

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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 information for Canadian militiamen and rifle shots. Communications on the subjects to which its pages are devoted are respectfully invited. Anonymous communications will not be regarded. No name will be published, except with the writer's consent. The editors will not be responsible for the views of correspondents.

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score was 23 out of 25, made with a .44 Smith & Wesson 7-inch barrel revolver, in which all the shots could be covered by a visiting card; the second and third prizes were taken with the same score, made with a 6-inch barrel .38 calibre Smith & Wesson. When this kind of shooting can be made who will say that 25 yards is too long a range?

The *Victoria Warder* (Lindsay, Ont.) of the 14th publishes a long editorial containing suggestions for conducting brigade camps of instruction which are well worth consideration. Amongst other things: it advocates dividing all the force "into two parts, which after a few days in camp should be sent out three or four times, alternately as attacking and defending force. These movements should last from after breakfast to 6 o'clock in the evening, the men carrying their dinners in haversacks." The commanders to make their own plans and to manoeuvre according to formulated rules, and the several commanding officers to take turns as brigadiers; regular field operations to be carried out.

Another suggestion is that field officers should examine company officers and that the D. A. G. should examine company commanders and field officers, and that in each case the results should be carefully recorded and forwarded to headquarters, for the information of the Militia Department. It will be seen by reference to the general orders that this suggestion has been anticipated, as the commandants of camps are required to make such examinations and reports. Any reports by officers commanding corps would be of little value, because they would be open to the charge of partiality, while those by disinterested parties would be free from any such suspicion.

A further innovation suggested is that ball firing as at present conducted should be abolished, but that a day towards the end of the camp should be devoted to aiming drill and another to ball firing in companies, by volleys and independently. With the latter part of this proposition we cannot at all agree, for the obvious reason that before a man can learn anything by firing volleys, &c., it must be ascertained whether he can individually hit a target. If the best score that a team of five practised men could make at skirmishing in Montreal the other day was 55 out of a possible 250, what kind of shooting would an untrained company make? They would not, in all probability, hit the target at all.

General Middleton embraced the occasion of the Ottawa banquet to say a few words about the true story of the fight at Batoche, an affair that has led to much disgraceful recrimination in the press, partisans of each interested corps contradicting in turn the claims of others to priority of action in advancing. It is to be hoped that the General's temperate explanation, showing that all corps did their duty, and that the whole movement was well considered, will put an end to such unseemly disputing on a matter in which discipline and good feeling alike counsel.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

A correspondent makes the objection to the conditions for the D.R.A. revolver competition that the distance, 25 yards, is too great, but he must surely either advocate using a small revolver or he has not seen the shooting that can be made with a large one. As for us we incline rather to the views of Major McClintock, R.A., who considers pistols with a bore of less than .40 inch as practically useless, and dismisses them summarily from his investigations. (See article in No. 5.) There can be no question that a service weapon should be able to kill when it hits, and this the small calibre pistols will not do in nine cases out of ten. If, as seems probable, cavalymen, infantry officers, staff-sergeants, bandsmen, &c., are in the future to carry revolvers, the D.R.A. should encourage practice with such weapons as will be served out to them rather than with prettily finished dangerous toys. We therefore consider this year's conditions a decided improvement on the complicated gradations adopted last year.

The revolver match at the Metropolitan meeting at Ottawa on the 7th showed what could be done at a 25 yards range. While many good rifle shots who had not practised revolver shooting made clean strings of misses, there were many who made scores of inners or over with a bull's-eye 4 inches and an inner 7 inches in diameter. The best

If there were any truth in the old saw Captain Wright's left ear must have been unpleasantly warm on Thursday evening last, for probably no individual officer of the field force received higher praise than General Strange in his speech at the Ottawa banquet accorded to the popular commander of No. 2 Company 43rd Battalion. We congratulate Captain Wright on having won such a reputation on an expedition in which hard work and hard fare were much more likely to be found than glory

The shooting in the P.Q.R.A. matches, the results of which are published in this issue, calls for little comment. The weather was fine, the attendance fair, arrangements good, and big scores were not uncommon as a consequence. The action of the competitors in recommending that future matches should be open to the Dominion commends itself as liberal policy and will doubtless have the effect of augmenting the waning resources of the Association.

This week's general orders contain the vote of thanks passed by Parliament to the Field Force, the release from active service of the two field hospitals, and several militia appointments, amongst which may be mentioned the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, of the 19th Lincoln Batt., and the promotion of Bt.-Major Checkley, of the 56th to a full majority.

In this issue Col. Kemmis's prize essay on the duties of Field Artillery in action is concluded, and we are sure will have been read with lively interest by all artillerymen in Canada, being eminently practical, and affording hints for reforms in our batteries. We regret that pressure of matter of more immediate interest has necessitated its appearance over a comparatively long period; the former numbers containing parts of it are 7, 8, 10, 12 and 14.

The D. R. A. have announced that a handsome silver cup has been presented by Col. Wilson, of Bannockburn, Scotland (captain of the English Kolapore team 1884), which will be placed as a prize in the Dominion of Canada match, to be competed for by all previous members of the Wimbledon teams present at the matches of the D. R. A., in 1885, and who have specially entered therefor; the cup to go to the highest score; entrance fee, 50 cents. The association have also received a handsome subscription of \$250 from the Bank of Montreal, and a like amount from the enterprising Hamilton Powder Company.

No. 3.—RIFLES AND RIFLE SHOOTING.—XIV.

BY CAPTAIN HENRY F. PERLEY, HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

The force of gravity is the tendency of everything to fall in a straight line towards the centre of the earth, and its measure is weight; thus, the atmosphere is said to gravitate towards the earth with a weight of 14½ lbs. per square inch. If a bullet be dropped from a height its velocity at the commencement is nothing, as it started from a state of rest. During the first second of time it will have fallen a distance of 16 feet, and will then have obtained a velocity of 32 feet. At the end of the second second it will have fallen 64 feet, the velocity being increased to 64 feet per second. At the end of the third second it will have fallen 144 feet, and have obtained a velocity of 96 feet per second, and so on. It must, however, be stated that these rates are only obtainable in vacuo, for owing to the resistance of the air these velocities are much retarded, for if they were not, every rain drop falling from the clouds would strike with immense force, and be as dangerous as rifle bullets. When a body falls in the atmosphere there is a certain limit to the velocity it will acquire, and this is obtained theoretically when the resistance of the air has become equal to the accelerating force of gravity, and when this is reached its motion becomes uniform.

Besides velocity, a shot has momentum, which is defined as the quantity of motion in a moving body, and this is equal to the mass of the object multiplied by the velocity, and it is always in direct ratio to the velocity. For instance, a shot moving with a velocity of 1,000 feet per second, has twice the momentum of another moving with a velocity

of 500 feet per second. Again, a shot has energy, or the power exerted by a moving body being brought to a state of rest in a second of time. The shot from a gun is simply the means by which energy, or mechanical power, is transferred from one place to another. The gunpowder in the gun develops by its combustion a certain amount of force, or work, as it is now called, and the object of the shot is to carry this force to a distance, and apply it to an object otherwise inaccessible. The energy of an Enfield bullet may be calculated thus: Its weight is 480 grains and assuming that at the time it strikes a target—no matter what the distance may be—it has a velocity of 1,000 feet per second, then the energy with which it strikes is equal to a power capable of lifting 1,065 lbs. one foot high in a second of time.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } W &= \text{the weight of the bullet} = 480 \text{ grains} \\ V &= \text{the velocity per second} = 1,000 \text{ feet} \\ G &= \text{the accelerating force of gravity} = 32.2 \text{ feet} \\ \text{and } E &= \text{the energy, then} \\ & WV^2 = 480 \times 1,000^2 \\ E &= \frac{480 \times 1,000^2}{2g} = \frac{480 \times 1,000,000}{2 \times 32.2} = 7,453,416 \text{ grains, and} \\ & \frac{7,453,416}{7,000} = 1,065 \text{ lbs.} \end{aligned}$$

This energy is expended on the target (if of iron) and in the destruction of the bullet, though it is a question whether or not, sufficient heat is developed at the moment of impact, as to render the ball more susceptible of destruction. It is stated, and on good authority, that in firing a cannon ball against a target during experiments at Shoeburyness, the ball was, after the collision, found to be hissing hot. Mr. Fairbairn, the eminent engineer, has stated that in the gunnery experiments he witnessed, prior to 1863, it was a common thing to see a flash of light, even in broad daylight, when the ball struck the target. Now it is well known that impact, by which is meant a blow or series of blows, will cause heat; as for instance, the hammering of a bar of cold iron on an anvil. Our rifle bullet falling from a height of 16 feet to the earth attains a velocity at the time of striking of 32 feet per second, and generates by its impact heat enough to raise the temperature of its mass $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of a degree, Fahrenheit.

Suppose a bullet has at the time of striking a target a velocity of 1,127 feet per second, then the total heat developed at the moment of impact would, if concentrated in the ball itself, raise its temperature to

$$\frac{1,127^2}{32.2} = 35, \text{ and } 35^2 \times \frac{3}{8} \text{ths} = 735^\circ$$

and this would be more than sufficient to fuse it, as lead melts at a temperature of 612°. In reality, however, the heat developed is divided between the ball and the target; and if a bullet, or what remains of a bullet after impact be examined, signs, or what may be accepted as signs of fusion will be found. Wingate in "Rifle Practice," p. 258, in alluding to the use of a soft bullet—that is, one made out of pure lead, states that such an one spreads on striking, and makes a more severe wound; the lead also melts and flies all over, producing about the same effects as from an explosive shell. This fact was made the cause of complaint on the part of the French that the Prussians, during their late war, used explosive shells.

The questions may be pertinently asked—what is the object of rifling a gun barrel, what to accomplish, and what is gained by so doing?

To the first the answer may be, the power to fire an elongated instead of a spherical projectile, but this is only true in part, for the Brunswick rifle with two grooves fired a spherical belted ball. The object in rifling a gun or small arm, is to obtain rotation on a fixed axis, and this object is equally arrived at whether the projectile to be fired is spherical or elongated. In the case of the spherical ball the rotation upon a fixed axis gives increased accuracy by eliminating in a great measure the errors due to the eccentricity and irregularity of the ball. Projectiles cannot in practice be made absolutely and uniformly true as to concentricity, weight and form, and any departure from absolute truth in these points is attended in a ball fired from a smooth-bore piece, with a corresponding loss of accuracy. But if a fixed rotatory movement be communicated to that ball, the uncertain rotation due to the position of the centre of gravity will disappear, and with it one source of error; while the inaccuracy due to any irregularity of form or surface will be greatly diminished in consequence of the pressure of the air being more equally distributed around the projectile, the position of which in reference to this pressure is constantly changing. But rifling is more valuable as rendering possible the use of elongated projectiles with all the advantages which flow from their employment. Why cannot elongated projectiles be fired from smooth-bore guns (cannon)? Because of the pressure of the air acting on their flight. "If," says Lieut.-Col. Owen

in Modern Artillery, "the centre of gravity of projectiles be very far forward it is possible to fire them from smooth-bores at short ranges," but this is the only case in which elongated projectiles could be fired without rotation. If rapid rotation be established upon the longer axis of the projectile, the velocity of rotation will prevent it from being turned over. Any one who has amused himself with a gyroscope, or even a child's top, will know that a spinning motion gives a stability to the axis of motion, which as long as the spin is strong enough, sets other disturbing forces at defiance. Thus, a top, or gyroscope, will spin on an angle with the horizon which it could not possibly maintain if it were not in motion. Indeed a top could not stand at all without being spun, and the wobbling movement which precedes its fall, indicates the point at which the force of gravity is beginning to re-assert its sway, and to overcome the falling rotation.

It is a fallacy to suppose that rifling a barrel produces greater range or velocity, its object being to correct the flight of the bullet. With a smooth-bore the bullet fitted loosely in the barrel; there was thus an excess of windage and consequently a loss of propelling power, and the bullet passed through the barrel with a series of rebounds from side to side, generally taking the direction, after leaving the muzzle, of the last rebound. With the elongated bullet the explosion of the charge forces the plug into the cavity in the rear (of a Snider ball), expands the sides into the grooves, constraining it to turn with their spirality, and so receiving a spinning or rotatory motion around its longer axis, which continues during the remainder of its flight. This not only prevents rotation in any other direction, but is in itself a rotation calculated to ensure accuracy in flight, by constantly presenting any imperfections of surface to the air in opposite directions. The Snider ball rotates about 200 times per second when leaving the muzzle, and that of the Martini-Henry, 700 times, and the stability of the latter is therefore greater than that of the first. Take two humming tops of the same size, spin one with a low rate of velocity, and the other five times as fast, and if both be struck a smart blow with a light rod, the slow one will stagger and not recover its equilibrium, whereas the fast one will soon resume its perpendicular, and "go to sleep," as the little boys say.

As the base of a projectile leaves the muzzle the gases behind which impelled it up the barrel are necessarily capable of traveling at a greater rate of speed than the bullet, and they consequently rush past it, and if its stability (gyroscopic action) is not very great, it receives a slight deflection to whichever side may offer the greatest resistance to the impact of the gases. That this is really the case has been proved by firing at paper targets at 200 yards, the holes being made oval and not round, thus showing that the balls had passed partially sideways instead of point on.

Mention has been made of the grooves (cannelures) around the cylindrical part of the Snider bullet. These do not offer any resistance to the air when the point is in the direction of translation; but as soon as the point droops and leaves this direction, the resistance of the air, which acts in an opposite direction operates against the edges of these grooves on the upper or lower part as the case may be, and the resistance being unequal, and the tail of the bullet is thus raised or depressed until it resumes its primitive direction, just where the resistance is equal on both sides. In fact it is owing to these cannelures that the axis of rotation is kept more steadily in the direction of the trajectory, the grooves being to a bullet what the feathers are to an arrow, or a stick to a rocket.

(To be continued.)

Sergeant Walter Bulmer, of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, the winner of the Queen's Prize, on his arrival at Spalding, Lincolnshire, from London, on Monday afternoon, was welcomed and fêted in a royal fashion. He was met at the station by a full muster of his company, numbering about 100, in full dress, and the band of the battalion, and was accorded a magnificent public reception. There were large contingents of volunteers from other corps in the district; and the railway station and streets presented an animated scene, the like of which Spalding has never previously witnessed. On alighting from the train he was warmly congratulated by the Captain and Lieutenants of the corps, and loudly cheered by the spectators, and preceded by the band playing "See the conquering hero comes," was conveyed through the town in a four-in-hand carriage. After parading the town, he was conveyed home in the same way, and having stayed there for a short time was taken to the Corn Exchange, where a sumptuous dinner was given in honour of the event. A promenade concert was held in the evening in the gardens of Mr. T. M. S. Johnson, which were brilliantly illuminated by Japanese lanterns. A large triumphal arch was erected over the station gates, on which were the words, "Bravo, Bulmer," and several were fixed across the streets near the Market-place. Bunting was also displayed by nearly all the tradesmen in the town, and flags hoisted at every available spot, especially along the road on which the Queen's Prizeman for the year resides. During the day peals were rung in the various church steeples. As Bulmer is of a modest and retiring disposition it was rumored in the town that he intended coming home by an early train and alighting at a village station a few miles from Spalding, from which he would walk to his residence. In order to avoid this, however, the drill-instructor was dispatched to London, who kept in company of Bulmer until he arrived at his destination in safety.—*Volunteer Record*.

THE DUTIES OF FIELD ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL W. KEMMIS, R.A.

(Continued from Page 107.)

THE GUNNERS.

The details of the duty of each man of the gun detachment must necessarily vary with the particular description of ordnance in use, as determined by practice and experience; the aim of each and every gunner will, notwithstanding, be the same, namely, with unflinching steadiness and ready obedience to carry out all points of his duty and by intelligence, precision and quickness, render the service and effect of his gun as perfect as possible.

One number of the detachment must remain at the limber, charged with the care, preparation, issue, etc., of ammunition; this man should be particularly reliable, self-reliant and conversant with the details of the ammunition, both in itself and its packing, he should therefore to a certain extent be selected for the post and should not be changed from it unless absolutely necessary.¹

The duty of the spare gunners with the wagons will be simply to follow the instructions of the N.-C. officer in charge, holding themselves at all times ready for work or for movement; if any are told off and posted as vedettes it will be their business to keep themselves on the alert, signalling and reporting accurately.

THE DRIVERS.

The duty of drivers in action, and we may include with them horse-holders, is to follow implicitly the orders which they receive from their N.-C. officers, keeping themselves and their horses steady and ever ready for any possible movement; they should carefully look round the horses, harness, etc., whenever they have an opportunity, caring for and easing the former in every way open to them, and reporting anything amiss.

In the event of any casualty happening in the team, it is the driver's duty to sit steady, maintaining his horses as quiet as possible, until he is directed to act in any particular manner by the N.-C. officer in charge.

THE TRUMPETERS.²

The first trumpeter—supposing that there are two to the battery—has simply to attend the battery commander³ and to obey exactly his directions.

The second trumpeter remaining with the wagons should follow the directions of the officer or staff N.-C. officer in charge of them.

THE RANGE-TAKERS.⁴

As already mentioned, preparatory to the battery coming into position for action,⁵ the range-takers take such ranges as the commander directs and inform him of the results without delay; having done so they should ascertain what further ranges he is likely to require and measure them together with the distances to all notable points, the knowledge of which might prove of assistance in firing at moving bodies: all these should be written down⁶ for the commander.

THE ARTIFICERS.

In action with either the limber or wagons there is not much scope for the exercise of the special powers of a farrier; a properly qualified shoeing-smith can do anything that is likely to be needed, while it is undesirable to bring a highly trained man, who cannot easily be replaced, under fire, without commensurate gain. The proper place for the farrier will therefore be in the second line with the forge wagon; this carriage⁷ he should have charge of and, when he is so ordered, establish it for the purpose of doing such work as may be required.

¹The so-called "limber gunner" is the proper man for this duty, instead of being, as in our service, a number at the gun (No. 4-9 or 16 pr.) because having the care of the carriage (under the N.-C. officer in charge) he knows better than anyone where exactly to put his hand upon any article required, and is usually a man picked out for his good qualities; in the same manner the second limber gunner should not be at the gun (No. 5-9 or 16 pr.) but with the wagon, to take the principal part in the removal of ammunition from, and repacking ammunition in it, and also to replace the man at the gun-limber when required.

²It seems to us a great mistake, and but poor economy, to have boys as trumpeters.

³Except when he leaves the main body of the battery to select the position, etc.

⁴The importance of accurate range taking cannot be over-estimated—surely then the "range-taker" and his "assistant" in a battery should stand distinct from the N.-C. officers and gunners, and be, not only specially selected and trained, but specially paid and horses particularly allowed for them. By "Army Circular," Dec. 1st, 1882, provision is made for prizes for proficiency in signalling, and for extra duty pay to the N.-C. officer appointed to impart instruction therein for garrison artillery, infantry and cavalry. Why should not the same be applied to range-takers of field artillery?

⁵Or, it may be, as the battery comes into action.

⁶For this purpose, they should be supplied with convenient means, as, for example, cards printed with lines radiating from a centre—when, the latter representing their position, the former would indicate directions of the objects, which objects and the distances, respectively, to them they should write on the lines.

⁷Under the N.-C. officer in charge of the whole—the pay sergeant we before suggested.

Of shoeing-smiths we may assume four or five upon the establishment of the battery: three of these should be with the first line, and the remainder in the second with the farrier: of the former, one (mounted) should be, in action, with the limbers,¹ the other two with the wagons. The duty of the smith with the limbers is to replace any shoes required, assist in putting right any damage and in clearing casualties in the teams, etc. The duty of the smith with the wagons is similar.

Of collar-makers, supposing that there are two, one should be with the ammunition wagon and the other with the limbers;² the duty of each is to make such repairs as are wanted in the harness and to yield such general assistance as he may.

Two wheelers being upon the strength of the battery, one should remain in the first line with the ammunition wagons, and the other in the second with the store wagon, the duty of the former would be to make such temporary repairs and adjustments of the carriages as may be needed and possible,³ and of the latter to take charge of the store wagon, establishing it where and when directed.

It is hardly necessary to add that such specially trained men as artificers should never be placed in the gun detachments so long as any other men are available to replace casualties; they should be reserved for that time and work for which they have been especially fitted and are required, and which, if not carried out when it ought to be, may very seriously hamper the efficiency of the battery.

CONCLUSION.

Such is our estimate of the duties of the personnel of a field battery in action; however suitable and free from complexity any scheme of duties may seem, when thus viewed in the abstract, it must be far otherwise in its practical application, for then the rôle of each man has to dovetail exactly into that of others and has to be sustained under, and adapted to, circumstances and surroundings of every character for the most part impossible to foresee and yet to be met on the instant.

Hence it is that, in educating and training the gunner up to his final purpose, namely, the producing in action with given matériel the maximum effect, it will not do to rest satisfied with mere formal instruction or carrying out certain fixed rules of procedure; the education, based upon whatever plan or organization approved, must, from first to last, have a practical bearing, each section or portion of it fitting in with the remainder, and all leading up to the ultimate end; everything brought into the course of education and training outside this must be superfluous and anything short of it must tend to shortcoming or failure.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW SHOULD A DESERTER BE TREATED?

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette,

SIR,—I would suggest in answer to Major Ward's communication in your paper, asking questions as to the punishment of a deserter from a regiment on active service, that the course to pursue would be to apply through the proper channel for a General Court Martial to be ordered to assemble for the trial of the prisoner. This, I think, disposes of the first two queries. As to the third, the prisoner, on conviction, would be liable to suffer death, or such less punishment as is mentioned in the Act (see Army Act, 1881, clause 12, to which the Canadian Militia is subject*, except when inconsistent with the Militia Act).

If a soldier deserts under other circumstances than on active service the offence may be tried by a District Court Martial, and the prisoner, on conviction, shall be liable to suffer imprisonment with, or without, hard labor for a period not exceeding two years, or such less punishment as is mentioned in the Act (see Army Act, 1881, clause 12).

J. CHAS. MACDOUGALL,
Captain 14th P. W. O. Rifles.

FORT HENRY, KINGSTON, Aug. 13th, 1885.

*See Para. 153 R. and O. for the Militia, 1883.

The Afghan matchlock, or jazail, has no parallel as a firearm on the face of the earth. It is about nine feet long, and is fitted near the muzzle with a prong which supports it on the ground when it is about to be fired off. It is fitted with a powder pan and a catch for holding a fuse. An Afghan marksman has to depend upon the state of his fuse, and therefore he is by no means a certain shot. During the last Afghan war it used to be a joke among the British soldiers that an Afghan would poise his jazail upon a rock, calculate when his enemy would be likely to arrive in front of his muzzle, fix his fuse, and then go off to some little distance and sit down and smoke. If the enemy arrived in front of his matchlock just as it went off, why then he would most likely be killed, but if he didn't, and the weapon went off a quarter of an hour after he had passed it, then no harm was done, and its owner would philosophically "set" his jazail again in hopes of catching the next comer, and then go off to his rock, smoke, and await developments.

¹He would here be convenient for moving with the guns: he should have a bag containing a few tools on one limber.

²This collar-maker should be mounted as the shoeing-smith, in order to move readily to whatever sub-division required his services, and to keep with the guns on their movement; he should have a bag with a few tools in it on one limber. An acting collar-maker should be with the second line of wagons, at the store wagon.

³He should have a few tools, etc., in a bag, upon one of the wagons.

PERSONALS.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert James Loyal Lindsay, K.C.B., V.C. of the 1st Berkshire R.V. Corps, who is well known to all Wimbledon men as a shot and an enthusiastic promoter of shooting, has been raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Wantage, of Lockinge, in the County of Berks.

Captain T. D. B. Evans, Adjutant of the 43rd Rifles, who accompanied the Midland Battalion to the front as subaltern in E Company, Port Hope, received from his men on their disbandment a most warmly worded address, expressive of their gratitude for his kindness of disposition and their appreciation of his skill as a soldier, accompanied by a handsome gold watch with a suitable inscription. Captain Evans also received from No. 1 Company 43rd Battalion, which he commanded before joining the regimental staff, a beautifully painted banner screen on his return, as a tribute to his popularity at home.

THE P. Q. R. A. PRIZE MEETING.

The seventeenth annual prize meeting was held at the Point St. Charles ranges, Montreal, as usual, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week, when the programme printed in our last number was carried out, all the arrangements running smoothly. The curtailed prize list and the north-western active service combined to reduce the number of competitors from previous years.

Tuesday.

The weather was warm and the wind favorable for high scores.

NURSERY STAKES—7 SHOTS AT 400 YARDS.

Corp. Macfarlane, Vics.....	31	\$10	Capt. Ibbotson, 5th.....	23	\$3
Lieut. Wright, 43rd.....	29	6	Pte. Corbett, Vics.....	22	3
Sergt. Dougherty, Mont. Eng.....	29	5	Corp. Cable, Vics.....	21	3
Sergt. W. H. Smith, 5th.....	29	4	Pte. Gilmour, 60th.....	20	2
Sergt. Wellington, 85th.....	27	4	Sapper C. Hunt, Mont. Eng.....	19	2
Sergt. J. A. Macdonald, 5th.....	27	4	Lieut. Alexander, 54th.....	19	3
Col.-Sergt. Gorman, Vics.....	26	4	Pte. Arnold, Royal Scots.....	18	2
Lieut. Ross, Vics.....	26	3	Sergt. Dickson, 54th.....	17	2
Corp. Hartley, 8th.....	25	3	Trooper Thompson, 6th Cavalry.....	17	2
Col.-Sergt. Morrison, 8th.....	24	3	Hos. Sergt. Bennott, Vics.....	14	2
Col.-Sergt. Walker, Vics.....	24	3	Pte. Swift, Vics.....	9	2
Pte. Phelps, 60th.....	23	3	Capt. Chagnon, 85th.....	6	2

FRONTIER STAKES—7 SHOTS AT 500 YARDS.

Staff-Sergt. Martin, 53rd.....	34	\$15	Staff-Sergt. Ross, 1st P. of W.....	27	\$3
Lieut. Wright, 43rd.....	32	12	Lieut. Vicat, 54th.....	27	3
Pte. Gorloy, 60th.....	31	10	Capt. McArthur, 6th Cavalry.....	27	3
Sergt. Marks, 6th Fusiliers.....	31	8	Sergt. J. Wright, 54th.....	27	3
Pte. Riddle, 6th Fusiliers.....	31	6	Lieut. Edwards, 58th.....	16	3
Capt. Thomas, 54th.....	30	4	Pte. Ross, Royal Scots.....	26	3
Capt. Aylmer, retired list.....	30	4	Corp. Macfarlane, Vics.....	26	3
Pte. Phelps, 60th.....	30	4	Pte. Higginson, Royal Scots.....	26	3
Lieut. Abbott, 1st P. of W.....	30	4	Pte. Brocklesby, Vics.....	25	3
Pte. Beattie, 60th.....	29	4	Pte. Kambory, Royal Scots.....	25	3
Lieut. Mason, 83rd.....	29	4	Sergt. Shaw, 54th.....	25	3
Sergt. Doyle, 53rd.....	29	4	Sergt. Dougherty, Mont. Eng.....	24	3
Pte. D. Smith, Royal Scots.....	28	4	Sapper C. Hunt, Mont. Eng.....	24	2
Piper Clarke, Royal Scots.....	28	4	Col.-Sergt. McCrae, 1st P. of W.....	24	2
Corp. Goudie, 8th.....	28	4	Pte. Houston, Royal Scots.....	24	2
Capt. Edwards, Vics.....	28	3	Staff-Sergt. McAdam, Vics.....	24	2
Capt. Newton, Royal Scots.....	38	3	Corp. McNaughton, 51st.....	24	2
Lieut. Sims, Vics.....	28	3	Sergt. Currie, 6th Fusiliers.....	24	2
Lieut. Letourneau, 85th.....	28	3	Sergt. Pratt, Mont. Eng.....	24	2
Lieut. Lullham, M. G. A.....	28	3	Pte. Phillips, 8th.....	24	2
Pte. R. Allard, Royal Scots.....	28	3	Pte. Fisett, 53rd.....	23	2
Pte. R. McFee, M. R. A.....	27	3	Capt. Wright, 43rd.....	23	2
Pte. Johnson, 85th.....	27	3			

THE MERCHANTS' STAKES—7 SHOTS AT 600 YARDS.

Lieut.-Col. Scott, 8th.....	31	\$15	Staff-Sergt. McAdam, Vic.....	22	\$3
Pte. G. Phillips, 8th.....	28	12	Capt. Hood, Royal Scots.....	22	3
Pte. McAfee, 1st P. of W.....	26	10	Sergt. W. H. Smith, Royal Scots.....	22	3
Capt. Thomas, 54th.....	26	8	Lieut. Vicat, 54th.....	22	3
Lieut. Letourneau, 85th.....	25	6	Major Blaiklock, Royal Scots.....	22	3
Pte. Ross, Royal Scots.....	25	4	Pte. Allen, Royal Scots.....	22	3
Staff-Sergt. Ross, 1st P. of W.....	25	4	Capt. Miller, 8th.....	22	3
Lieut. Gray, G.G.F.G.....	25	4	Pte. Getty, 60th.....	22	3
Pte. Whiteley, 53rd.....	25	4	Staff-Sergt. Martin, 53rd.....	22	3
Lieut. Abbott, 1st P. of W.....	24	4	Capt. MacArthur, 6th Cavalry.....	22	3
Lieut. Edwards, 58th.....	24	4	Pte. D. Smith, Royal Scots.....	21	3
Capt. Wright, 43rd.....	24	4	Corp. Goudie, 8th.....	21	2
Capt. Edwards, Vics.....	24	4	Piper Clarke, Royal Scots.....	21	2
Staff-Sergt. Spearing, 53rd.....	24	4	Lieut. Alexander, 54th.....	21	2
Pte. Riddell, 6th Fusiliers.....	24	4	Lieut. Copping, 83rd.....	21	2
Capt. Aylmer, retired list.....	24	3	Pte. McDonald, Royal Scots.....	21	2
Lieut. Macfarlane, 50th.....	23	3	Col.-Sergt. Waters, 6th Fusiliers.....	21	2
Pte. Graham, 6th Fusiliers.....	23	3	Sergt. Currie, 6th Fusiliers.....	21	2
Col.-Sergt. McCrae, 1st P. of W.....	23	3	Lieut. Lullham, M.G.A.....	21	2
Pte. H. Beattie, 60th.....	23	3	Pte. Morrison, G.G.F.G.....	20	2
Lieut. Whitman, 60th.....	23	3	Lieut. Sims, Vics.....	20	2
Pte. Fisett, 53rd.....	23	3	Lieut. Ross, Vics.....	20	2
Pte. Brocklesby, Vics.....	23	3			

THE MILITARY MATCH.

First series—Skirmishing, between 500 and 200 yards; ten rounds; D. R. A. military targets; teams of five men, H. P. S. 250.

53rd Battalion.....	55	\$15 00	5th Royal Scots.....	34	\$7 50
6th Fusiliers.....	49	12 00	85 Battalion.....	24	5 00
8th Royal Rifles.....	39	10 00	Victoria Rifles of Canada.....	23	5 00

Second series—Volley firing; five rounds at 300, same teams and targets. H. P. S. 125.

53rd Battalion.....	90	\$20 00	60th Battalion.....	72	\$10 00
6th Fusiliers.....	90	15 00	85 Battalion.....	67	7 50
5th Royal Rifles.....	90	12 50	Victoria Rifles of Canada.....	51	5 00

Wednesday.

The weather was again favorable. A meeting of competitors was held on the grounds at 11 o'clock, with Lieut.-Col. McEachern in the chair.

On motion of Capt. Hood, it was resolved that no matches be held at the ranges on a Saturday previous to the P. Q. R. A. matches taking place.

On motion of Lieut. McFarlane, it was resolved that a memorial be presented to the Minister of Militia, stating that the P. Q. R. A. competitors, as a body, complain that the ammunition of the D. C. manufacture, as served out to them, is not up to the mark, and very unsatisfactory.

A motion was adopted that the P. Q. matches be open to the volunteers of the Dominion in the future with the exception of the N. R. A. and P. Q. R. A. championship badges, and the Governor-General's and Lieut.-Governor's prizes.

The annual meeting of members was held at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and confirmed, the election of office bearers was proceeded with and resulted as follows:—President, Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia; vice-presidents, Lieut.-Cols. McEachern, Scott and Ouimet, and Capt. Trenholme. Elective members of the council—Lieut.-Col. Shepherd, Lieut.-Col. Brosseau, Majors Mudge and Bond, Lieut.-Cols. Martin and Felton, Lieut.-Col. Rowe, and Major Blaiklock.

A meeting of the council was subsequently held, and adjourned to the first Wednesday in December, to be held at 1 o'clock in the brigade office of Montreal.

"ACTIVE MILITIA AND BATTALION MATCH."—7 SHOTS AT 200, 500 AND 600 YARDS.

First Series—Individual Prizes.

Pvt. Smith, 5th Royals.....	93 \$15*	Pt. Whiteley, 53rd.....	79 \$ 3
Sergt. Currie, 6th Fusiliers.....	92 12	Pt. McAfee, 1st P.W.R.....	79 3
Lt.-Col. Scott, 8th.....	90 10	Pt. Clarke, 53rd.....	79 3
Piper Clarke, 5th Royals.....	87 8	Pt. Getty, 60th.....	79 3
Pvt. Brocklosby, Vics.....	85 6	Lt. Lulham, M.G.A.....	79 3
Capt. Aylmer, retired.....	85 5	Major Blaiklock, 5th.....	78 3
Sergt. Scott, M.G.A.....	84 5	Pt. H. Beattie, 60th.....	77 3
Sergt. Marks, 6th.....	84 5	Pt. Allan, 5th.....	77 3
Sergt. White, 54th.....	83 5	Capt. Newton, 5th.....	76 3
Staff-Sergt. Spearing, 53rd.....	83 5	Pt. Johnson, 85th.....	76 3
Col.-Sergt. Waters, 6th.....	83 4	Capt. Trenholme, 58th.....	75 3
Capt. Wright, 43rd.....	82 4	Pt. Riddell, 5th.....	75 3
Pvt. May, G.G.F.G.....	81 4	Co.-Sergt. Morrison, 8th.....	75 3
Pvt. Stanton, 60th.....	81 4	Sergt. McKean, 8th.....	74 3
S.-Sergt. McAdam, Vics.....	81 4	Lt. Copping, 83rd.....	74 3
Col.-Sergt. Dalrymple, 5th.....	80 4	Staff-Sergt. Allan, 5th.....	74 3
Sergt. Cole, M.G.A.....	80 4	Capt. Sylvestre, 85th.....	74 3
Capt. Harkom, 54th.....	80 4	Sergt. Doyle, 53rd.....	74 3
Lt. Gray, G.G.F.G.....	80 4	Lt. Masson, 83rd.....	73 3
Pt. A. Beattie, 60th.....	80 4	Pt. Morrison, G.G.F.G.....	73 3
Lt. Macfarlane, 50th.....	80 3	Sergt. Shaw, 54th.....	73 3
Capt. Hood, 5th.....	80 3	Sergt. Matthews, Vics.....	73 3
Pt. Rose, 5th.....	79 3		

*The winner of the first prize also received the Dolan cup.

2nd Series—Battalion Prizes for teams of six, H.P.S. 630.

5th Royal Scots.....	487	Cup and \$30
6th Fusiliers.....	453	20
60th Battalion.....	452	10
53rd Battalion.....	451	6

The Accident cup is now the property of the Fifth Royal Scots, they having won it twice in succession.

Thursday.

THE STADACONA MATCH—10 SHOTS AT 500 YARDS.

Co.-Sergt. Water, 6th.....	47 \$15	Co.-Sergt. Gorman, Vics.....	40 \$ 3
Sergt. Marks, 6th Fusiliers.....	46 12	Piper Clarke, 5th.....	40 3
Pt. Smith, 5th.....	45 9	Co.-Sergt. Morrison.....	40 3
Mr. Lawless, M.R.A.....	44 7	Major Blaiklock, 5th.....	40 3
Sergt. Doyle, 53rd.....	44 7	Capt. Thomas, 54th.....	40 3
Staff-Sergt. Ross, 1st P.W.....	44 4	Sergt. Currie, 6th.....	40 3
Pt. A. Beattie, 60th.....	44 4	Lt. Gray, G.G.F.G.....	39 3
Mr. McAfee, M.R.A.....	43 4	Pt. Phillips, 60th.....	39 3
Capt. Macfarlane, Vics.....	43 4	Co.-Sergt. Thompson, 8th.....	39 3
Pt. Allan, 5th.....	43 4	Pt. May, G.G.F.G.....	38 3
Pt. Riddell, 6th Fusiliers.....	42 3	Pt. Higginson, 6th.....	38 2
Lt.-Col. Scott, 8th.....	42 3	Pt. Getty, 60th.....	38 2
Lt. Lulham, M.G.A.....	42 3	Staff-Sergt. McAdam.....	38 2
Pt. Whiteley, 53rd.....	42 3	Staff-Sergt. Spearing, 53rd.....	38 2
Staff-Sergt. Anthony, 6th.....	41 3	Capt. Sylvestre, 85th.....	38 2
Lieut. Macfarlane, 50th.....	41 3	Capt. Jackson, 85th.....	38 2
Pt. Phillips, 8th.....	41 3	Capt. Edwards, Vics.....	38 2
Sergt. Smith, 5th.....	40 3	Capt. Harkom, 54th.....	38 2
Sergt. Matthews, Vics.....	40 3	Capt. Trenholme.....	37 2
Pt. Stanton, 60th.....	40 3	Lt. Edwards, 58th.....	37 2

THE ASSOCIATION MATCH—7 SHOTS AT 500 AND 500 YARDS.

Individual Prizes.

Sergt. Waters, 6th.....	61 \$12*	Pt. H. Beattie, 60th.....	52 \$ 3
Pt. Kambery, 5th.....	60 10	Capt. McArthur, 6th Cavalry.....	52 3
Corp. Hartley, 2nd.....	56 8	Lt. Sims, Vics.....	51 3
Sergt. Currie, 6th.....	56 6	Corp. Goudie, 8th.....	51 3
Sergt. Marks, 6th.....	56 6	Capt. Miller, 8th.....	51 3
Capt. Edwards, Vics.....	56 4	Pt. Getty, 60th.....	51 3
Sergt. White, 54th.....	56 4	Sergt. Doyle, 53rd.....	51 3
Staff-Sergt. McAdam, Vics.....	55 4	Co.-Sergt. Morrison, 8th.....	51 3
Sergt. Newell, 52nd.....	55 4	Mr. McAfee, M.R.A.....	50 3
Lt. Jameson, 60th.....	55 4	Lt. Gray, G.G.F.G.....	50 3
Pt. Phillips, 60th.....	54 3	Corp. Norton, 51st.....	50 2
Pt. Stanton, 60th.....	51 3	Lt. Lulham, M.G.A.....	50 2
Capt. Wright, 43rd.....	51 3	Lt. Letourneau, 85th.....	50 2
Pt. A. Beattie, 60th.....	53 3	Pt. Johnston, 65th.....	50 2
Pt. Currie, 6th.....	53 3	Lt. Edwards, 58th.....	50 2
Co.-Sergt. Dalrymple, 5th.....	53 3	Pt. Whiteley, 53rd.....	49 2
Lt. Macfarlane, 50th.....	53 3	Co.-Sergt. McRae, 1 P. of W.....	49 2
Staff-Sergt. Anthony, 6th.....	53 3	Capt. Sylvestre, 85th.....	49 2
Capt. Aylmer, R. list.....	52 3	Staff-Sergt. Spearing, 53rd.....	49 2
Pt. Higginson, 5th.....	52 3	Staff-Sergt. Allan, 5th.....	49 2

*A silver cup presented by Mr. J. H. Stewart.

Team Prizes for five members of any affiliated corps or rifle association, H.P.S. 350.

6th Fusiliers.....	275	Cup and \$25
3rd Victoria Rifles.....	251	20
60th Battalion.....	248	15
Montreal Rifle Association.....	248	10
85th Battalion.....	239	10
Richmond County Rifle Association.....	239	5

Friday.

THE MARTINI-HENRY—7 SHOTS AT 600 YARDS.

Capt. Aylmer, retired list.....	29 \$15	Pt. Clarke, 53rd.....	24 \$3
Corp. Goudie, 8th.....	29 12	Pt. Smith, 5th.....	24 3
Capt. Newton, 5th.....	29 9	Staff-Sergt. Allan, 5th.....	24 3
Lt. Edwards, 58th.....	27 6	Pt. Currie, 6th.....	24 3
Lt. Sims, Vics.....	27 5	Capt. Thomas, 54th.....	23 3
Sergt. Pratt, M. Engineers.....	26 5	Sergt. Bothwell, 54th.....	23 3
Pt. Whiteley, 53rd.....	26 5	Corp. McNaughton, 51st.....	22 3
Pt. Kambery, 5th.....	26 5	Staff-Sergt. Anthony, 6th.....	22 3

Pt. Allan, 5th.....	26 5	Pt. Johnston, 85th.....	22 3
Sergt. McCrae, 1st P. of W.....	26 4	Pt. Higginson, 5th.....	22 3
Sergt. Mathews, Vics.....	25 4	Lieut. Macfarlane, 50th.....	22 3
Mr. McAfee, M.R.A.....	25 4	Corp. McFarlane, Vics.....	21 3
Lt. Wright, 43rd.....	25 4	Sergt. Smith, 5th.....	21 2
Sergt. White, 54th.....	25 4	Lieut. Lulham, M.G.A.....	21 2
Pt. Gilmour, 60th.....	25 3	Capt. Hood, 5th.....	21 2
Staff-Sergt. Spearing, 53rd.....	24 3	Pt. May, G.G.F.G.....	21 2
Capt. Edwards, Vics.....	24 3	Col.-Sergt. Waters, 6th.....	20 2

THE OPTIONAL MATCH—7 SHOTS AT 500 YARDS; ENTRIES UNLIMITED.

Pt. Stanton, 60th.....	47 \$15*	Major Blaiklock, 5th.....	41 3
Corp. Goudie, 8th.....	46 10	Pt. May, G.G.F.G.....	41 3
Capt. Thomas, 54th.....	46 8	Pt. Whiteley, 53rd.....	41 3
Corp. McNaughton, 58th.....	46 6	Staff-Sergt. Allan.....	41 3
Lieut. Edwards, 58th.....	46 6	Pt. Morrison, G.G.F.G.....	41 3
Pt. Johnston, 85th.....	46 4	Lieut. McMicken, 44th.....	41 3
Capt. Wright, 43rd.....	46 4	Mr. Lawless, M.R.A.....	41 3
Sergt. Currie, 6th.....	45 4	Lieut. Vicat, 54th.....	41 3
Staff-Sergt. Spearing, 53rd.....	45 4	Pt. D. Smith, 5th.....	40 3
Pt. Clarke, 53rd.....	44 4	Sergt. Doyle, 53rd.....	40 3
Lieut. Gray, G.G.F.G.....	44 4	Col.-Sergt. McCrae, 1st P.W.R.....	40 3
Sergt. Marks, 6th.....	44 4	Pt. Gilmour, 60th.....	40 3
Sergt. Waters, 6th.....	43 4	Col.-Sergt. Dalrymple, 5th.....	40 2
Capt. Jackson, 85th.....	43 4	Sergt. Mathews, Vics.....	40 2
Pt. Brocklosby, Vics.....	43 4	Pt. Graham, 6th.....	40 2
Sergt. H. A. Bothwell, 54th.....	42 3	Sergt. Pratt, Mont. Engineers.....	40 2
Capt. Hood, 5th.....	42 3	Lieut. Mason, 83rd.....	39 2
Pt. Kambery, 5th.....	42 3	Capt. McArthur, 6th Cavalry.....	31 2
Mr. McAfee, M.R.A.....	42 3	Sergt. J. A. Bothwell, 54th.....	39 2
Pt. Riddell, 6th.....	42 3	Lieut. McFarlane, 50th.....	39 3
Lieut. Abbott, 1st P. of W.....	42 3	Lieut. Sims, Vics.....	39 2
Sergt. Newell, 52nd.....	42 3	Staff-Sergt. Martin, 53rd.....	38 2
Lieut. Wright, 43rd.....	41 3		

*The winner of the first prize also took the "Star" Bib'o.

EXTRA SERIES.—7 SHOTS AT 500 YARDS; ENTRIES UNLIMITED.

Pt. Riddell, 6th.....	34	Sergt. Sharp, 83rd.....	31
Sergt. Marks, 6th.....	33	Capt. Harkom, 54th.....	30
Capt. Miller, 8th.....	33	Sergt. Currie, 6th.....	30
Col.-Sergt. Waters, 6th.....	32	Corp. Goudie, 8th.....	30
S. Sergt. Ross, 1st P. of W.....	32	Col.-Sergt. Dalrymple, 5th.....	30
Capt. Thomas, 54th.....	32	Sergt. Newhall, 52nd.....	30
Lieut. Vicat, 54th.....	32	Capt. Wright, 43rd.....	30
Sergt. Doyle, 53rd.....	32	Capt. Aylmer, R. List.....	29
Lieut. Edwards, 58th.....	32	Pt. Kambery, 5th.....	29
Lieut. Macfarlane, 5th.....	32	Lieut. Abbott, 1st P. of W.....	29
Mr. McAfee, M.R.A.....	31	Capt. Bourassa, 85th.....	29
Lieut. Gray, G.G.F.G.....	31	Pt. Johnston, 85th.....	29
S. Sergt. Spearing, 53rd.....	31	Pt. A. Beattie, 60th.....	29
Lieut. McMicken, 44th.....	31	Pt. Morrison, G.G.F.G.....	29
Pt. Bellingham, 5th.....	31		

AGGREGATE MATCH.

First Series—Militia of the Province of Quebec—7 shots at 200 yards, 31 at 500, and 21 at 600, H. P. S. 295.

Sergt. W. Marks, 6th.....	237	Staff-Sergt. McAdam, Vics.....	220
Co.-Sergt. Waters.....	234	Sergt. J. White, 54th.....	220
Sergt. J. Currie.....	233	Lieut. Lulham, M.G.A.....	220
Pt. D. Smith, 5th Royal Scots.....	232	Lieut.-Col. Scott, 8th.....	218
Capt. Aymer, ret'd list.....	228	Pt. Stanton, 60th.....	218
Pt. A. Beattie, 60th.....	222	Pt. Allan, Royal Scots.....	218
Pt. J. Riddell, 6th.....	221	Lieut. McFarlane, 50th.....	217
Pt. Getty, 60th.....	221		

Second Series—Nursery—7 shots at 200; 7 at 400; 31 at 500, and 21 at 600; H. P. S. 330.

Col.-Sergt. Morrison, 8th.....	223 \$10	Capt. Ibbotson, Royal Scots.....	181 \$3
Corp. McFarlane, Vics.....	218 8	Lieut. Alexander, 54th.....	170 3
Sergt. Smith, Royal Scots.....	203 5		

Third Series—Team aggregates of five men—H. P. S. 1,475.

6th Fusiliers.....	1,098	Cup and \$20
5th Royal Scots.....	1,069	15
Richmond County Association.....	1,060	10
Victoria Rifles of Canada.....	1,044	10
60th Battalion.....	1,037	5

Fourth Series—The Governor-General's Medals—31 shots at 500, and 21 at 600; H. P. S. 267

1st. Governor-General's silver medal, won by Sergt. Marks, 6th, with 203 points. 2nd. Governor-General's bronze medal, won by Col. Sergt. Waters, 6th, with 204 points.

Fifth Series—The silver medal of the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec—21 shots; H. P. S. 105.

1st prize, silver medal, won by Sergt. A. Currie, 6th, with 78 points.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

THE OTTAWA CITIZENS' BANQUET TO THE LOCAL FIELD FORCE

The citizens of Ottawa entertained all the field force in the city at a banquet in the drill hall, on the evening of the 13th. Those present who had been at the front included Major-Generals Middleton and Strange, Major Todd, commanding Sharpshooters, Capt. Wise, A.D.C., Capt. Evans, and Lieuts. Hubbell, Tomlinson and Bliss of the Midland, Lieut. Todd, Sharpshooters, Lieut. Billings, attached to the M.G.A., Staff-Sergeants Bent and McDougall, the Sharpshooters, and a few of the Intelligence Corps.

In reply to the toast of "our guests and the Militia force," proposed by Mayor Macdougall, General Middleton spoke feelingly of the appreciation of their services shown throughout Canada towards the returned field force and towards himself, and he assured the audience that Canada was to be congratulated on her Militia, and he in having had the luck to command it. He then said—"I think this would not be a bad opportunity to take you into my confidence and tell you a little of the true story of Batoche. There have been many different accounts of this, some of them showing apparent discrepancies; but if you will listen to me I shall be able to point out that these were only apparent and not real. On the afternoon of the 12th, I told my second in command, Col. Straubenzee, that we must make an advance movement. I had taken certain steps in the meanwhile to assist him. The Midland Battalion were on the left, next were the Grenadiers, with the 90th a little in the rear. The Midlanders had to form the outer part of a semi-circle, and were pushed a little forward. Next to them were the Grenadiers. The lay of the country was such that it was impossible that any regiment, or in some cases even any man, could see another. What took place was not really a charge. The men were forcing the enemy back by a series of rushes slowly out of their pits. I was then bringing up the 90th, and the mounted troops dismounted, thus completing the half-circle. During the whole of this movement the men were obeying the orders of their officers as British soldiers always do.

The officers were in their places, as British officers always are, in front of their men; and the colonels were in their places, as British colonels always are, in front of their officers. In that position they gradually forced their way through the woods until they came on the plain, when a general rush took place with a cheer which turned the hearts of the Indians and breeds to stone; or perhaps to use a better metaphor, put quicksilver into their legs. From that time there was a general advance, in which each man vied with his neighbor. Each regiment was in its proper position and doing its work well and gallantly. There was no hanging back, every man doing his duty. The apparent discrepancies are probably due to the fact that those in the centre were perhaps not aware of the fact that those on the right were advancing and that those in the rear were backing them up. The unfortunate officers and men who were left in camp were doing their duty every bit as much as those who were fighting, and perhaps even better, for theirs was a more irksome species of duty. In the same way I would like to point out that all these troops that were not at the front were all part and parcel of the force and were doing their duty as well as those who were fighting. Unfortunately I was not able to bring all to the front, and the rest had to perform more irksome and harder duties. Had it not been for them our communications would have been cut off and we would not have been able to obtain our supplies. So far as I am concerned I know no nationality; I look upon the Canadian militia as Canadian militia only, I have not found a Canadian militiaman who did not understand me when I spoke to him in English. I am aware that two of the regiments in the North-west were French, or principally French. Those regiments were not with me, but I have not the slightest doubt that they would have done as well as the others had they had an opportunity. The reason they were not with me was that I was obliged to send the regiments on to the front as they arrived, and when these came I found it necessary to send them to Gen. Strange. I know from what he has told me that he was perfectly satisfied with them. I believe you have some of the Nile voyageurs among you. I cannot speak of their services, but can congratulate them as I saw a compliment paid them by General Wolseley and the British parliament showing that the services of Canadians are appreciated wherever they go. I have had two letters from Lord Wolseley, speaking in the highest terms of the men, asking to be remembered to his old comrades of the militia, and congratulating them upon the manner in which they had acquitted themselves in the North-West. I have also received a letter from the Duke of Cambridge congratulating me upon the gallant manner in which the Canadian Militia acted under my command.

Major-General Strange, who was called upon, said he would make no speech on behalf of himself, except to return thanks for the honor done him. All he had left to tell, after the speech of Major-General Middleton, was how his part of the orders had been carried out. When the disturbance first broke out, and he was asked to command a column, he felt glad and proud, having served with General Middleton on former battlefields. His force was composed of a new English-speaking battalion raised in Winnipeg, and two French-speaking battalions, and also a corps of cowboys under the gallant officer Major Steele. In accordance with orders, he pushed on to Edmonton, his column marching eight hundred miles through a district abounding in wilderness and muskeg. He need not detail the difficulties of forwarding the troops and supplies. In the details of this work he had excellent help from Captain Hamilton, of the Mounted police, and an officer from Ottawa, Captain Wright, than whom no better supply-officer or officer in any post could be wished for. Captain Wright had had previous experience in the woods, and a good lumberman was half a supply officer and a full-fledged pioneer. The captain had also a first-class assistant in Sergt.-Major Bent, also of this district. Regarding his French-Canadian fellow soldiers, it was not necessary to dwell on the characteristics of their race, which they exhibited—cheerfulness, good temper and unflinching in line of battle. Though often weary and footsore they marched cheerfully and gallantly, and always managed to relish a joke, while he had served long enough amongst them to know how to make a joke at the right time. With his little force of 200 infantry and scout cavalry, he had felt that it would take too great a sacrifice to push the position, for there were 600 Indians and half-breeds opposed to him. But he said if they did not succeed in holding Big Bear—bears proverbially had short tails—they felt like the Irishman who once fired at a sparrow and missed it: "Bogorra, he left there, anyway!" The enemy they had to contend against was not a despicable one. At the time of their first engagement, when the enemy had attacked the corral in their rear, Capt. Wright, who was in charge, retired it with perfect steadiness and coolness, and as he himself could not carry the position without incommensurate loss, he therefore retired a short distance, subsequently recommencing operations and continuing until communication was opened with Gen. Middleton, and that officer assumed the supreme command. He had no more to say; all knew how satisfactorily affairs were concluded, and he felt amply rewarded in knowing that his fellow-citizens were of one mind with him in his operations."

WINNIPEG.—The Winnipeg Light Infantry, under Col. W. Osborne Smith, on the evening of the 13th arrived here on their return from active service with the Edmonton column under Gen. Strange, and were given an enthusiastic welcome. Bunting was displayed everywhere and they were cheered by thousands of spectators who lined the thoroughfares. They marched up Main street headed by brass and fife and drum bands. At the City Hall Square they were met by the gallant 90th, under Col. McKeand, who presented arms until the Light Infantry passed them, when they wheeled into line and accompanied the returning battalion to their camp grounds in the west end of the city. They were entertained to luncheon by the city in Dufferin Park on the 14th and formally welcomed by the Mayor, Premier Norquay and other public men. The reception concluded with a grand display of fireworks.

BARRIE.—The Sergeant-Major of the York and Simcoe Provisional Battalion during active service compiled very complete tables of information concerning the battalion, which are interesting as showing the composition of a corps. There were 7 staff and 24 company officers and 327 non-commissioned officers and men divided into 8 companies. Their height averaged between five feet eight and nine, 21 men being under 5 feet 6 inches and 14 over six feet high; their chest measurement varied between 36 and 44 inches, with an average of 39, while the bulk of the men were between 21 and 25 years of age. More than half of the battalion, 57 per cent., were members of the Church of England, and with the exception of 26 Roman Catholics, all were Protestants; as to secular callings

they varied from gentleman to jockey, 107 farmers and 32 laborers heading the list. Of the Canadians 243 hailed from Ontario, 8 from Quebec and 2 from Nova Scotia; the British Isles furnished 95 and the remaining 11 were from foreign countries. The general scholarship is seen from the fact that more than 86 per cent. can read and write, while less than 9 per cent. can neither read nor write.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—The following officers of the 62nd Fusiliers proceeded to Fredericton last week and were attached to the I. S. C. there for a seven days' course: Captains E. T. Sturdee and M. B. Edwards; Lieutenants H. H. Goddard, F. H. J. Ruel, S. B. Lordly, D. Churchill and J. McMillan, the first two having already 1st V.B. and 2nd M.S. certificates, the remainder being provisional officers. They were put through the usual routine of duties and underwent their written and oral examinations in drill, law, etc., etc. At the close of the course they were highly complimented on parade by the commandant on their proficiency in the field in handling a battalion, and he expressed a hope that more officers would avail themselves of the advantages of a special course, as from what he had seen of those undergoing examination he was led to believe they had obtained nearly as much benefit as a short course would give. The officers of the 62nd are loud in their praises of the Infantry School Corps and were much impressed by the soldierlike bearing and thorough knowledge of their duties possessed by all. They found the officers especially most kind and attentive in every way, and voted them all "jolly good fellows."

FREDERICTON, N.B.—"A" Company Infantry School Corps have been in camp at Fern Hill for three weeks for musketry instruction and practice, and have carried out their practices very satisfactorily, having been favored with remarkably fine weather throughout. The camp was situated on the banks of the St. John River, the spot being one of the most picturesque in New Brunswick. Life under canvas was much enjoyed by all ranks. On the last day a very good programme of military sports was carried out, when the camp was visited by Lord Russell, Commander-in-Chief at Halifax, and the officers of the garrison, who were all delighted with the camp and the corps.

THE TARGET.

SCORES AND WINNINGS OF THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

	Third stage. 800	900	Second stage. 500	600	First stage. 200, 500, 600	T'l.	£
Queen's, third stage—							
Thomas.....	48	41	40	52	90	271	12
Patterson.....	42	40	41	56	81	262	10
Ashall.....	48	23	33	52	93	249	10
Queen's, second stage—							
Marris.....	—	—	37	50	83	170	3
Hilton.....	—	—	35	51	81	167	3
Prince of Wales—							
Marris.....					30 58 88		5
Alexandria—							
Ashall.....						58	4
Wynno.....						57	3
Martini Cup, 600 yards—							
Wynno.....						31	2
Kirkpatrick.....						30	2
Hilton.....						29	2
Shorwood.....						29	2
Daily Telegraph Cup—							
Thomas.....						33	3
King.....						33	3
Cook.....						33	3
Volunteer Aggregate—							
Ashall.....						149	20
Thomas.....						146	5
Hilton.....						139	2
St. George's—							
Jameson.....						31	2
M. H. Association Cup—							
Patterson.....						64	3
Thomas.....						64	2
Bortram and Roberts—							
Macdonald.....						34	4
Kimmerly.....						33	5
Tyro—							
Hilton.....					30 22 29	81	1
Patterson.....					29 26 26	81	1
Nursery Aggregate—							
Marris.....						89	3
Thomas.....						86	2
Grand Aggregate—							
Ashall.....						313	5
Thomas.....						311	5
Wynno.....						310	5
Hilton.....							2
Canada Club Cup—							
Ashall.....							
Windmill, 200 and 500—							
Hilton.....					32 31	63	2
Allcomers' Aggregate—							
Wynno.....						172	2

Major-General Macdonald has examined a new system of infantry drill proposed by a namesake commanding a Scotch volunteer corps, in which the troops are formed up four deep; the several ranks being sent out for attack as required without lateral extension. The general's report to headquarters is on the whole favorable, he considers the system to possess simplicity in advance, retreat, reinforcement, or assemblage, each man moving straight to his front or rear; while battalions never have their integral formation destroyed, and reinforcement of skirmishers would be a step towards reformation. The scheme is evidently worthy of further investigation.

The Canadians always have a hearty reception at Wimbledon. At the distribution of prizes the *V. S. Gazette* says: "The various winners were loudly cheered, the Canadians being welcomed with especial heartiness." The *Volunteer Record* says: "A hearty reception was accorded to the Canadians, who showed up in their full strength," and "Sergt. Ashall, of the Canadians, * * was cheered."

EXTRACTS FROM MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS OF 14th AUGUST, 1885.

NO. 1.—THANKS OF PARLIAMRNT FOR MILITARY SERVICES IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The following resolutions thanking the force engaged in suppressing the recent rebellion in the North-West Territories, communicated to Major-General Middleton, C.B., commanding, by His Honor the Speaker of the Senate of Canada, are published for the information of all concerned, viz:

"Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings of the Senate of Canada, Friday, 17th July, 1885:—

"The Honorable Sir Alexander Campbell moved, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Scott,

"1. That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Frederick D. Middleton, C.B., for the distinguished skill and ability with which he conducted the military operations in the North-West Territories, which resulted in the suppression of the rebellion against the authority of Her Majesty.

"2. That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline and good conduct displayed by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the militia force of Canada and of the North-West Mounted Police in the suppression of the said rebellion.

"3. That this House doth acknowledge with admiration the distinguished valor and conduct of those who perished during the operations in the North-West in the service of their country, and desires to express its deep sympathy with their relations and friends.

"4. That Mr. Speaker do communicate said resolutions to Major-General Frederick Middleton, and that he be requested by Mr. Speaker to signify the same to the several officers and men referred to therein.

"The question of concurrence being put thereon, the same was unanimously resolved in the affirmative.

"Attest,

"EDOUARD J. LANGENIN,
"Clerk of the Senate."

Resolutions similar to the above, were moved in the House of Commons of Canada, on the same day (17th July, 1885) by the Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia and Defence, seconded by the Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, and communicated to Major-General Middleton by His Honor the Speaker of that House.

NO. 2.—REGULATIONS FOR THE ANNUAL DRILL OF 1885-86.

ERRATA—In No. 1 of General Orders (17) 31st July, 1885, "Artillery Practice Field Batteries 9 pr. R. L. M. Guns," (14th and 15th lines), read "3" instead of "1" for "Common Shell, percussion fuze, 24," and "1" instead of "2" for "Shrapnel Shell, time fuzes, "8."

NO. 3.—ACTUAL SERVICE—HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE CORPS.

Adverting to No. 6 of General Orders (9) 24th April, 1885, the following gentlemen holding "temporary medical appointments," having returned from duty in the North-west Territories, have been released from service:—

Field Hospital No. 1—Campbell Melles Douglas, V.C., as Surgeon-Major; Doctors James Bell, Edward A. Graveley, J. Reddick, E. Hooper and Fred. Hamilton Powell, as Surgeons.

Field Hospital No. 2—Dr. Henry Raymond Casgrain, as Surgeon-Major; Doctors R. Tracy, N. O. Walker, Francis Murray, Cloutier of St. Arsène, and Philippe Pelletier, as Surgeons.

NO. 4.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE ACTIVE MILITIA, 1883—PERMANENT CORPS—STORES ON LEDGER CHARGE.

The following is added as sub-paragraph (1) to paragraph 519 Regulations and Orders, 1883:—

"(1). Arms, Accoutrements, Helmets and Great Coats received by a Corps, are to be issued to those entitled to them as required, but will remain 'on Ledger Charge' until otherwise ordered from Headquarters, on a report of a Board of Officers showing that they are unserviceable."

NO. 5.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

Newcastle F.B.A.—To be Surgeon: Ferdinand Lorek Pedolin, Esq., vice Freeman, resigned.

N.B. B.G.A., No. 2 Batt.—Captain James Alfred Ring retires retaining rank.

No. 3 Battery—Captain James Ewing retires retaining rank.

No. 5 Co.—Captain Thomas William Lander, retires retaining rank as an Infantry officer, as a special case.

1st "Halifax" B.G.A.—To be 2nd Lieut. prov.: Charles Alexander Robson, vice Skimmings, promoted.

19th Batt.—Lieut.-Col. Frederick William Macdonald retires retaining rank.

22nd' Batt. No. 6 Co.—To be Lieut. prov.: William Audison, vice John Beverley Inversoll, deceased.

38th Batt. No. 2 Co.—To be Lieut. prov.: Herbert Rushton Yates, vice Heyd, resigned.

45th Batt. No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut. prov.: Sergeant George Jordan, vice John Naylor, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd Lieut. prov.: Sergt. William Holtorf, vice Thomas Stanton.

To be Quarter-Master: Lieut. (prov.) Eustace Hopkins, from No. 6 Co., vice H. Hughes, placed on retired list.

56th Batt.—To be Major: Captain and B. Maj. John Butler Checkley, V.B., from No. 5 Co., vice Shepherd, retired.

No. 5 Co.—To be Captain: Lieut. William Henry Burritt, V.B., from the Adjutancy, vice Checkley, promoted.

To be Assistant Surgeon: James A. McCammon, Esq., vice Buckley.

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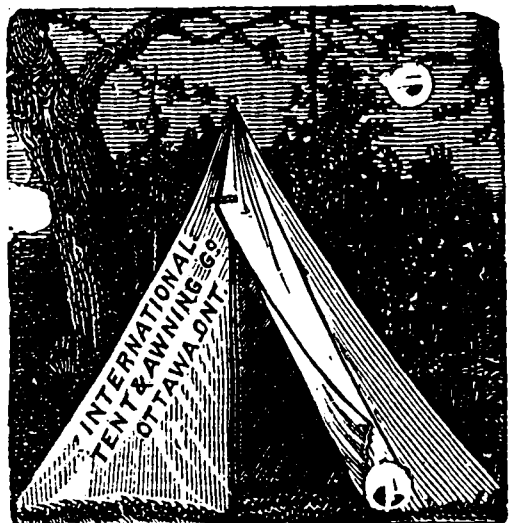
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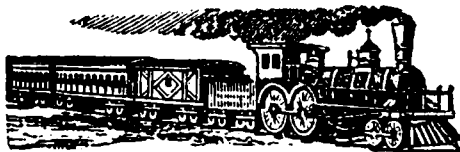
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