13 Br. Mereweather	On Saturday at three o'clock sharp, General Middleton, accompanied by Capt. Wise, A.D.C., LtCol. Lamontagne, D.A.G., and Lt Col. Lewis, B.M. of the District, arrived on Cartier Square for the purpose of inspecting the Princess Louise's Dragoon Guards. The bountiful weather, the neurophysics of the company and the anti-institution of the company and the anti-institution of the company.
Aggregate			beautiful weather, the popularity of the corps and the anticipation of the military sports that would follow, had drawn a large crowd of
	Toronto Field Battery.		spectators. Lady Middleton and Lady Melgund were noticed amon the ladies present; ex-Governor Dewdney, LtCol. Irwin, Inspector
SergtMajor Woodman 15 Q. M. Sergt. Gray 15 Br. Gross	S. Sergt. Fox	Br. Fitzpa rick	Artillery, and a number of officers of other city corps were also presen The Dragoons, under command of Capt. Gourdeau, were drawn u facing the centre of the square. The neat appearance of the men, the good equipment, the bits and chains flashing in the sunlight, and the fine horses of the troop, presented an appearance highly flattering t
ir. Gagnier	Sergt. Spry	Gr. Rolls	this corps. The troop were then put through different movements, in cluding sword exercise and pursuing practice. The march past at the walk and the wheeling were particularly good, but the trot past was somewhat spoiled by the irrepressible boys crowding the flanks. The
Aggregate	Hamilton Field Battery. PRELIMINARY.		sword exercise and pursuing practice were well done, and one could no help admiring the proficiency of the men and the steadiness of the
Corp. Turnbull	Gr. Wilson	Gr. E. Collett	horses. Sir Frederick Middleton expressed his satisfaction to Captai Gourdeau, and desired to witness further movements on the gallo which were performed in a manner to please him very much. It ma be mentioned here that Lieuts. Keefer and Humfrey, the lately a pointed officers of this corps, on this occasion made their first appea
Gr. Wilson		Sergt. Foarnside	ance with the troop, which may be congratulated on having secured th services of such efficient cavalry officers.— <i>Citizen</i> . After the inspection the troop proceeded to carry out their pro- gramme of sports, which had been prepared by Dr. Coleman and Pa
Aggrogate	Montreal Field Battery. PRELIMINARY.	469	Sergeant Martin. The hurdle jumping was exceedingly good and keenly contested The winners were Sergt. Rogers (rough rider) and Corpl. Botterel
Sergt. Kondall	Corp. Lindsay. 24 Br. Hunt. 25 Gr. Rollo 32 (Hr. Peard 25 Gr. Smillie 26 Gr. Bricault 27	Gr. Ducharne	Troopers Taché, O'Connor and McLeod also shewed fine horsemanship. The prizes for heads and posts and tilting at the ring were won b Sergt. Henderson and Tr. Bell. The rag baby or dismounting race proved very exciting. It con- sisted in the competitors mounting, riding to the extreme end of the
Gr. Keyworth 32	FINAL. Gr. Bricault 18 Gt. Smillie 23 Gr. Rollo 25	189 393	square, dismounting and finding a head, remounting and bringing back. This race was ridden in four heats, the winner in each riding final heat. The first was won by Tr. Bell after a close struggle, the second by Sergt. Rogers easily, and the third and fourth by Lieu
Aggregate	Richmond Field Battery.		Humfrey and Tr. Powell with little to spare. The final heat was good one, Rogers leading to the turning point, where he lost time i
Sergt. Weir	PRELIMINARY. Corp. Randall	Br. Hetherington 23 Gr. Henderson 13	remounting and was passed by Lieut. Humfrey, who won by half length. Bell's horse bolted in this heat. The tug of war resulted in an easy victory for six non-coms. ove the same number of troopers. A spectator suggested that it woul have been better fun if the competitors had been mounted.
Sergt. Campbell	Gr. Jones	Gr. Allen	The quarter mile race was open to all comers, and consequent

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The drill competition for sections was won by Sergt. Rogers' squad, both horses and men going through the prescribed manœuvres with perfect steadiness.

It was so late when the last event, a 240 yards handicap race in uniform, was run that many of the intending competitors had left the grounds. It was won by Sergt. Henderson, with Tr. Bollard a good second.

The sports were altogether of a most interesting character, and the Dragoons can depend on a good attendance at their next trials of skill.

THE MILITARY PRESS.

Colburn's United Service Magazine for October begins with a pithy article on Modern European Tactics, by Col. Knollys, the only objection to which is its brevity. It should be read by every infantry officer as a lesson in tactics. Captain East's account of an expedition to the Pelew group of the Caroline Islands in 1882 is interesting in itself, and especially so at this juncture. Extracts are given from the diary of the gallant but ill-fated Col. Eyre, of his doings with the South Staffordshire Regiment last autumn up the Nile. A readable description of the summer quarters of the Guards in the little-known Island of Cyprus follows. The remainder of the number, though well selected, contains nothing of special interest to our readers. The weekly military papers up to the 13th are at hand, and the following articles may be found of interest in Canada. In the *Broad Arrow* the regular Canadian notes from our columns, Col. Kitchener's report on the fall of Khartoum, and a description of the Nordenfelt submarine boat. In the V. S. Gazette the first part of our description of the D. R. A. matches; three pages of most interesting miscellaneous jottings, correspondence respecting an officers' club, and on the assorted sliding bar notches, and a scheme for the organization of cadet battalions of boys from whom to recruit for the several services. The Record and Shooting News has had a prize competition for the best rhymes introducing the names of crack shots, and publishes a number of those submitted, which, if not good poetry, are at least ingenious. It has also a poll open for votes from subscribers on the best all round rifle shot and the most popular man in the shooting world, the winners to receive medals. McVittie leads the former by a large majority, while Col. Burt has a fair lead for the latter over Col. Wilson, of Bannockburn. There is also a challenge from the South Australian riflemen to fire a simultaneous match with the Devon twenty. The V. S. Review for the 6th and 13th contains a great number of vigorous editorials chiefly dealing with defects in the force, but amongst its other contents is nothing of particular interest on this side of the water.

FERSONAL.

Lt.-Col. Oswald, of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, has returned home after a three months' trip to England.

Mr. Gerald F. Brophy, who has lately been gazetted to a second lieutenancy in the 90th, was at once put in regimental orders as acting adjutant, vice Major Buchan, appointed Captain of the Mounted Infantry School. Mr. Brophy brings to his acting appointment considerable experience, having been for some time Adjutant of the Governor General's Foot Guards here.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette :

SIR,—Having lived for many years in the Dominion, and having during nearly twenty associated with the militia as one of them, my happiest recollections are those of drill and soldiers' meetings. Now situated so far from old friends, there is no journal I read with greater pleasure than THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE. The favorable notices of it which appear from time to time in leading military journals in England bear witness to the spirited manner in which it is conducted. For many years, so far as I know, there has been no paper devoted to the volunteer and his interests, and when the first number came to hand I recognized the danger of failure to the promoters of it from apathy on the part not only of the rank and file but of their leaders, and at the same time was cognizant of the great want, I may say necessity, of a medium for the dissemination of many valuable suggestions, and for the ventilation of grievances if any existed. It now remains to be seen whether or not the members of the volunteer force will allow it to perish from inanition for the want of support. Surely there is sufficient esprit de corps to ensure successe—success to that degree that its pages, and consequently range of usefulness, may be increased.

The last number contained the very pleasing intelligence that the Imperial Government had decided to issue a medal to the men who took part in the North-west campaign. And why not? Had England, at enormous expense, been required to send troops from home to quell the insurrection is it not probable that the participants would have been thus decorated? And if they, why not Canadian citizen-soldiers, who have risked so much at so great inconvenience to themselves to uphold the honor and integrity of the Dominion and the honor of this vast empire? I predict and I believe that no act of the Imperial Government could do more to cause genuine satisfaction to the militia force,

especially to those who went to the front. I am not alone here in that opinion, but from the lips of all with whom I have spoken on this subject the unanimous opinion is that it is a well deserved tribute to the militia of Canada—a most worthy and politic act on the part of the Home Government. True, the General and the Minister have received honorable titles, but the former is not a Canadian, and would probably in the course of events have received it; the latter also richly deserved the honor, but as well might you hope to satisfy the pangs of hunger in the ranks by gorging the commanding officer as to think that decorating the Minister, who by the executive abil ty of himself and his staff planned the preliminaries, would compensate the field forces for enduring all the rigors of the campaign. To one and all of them I would express the hope that they may long be spared to sport their well earned honor, and subscribe to THE CANAPIAN MILITIA GAZETTE.

Your venture is yet young, and requires fostering care; but if every militia company in Canada takes a copy, and if it be found in every orderly room (and that is but a limited expectation to be realized), I think we may predict for it a long and prosperous reign. To know it once is but to acknowledge its interest and value.

London, Eng., 28th September, 1885.

RELEGATED.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

HALIFAX, N.S., Oct. 22.—There was a large turn out of the members of the 63rd regiment at the Drill shed last night on the occasion of the presentation of the battalion firing prizes. At its close Colonel Mackintosh said he had a very disagreeable duty to perform, and yet it was a simple act of justice to the loyal and gallant members of the regiment. When the 63rd was called upon to furnish its quota to go to the North-west, some of the men "funked." He then publicly read them out of the regiment. The disgraced men marched out of the drill shed amid the jeers of their late comrades.

MONTREAL.—A court of enquiry was convened at the brigade office in this city last week by orders from militia headquarters. The court consists of Col. Worsley, presiding; Col. Hughes, B. M. 6th District; and Col. Rrosseau, 85th Batt. The object of the enquiry is to collect evidence regarding the charge laid against Majors Potras and L. R. Bater, 64th Battalion, of having insulted Col. Prud'homme, their commanding officer, while on active service at the annual camp at Laprairie. Dr. de Boucherville, Capt. Boyer and Capt. Poirier, all of the 64th, have been examined. The evidence collected by this court will be laid before Sir Frederick Middleton and subjected to his decision.

The Orillia Infantry Company (No. 4 of the 35th Simcoe Battalion) is already talking about a grand celebration of the twentieth anniversary of its formation, which is coeval with that of the battalion—14th September, 1866. A reunion of past and present members is one of the forms which it is suggested the demonstration might take.

When the city regiments were called to the front last spring provisional companies were formed, some of these provisional companies being made up of members of two or three of the different regular companies. Last night the officers and men of No. 3 service company, Queen's Own Rifles, met in the Walker house to discuss their North-West experiences, previous to being disbanded. It was thought that these could be best discussed over the social board, and about sixty of the men and twenty of their guests sat down to a banquet fit for a gathering of generals. The *menu* and toast list placed beside each plate was a unique production, every available inch being covered with sketches of incidents of the campaign, which told pages of history to the boys. Capt. McDonald was in the chair.

The Royal Grenadiers paraded at the drill shed last evening. Many of the active service men having received their new uniforms were present and joined their old companies. As a number have not yet received their new clothing and there was a scarcity of waist-belts, the parade was not as large as it otherwise would bave been. The total of all ranks was about 275. Under Lieut-Col. Grasett, and accompanied by the brass, bugle, and fife and drum bands, the regiment had a march out.... The following appointments, changes, an 1 promotions have been made in the regiment:—To be lieutenants, 2nd lieuts. John Morrow and John D. Hay; to be 2nd'lieutenant, Mr. A. E. Gooderham; the resignation of Lieut. C. H. Symons is accepted; 2nd Lieut. Lowe is transferred to "H" company, and 2nd Lieut. Gooderham is posted to "E" company.... Those members of the Grenadiers who have received injuries or contracted illness while on service, and are entitled to compensation, have been ordered to send in a statement of their claims, which will be investigated and reported upon by a board composed of Drs. H. H. Wright, J. H. Burns, and R. A. Pyne.... Major Harrison rejoined last night atter three months leave of absence. He has spent his vacation in England, and returns looking well and in the best of health...." A" company holds its annual rifle match on Saturday next, when about \$90 worth of prizes will be given. A very nent programme has been prepared by the secretary, Pte. A. Henderson. On the first page is a good engraving of Lieut. Davidson, President of the Association.... Preparations are being made to give "C" company, Infantry School, an enthusiastic reception on their return. The time of their arrival is not yet known, but a notice will be posted on the regimental bulaletin board and in the *Mail* stating when the regiment will parade.—Mail.

GLEANINGS.

We are pleased to see that two of our propositions, viz: To have the target practice performed at home and to cheapen the price of ammunition are endorsed by Capt. Ponton, in a letter to the *Militia Gazette*. Each company should have a range of its own and an association. We are pleased to say that every single company of the 45th Battalion now has a range and a successful local association. Omemee now has splendid ranges, so has Cameron. And we venture to say if the government supplied the ammunition at half price—the cost would be small to the country—there would be many more riflemen in our land.—*Victoria Warder*.

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The model submitted to the Winnipeg memorial committee by Mr. S. Hooper, which has been accepted, is to be composed of native or Selkirk stone, says the Maniloban, with columns of New Brunswick polished red granite, and the panels of the die, upon which the incripitions will be placed, of white marble. On these panels will be inscribed the names of Winnipeg's dead volunteers. The sub-die under the base of the column has panels carved in a most elaborate manner. There are four of these, on one being the 90th coat of arms, on a second emblems of the rifles, artillery, cavalry and infantry, on the third the arms of the city, and on the fourth the provincial arms. The column is circular and fluted, its length being about ten feet and its diameter about two and a half feet. The column is surmounted by a lirge carved cap, ornamented by various emblems, the most prominent being a lion's head and a beaver. Resting on a plate above this cap is the figure of a soldier, the figure being eight feet six inches in height. It is intended to represent a soldier of the 90th Battalion. The monument is to rest on a foundation of rubble masonry and concrete. It has two tiers of steps before the base is reached. The bottom base is eight feet square. Everything above the base is of solid form, the total height of the structure being nearly forty feet. It is expected that some changes of a minor nature will be made in the design, but just what they will be cannot be said. The base on which the column rests may be enlarged, and some suggest lengthening the column.

THE TARGET.

HALIFAX COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual competition of the Halifax County Rifle Association took place last week with the following result:

1st competitio	N-7 ROUNDS	AT 200 AND	500 YARDS.
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	1st competition-7 rounds at 200 and 500 yards.
\$ \$ \$ \$	and cup, Capt. Corbin, 63rd61 \$ 3 Gun. Kelly, G.A
	2nd competition -7 rounds at 400 and 600 yards.
\$ 8876554443	and medal, Capt. Harris, G.A
	CONSOLATION-7 ROUNDS AT 400 YARDS.

B. S. M. Melvin, G.	A 30	\$200	Lieut. Little, G.A.
Corp. Kennedy, 63r	d 28	- <u>1</u> 00	Capt. Curren, G.A
SergtMajor Lockh	art. 63rd 28	1 00	Gun. Morgan, G.A.
Major Walsh. 63rd.		Ī 00	Corp. Elliott, 63rd
Bands. Keating, 66			

TORONTO RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES.

The annual matches of the Toronto Rifle Association took place on Garrison Common ranges on the 21st October. There was a good attendance, and everything passed off satisfactorily. Weather cold, with a gusty wind from the right and a changeable light, rendering good shooting difficult.

FIRST MATCH.

Open to all members; 7 shots at 200, 400, 500 and 600 yards; 200 yards kneeling; other ranges prone.

\$ 10 00 and D.R.A. medal, F. Kennedy. 115 \$ 00 and D.R.A. medal, A. Anderson. 111 11 00 F. Bartlett 108 10 00 J. D. Foreman 104 10 00 J. D. Foreman 103 10 00 J. S. C. Frasor. 103 10 00 W. S. Duncan 102 9 50 Geo. Thompson 101 8 50 A. Bell 100 8 0 W. Ashall 99 7 00 J. M. Delamere 93	\$ 7 00 W. Mowat 98 6 00 R. Rennie 97 5 00 J. R. Mills 96 5 00 W. C. Macdonald 96 5 00 J. R. Mills 96 5 00 W. C. Macdonald 96 5 00 J. McEvoy 95 5 00 G. M. Donnelly 95 5 00 F. Brown 93 3 50 J. Johnston 93 3 00 G. Bell 93 3 00 Geo. Lewis 92
BANGE	PRIZES.
200 yards. \$ 2 50 G. M. Donnelly	500 yards. 32 3 50 F. Kennedy 32 \$ 2 00 T. Mitchell 31 600 yards. 200 W. Ashall 2 00 F. Bartlett. 25 1 00 J. McEvoy 25

AGGREGATE MATCHES.

500 and 600 yards, \$7, F. Kennedy, score 55. 200, 500 and 600 yards, Welch & Trowern's challenge silver medal, valued at \$15, to be won two years before becoming the property of the winner, F. Kennedy, score 83. N. R. A. medal, awarded to the competitor making the highest score who also secured a place on the Wimbledon team of 1886, A. Bell, score 100.

SECOND MATCH-EXTRA SERIES-7 ROUNDS AT 200 YARDS, PRONB.

\$9 00 A. Anderson 34	\$ 5 00 J. Johnston 31
6 00 J. Lanskail 31	4 50 G. Lewis
6 00 T. Mitchell 31	4 50 W. Ashall 31
5 00 F. Kennedy 31	4 50 N. Schmidt
5 00 G. Thompson 31	3 00 W.C. Macdonald 30

TORONTO.-The Allan Rifle Association of this city held their second annual meeting last Wednesday, 21st inst., at the Gairison Commons, commencing at 9 a.m. The weather was anything but favorable, there teing heavy winds and changeable light; still the scores on the whole were good. Had the boys better

ammunition-that is, English (of which there is plenty in store, and why it is locked up is a conundrum)—there is no doubt some of those low down_would have had a better place; at least they say so, and have a ∇ or two t) back their opinion. Following are the principal prize winners.

GENERAL MATCH.

	200 yards kn	eeling	, 500	and	600 yards	prone. No sighters.				
\$8.00 5.00 5.00	R. Bartlett F. Kennedy R. Rennie	30 2 ² 29 22 29 24	5 25 3 18 4 21	80 75 74	\$1.50 3.00	N. Schmidt G. M. Donnelly	28 31	21 20	19 13	68 64
			Я	ATO	H NO. 2.					

400 and 500 yards, prone, 7 shots each. No sighters.

2.50	F. Kennedy R. Bart ett R. Rennic	28	25	53	\$2.00 2.00	N. Schmidt G. M. Donnelly	24 21	21 20	45 44	
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AGGREGATE MATCH.

200 yards standing, 400 yards prone	; added	d to tota' in General match.	
D.R.A. medaF. Kennedy O.R.A. medalR. Bartlett Va'ue \$8.00R. Rennie	156	Value \$7.00W. Schmidt do 5.00G. M. Donnelly	. 149 . 145

OTTAWA.-The eighth Snider spoon competition of the Rifle Club was held on Saturday afternoon, the 24th inst. Fine cool weather, with good light; 4 o'clock variable wind.

Mr. J. E. Hutcheson Mr. A. F. Cotton Mr. J. Armstrong Mr. E. D. Sutherland Mr. T. Short Mr. W. A. Jamieson Mr. P. N. Thompson Mr. R. Gallwey Mr. N. Morrison	32 31 25 27 32 30	27 27 32 31 27 27	23 23 21 18 29	82 81 79 79 79 77 76	Mr. W. Whiteley Capt. S. Wright Mr. J. C. Chamberlin Mr. G. A. Mailleu Capt. E. Waldo Major A. H. Todd Mr. D. O'Leary Mr. R. Reardon Mr. T. McJanet	28 29 23 28 30 28 28 28 28	27 22 37 25 18 27	22 18 16 16 16	73 71 71
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The aggregate competition for the best five spoon scores is now exciting great interest, as there is only one more competition to be fired. At present Mr. Cotton with 408 and a 71 to throw out, Major Anderson with 402 and a 72 to throw out, and Mr. J. Hutchison with 402 and a 73 to spare have a long lead over the other members. Next Saturday will decide the season's struggle.

The club tournament, which had remained undecided in consequence of Messrs. Sherwood and Jamieson, the two contestants left in, having gone to Wimbledon, was only shot off on the 10th, when it was won by Jamieson with 78 points, b aring Sherwood by 3 points. Jamleson therefore wins Major Anderson's prize, a plaited solitaire breakfast cruet.

HEMMINGFORD RIFLE MATCHES.

The following are the results of the annual competition of the Hemmingford Rifle Association, which opened on Thursday, the 8th instant, the range being situated on the farm of Major J. McFee, of the 51st Battalion, and secretary of the associa ion.

TRIAL MATCH-FIVE BOUNDS AT 20) YARDS

IRIAL MATCH-FIVE ROUNDS AT 200 TARDS.			
Mr. Wm. Thompson 19 Wm. Milne, 6th Cav			
ASSOCIATION MATCH-FIVE ROUNDS AT 200, 500 AND 600 YARDS.			
BgW.H.McNaughton,51st 51Sgt. S. Cochrane, 51st 46Mr. Thos. Orr			
COMPANY CHALLENGE MATCH-FIVE ROUNDS AT 400 YARDS.			
Lieut. Goo. Wright, 51st22 Sgt. Josh. Scafe, 51st20 Pte. D. Cunningham, 50th 19 BgW. H. MoNaughton,51st 20 TrooperWm. Barr,6th Cav 19 Major R. Lucas, 51st20 Lieut. John Barr, 6th Cav 21 SgtW.N.MoNaughton,51st 20			
TEAM PRIZES.			
For the aggregate scores of five previously named members of any company, troop or battery.			

Capt. McNaughton, com'ng No. 4 Co., 51st 94 Lt. John Barr, com'ng No. 3 Troop 6th Cav 86 Major Cairns, com'ng No. 4 Co., 50th..... 77 Capt. Hayes, com'ng No. 6 Co., 51st 53

LADIES' MATCH.

Five rounds, at any distance from 600 to 200 yards, at targets two feet by six feet; highest possible score, 20 points.

SgtW.N.McNaughton 51st 17 Pte. D. Cunningham, 50th 15 Mr. R. McNaughton 12 Mr. Wm. Thompson 12	Troop. Wm. Milne,6thCav 10 Sgt. S. Cochrane, 51st 10 Corp D. McNaughton,51st 8 Sgt. Geo. McRae,51st 8	Mr. Ira Scotland 8 Major Lucas, 51st 8 Mr. Chas. W. Scriver 6	
SWEEPSTAKES MATCH-OPEN TO ALL COMERS; FIVE ROUNDS AT 600 YARDS.			
Major Lucas, 51st 17 Mr. Ira Scotland 17	Lieut. Geo. Wright, 50th. 15 Corp. Gco. Nichols, 51st. 15	Mr. Thos. Dickinson 14	

CONSOLATION MATCH-FIVE ROUNDS AT 400 YARDS.

Corp. R. Straker, 51st 25 Lieut. S. Orr, 51st 23 Trp. R. Thompson, 6th Cav 22 Major Johnson, 51st 19 Pto. E. S. Kennedy, 51st. 19	Pte. D. Baxter, 50th 18 Troop. J. Stowart, 6th Cav 18 Licut. W. Kingsburv, 51st 18 Major J. McFeo, 51st 17	Lieut. W. H. Kearns, 51st 16 Mr. John Scriver 15 Capt. R. Hayes, 51st 14 Tpr. W.Hawthorne6thCav 6
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AGGREGATE PRIZE WINNERS.

 Sergt. Wm. N. McNaughton, 4 Co., 51st Batt., D.R.A. modal.
 97

 P.e. D. Cunningham, 4 Co., 50th Batt., \$5
 88

 Corp. Dan. McNaughton, 4 Co., 51st Batt., \$3
 86

 Lieut. George Wright, 4 Co., 50th Batt., \$2
 86

The special aggregate prize cup, presented by Mr. James F. Scriver, of Montreal, was won by Sergt. Wm. N. McNaughton, No. 4 Co., 51st Batt., with a score of 86 points out of a possible 12) points.

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