# THE CANADIAN

# MILITARY GAZETTE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR THE DOMINION FORCE.

P. X. LEMIEUX, Communes, Ottawa, Oat

Vol. I.—No. 1.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 22, 1878.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

THE FAMOUS

# ISTIN

INSTRUMENTS

⇒C. C. DE ZOUCHF.

Music Dealer,

211 ST. JAMES ST.,

MONTREAL.

#### BOOTHRIFLE. G. D. BOOTH,

Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont.,

MANUFACTURER OF
Long Range Rifles and Bouth's Patent Insertable
Rifle Barrel,

For insertion into Breech-loading Central Fire Shot Guns. Can be inserted in less than 5 seconds and removed in less than 4 seconds. Weight of barrel, two pounds.

# WILLIAM SAMUEL,

# FORAGE CAPS.

Gold & Silver Laces, Helmets, &c., &c. 367 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

### ARTHUR M. NEAVE,

Teacher of Fencing & Single Stick PUPIL OF

CAPTAIN CHIOSSO, AUSTRIAN SERVICE, SERGEANT MUNDY, 18T LIFE GUARDS. P. O. Box 916.

#### WM. FARQUHARSON, MerchantTailor.

No. 187 ST. PETER STREET. MONTREAL.

Military Uniforms and Highland Costumes a Specialty. Eleven 'years Master Tailor H. M. 78th Highlanders-now Master Tailor "Royal Fusiliers."

## NOTMAN & SANDHAM.

# Photographers to the Queen,

BLEURY ST., MONTREAL.

Medals Awarded:

	LONDON,	K	!	-	10	y	hel	d'	18	1861 er re 67–78
	PHILADELPHIA,					-		-		1876
ĺ	AUSTRALIA,		-					-		1877

#### BOOKS FOR THE SERVICES

FOR SALE AT THE

GUNNERY SCHOOL PRESS, QUEBEC.

CANADIAN FIELD ARTILLERY MANUAL by Lt.-Col. T. Bland Strange, R. A., Dominion Inspector of Artillery and Commandant School of Gunnery, Citadel, Queber Just published, with illustrations. PRICE 75 cents.

The Garrison Artillery portion is not yet complete, but the following parts are ready. SCIENTIFIC, including Principles and Practice of Gunnery. Parce, 50 cents.

Breech-Loading Guns—7-inch. The Gun, its Ammunition and Management. Price 50 cents.

DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION ESSAYS on the supply, care and repair of Artillery Material, including Small Arms and Ammunition, for Canadian Militia.

PRIZE ESSAY, LL-Col, Montisambert, "B" Battery, C. A. PRICE 50 cents.

HONOMARE MENTION, Capt. Oscar Prevost, Adjutant Gunnery School, Quebec. PRICE 50 cents.

ARTILLERY RETROSPECT of the Franco-Prussian War, by Lt.-Col. T. Bland Strange, R. A. Price 50 cents. MORTARS, their Ammunition and Management. Price 25c.

MORTARS, their Ammunition and Management. PRICE 226.

RÉGLEMENT SUR LE SERVICE DES BOUCHES A FEU

à l'usage de l'Artillerie de la Province de Québec. Service
du Canon raye de 64. de. Traduction par O. Prévost Capt.
Audj. Gunnery School, Quebec. PRICE 10 cents.
L'ART D'OPERRE SOUS LE FEU DE L'ENNEMI, par le
Major Tellenbach, reproduit de l'Anglais du Sous-Lt. Hubertus, par O. Prevost, Capt. et Adj. de l'Ecole d'Artillerie de Quebec. 10 cents.

# WANTED FOR "B" BATTERY CANADIAN ARTILLERY

# A MASTER TAILOR

One who has served in the Cavalry or Royal Artillery preferred. Apply to

LIEUT.-COL. C. E. MONTIZAMBERT.

CITADEL, QUEBEC.

#### MILITARY

# Clothing, Arms, Accountrements,

GOLD AND SILVER LACE, &c.

The undersigned are prepared to take contracts for supplying all kinds of MILITARY CLOTHING, ARMS and ACCOUTREMENTS in any quantity that may be required. Having made arrangements with Contractors for Her Majesty's Government, they can supply all Articles according to Regulation and at the lowest possible prices.

Officers connected with the Canadian Active Militia are respectfully solicited for the Aorders for any kind of Military Roads. Promot attaction with the part of t

#### JOHN MARTIN & CO.,

459 St. Paul St., Montreal.

# THE FILE AND SPIRAL SPRING CO.

OF CANADA,

Superior Hand-cut Files, Rasps, &c. FILES RECUT

Office and Warerooms :

346 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

### CANADA PAPER CO.

(LIMITED.)
(Late ANGUS, LOGAN & CO.,)

Paper Makers and Wholesale Stationers.

### 378 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL. MILLS .

Sherbrooke, Windsor and Portneuf, P. Q.

# PROWSE BROS.

Wrought Iron Ranges, COMBINATION & HOT AIR FURNACES,

House Furnishing Hardware. 222 & 224 ST. JAMES STREET.

### J. D. ANDERSON,

206 ST. JAMES STREET.

MILITARY UNIFORMS PROPERLY MADE. Highland Costumes a Specialty.

### ZUCCATO'S PATENT PAPYROGRAPH

Permanent Fac-Simile Impressions of Circulars, Designs, Music. Office Forms, Invitations, &c.,

May be rapidly and very cheaply Printed in an ordinary COPYING PRESS Direct from a Writer's own Manuscript.

ONE INKING SERVES FOR 500 IMPRESSIONS.

It will be found very useful to Adjutants, Sergeants and others requiring Notice of Meetings, Drill Attendance, &c.. The Illustrations in the School Gunnery Manual are printed by this method.

### MORTON. PHILLIPS & BULMER.

STATIONERS, &c., AGENTS FOR THE PROVINCE OF OUEREC

375 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE. THE OLD ESTABLISHED

# Cook's Friend Baking Powder

PURE, HEALTY, RELIABLE.

Manufactured only by
W. D. McLAREN,
55 & 57 COLLEGE STREET. Retailed everywhere.

# D. BENTLEY & CO. Fine Job Printers

364 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

Programmes. Notices, Military Forms, Circulars, Card Bill Heads, &c., &c., executed in the best style.

#### "THE JESTER"

The only successful Comic Journal in the Province of Quebec.

PRICE, TWO CENTS. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

OFFICE: 59 ST. JAMES STREET. MONTREAL

# MANSION HOUSE HOTEL.

182 to 186 Bonaventure Street, MONTREAL.

ADJACENT TO THE DEPOT.

GEO. T. O. CARSLAKE, PROPRIETOR.

# MONTREAL WITNESS.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE DOMINION

aily Witness, eekly Witness, ew Dominion Monthly, 120 pages, orthern Messenger. Rates for advertising supplied on application. Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed, also Electrotyping.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Nos. 33, 35 AND 37 BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL.

# KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO. Wholesale Druggists

134 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Below the Medical Hall.



# REGIMENTAL

# Arms & Crests

DESIGNED, ENGRAVED

STAMPED IN COLORS

GEO, BISHOP & CO 169 St. James Street MONTREAL.

SILVER MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. TWO SILVER MEDALS, NEW YORK, &c.

# Canadian Landscape Photographs. ALEX. HENDERSON,

Landscape Photographer, MONTREAL.

# Canadian Riflemans' Register

OF PRACTICE.

Price, 50 cents. \$5 per Dozen.



BARNIUM'S GYMNASIUM

Academy of Physical Training 19 UNIVERSITY STREET

MONTREAL.

# DR. R. A. ALLOWAY, D.D.S.

Dental Physician, Surgeon

MECHANICAL DENTIST.

44 RADEGONDE STREET, MONTREAL. CHARGES MODERATE.

# D. McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S. Montreal Veterinary College No. 6 UNION AVENUE.

MONTREAL.

RESIDENCE :- No. 95 UNION AVENUE.

ESTABLISHED 1778. Every business man ought to take

#### $\mathsf{THE}$ GAZETTE

THE ABLEST AND BEST NEWSPAPER IN THE DOMINION Address T. & R. WHITE MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1878.

#### THE STAR

THE GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER OF CANADA INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS.

WITHOUT A RIVAL Circulation & General Popularity

TO THE ATHLETICS OF MONTREAL.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

### ATHLETIC & SPORTING NEWS.

Full and authentic accounts of the Turf, Lacrosse, Base Ball, Boot Ball and shooting Matches held both here and all over Canada. Patronice Home Manufacture.

Terms of Subscription, \$1.50 per annum, sent to any address Address Editor ATHLETIC SPORTING NEWS, P. O. Box 440, Montreal.

THE CANADIAN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

IN THE INTERESTS OF

THE DOMINION FORCE.

Edited by Capt. GEO. SULLY 3RD BATTALION A.M

#### PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

annual Subscription for 52 numbers commencing from any date (if paid in advance ..... Annual Subscriptien (if paid in arrear ...... Single Copy.....

F ENTERPRISING CANVASSERS WANTED IN EVERY CORPS.

#### TERMS FOR ADVERTISERS.

PER INCH SPACE.

3 Mos., \$6.50 6 Mcs., \$12 Year. \$20.

20 cents per line, 12 lines to the inch.

10 p. c. if paid in advance.

Special Rates for Monthly or Weekly Regimental or Company's Orders, Notices of Rifle Meetings, &c.

All Communications should be addressed

#### THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE P. O. Box 745

MONTREAL, P. Q.

#### Preliminary.

THE CASE AS IT STANDS.

The Volunteer Militia of the Dominion, numbering nearly 44,000, officers and men, posted between extremes of 3000 miles, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are without a much-needed medium of communication.

It is to be regrerted that every attempt to establish a Military paper in Canada has failed, and though there are many who look upon the success of any present exertion to that end as hopeless, we should be sorry to believe that our country's defenders, who have proved ever ready to spring to the call of duty, have yet not spirit enough to support an organ devoted to their interests.

With their experience of the effects of the policy which has directed the fortunes of the Militia, its members do not need to be reminded, that an out-spoken advocate of their cause is an urgent necessity, or that a medium for the interchange of ideas and opinions is much to be desired.

No pains will be spared to make the CANA-DIAN MILITARY GAZETTE a credit to the force, and a faithful exponent of their views; it will be free from party influence; being guided solely by a desire to advance the interests of the volunteer Militia.

We shall endeavour to establish relations with Brigade and Regimental headquarters and Secretaries of rifle associations, with a view to the better acquaintance of all sections and branches of the service.

It will be our aim to make the MILITARY GAZETTE the most perfect record of Canadian Artillery Practice, also Military and Small Bore Shooting, leading events at British and Foreign Rifle Meetings will be reported.

Our weekly budget of British Army and Volunteers news will be valuable to the majority of the Canadian Militia, whose opportunities for requiring such news depend on a medium of selection such as we propose.

The Militia General Orders will be published in full, so as to come within the reach of all.

Our columns will be open to the Service to a reasonable extent, and all communications or suggestions will receive courteous attention.

The editorial department will be in the hands of an active Militia Officer of many years standing.

The annual subscription has been fixed at a rate to come within the reach of all. Two thousand subscribers at least are required to ensure the continued publication of the CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE. We have only to remind those members of the Militia and others in earnest for the success of our venture, that they should not only immediately communicate their intention of becoming subscribers, but should use every exertion to secure others.

wish to be placed on the subscription list, the second number of the CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE will be published one month hence, to be continued weekly. We have stated the case plainly, as it stands. We leave the issue to the Militia and their friends.

#### Canadian National Anthem.

(Words by G. W. Wicksteed, Q.C., Ottawa.)
God save the land we love,
Show'r blessings from above
On Canada.
Let her fair fame extend,
Her progress fever end,
In her two nations blend
Britain and France.

Each has a glorious name,
High on the roll of fame;—
Noblesse oblige
May we be noble too,
Noble to think and do,
All to the other true

Fast joined in heart and hand, Proud of their goodly land And of their Sires, Let all Canadians then, Gaul, Gael, or British men, Sing with a loud amen—

God Save the Queen.

And to our Queen.

No Militia Gazette last week.

The Band of the 53rd Sherbrooke battalion won first prize in the tournament at Owl's Head. Four Vermont bands competed.

As soon as the table can be prepared the Stations of the British Army will be published in our journal and corrected monthly.

A flower show was recently held in one of the Lower Province drill sheds; a Jocal paper reports the building too small for the purpose.

It is not unlikely that the Foot-ball, teams of Royal Military College, the "Queen's Own," of Toronto, and the "Victorias," of Montreal, will contest for the honors at an early date.

One of H. M. regulars in garrison at Halifax writes "The 66th (volunteers) have the new helmet, blue with white ornaments; they look remarkably well, being mostly well set up men; the helmets are shown to advantage."

In another column will be found an interesting account of the first Palliser gun competition in Canada. The following are the winners in the competition:

Sergeant Walling... 41 points... \$15 Serget-Major Lavie... 40 "... 5 Capt. Price... 35 "... 5

In our book notice we have alluded to the issue of an illustrated work by the Gunnery School press, Quebec. The reports of the Dominion Artillery Association, the prize essays, &c., have also been very creditably printed by these soldier amateurs, we are very glad to know that, at last, their energies have been rewarded by a small monthly Government grant, enough to secure them against loss financially.

At the Point St. Charles Ranges, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., a local marksman ran up 99 points out of a possible 100, at 800 yards, with a Sharpe's rifle. Nineteen "bulls" and an "inner." The 20th shot lost him the full score, being just outside the right edge of the "bull." Forty minutes was the time taken; not bad, considering the rifle requires cleaning after every shot. A slightly varying 9 o'clock wind prevailed.

The Hamilton powder factory was lately visited by Lt.-Col. T. Bland Strange, Inspector of Artillery and War stores. Some samples of Canadian manufactured R. L. G. (Rife large grain), and L. G. were inspected and reported on by him. Verbally he expressed himself well pleased with the facilities for manufacture, and the able superintendance of Mr. Brainerd, who served with the U. S. artillery in the late war. What the official report may be is not of course, known. Lt.-Col. Strange has often officially urged the manufacture of powder and of such other war stores in the Dominion as can be economically and efficiently produced.

#### ARTILLERY INSPECTION.

On Thursday the 10th inst. Major Price Lewes, the new assistant inspector of artillery, inspected the 1st Halifax Garrison Artillery, the men acquitting themselves well. At the conclusion the Major congratulated the men on their efficiency, but regretted that their number was so limited. He advised more frequent practice with the big guns, and expressed a wish that a competition may be got up with the New Brunswick Artillery. Accordingly the St. John, N.B., Globe announced that, in the event of a competition between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick artillery men, with the big guns, a prize would be given by that paper. No. 10 gattery of Artillery, of St. John, N.B., desires to get on a match with some Halifax battery, and should such be arranged between batteries representing the two provinces, the St. John Telegraph will also be willing to furnish a prize.

#### THE "QUEEN'S OWN."

The Annual Rifle Match of this Corps took place on the 5th inst., and was most successful both in point of numbers and prizes; of the latter seventy were given, open to all ranks of the corps, thirty to non-prizemen, besides the "Company" and many special and range prizes, the whole running up to the handsome sun of \$650. A Company again won the Company prize with a score of 536 points; ten men, 15 rounds., at 200, 400 and 500 yds. D. Company second with 505 points.

A football club is being organized in the Regiment, in the hope of being able to play this season matches with the "Victorias," of Montreal, and the Cadets of the Royal Military College.

The Annual Inspection will take place about the middle of next month, and drill is now going on regularly.

Good Service badges were recently presented by Lieut. Col. Otter to sixty non-com. officers and men of upwards of three years' continuous service, to 35 of six years and 10 of nine years and over.

In another column we direct attention to an important and almost totally neglected branch of the education of our active militia. True, the system of evening drills, as a rule adopted by the city corps, precludes the possibility of imparting instruction other than straight marching, ending in a few simple close formations, and the manipulation of the rifle on parade. A portion of the men are taken to the butts to fire away their annual allowance of ammunition, in many instances without previous instruction, and thousands of rounds are annually wasted in a vain endeavour to hit the target at ranges from 400 to 600 yards by men who, for want of knowledge of their weapon, could scarcely hit a barn door 200 yards away. We shall return to this subject in a future issue, meantime it is satisfactory to know that Musketry instruction, including judging distance, drill is annually and regularly carried on in the Gunnery Schools at Kingston and Quebec, and at the Royal Artillery College, Kingston,

#### NOTICES.

Communications, especially on Local Subjects, must be brief and to the point, and written on one side of the paper only

All communications should be addressed

THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE. P. O. Roy 745

MONTREAL, P. O.

#### THE CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1878

#### "Welcome the Coming, Speed the Parting Guest."

The departure of His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, the dawn of a new regime with Royalty in Canada; the change of Government and the advent of a new policy; the fact that the present administrator of the Government, General Sir P. L. Macdougall, is proud to be known as a Canadian soldier, and the early return of our chief, General Sir E. Selby Smyth, makes the present a time of unusual interest to the defenders of the country.

None more than the volunteer militia have cause to regret that a generous nobleman has left our shores, he has done much to encourage a desire to excel in military matters. Maby beautiful Dufferin medals have been awarded for literary ability, and for skill with gun and rifle. While we pray God speed the Earl of Dufferin we are fortunate in the prospect of welcoming to Canada a nobleman, well known in England as a volunteer officer and an accomplished rifle shot. Canadian volunteer militia will be ready with a fitting welcome to the Hon. Colonel of the 105th Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. commanding the Argylshire Artillery Brigade and President of the West of Scotland Artillery

Association.

We spoke of the change of Government and the advent of a new policy; those whose sincere desire was to build up in Canada the best militia system it was possible to secure, have become well nigh disheartened. "Experience has made them sage," the policy of the militia is, to be nonpolitical; to them the words "measures not men" are fraught with meaning. The policy of the late Government has nearly economised the force out of existence. The only regret we have at the defeat of the late government from a militia point of view, is the fact that it removes an able and rapidly becoming popular Minister of Militia, his was the unwelcome task of making bricks without straw, and we know he worked diligently in the endeavour. The Dominion Rifle Association and the Dominion Artillery Association will long remember the courteous attention and ready help lent them by Mr. But, while we regret his removal, we see no reason why we should not wel-come his successor; the appointment of Lieut.-Col. Hon. L. F. R. Masson was probably the best that could be made; he has always shown a great interest in militia affairs, and on that question is considered an authority in the House. He has held a commission in the volunteer militia since October, 1862, was appointed Brigade Major of the 8th military district 21st August, 1863. Served on the frontier during August, 1003. Served on the frontier during the first Fenian raid, March, 1866, and was on active service during the second raid, in the same year; promoted to rank Lieut. Col. 1867. It is sincerely to be hoped that a more liberal, not to say sensible policy will be inaugurated towards the militia.

#### Musketry Instruction.

"A soldier who cannot shoot is useless and an incumbrance to the battalion."—(Mutketry Instruction.)

"The tactical value of troops is entirely dependent upon the degree of instruction in musketry that may have been imparted."—(Lt.-Col. Chas. Grossmann, of the Austrian Army.)

We would draw attention to a fact in connection with our militia training. We allude to the neglect of an important part of the musketry instruction, viz., judging distance. Few, if any, of the corps are put through this practice.

The majority are taught firing at targets placed at known distances; an excellent practice to accustom the rifleman to the use of his weapon as a fire arm, but which does not provide for the contingencies of the battle field.

Trainings, tactical or technical, should, we think, be looked upon only as means to attain one end, that is shooting at an enemy under the best possible conditions to inflict injury. Some means, however, to obtain this object are totally ignored and our riflemen are taught shooting at a known range, but no more.

What would be the result in actual warfare? A force drawn up in front of hostile troops and

peppering at them at random. Every one knows that when firing at a short range an error of 50 yards is not of much consequence; the culminating point of the trajectory of our rifle at say 300 yards being about 7 feet above the general level of the ground. But at 400 vards it increases to 11 feet, and at 600 yards to 23 feet, at which range the margin or space within which a man on foot is in danger is about 30 yards, so that a mistake in judging the distance at that range of about 15 yards under or over would result to say nothing more in a waste of ammunition.

If we could in actual warfare resort only to short range firing, well and good, but though some authorities have been much in favor of short range firing exclusively, still experience appears to point out that long range firing must also be

resorted to.

The Germans have fully recognized its value, especially since the famous attack on St. Privat, near Metz, in 1870, where they lost 6,000 men in 10 minutes from musketry fire at 1,200 metres (1,313 yards about), and firing at long ranges is now sedulously practiced by them.

It appears, in fact, that much steadier practice is made in the field at long than at short range. Notwithstanding, volley firing at say 300 yards would still have to be used by compact bodies of troops supporting, for instance, a final advance, and from the mass of missiles thus deli-vered great effects could be expected. Our drill vered great effects could be expected. Our drift instructions are very explicit on this point. But for the gradual approach of a fighting line (in extended order) independent fire beginning at long range would have to be adopted, if it were even only for the purpose of unsteadying the enemy's fire. Granting, therefore, that long range firing is a necessity, is it not evident that a force, each individual of which is well trained to accurately estimate distances, should gain great benefits thereby, as the proper elevation could be given at every stage of the advance, each man being able to judge the range himself would not have to depend upon the ability of his leaders for this purpose, and the leaders would have more liberty of action in keeping their men well

Target practice, in skirmishing order, is a com-plement of judging distance. Very little attention is paid to this by our active militia instruc-tors. This is to be regretted all the more, as that practice reproduces in the best possible manner the actual conditions of battle: firing at a constantly increasing or diminishing range, obliging the riflemen to alter their elevation to suit

Perhaps, the following additional practice could be introduced to advantage: We mean firing at a moving object or dummy advancing obliquely across the range, thus altering both

range and direction, always striving to represent as closely as possible the circumstances of actual conflict

Now that fire is the great factor in successful engagements, would it not be advisable to take every opportunity of improving our militia in this most important part of military training? What is the object, let us ask, of drill and tactics generally, if troops cannot by their fire injure and demoralize the enemy?

To conclude, without judging distance practice we think we are right in saying that all the rifle practice in the world becomes comparatively useless, and that it is desirable that some other system than the present one be inaugurated for the militia in this respect. Very small powers of manœuvering can at the best be imparted to the militia generally-the main point, it seems, would be to give such training to the mass as would make it a useful organization.

#### A Novel Gun.

The following extract from a letter from the East to the West written by Lt.-Col. Cecil B. Le Mesurier, R. A., Bengal, to a brother officer in Canada, will be read with interest, especially in view of the Anglo-Indian expedition now facing Afghanistan. The wonderful advances wrought by science and skill towards the perfection and deadly power of fire-arms, great and small, would not have been considered possible at the time of Sale's disastrous expedition not forty years ago, when the new musket with the percussion cap was used for the first time. Our attention is, however, now directed to a recent ingenious invention applicable to the guns of the Artillery Service, which, considering the nature of the country likely to be invaded, will no doubt receive the attention it merits.

The letter above referred to is dated Simla,

Bengal, 12th July, 1878.

"On my way back from Bermuda to this country I started Major Noble and Sir William Armstrong of Elswick, in a new system of gunmaking, the Le Mesurier system, notably mountain artillery but applicable to any piece of ordinance of moderate weight; my object being to make possible the transport of powerful guns —field, position and even seige—over any ground practicable for pack animals, and this has been obtained as far as mule transport goes. The gun is made in two parts which fit together and are connected by a screw cap over the joint, which on being turned, brings the two ends firmly together and prevents any escape of gas. To ensure this, the ends are fitted with gas checks, each length of gun forms an easy load for one mule, viz: 192 lbs. and 180 lbs, total weight of gun 372 lbs. The operation of putting the gun gun 372 lbs. The operation of puting the gun together takes about 40 seconds and taking it to pieces 30 seconds. The guns (two have already been made), have been thoroughly tested at Woolwich and Shoeburyness, and the official report is that "they worked perfectly, without a hitch." With regard to their shooting—the one point to be considered in a gun-I send you the result of the trials with them at Shoebury for range and Accuracy, from which you will learn the astonishing fact that two guns have been made, one of 372 lbs and the other of only 322 lbs, which can easily be carried by two mules—the lighter one even by man transport—whose fire is equal in power and superior in accuracy to the 9-pr. field gun of the service weighing 8 cwt. and drawn by six horses. There is the fact that the light gun fired a charge of within 2 oz. of the service field piece and gave an initial velocity of over 1400 with a shrapnel shell containing nearly twice as many bullets as in the service shell and consequently a much more powerful missile. The most astonishing thing is that it was fired on the same carriage as the service 7-pr steel gun of 200 lbs. weight. Sir W. Armstrong writes to me that the carriages were somewhat shaken as they were made only to withstand the recoil of the service 7-pr of 200 lbs. with a 12-0z charge, and that he was making carriages of the same size and weight which would be very much stronger than those of the service. I suuppose

he has by this time made them.

"I am glad to say that every one in this quarter of the globe is alive to the enormous power we have acquired by it. You know that in this country they are accustomed to move artillery by mule, camel and elephant transport. Now we have no guns between the 7-pr. of 200 lbs and the 9-pr. R. H. A. gun of 6 cwt. The former is carried by mules on the N. W. frontier of India, by camels at Aden, by elephants in Burmah, and whenever an expedition is expected to meet with any serious resistance a R. H. A. battery is dismounted and put on elephant back. Here we have the transport at hand, and my idea is to have the present gun of 380 lbs as the field gun, one of about 500 or even 600 lbs as a gun of position-both these could be carried on mule or camel back-and a siege gun of 12 cwt. for elephants; the half of either forming but one animals load. I say we will take siege guns to Cabool yet on pack animals.

"Again if instead of a muzzle-loader we made the gun a breech-loader we can have it in more pieces and therefore carry a heavier gun. There would then be the two lengths of barrel, the breech plug and the screw cap over joint—four pieces in all—which could be carried separately on pack animals or, in the smaller natures, by hand. For wheel transport over difficult country it might be arranged to carry the breech half on the carriage and the other half on the limbers in place of the present ammunition boxes, or between two small limber boxes containing only a few rounds. Thus the weight of the gun would be distributed over the four wheels in place of two only. The great advantage however, is the facility with which the guns in pieces can be man-handled and carried over a swamp or rocky ground where no other transport could take it and be put together in any position required. This will be enough to lead you to think over it and decide as to its utility in your part of the globe. If you should wish to know more about it write to General Wray, R. A., at Woolwich, who has strongly recommended it for India, and knows all about the trials at Woolwich, and also to Major Noble or Sir W. Armstrong, at Elswick. I must tell you that the Commander in Chief of India has recommended to government of India that they get out a battery of these guns at once, as he considers it a most important invention.

"I claim to be bona fide the inventor of the system, though of course Sir W. Armstrong & Co. must have all the credit of the manufacture and the shooting results."

C. B. LE MESURIER, Lt.-Col., R. A.

#### Departure of the Earl of Dufferin

We are indebted to the *Quebec Mercury* for the following interesting reports of incidents attending the departure of His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin from Quebec.

#### LAST MILITARY INSPECTION.

The farewell inspection of B Battery by His Excellency the Governor-General was held to-day (the 18th instant), on the Esplanade, at 10 a.m. The Battery was drawn up facing D'Auteuil street, the demi-field Battery on the right under Captain Short, the Band in the centre, and the garrison division under arms on the left under Captain Duchesnay, the whole being under the immediate command of Colonel Montizambert. The Commandant, Lt.-Col. T. B. Strange, received His Excellency with the customary compliments, and a close inspection was made of men, horses, guns and harness. Everything was in excellent order—if possible brighter than usual, as the men had

taken special pains to present a smart appearance on this, unfortunately, the last of so many inspections by their popular Viceroy. The usual "march past" followed, after which the guns trotted and galloped past, the latter movement being especially well performed. The field division then unlimbered, and, coming into action, proceeded to fire a Viceregal salute of seventeen guns. An especially interesting feature of this part of the proceedings was the apparently instantaneous collapse of guns and carriages at the end of the salute, for from the saluting point, on the clearing away of the saluting point, on the clearing and, smoke, the gunners were discovered reclining on really smart piece of work, elicited special praise from His Excellency, who advancing with his staff watched with interest the rapid process of "putting together again, by all the king's horses and all the king's men." The Battery was then formed up and advancing in review order saluted. His Excellency then stepped forward and in his usual happy style, made his farewell speech. "After six years residence in Canada, much of which time had been spent in the Citadel where he had had every opportunity of noticing the conduct of the men of the Battery, he was happy to bear testimony to their general steadiness, sobriety, atttention to duty, and good conduct: as also to the uniform courtesy with which he had invariably been treated by all ranks both in his official capacity and as an individual. During his frequent visits he had noticed with pleasure the manner in which the officers had applied themselves to the instruction of their men, and the zeal with which the men had profited by their instructions. Although they had had to contend with many difficulties in the selfdenying performance of these duties, he was sure that the day would come when every man present would be proud of having done his duty to his Queen and Country. The personal friend-ship of Coi. Strange and the officers of B Battery was not one of the least advantages he had secured by his residence in Canada. He had taken the liberty of placing in the hands of Col.
Strange a sum of money for the purchase of a cup, or some piece of plate, to be competed for annually by the men of the Battery, as a slight souvenir by which they might be reminded of the interest he had always taken in their welfare. He could assure all ranks that the officers, noncommissioned officers and gunners of B Battery had no better or truer friend than the Governor-General, who is now about to leave them." Strange then called for three cheers for His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, which were given most vociferously by the men, accompanied by "a tiger, another one, and a little one in." He then called for three more for Her Majesty, which was right royally responded to, and in which his Excellency joined most heartily, him-self calling for the "other one." The Battery was then marched home, well pleased at this additional proof of the kindness and interest ever shown to them by His Excellency since his arrival in Canada, and adding another to the numerous list of all kinds and classes of men who have been bound to the triumphal chariot wheels of our departing Governor-General by the bonds of affection and respect.

SATURDAY.—The day broke with an overcast sky and occasional showers, but the mass of the people were early astir, and bent on making a general hearty demonstration in honor of the departure of Eard Dufferin, the most popular Governor Canada has seen since the historic days of Sir Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester,

By eight o'clock the Quebec Active Volunteer Forces, horse, foot and artillery, were assembling in all their martial array at the Armoury, on Dalhousie Place, and by half-past eight they were joined by the Lancers and B Battery, under Lt.-Col. Montizambert, with their fine band,

from the Citadel who marched direct to the ueen's wharf to form the guard of honor. The Battery were soon followed by the 8th Royal Rifles, under Col. Alleyn. with their full band, who proceeded to the Lower Town. Battalion took ground on the wharf to the left of the Artillery. The field Battery took up their position on Durham Terrace, and fired a The field Battery took up salute as the Governor left the Citadel. The Quebec Garrison Artillery formed line from the Place d'Armes, and the 9th Battalion Voltigeur Rifles completed the line to the Esplanade. The Govenor, with his suite, left the Citadel about nine o'clock, being received with the national anthem and a general salute from the various regiments, acknowledging the honor with uplifted hat as his carriage drove past each corps, and also in response to the cheers and salutations of the people thronging the streets. The Catholic clergy and the pupils of Laval University and Quebec Seminary were out in full strength in front of the Archbishop's Palace, and the Seminary band played numerous airs and "Auld Lang Syne" as His Excellency passed. The City Police, under Superintendent Heigham, marched in full force to the Queen's wharf, taking charge of the pavilion and its approaches, while the Dominion River Police, under Chief Trudel, formed in line to the slip where His Excellency embarked in the steamer Dolphin for H. M. S. Sirius, anchored in the offing.

His Excellency, in company with Col. Littleton, A.D.C., Captain Ward, A.D.C., and Captain Hamilton, arrived at the Queen's wharf about half-past nine. When he alighted from his carriage he was presented with an address by His Worship the Mayor, and also with the silver trowel and mallet with which he laid the corner stone of Kent Gate and Dufferin Terrace. He was also presented with a bouquet sent by Madame Duval, wife of the Chief-Justice. Amongst those present we noticed His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Patrick Macdougall, Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Joly, Col. Strange and officers of B Battery, Colonel Duchesnay, Colonel Lamontagne, Colonel Forsyth and a large number of the elite of Quebec and the Dominion, including many ladies.

After the address and reply thereto His Exceliency embarked on board the Dolphin and was conveyed to the war ship Sirius, which was to carry him down the river, but owing to the heavy sea, thought it advisable to immediately embark on board the Polynesian, which he did after remaining on board the Sirius about twenty minutes. The Sirius fired a salute of 19 guns, and at half-past eleven the Sirius and Argus weighed anchor and moved down the stream with the steamer St. Lawrence following with 200 passengers on board. Many other steamers were going to accompany His Excellency down the river, but owing to the heavy sea and roughness of the weather, did not go.

The Citadel guns boomed out a parting cannonade as His Excellency left our shores.

We are sorry to learn that Capt. H. F. Perley, of the N. B. Engineers, has carried out his resolve to retire from the Presidency of the N. B. Provincial Rifle Association; a skilful marksman, and an energetic worker, he was the right man in the right place. We hope the Association will still have the benefit of his council and the example of his skill.

The Broad Arrow says of the English Volunteers: "The force lacks organization and cohesion. The liberty which has been accorded up to the present time of Volunteer combinations, has brought about in many cases most riduculous results. We do not hesitate to express our opinion that the time has arrived to set our Volunteer house in o.der by the conversion of the whole of the Volunteers in seaport towns and along the coast into garrison artillery."

#### Rifle and Target.

At the Creedmoor fall meeting there were 273 over last year. 11,134 pool target tickets were sold, which fact, the executive officer. Capt. Storey thought showed their importance as a substitute for sighting shots. profits of the meeting were \$1,485.98.

The highest scorers of the Altcar Volunteer Rifle Club during the year competed on Saturday the 28th ult., for the Annual Prize, value £5. There was a moderate breeze from the right. Queen's conditions. The prize was won by Private R. Wade, 1st L. R. V., with 93 points; the first seven averaged 85 3-7 points.

At the Annual Meeting of the N. B. P. R. A., feeling reference was made to the presence of "pot hunters" at the Quebec Provincial Meeting; it is useless to deny that there are some so-called volunteers who go the rounds, and who are quite entitled to the mild insinuation; but we are not prepared to class all those from other Provinces who carried away "leading prizes in the same category. We think a desire on the part of Provincial Associations to secure a large entrance fee, goes far to encourage visits from the class referred to. The policy adopted by N. B. is worth consideration by sister associa-tions who have for their object "the encourage ment of rifle shooting in the Province.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

#### PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The eleventh annual meeting was held at St. John on the 2nd inst., Capt. Hy. F. Perley, the president, filled the chair; there was also present: Lieut.-Colonels Maunsell, D. A. G., Macshane, B. M., Beer and Blain, Major Arnold, secretary, Captains Arnold, Ewing, Hazen and Ring, Lieutenants Hunter, Loggie, Hartt, Shives, Worden and Sergeant Weyman.

The financial statement was read by the secre-

tary-treasurer, showing the receipts to ha	ive be	een
from the following sources :-		
Balance\$		
Cash from Dominion Government	,300	00
Special " "	300	00
Provincial Government	100	00
Members' fees	98	00
St. John, Kings, Carleton and York	,	
Association fees	80	00
Entrance fees in matches	181	7.5
Sighting and other tickets	146	80
Ammunition sales	203	50
Overcharges	5	85

The expenses were within \$175.06, which is the balance, but there is a sum of about \$80 to be added to the above, as returns from one half of the expenses of the Wimbledon team.

The council's annual report stated that the annual matches were shot at Sussex, and though the competition may be classed as one of the most successful of any that have been held since the institution of the association in 1867, yet only 72 marksmen were present, being 12 than last year and 29 less than in 1876. cash, divided into a greater number of prizes, was offered than in the preceding years, and everything was done to induce marksmen to be present, but all failed to procure a larger attendance. The Council had scanned the reports of the different county associations and found that The Council had scanned the reports of the attendance at them had been much lower than usual, and it would appear there is a falling off in the interest of rifle shooting throughout the province, which augurs badly for the morale of the Active Militia, for there cannot be any doubt but that a real interest in shooting tends to keep up the esprit de corps of a company or battalion. As one reason for this falling off in attendance it is but fair to state that owing to the system adopted for the annual drill of the

Active Militia during the present and past few years, less than one half of the quota to which New Brunswick is entitled is brought into service. Consequently, many who previously studied the soldier's weapon have withdrawn from local contests.

The range at Sussex had, by a resolution passed at the last annual meeting, been secured for a further term of three years. An inspection of the butts this spring showed that, with the exception of the pool butts, built last year, they were much decayed and required rebuilding. Advantage was taken of this: the old butts were entirely renewed, and ten new ones were constructed, and the targets changed to the plan known as "Lt.-Col. Beer's patent rising system." and the success of this year's competition was due in a great measure to their use. The association has now eleven butts complete, with one extra set of targets. A new system of signalling, also of Lt.-Col. Beer's invention, was adopted. and worked admirably.

Mention was made of the courtesy of Superintendent Clinch and General Manager Robinson. of the Western Union Telegraph Co., in putting up wires on the range. A building for the accommodation of competitors had also been constructed, and contributed much to their comfort, in fact the council has to congratulate the association upon having one of the most completely fitted up and satisfactory ranges in Canada.

The 1879 Wimbledon selection competitions were again incorporated in the prize list. New Brunswick had ten members on the team of the present year, yet, in common with the other members, they were not as successful at Wimble

don as was hoped they would be.

A sum of \$300 had been received from the Militia Department towards the rebuilding and placing the range in order. This was the first amount the association has ever received outside of the regular grant, from the Dominion, thus differing from the associations in other provinces, which have annually received sums for rental, caretakers, repairs, construction of butts, etc., all of which have heretofore had to be defrayed out of the current revenues of the association,

The expenditure of the year includes the expenses of the Wimbledon contingent to Quebec last year \$169.10, the usual affiliation fees to National and Dominion Rifle Associations, \$65; the cost of altering and preparing the ranges, targets, etc., was \$503.78; the expenses of the annual competition amounted to \$312.54, and the balance on hand is \$175.

It was deemed highly advisable that a distribution of a much larger number of the prize lists, prior to the matches coming off, should be made; and, if possible, they should be sent directly to those who are likely to attend. When placed for the first time in the hands of competitors at the commencement of the matches, the prize list is more apt to be scanned and consulted, than the rules and regulations to be studied. This year a difficulty occurred on one or two points, notably that of uniform, and as a bye-law permits competitors to shoot in matches not partaking of a military character in plain clothes, it should be made most distinctly plain what is intended by plain clothes and what by uniform, and thus avoid the hybrid appearance which quite a number of competitors presented during the late competition and which was properly condemned by the commandant.

It was resolved that a revision of the bye-laws be made, as the majority being mere shooting rules, they were often found to clash with the regulations it has been necessary to adopt.

#### NURSERY MATCHES.

Lt.-Col. Maunsell regretted that the report did not speak of a nursery match, pure and simple, to encourage the younger shots. He moved that a bona fide nursery match be recommended to be provided by the council, and Lt.-Col. Blaine seconded the motion.

Lt.-Col. Beer favored the idea. He thought that there should be a certain amount in each match for men who had never won a prize. It would not depreciate the shooting, and, besides. it would give a chance to the rising shots.

The president spoke on the subject. He did not believe that the provincial matches were the place for nursery matches, but that the county or battalion competitions should nurture the young shots. Still he would be willing to sink his feelings and make it all a grand nursery—anything for the benefit of the shooting.

Lt.-Col. Macshane held that there should be

one first-class prize in one match and not prizes in each match for the men—give them something to fight over.

Lt. Hunter advocated the county associations as the nurseries, and thought it would not be a bad idea for the provincial to give a sum for the

purpose to each county.

Lt.-Col. Blaine said that the crack shots, he noticed. liked to come in and take off the big

Lt. Hunter considered that it was a good deal the fault of the officers of the corps that their men were no better shots. He thought that any man could become a good shot by paying atten-

Capt. Ewing favored the proposition, and on the motion being put was carried.

#### A MOVE TO ADMIT ALL CANADA

It was moved by Lieut. Shives and seconded by Sergt. Thompson that the matches of the association be open to all Canada being members, except the matches for the Maunsell and Prince of Wales cups.

There was considerable discussion over this and the universal opinion was that it would be detrimental to the interests of rifle shooting in the Province. It had been the case in Quebec and it was found that "pot hunters" took off the leading prizes last season. The motion was negatived.

#### A UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THANKS

was tendered the president, Capt. Perley, for past services. It was put to the meeting by Vice-President Parks, and replied to by Capt. Perley. Votes of thanks were ordered to be conveyed to the Western Union and Dominion Telegraph Companies for placing their wires on the range; as well as the secretary of the association, commandant, umpire and range officer.

#### OFFICERS FOR 1878-79.

Capt. Perley was nominated for the presidency, but reaffirmed his intimation to retire. The officers chosen are as follows:

President-Major J. H. Parks.

Vice-President-Lieut.-Col. Macshane.

Members of Council in Dominion Association -Capt. Perley, Capt. Tilton and Mr. Domville.

#### Council.

Major O. R. Arnold, Capt. Ewing, Capt. E. Arnold, Lieut. Hunter, Capt. Hazen, Lieut.-Col. Underhill, Park A. Melville, Capt. Hartt, Major Stickney, Lieut. Loggie, Or.-Master Lipsett, Lieut. Hartt, Capt. Langstroth, Lieut, Shives, Capt. J. A. Ring, Sergt. Weyman, Major Call, Lieut. Fraser, Sergt. Thompson, Lieut. Fraser.

Capt. Perley, the retiring president, was elected a vice patron.

It was moved by Capt. Ewing, seconded by Lt.-Col. Beer, and unanimously carried, that this association do thank the editor and staff of the Daily Telegraph for the deep interest they have always manifested in its welfare, and for the many full and valuable reports which have from time to time appeared in the columns of that paper.

The association then adjourned.

#### Regulars vs. Militia.

Trials of skill with the rifle between H. M. Troops and our Volunteer Militia, though frequent a few years ago have now, we regret, become a novelty, our Halifax comrades alone enjoy the opportunity. At the Nova Scotia Provincial meeting of 1877, a silver challenge cup (presented by Col. Laurie) and \$60 cash was offered for competition between ten officers and men from any battalion in the Province, regulars or militia. Nine teams entered, including a team from each of the line battalions in garrison, the regulars shooting their Martin-Henry's against the Sniders of the militia, the results was that the militia left the regulars at the foot of the list, the two leading Snider teams (the 63rd and 78th) scoring over 150 points more than the Martin-Henry's. We have now to report the tables turned.

A few weeks ago on the strength of challenges from the 20th and 97th regiments, the crackshots of the district repaired to the ranges at Bedford. Forsaking their old friends (the Sniders), they shouldered the Martini-Henrys' recently loaned by government, and, perhaps too confidently, measured strength with the regulars. Seven shots each, 200, 500 and 600 yards was the rule, the following the result:

# OFFICERS 20TH AND 97TH VS. OFFICERS 63RD AND 66TH A. M.

63RD AND 66TH A. M	1.	
EEGULARS. 200	500	600 Tl.
Capt. Partridge, 97th 26	22	26 - 74
Lieut. Groves, 97th,28	26	21 - 75
Capt. Fleetwood, 20th	27	2178
Capt. Geoghan, 20th, 31	29	2686
Lieut. Baker, 20th,	29	23 - 79
Lieut. Hammersley, 20th, 28	23	29 80
		472
MILITIA.		
Capt. Mumford, 63rd31	31	2587
Lieut. Egan, 63rd,	29	26 - 87
Capt. Walsh, 63rd,31	27	2179
Lieut Howard, 66th,	26	2074
Qtr Mtr Corbin, 63rd, 27	2.5	21 73
Lieut. Weston, 66th, 29	24	15 68
		4.00

It will be noticed that the militia led by 14 points at the two first ranges, but eventually lost the match, the regulars scoring 18 points more than their opponents at 600 yards.

TEAMS OF TEN OFFICERS AND SERGEANTS IST BATT. 20TH AND 97TH VS. HALIFAX BRIGADE.

Seven shots each 200, 500 and 800 yards

Coron Shots Chen 2	00, 300	errick cit	in you	14.7
	EGULARS.		590	800 TL
Capt. Partridge, 97th,			29	27 - 83
Lieut. Groves, 97th,		30	26	27 - 83
Capt. Fleetwood, 20th,			30	15 - 77
Capt. Geoghan, 20th,		27	30	21 - 78
Lieut, Baker, 20th,		30	29	10 - 69
Lieut. Hammerslay, 20t	h,	28	30	8-66
Sergt. Lofts, 97th,		19	30	13 - 62
a McGill, 97th,		27	27	27 - 81
" Howell, 20th			20	14-63
SergtMaj McKim, 20th	,	26	33	20 - 79

6		
		741
MILITIA.		
Lieut. Howard, 66th,	28	30-83
Maj. Graham, H. F. B., 26	27	22 - 75
Caj t. Mumford, 63rd,	30	14 - 71
Lieut. Egan, 63rd,	33	7-71
Sergt. Taple, 63rd,	26	18-69
" Hickey, 66th	25	6-60
Lieut, Weston, 66th, 23	23	18-64
SergtMaj. Harris, 1st G. A; 22	22	20-64
Capt. Walsh, 63rd, 26	21	9-56
QtrMaster Corbin, 63rd, 30	26	2-58

In this match, the militia were behind at each range, 70 points in all, half their short-comings being at 800 yards. Sergeant McGill, of the 97th ran up a pretty score of three 27's for his team, while Lieut. Egan, 63rd, after scoring within six points of a "possible" at 200 and 500 yards made but seven points at the long range.

97TH REGIMENT VS. 63RD BATTALION (A. M.) Seven shots each, 200, 500 and 600 yards.

	97th REGIMENT.	209 500	600 Tt.
Capt. Partridge, .		30 32	25-87
			19-71
	l,		25 - 75
			6-42
			15-68
			21-68
			29 - 78
			31-82
			30-83
			29-88
			-
			742
	63rd BATTALION.		
QtrMaster Corbi	n,	. 22 32	862
			20-65
			23-65
			29-82
Capt, Mumford, .		. 28 21	30 - 79
			18-64
			21-68
			26 - 78
			23-69
			2-49
			681
			0.01

Sixty points in favor of the 97th regiment, and their opponents beaten at every range. The weather was reported "all that could be desired," and the best of feeling prevailed throughout. Considering the short time the weapon has been in their hands, the Halifax militia have no reason to be ashamed of their score, and a little adversity will do them no harm; we have no doubt that when the peculiarities of the Martini-Henri are better understood by our Halifax comrades, future contests they may engage in, will result in much closer totals than those we have just noticed.

On the 14th inst., a return match was fired between H. M., 97th regiment and the 63rd battalion, again resulting in favor of the regulars, by 20 points; ranges as in previous contest, the day was fine but wind rather troublesome. The

following are the scores	
97TH REGIMENT Points.	63RD RIFLES. Points
Color Sergt, Lofts 87	Sergt Larkin 80
Sergt Jolly 81	Qtr-Master Corbin 80
Lieut Groves 75	Sergt Shepherd 78
Sergt Hodgkiss 74	Corpl Percy 72
Sergt Rhodes 74	Captain Mumford 72
Sergt Mitchell 73	Sergt Taple 71
Capt Partridge 72	Lieut Egan 71
Sergt Major Dwyer 70	Lieut McGinnis 66
Sergt McGill 69	Sergt Power 64
S. Sergt March 60	Capt Walsh 61
735	715

It is not likely that another contest will take place this year, meantime it is to be hoped that next year our Martini-Henry teams will be found not only competing in such friendly matches as we have just noticed, but that they can confidently enter for the Inter-National Military match at Creedmoor.

#### An Incident in my Experience.

BY. LARKSPUR.

I can vouch for the truth of the following incident, which occurred not many years ago, in one of our crack regiments. The drill-instructor—one of the old stamp of martinet sergeants—who was the terror of every recruit, and the remorseless tyrant of the awkward squad, was putting a sergeant's firing party through the funeral exercise. Having opened the ranks, so as to admit the passage of the supposed artige between them, he ordered the men to 'rest on their arms reversed.' Then, by way of practical explanation, he walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying as he moved, 'Now I'm the corpse—pay attention.' Having reached the end of the party, he turned round, regarded them steadily with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two; and then remarked in a most solemn tone of voice. 'Your 'ands is right, and your 'eads is right, but you 'avn't go: that look of regret you ought to 'ave.'.—North Lincoln Sphinx, (A Regimental periodical, 2nd Batt. 10th Foot.)

#### Books for the Service.

The Canadian Field Artillery Manual By Lieut.-Col. T. Bland Strange, R.A., Dominion Inspector of Artillery. (Quebec: Gunnery School press).

A complete and very useful manual, it supplies a want, created by a zealous rivalry between the Field batteries of our volunteer militia. An increasing interest, aided in no small degree by the exertions of the Dominion Artillery Association, is now taken in all that pertains to their arm of the service. Something more than a mere performance of the paid drills of the year is required if batteries aim to win the honors annually conferred by their association.

The work is unique; science, drill, technical, tactical, and practice of Field artillery have never before been treated of in a mere manual of instruction. The following which we clip from the preface explains itself:

"It is desirable to have a uniform system of Artillery instruction throughout the Dominion, as closely as possible in accordance with that of the Royal Artillery, but the excellent text books of the latter distinguished service, are more scientific, voluminous, and costly, than is considered necessary for exercises, and describe armanents, some of which are becoming obsolete, and others not yet introduced or likely to be supplied to Canada. The information required for a militial artilleryman is, therefore, diffused through many books and manuals difficult of ready reference, and confusing to a non-distinction of instruction are short, and of necessity, interrupted by civil occupations, expensive works being seldom within his reach."

The object has been to condense, as far as is consistent with simplicity, changes are as much as possible avoided, and nothing essentially at variance with the present practice of Royal Artillery is introduced.

Artillery instruction is divided into Technical, Tactical, Disciplinary, Scientific.

The two last could only be slightly touched upon in a work like the present.

The scientific instruction has therefore been limited at first to a clear explanation of elementary gunnery suitable to intelligent Non-commissioned officers, subsequently to be extended to Range finding and rough Surveying, as well as such elementary Fortification as is absolutely necessary for the requirements of an Artillery officer.

The Technical includes the gun and its ammu-

nition, use, and rules for practice. The Tactical comprises drill.

 As a steadying, training exercise for men and horses.

2. As training to surmount obstacles.

3. Artillery tactics proper; the movements, selection of position, and working of guns before

The Disciplinary portion includes the care and management of men and horses.

The branch of the service for whose benefit the manual has been issued, are to be congratulated upon having this excellent work within their reach. All branches of the service may read it with profit.

To even the casual reader the book cannot fail to prove interesting and instructive. The book is by no means dry reading. The portion devoted to "fighting tacties" compiled chiefly from the artillery retrospect of 1870, by the same author, is indeed the reverse, and is not without solid lessons for Canadians.

The production of the manual under difficulties affords an example of energy and pluck. A fire destroyed much of the authors manuscript, and consequently delayed its appearance. The printing is the work of amateurs serving in the battery, and from first to last shows a steady improvement in the art. Illustrations were necessary, and here a difficulty arose, but it was disposed of by employing the papyrograph process, which has answered the purpose admirably; in short, the book has been written by a soldier for soldiers, printed by soldiers, and will, we trust, be read by the soldiers of Canada.

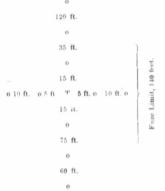
6

#### Practice from 64-32 pr. Guns.

FIRST PALLISER GUN COMPETITION.

The range party under the command of Lieut. Donaldson left Quebec about 9 a. m., in a boat lent by the ever-obliging Chief of the Harbor Police, J. Trudel, Esq., for the range which is situated opposite the Falls of Montmorenci, on the flats on the north shore of the Island of Orleans, where they arrived assisted by wind and tide about half-past ten, and proceeded to place the target and bannerols.

The target, which consisted of an ordinary sugar hogshead, was placed at a distance of about 1.500 yards (judged by range party) from the battery, and the bannerols arranged at the proper distances apart, as shown in diagram:



The party were informed of the arrival of the competitors and their readiness to commence by the trumpeter at the hattery sounding "commence firing," and all being ready at the range they lowered their flag and proceeded under cover.

The contest was between five competitors selected from those who had fired in the smooth bore competition.

The trial shots were laid by Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, the first struck 60 yards over, and the second (the elevation having been corrected), nearly 20 yards over; this error was, no doubt, due to the height of the battery above the horizontal plane on which the target was placed. It is, perhaps, worth noting, that under almost identical circumstances, the same results followed with the 9 pr. R. M. L. guns at the practice of Lieut.-Col. Stevenson's, Montreal Field Battery, when firing on the same range.

The first competitor struck on a rock in trying to get the right length of fuze, "8 was just too short, bursting the shell out of bounds under, and "9 was just sufficient to carry it outside the fuze limit before it burst, the shell ricochetting after good elevation.

The second, however, seemed to drop into the right groove at his first round, which struck the ground just one foot from the barrel and plunging through the stones and mud rose in sufficient time to carry away the back of it, and roll what was left 6 or 7 yards from the spot, scoring 8 points, viz., 3 for direction, 4 for elevation and 1 for a ricochet hit; this caused a halt for some time, as the range party had to go out about 300 yards through the mud to put up what remained of the hogshead. After they retired firing recommenced, No. 2 round being a spendidly directed shell with good fuze, a splinter cutting off a limb of the beitze which had been stuck in the top of the target. No. 3 round came to grief, bursting out of bounds under, and the range party were beginning to think that times were not going to be so hard as rounds 1 and 2 had foreshadowed, but their hopes were like castles in the air, for the fourth round knocked them with the barrel higher than a kite-after

beating round for another target, half a hogshead remaining from a previous competition was found, and a solemn procession formed, headed by the danger flag, next the barrel borne on the shoulders of two of the party, followed by the rest with faces looking very solemn indeed, there being only one exception, a native of that green isle, where fellows fight just for fun and to keep their hands in practice, who went along swinging a pickaxe as if nothing at all had happened or was likely to happen.

The target being placed the range party retired and had just got under cover when bang went the fifth round, bang went the barrel and simultaneously a voice from one of the despondents who had been paddling in the mud all morning, "Sacre, c'est le diable pur."

The supply of berrels being exhausted a target had to be constructed by placing the staves in a line, showing a front of 4 feet, and securing them front and rear by placing large stones up against them.

The practice of the third and fourth competitors although very good and scoring well, left the target standing, but the first round of No, 5 was a splendid one, it struck the target a little below the centre and sent the staves flying in the air, one of them to the height of, at least, 60 feet, this was the last hit on the target, the remaining four striking under or over, but scoring as solid shot.

The 64-32 pr. converted guns exceeded what was expected from them; before conversion the width of the parallelogram of error was 30 yards, at this practice it was laid down as 30 feet, i. e. 15 feet each side of the target, but not a single shell went outside 10 feet, i. e. 5 feet each side,—and with one competitor four shells out of five made their mark on an ordinary sugar hogshead, the fifth having burst through an error in boring or a bad fuze.

Nothing could go further to prove the utility of the Government proceeding with the conversion of the old smooth bore guns that the above practice, besides arming the different batteries with a useful weapon, it would give confidence to the men working it and would, moreover, be the means of inciting the Garrison Artillery to emulate their brethren of the Field Fatteries.

It is true that for sea defence a heavier gun is needed to penetrate armor plates, but for the defence of batteries placed anywhere above, or even at Quebec, assisted by a battery of heavy guns to protect torpedoes, the 64-32 pr. gun is capable of withstanding any gun that could be brought against it overland.

Officers and Sergeants of the home volunteer corps are not permitted to wear sashes.

The War Office will not entertain the application of officers on the home establishment who may volunteer for active service in Afghanistan.

Forty tons of Martini-Henry cartridges have recently been despatched to the Cape of Good Hope, in consequence of an urgent demand by the authorities there.

While riding over Brighton Downs recently a lady had her horse shot dead under her by a stray rifle shot. The ranges were closed for inspection and a searching enquiry made, but the result had not transpired.

The colonial reliefs for 1878-79 comprise the removal of the 101st Fusiliers in the troopship Orontes from Cyprus to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the moves of the 1st Battalion 4th Foot from Gibraltar to the West Indies; 1st Battalion 20th Foot from Nova Scotia to Gibraltar; 35th Foot from Barbadoes to Malta; and 27th Foot from Malta to the Straits Settlements in relief of the 28th Regiment, which will be brought bome.

#### Halifax.

There is unusual stir just now amongst the troops in garrison; the 97th regiment, who have just got comfortably settled in their quarters at Wellington Barracks, are preparing to reoccupy the citadel, their present quarters being taken over by the 101st Fusiliers from Cyprus. The 1st Batt., 20th regiment,—who by the way have just brought their winter kit—will embark in the troop-ship Orontes about first week in November and proceed by way of the West India stations to Gibraltar. Major King's battery Royal Artillery will embark at the same time to replace a Battery from Bermuda which will land at Halifax with the 101st Fusiliers.

The short service system continues to draw men from the station, several leaving by every mail steamer, last week, two from the 97th regiment and several from other corps sailed for home, also the torpedo section of the company of Royal Engineers.

The weather has been all that could be desired, and the 97th, who have a great portion of their men available for drill, have not lost the opportunity. On t'e 16th inst. the regiment were on the common in full service marching order and looked well; with the recently issued new valise, helmet, &c., one would hardly recognize The marching was excellent, the the regiment. drill very good, but it is a moral impossibility for men to drill as steady in complete marching order as in drill order. The space allowed a man in the ranks is not enough for him to turn about with ease, consequently the men require to shake out which gives the battalion a very loose apnow, however, appearance is sacripearance : ficed for efficiency, all drills are done in as loose a formation as possible, in fact all move-ments as far as possible are now done at the double, and there is not that attention paid to wheeling or dressing as formally, line being formed in all cases without markers (except for the purpose of drill) and then it is optional.

The new form for attack is most practised, the regiment are getting almost perfect in it, the charge at the last looks grand, the whole of the bugles and drums beat "the charge," and as the men sweep by with a ringing cheer, the looker on gets a gentle hint of what the British soldier can do when he is on his mettle.

Great preparations are in progress for the reception of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess, but it is not yet known what the military arrangements will be, at present it looks as though the bustle of shifting quarters would be nearer the time of arrival of the new Governor-General and his Royal lady that would be desirable.

The War Offi 2 has had under consideration the advisability of employing balloons in the event of an Afghan expedition, the mountainous features of the country being regarded as favourable to aerial observations; but the experiments which have been made are not yet sufficiently advanced to be out into practice.

The Royal Humane Society have awarded a bronze medallion to Mrs. Disney-Roebuck, wife of Captain Disney Roebuck of the 46th Foot, and a handsome testimonial inscribed on vellum to E. Bond for courageous conduct in saving the lives of three ladies who were bathing at Broadstairs.

Extraordinary results have attended the trial of an Armstrong 6-inch gun at Shoeburyness. This gun, which weighs only 70 cwt., but fires a very heavy charge in an enlarged chamber, for the propulsion of a comparatively light projectile, has succeeded in penetrating an 11.inch iron target with energy to spare, calculated as nearly equal to another inch of metal.