

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

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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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Comment and Criticism.

THE seven schools of military instruction already established in the Dominion appear to be fulfilling in a satisfactory manner the objects for which they were instituted. The several corps upon which the schools are formed are respectable representatives of a permanent force of different arms, without which the militia would have no suitable models of drill and discipline. It is gratifying to observe that the advantages these practical schools afford for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers are being availed of to the full extent their facilities will permit. All the schools instruct in military exercises, discipline and interior economy, while the mounted officers and those who desire to qualify for the duties of adjutant and field officers are specially instructed in equitation at the cavalry and artillery schools. The benefits derived from these courses of instruction are apparent throughout the force. Many young officers have become qualified for command in the junior ranks to which they were first appointed, and are seeking further knowledge for the performance of higher duties when vacancies permit. In like manner very many of the non-commissioned officers have shown an equal desire for qualification by attendance at the schools for instruction.

THE improved tent exhibited by the patentee, Sergt. Lewis, of the military stores department, Québec, on the Rideau rifle range last week, was an object of much interest and very favorably commented upon by those who examined it. And in this number were included leading officers from all parts of the Dominion. The improvement is twofold. Sergt. Lewis first turned his attention to securing better ventilation than could be had with the service tents now in use. He altered the form and shape of the air pockets until now, with the use of

his plan, it is claimed that eight or ten men can continue to live in the tent without the air becoming impure. But the other improvement excited even more interest and its practical worth was very apparent. This consisted in an adjustable pole, the length of which might be varied at will through the operation of a screw working in the ordinary socket where the two lengths join. The pole is lengthened by the simple turn of a handle on the outer side of the socket. At present with every change in the weather, the ropes of a tent have to be tightened or loosened, one by one, with the hand, and the operation is often attended with considerable discomfort. For instance, a heavy rain storm will come on in the night, and waking from their sleep the occupants of the tent will find the pole creaking or bent and in imminent danger of breaking should the ropes be not speedily slackened. The regulation mode of doing this in the past, has been—in order to preserve the clothing dry—to hastily emerge in nature's garb, and shrinkingly, as the cold drops fall upon the back, make the circle of the tent, slackening the ropes anything but evenly. But with the device above mentioned in use, all that has to be done in such cases is, with a simple turn of a handle, to shorten the pole a few inches, thus simultaneously and evenly loosening all the ropes. The authorities of the militia department will likely make a thorough test of Sergt. Lewis' improvements.

ANOTHER novelty exhibited on the range was the model of a newly patented double target, the invention of Pte. J. A. Morrison of "C." Co. I.S.C. It is a clever contrivance, and in many ways is a decided improvement upon that at present in use. There are two targets connected so that one rises simultaneously with the disappearance of the other, thus permitting of a vast saving of time in firing. With this system in use the marker when a hit occurs observes where the bullet has passed through the target, and before pulling it down places the spotting disc in the same place on that which is about to be raised. The marking discs are furnished by a sextangular block, the sides of which denote respectively bull's eye, inner magpie, outer, ricochet and miss. The disc block is constantly exposed, and the "miss" turned after each hit has been duly recorded, and remaining until next hit. The patches to be used upon his target, the inventor has gummed after the fashion of postage stamps, so that not only will the marker be relieved of the task of applying paste to each, but, no corners being missed in the wholesale preparation of these gummed patches, they will adhere better. The targets are raised or lowered not by the application of the hands to the frame as at present, but by the turn of a wheel, further lessening the marker's work. To properly operate this system the targets would have to run in iron frames, and an objection is therefore immediately raised on the score of expense. Then there might be uncertainty about the placing of the spotting disc before the target hit had been lowered for examination, and this would be a strong objection with riflemen. But there are many good points and genuine improvements on the present system which should ensure some attention to Pte. Morrison's patent, which he may perhaps yet be able to further improve upon and see adopted by some of the larger associations.

CAPT. KINNEAR, whose letter is published in another column, in calling attention to the non-observance of various excellent rules laid down for the D.R.A. meeting, only makes public what was very generally commented upon by the competitors on the range. The rules ignored as pointed out, no doubt should be strictly enforced so long as they remain embodied in the regulations for the meeting, but one great reason perhaps why many were not insisted upon by the officers whose duty it was to do so, was because the violation was so very general that none of the competitors were placed at an advantage or disadvantage in comparison with the others, and all seemed quite content to have things go on as they were. We do not by any means say this as justification for the neglect of those who should have seen that the rules were carried out and did not do so; but merely state what we believe to have been the real state of the case. Had any complaint been lodged, it would doubtless have received immediate attention. As to the markers and register keepers, it would be a very good idea if, as some one suggested at the competitors' meeting, they could be drilled in their duties before the meeting commences, but just how this is to be done has yet to be explained.

THE prize lists of the Ontario and Prince Edward Island rifle matches, published in this issue, make complete the record of this season's provincial annual meetings. These form a means of comparison between the shooting skill of the men from the different provinces, and the programme in each case, which will, no doubt, be availed of by many in the interval between this and the commencement of next season's shooting. The D.R.A. lists, to be published next week, will show how the pick of all the provinces compare at the great annual gathering.

THE militia general orders of the 16th July, published in this issue, show a net loss of three officers, there being six new appointments, and nine retirements chronicled from various causes. Of the appointments, one is to a captaincy from the retired list of lieutenants, and the other five are provisional.

Personal.

Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, arrived in Ottawa on Tuesday, on his return from England.

The commander-in-chief of the army of Madagascar was, not many years ago, a midshipman of the English navy.

Capt. Evans, adjutant of the 43rd Batt., and Major Todd and Capt. Toller of the G.G.F.G., have gone from Ottawa to take a course at the Cavalry School, Quebec.

Major-General Middleton left Ottawa on Tuesday for Kingston. He will be absent for about two weeks, and before his return will inspect the district camps at Kingston and Niagara.

During the absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel Houghton, D.A.G., Lieut.-Colonel Taylor of the School of Mounted Infantry will take charge of the Winnipeg district. Colonel Houghton is taking advantage of a month's leave of absence to pay a visit to the Pacific coast.

The Hamilton *Times* of the 28th ult. contains an interesting sketch of the military career of Lieut.-Col. Skinner, who, after a volunteer service of 31 years, has been placed upon the retired list, being succeeded in the command of the 13th Batt. by Lieut. Col. Gibson. From the *Times* article the following is condensed:—"On the first organization of the volunteer force in 1855, Colonel Skinner joined No. 2 Company, Hamilton, as a private, and remained in connection with the same until the formation of a Highland company, in 1856, to which he was appointed ensign. This company was subsequently disbanded. On the occurrence of the Trent affair he raised a new company of 65 men, to which he was gazetted captain, his brother being next in command. This company was clothed in full Highland dress at Captain Skinner's own expense. He remained in command of the Highland company until the formation of the 13th Batt. in 1862, to which he was appointed senior major, the late Hon. Isaac Buchanan being Lieut.-Colonel. In 1863 he commanded the battalion at Brantford, where

General Napier reviewed a force of 1,000 regulars, 2,300 volunteers and about 200 Indians. In 1866 Major Skinner was present with the battalion at the engagement with the Fenians at Limeridge, Colonel Booker being in command, he having been gazetted vice Colonel Buchanan, retired. Shortly after the return of the regiment to Hamilton, Major Skinner was gazetted lieut.-colonel. Having always taken the greatest interest in the education of the volunteers in the use of the rifle, he attended the first meeting held in Toronto to organize the Ontario rifle association, and for many years acted in an official capacity at its matches. He likewise attended with a team of twelve men at the first Dominion rifle match, held at Laprairie, where he was placed in command of the corps on duty during the meeting. In 1870, at the request of the Ontario rifle association, he undertook to organize a team of riflemen, and also to find the money requisite for the passage of the men to Wimbledon and return, and for their subsistence while there. This he succeeded in doing after about six months' hard work, having had to travel the length and breadth of Ontario three times in search of men and money. He took twenty-one men to Wimbledon, and being the first team that appeared there from any colony, it drew great attention to Canada, and did much good. He has been vice-president of the Ontario rifle association and member of the council of the Dominion association.

Sir Frederick Roberts on "Indulgences."

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS has just issued a general order, which, could it be read by some of the departed heroes of the old school, would make those gallant martinets turn in their graves. He has actually advised commanding officers to look upon their men according to the advice tendered a couple of centuries ago by Matthew Prior:

"Be to their virtues very kind; be to their faults a little blind."

His Excellency states that he has been much struck by the frequent courts-martial on the younger soldiers of the British service, and by the disproportionate number of these lads to be met with in every military prison, and on inquiring into the causes which have brought the majority of these prisoners into trouble, he is unable to resist the impression that many of them might be doing their duty with credit in the ranks, "if more consideration had been shown to them in the earlier part of their career." In this brief opinion there is the wisdom of experience. When Sir Frederick Roberts was appointed to the chief command of the armies of India, there were detractors who urged that his want of regimental experience unfitted him for the rule of soldiers, whose habits, tastes, good points and weak ones he knew nothing personally about. He might be trusted to lead an army to victory in the field, but in the "cankering times of peace," his ignorance of interior regimental economy and discipline would be found to the detriment of the service and of his own reputation. Such was the opinion of some of the critics who then carped at his appointment. He has happily disappointed them all. Without any regimental experience, without the small experience even of commanding a battery in quarters, he has shown that he thoroughly understands those very questions of interior economy, the ignorance of which he was taunted with, and that his knowledge of soldier character is correct, even if it be only intuitive.

For many years there were only two ways of looking at that character. One was to consider the man who enlisted as a sort of wild beast that had been trapped, and had to be tamed by a never-ending iron discipline; the other was to treat him as a child, which must always be looked after by somebody else, and which was never to be trusted alone. The former method was in accordance with the views of the Duke of Wellington, who, in 1828, in a memorandum on the "Discipline of the Army," thus recorded his opinion: "The man who enlists in the British army is, in general, the most drunken, and probably the worst man of the village or town in which he lives. There is not one in a hundred of them who ought not to be put in the second or degraded class of any society or body into which they may be introduced; and they can be brought to be fit for what is called the first-class only by discipline and the precept and example of the old soldiers, who, if not themselves in that same second or degraded class, deserve to be placed there for some action or other twenty times in every week." This was the opinion held and acted upon by all the commanders who had served under the great duke, with the exceptions, perhaps, of Sir Charles Napier and Sir Colin Campbell whose known sympathies with the rank and file won to them the hearts of their soldiers. But even they held to a very tight rein of what was considered discipline, and would have looked upon Sir Frederick Roberts' method of holding the rein as loose in the extreme. The second way of treating the soldier, namely, as a child not to be trusted, was not much better than the more cruel one which preceded it. In both instances he was treated as a machine which was put through certain mechanical motions, and which had to adapt itself to certain rules and systems as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians. He

had, according to the ancient anecdote, "no right to *think*, as other people were paid for thinking for him"; but he was not allowed to consult his own tastes in any matter of life in which it was possible for red tape to interfere. He had to take even his pleasures, like his duties, "according to regulations." Under such a system, when susceptibilities were not deadened they became irritated; a hasty word—a hasty act—became a crime, and many a career was blasted.

So far as the armies of India are concerned, Sir Frederick Roberts is attempting to inaugurate a better way of dealing with the young soldier. He would have a little more consideration shown to him in his earlier days of service by the officers and non-commissioned officers over him. Recognizing that the strictest discipline is essential to the very existence of an army, and that unless crime is punished as it deserves, the worst consequences must be expected, Sir Frederick Roberts "would only urge that during the first two or three years of a soldier's service every allowance should be made for youth and inexperience, and that throughout that time, crime should, whenever practicable, be dealt with summarily, and not visited with the heavier punishment of a court-martial sentence." The kindly wisdom of this suggestion will be acknowledged by all who may remember during their service in India the many cases of young soldiers sentenced to penal servitude for insubordination to superior officers, such superior officers being frequently lance corporals or acting sergeants of as hasty temper and as ignorant of true discipline as the culprits they complained of and had brought to trial.

In the treatment of the older soldiers, Sir Frederick Roberts takes another and a bolder step in advance of his predecessors. He would have more indulgences given to them—more freedom of action allowed to them. A later hour for tattoo, for keeping open the recreation rooms, excused attendance from roll-calls and "the fullest indulgence in the grant of passes consistent with the requirements of health, duty and discipline," are some of the suggestions which he hints that commanders would do well to carry out in favor of their well-behaved men. There are still red-tapeists in the army who will shake their heads and declare that all this is a dangerous innovation and a tampering with discipline. But the Indian commander-in-chief has the courage of his opinions. He declares that the corps in which indulgences are most freely given show the largest number of well behaved men. Such indulgences, he holds, are seldom abused, and "not only are they appreciated by the recipients, but they act as an incentive to the less well-conducted to redeem their characters." The experiment has been made in Madras, and has succeeded, and Sir Frederick Roberts now wishes that a trial be made of granting these indulgences in every corps under his command, as he has every confidence that their universal adoption will be attended to with the happiest results. It may be allowed that the experiment is a bold one, but every friend of the soldier must wish it success.—*Broad Arrow*.

D. R. A. Competitors' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of competitors was held in the Ottawa drill hall on the evening of Tuesday, the second day of the recent Dominion rifle association prize meeting. Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick, president, occupied the chair, and Lieut.-Col. Bacon, secretary of the association, was also secretary of the meeting. There was a very large attendance of competitors and others interested, prominent amongst those present being noticed Col. Panet, Deputy Minister of Militia; Lieut.-Cols. Macpherson, Gibson, White, Mackintosh, Macdonald, MacNachtan, Wolfenden and Jones; Majors Macpherson, Prior, Gray, Walsh, Todd, Thompson, Buchan and Jackson; Asst.-Surgeon McLaughlin; Captains Perley, Barnhill, Weston, Garrison, Adam, Sims, Jones, Thomas, Macdonald (Q.O.R.), Macdonald (R.I.), Newton, Brown, Ibbotson, Hartt, Manley, Corbin and Sparham. All ranks were well represented.

The chairman, after expressing the pleasure it afforded him to see such a large gathering on this occasion, briefly explained the objects of this—the "grievance" meeting as it had been styled. He invited those who had grievances to fully air them, and asked for any suggestions which anyone present might desire to make concerning the annual prize meetings. The president having concluded,

Capt. Weston, 66th, started a lively discussion by making the following motion, on behalf of which he made an able address: "Resolved, that this meeting do recommend to the council of the association that at future prize meetings all the matches be shot with the Martini-Henry rifle." In his remarks Capt. Weston dwelt strongly upon the unreliability of the Snider at the longer ranges.

Staff-Sergt. Sutherland, G. G. F. G., suggested, in view of the difficulty which must be met with in an attempt to entirely abolish the Snider from the meeting, that it be used up to 500 yards only, and that the Martini be substituted at longer ranges.

Assistant-Surgeon McLaughlin, 45th, said it would be well to hasten slowly in this matter. The old shots were one by one passing away, and their places were being filled with recruits from a force armed

wholly with the Snider, and accustomed to its use alone, and this fact should be considered.

Lieut.-Col. Gibson, 13th, favored Staff-Sergt. Sutherland's suggestion, if it were impossible to have the Martini served out to the force. He was convinced that with the Snider the best shots did not come to the front, the element of chance entering in so largely. He thought it might be possible for the council to do something in the way of the resolution.

Major Blaiklock, Royal Scots, was of opinion that it would be some time yet before the Snider rifle was done away with in Canada. Recent fighting in this country had been at less distances than 500 yards, and any that the force might be called upon to do in the future would likely be within this distance also. This, being the case he did not think the government had any intention at present to arm the force with anything but the Snider. He suggested that the annual matches should be divided into two aggregates, one for 200, 400 and 500 yards with the Snider, and one at 200, 500 and 600 with the Martini, so that men would not be called upon to shoot in the Governor-General's match with a weapon they were not accustomed to at less distances than 600 yards.

Lieut. Russell, 45th, believed the competitors present had this year done very little practice with the Snider, all who could get them having been using Martinis. Then because they made poor scores with a weapon with which they had had no practice they condemned the poor old rifle and the ammunition. He did not believe in combining Snider and Martini shooting. He suggested to use the Snider for two days of the meeting, in matches making up an all comers' aggregate, and then with the Martini to shoot for places on the Wimbledon team.

The Chairman said that so long as the association remained as at present associated with the volunteer force, and in receipt of grants from the government and from the militia department, for so long would it be impossible to do away with the arm of the force. It must be remembered, too, that the Martini was on its trial as well as the Snider, and that a great many rifle shots in England were of opinion that the Martini was not the coming weapon. Perhaps as Staff-Sergt. Sutherland proposed they might get the Martini introduced at distances over 500 yards, and he suggested that the resolution be so amended, as it would then be in a more practical form.

Capt. Manley, Royal Grenadiers, favored such an amendment.

Major Todd, G.G.F.G., said the duty devolved upon the association of encouraging and promoting at much as possible good shooting with the Snider rifle, the arm of the force. He would be sorry to see anything done which would tend to lessen the practice with that weapon. He was in favor, however, of the suggestion that there be two aggregates, one for Snider and one for Martini, from the latter the Wimbledon team to be chosen, but he would advocate that the Governor-General's prizes be awarded in the Snider matches, to encourage shooting with it, as the arm of most use in the country.

Capt. Hartt, St. John Rifles, said that to make Martini shooting decide the places on the Wimbledon team was to put the Snider altogether in the background. The chief object of the D.R.A. was to put a cap upon rifle shooting in Canada and to fit men for the other side, and therefore his views accorded with those of Capt. Weston. But if they could not shoot Martini at all ranges, then he would be glad to accept it at 600 yards.

Assistant-Surgeon McLaughlin dissented from the statement that Wimbledon was the chief object of the D.R.A. meeting. He thought it was to improve shooting in Canada, and for this a few went over to England each year and came back to improve the force. (Hear, hear.)

Lieut.-Col. White, 43rd, took it that the chief object of the association was to encourage shooting in the Dominion, and to ask that the Snider be abolished was he considered an absurdity. The association could not afford to ignore the arm of the country.

Lieut.-Col. Gibson, 13th, then moved in amendment, seconded by Lieut. Col. Jones, 38th, and it was resolved, "That the council be requested to give greater prominence to the Martini-Henry rifle in the annual matches, and that regular matches shot with that rifle be taken into the aggregate."

Capt. Sims, Victoria Rifles, suggested that in future the adjutant of the Wimbledon team should be chosen from officers who have been to England on the team, or who at least have earned places in the sixty here. He held that a man who knew nothing about shooting was of very little assistance to the team, and did not think that the adjutant's work should, as it had sometimes in the past, devolve necessarily upon some member of the team who having been over once before knew more about the duties.

Major Todd, G.G.F.G., moved a recommendation that in future ricochet shots be awarded the value of the hits they make. After discussion the motion was lost.

Capt. Hartt, St. John Rifles, moved, seconded by Major Blaiklock, Royal Scots, that the council be requested to have the London

Merchants' Cup match in future shot with the Martini, and that the 200 yards range be added to it, so that the conditions be assimilated to those of the Kolapore cup match. The motion was carried.

Capt. Sims, Victoria Rifles, suggested that in future the competitors should be allowed to make their own arrangements with the railways. He thought riflemen were as good as baseball, football or lacrosse players, and did not see why they should not get similar great reductions when they travelled to attend matches.

Capt. Sims also suggested that at the prize meetings competitors should be compelled to pay more attention to dress.

Capt. Perley, H.Q.S., moved a recommendation that a medal should be presented to each member of teams winning the British Challenge Shield, so that when the trophy was handed over to the next victors the former holders should have something to show for it. The 13th Batt. had, he said, presented a very handsome badge to their team which won it last year, and he suggested that this design should be adopted for the proposed D.R.A. badge.

Assistant-Surgeon McLaughlin, 45th, moved, seconded by Capt. Adam, 13th, and it was resolved, "That in the opinion of this meeting fouling shots should be allowed." It was suggested that if this recommendation were carried into effect a proper pit or pits for "fouling" should be provided, as a matter of safety.

Capt. Macdonald moved, seconded by Capt. Hartt, that the council be requested to endeavor to secure a modification of the conditions of the British Challenge Shield match, respecting equipment. Carried.

Major Todd moved that the council be requested to have constructed two or more targets after the pattern of the model as patented and exhibited by Pte. J. A. Morrison, "C." Co. I.S.C., to be placed on Rideau range during the summer of 1887, in order that the same may be practically tested before the next meeting of the D.R.A.

The motion was lost, and the meeting then adjourned.

Ontario Provincial R. A. Matches.

At the annual prize meeting of the Ontario provincial rifle association, held on the Garrison Common ranges, Toronto, on the 23rd August and following days, the attendance of competitors was larger than ever before. The programme may be found in full in our issue of the 22nd July, so details need not here be repeated. The following are the lists of prize winners:—

Table of prize winners for various matches including I. CANADA CO. MATCH—NURSERY—400 YARDS, SEVEN ROUNDS, and 2. MACDONALD—200 YARDS, SEVEN ROUNDS, STANDING.

Table of prize winners for 4. GILMOUR—500 YARDS, SEVEN ROUNDS, listing names and scores.

Table for 5. WALKER—500 AND 600 YARDS, SEVEN ROUNDS, including Team Prizes and Individual Prizes.

Table of Individual Prizes for Walker match, listing names and scores.

Table for 6. TAIT-BRASSEY—200, 500 AND 600 YARDS, SEVEN SHOTS, including Battaion Team Prizes.

Table of Company Team Prizes for Tait-Brassey match, listing names and scores.

Table of Individual Prizes for Tait-Brassey match, listing names and scores.

7. ONTARIO—AGGREGATES.

First Series.—Restricted to the Province of Ontario.

- 1. To highest aggregate score in 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 500 and 600 yards of 6th matches, the Governor-General's silver medal.
Sergt. Kennedy, Q.O.R. 153
2. To second highest aggregate score in ditto, the Governor-General's bronze medal.
Capt. Zealand, 13th Batt. 152

Second Series.—Restricted to the Province of Ontario. To highest aggregate score in 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th matches, the Elkington Cup (value \$125), presented by Messrs. Elkington & Co., of London and Liverpool. Conditions—To be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. Temporary possession to be awarded at discretion of council.

Lieut. Cartwright, 47th Batt. 131

Third Series.—Open to the Dominion. Highest aggregate scores in 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th matches.

Table listing names and scores for the Third Series, including D. R. A. medal and \$20, Sergt. Kennedy, Q.O.R., Capt. Zealand, 13th, etc.

8. GIBSON—MARTINI—500 AND 600 YARDS, SEVEN ROUNDS.

Table listing names and scores for the Gibson-Martini matches, including Pte. D. Mitchell, 13th, Sergt. Harp, Q.O.R., Lieut. Wilson, 33rd, etc.

Second Stage—Open to the 25 highest scorers in the first stage. 800 and 900 yards, seven rounds.

Table listing names and scores for the Second Stage, including Corp. Crowe, 1st B.F.A., Lieut. Ross, 13th Batt., etc.

9. GZOWSKI—MILITARY.

Skirmishing.

At distances between 100 and 500 yards. Five rounds advancing and five retiring. For teams of six from any corps.

Table listing names and scores for Skirmishing, including 12th Batt., Foot Guards, Royal Grenadiers, Queen's Own, 13th Batt.

Volley Firing.

Teams of six. 200 and 400 yards, five rounds at each.

Table listing names and scores for Volley Firing, including Royal Grenadiers, 13th Batt., Queen's Own.

The Gzowski cup (value \$200), awarded to the team making the highest aggregate in both matches, was awarded to the Royal Grenadiers, they having won it by a score of 248 points.

10. REVOLVER—25 YARDS, SEVEN ROUNDS.

Table listing names and scores for the Revolver matches, including Color-Sergt. Cooper, Q.O.R., Pte. Hammond, R.G., etc.

11. EXTRA SERIES.

Prizes in cash and kind.

No. 1—500 yards.

Table listing names and scores for Extra Series No. 1, including Capt. Thomas, 54th, Staff-Sergt. Ogg, 1st B.F.A., etc.

No. 2—500 yards.

Table listing names and scores for Extra Series No. 2, including Pte. Hammond, R.G., Corp. Hilton, 49th, etc.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the association was held in the council tent commencing at five o'clock on the second day of the competition. Amongst those present were Lieut. Col. Gibson, M.P.P., in the chair; Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., Lieut.-Col. Jones, 38th; Major Allan, Q.O.R.; Major Buchan, Mounted Infantry Corps, Winnipeg; Capt. Cooper, 12th battalion; Major Macpherson, G.G.F.G.; Capt. Sims, Victoria Rifles; Lieut.-Col. Davis, 37th Batt.; Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P.P., T.F.B.; Major Blaiklock, 5th Royal Scots; Capt. Manley, R.G.; Capt. Bruce, R.G.; Capt. Mutton, acting secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were taken as read, and with the annual report, were confirmed.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed on the council:—

First Military District—John Crowe, 33rd battalion; Major Wilson, retired list; Asst.-Surgeon Corlis, 25th battalion; Geo. Sleeman, Guelph R.A.

Second Military District—Capt. Cooper, 12th battalion; Major Mason, 13th battalion; Capt. Delamere, Queen's Own Rifles; Lieut.-Col. Davis, 37th battalion.

Third Military District—Lieut. W. S. Russell, 45th battalion; Major Baillie, 47th battalion; Lieut. Macnaughton, Cobourg G.A.; Asst.-Surgeon McLaughlin, 45th battalion.

Fourth Military District—Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, Militia Department; Major Macpherson, G.G.F.G.; Capt. Perley, H.G. Staff; Capt. Wright, 43rd battalion.

The following were elected representatives on the Dominion Rifle Association council, viz.:—Col. Gzowski, A.D.C. to the Queen; Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, 1st Brigade Field Artillery; Major Mason, 13th battalion; Major Macpherson, G.G.F.G.; Lieut. Macnachten, Cobourg, G.A.; and Capt. McDonald, Q.O.R.; Lieut.-Col. Otter, ex-officio, as D.A.G.

Major Todd, G.G.F.G.; Capt. Adam, 13th battalion; Lieut. Russell, 45th battalion; Capt. McDonald, Q.O.R., and Capt. Bruce, Royal Grenadiers, were appointed a committee to select the provincial team at the Dominion rifle association matches, and have power to act according to their discretion.

Lieut.-Col. Otter stated that owing to his increased duties he would necessarily have to retire from the position of secretary to the association.

In accepting Lieut.-Col. Otter's resignation the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Lieut.-Col. Jones, Dufferin Rifles, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Davis, of 37th battalion, "That we take the first opportunity as an association, of congratulating Lieut.-Col. Otter on his advancement to the high position now held by him in the militia force of the Dominion of Canada, and of expressing our satisfaction that his long services and eminent ability as an officer have been thus practically recognized and appreciated, but regret that his increased responsibilities compel his retirement from the executive management of this association, in which position he has for many years rendered most valuable assistance to the rifle association and riflemen of Canada.

On the succeeding day the council of the association held a meeting. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Lieut.-Col. Gibson, 13th Battalion; Vice-Presidents, Lieut.-Cols. Lewis, London; Jones, Brantford; Macnaughtan, Cobourg; Macpherson, Ottawa; Capt. Boomer and Mr. Seymour Porter, of Toronto.

In reference to an application of the Industrial Exhibition Association for the use of the Garrison commons during exhibition time, a resolution was unanimously passed that the application could not at present be entertained.

P. E. I. Provincial Matches.

THE annual prize meeting of the Prince Edward Island provincial rifle association took place on the 16th August and three following days at the Kensington range. The competitors present numbered about the average. Except on Tuesday, when firing had to be discontinued for several hours, the weather was fine, though a strong wind prevailed. The following were the prize winners in the various matches, with their scores.

I. ALL COMERS' MASCH—SEVEN ROUNDS AT 200 YARDS, KNEELING.

Table listing names and scores for Masch matches, including Stf.-Sergt. Allan, 82nd, Corp. Crockett, No. 4 Co., 82nd, etc.

2. NURSERY—FIVE ROUNDS AT 400 YARDS.

Table listing names and scores for Nursery matches, including Pte. R. McDuff, No. 5 Co., 82nd, Pte. Stewart, No. 4 Co., 82nd, etc.

3. 500 AND 600 YARDS—SEVEN ROUNDS AT EACH.

Table listing names and scores for 500 and 600 Yards matches, including Lieut. Crockett, No. 4 Co., 82nd, Lieut. Davison, Char. Eng., etc.

4. 500 AND 600 YARDS—SEVEN ROUNDS AT EACH.

Table listing names and scores for 500 and 600 Yards matches, including Major Dogherty, R.L., Pte. McCabe, No. 6 Co., 82nd, etc.

5. 500 AND 600 YARDS—SEVEN ROUNDS AT EACH.

\$12 Corpl. J. N. Crockett, No. 4 Co., 82nd. 52	\$3 Corpl. Hooper, No. 1 Co., 82nd. 41
10 Sergt. Johnson, No. 5 Bat., P.E.I.G.A. 50	3 Sergt. Younker, No. 1 Bat., P.E.I.G.A. 41
8 Pte. B. Prowse, No. 3 Co., 82nd. 49	3 Gr. Robertson, No. 5 Bat., P.E.I.G.A. 41
6 Lieut. Hooper, No. 1 Co., 82nd. 48	3 Lieut. Longworth, No. 2 Bat., " 42
5 Pte. McLauchlan, No. 1 Co., 82nd. 48	3 Gr. A. Gillis, No. 5 Bat., " 42
5 Sergt.-Major Gray, Engineers 47	3 Pte. G. Stewart, No. 1 Co., 82nd. 37
5 Lieut.-Crockett, No. 4 Co., 82nd. 47	2 Sft. Sergt. Allan, " 37
5 Capt. Weeks, Engineers 47	2 Sergt. Davison, Char. Eng. 37
5 Sergt. McNevin, No. 3 Co., 82nd. 47	2 Sapper McIntyre, " 37
4 Lieut. Harper, No. 4 Co., 82nd. 45	2 Major Doherty, R.L. 37
4 Corpl. Prowse, No. 1 Co., 82nd. 45	2 Lieut. Stewart, No. 3 Bat., P.E.I.G.A. 37
4 Corpl. G. Gillis, No. 5 Bat., P.E.I.G.A. 45	2 Corpl. Hartz, Char. Eng. 36
4 Sapper Wakeling, Engineers 42	2 Sergt. Smith, No. 5 Co., 82nd. 35
4 Sapper Longworth, Char. Eng. 42	2 Sergt. M. McLeod, " 35
3 Lieut. White, No. 5 Bat., P.E.I.G.A. 42	2 Pte. G. McDuff, " 34
3 Pte. R. Wayne, No. 5 Co., 82nd. 41	

6. CONSOLATION MATCH.

\$6 Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Cameron 31	\$2 Gr. McKinnon, No. 3 Bat., P.E.I.G.A. 26
5 Sap. Hickey, Char. Eng. 27	2 Capt. Henderson, No. 1 Co., 82nd. 24
4 Sap. D. McDonald, Char. Eng. 27	1 Pte. Birt, No. 1 Co., 82nd. 23
3 Lieut. Ferguson 27	1 Sap. Taylor, Char. Eng. 23

OTTAWA TEAM.

Lieut. Crockett, 82nd. 179	Lieut. Davison, 82nd. 139
Sergt. Johnson, P.E.I.G.A. 162	Corpl. G. Gillis, P.E.I.G.A. 139
Lieut. Hooper, 82nd. 157	Sergt. Younker, P.E.I.G.A. 135
Sft.-Sergt. Allan, 82nd. 155	Corpl. Hartz, Char. Eng. 139
Sergt. Davison, Char. Eng. 148	Lieut. Stewart, P.E.I.G.A. 126
Sergt.-Major Gray, Char. Eng. 148	Pte. McLauchlan, 82nd. 118
Major G. L. Doherty, R.L. 147	Pte. A. Forbes, 82nd. 109
Sap. V. Longworth, Char. Eng. 144	Adjutant Morson 102
Capt. Weeks, Char. Eng. 140	

Special consolation prize, given by Major Pollard to those who failed to take prizes in the Consolation match, finished the shooting. Prize, silver cake basket, five shots at 200 and 500 yards. Won by Pte. William Darke, No. 5 Co., with 33 points.

Correspondence.

SHOEBURYNNESS TEAM COMPOSITION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

SIR,—The explanation of both Lieut.-Colonels Oswald and McDonald bears out my argument that though England has consented to allow any constitution we please in our team, we are not above taking advantage of this generosity, and this I consider, and so do others, as beneath our dignity. Col. Gray, who commanded the English team, made the following observation to an officer of the Canadian militia while in Canada: "I notice that though you send men from the regular artillery home to England you do not allow them to compete against us here, why is it?" No one could explain this; perhaps Lieut.-Col. Oswald can. His statement, "Were any change to take place in the constitution of the team, I can assure you it would be most unpopular in England, as "B" Battery men and the cadets are very popular," is silly; for pleasing, I may say winning, men can also be found outside of the permanent corps. He examples the adjutant of the rifle association with English volunteers. But this officer is at headquarters, and in brigades of a thousand men he may never see the teams that compete at Shoebury. Lieut.-Colonel Oswald knows quite well the vast difference between the duties of the adjutant of a volunteer brigade in England and that of the adjutant of our team of 20 men. He says nothing of the No. 1, the most important subject of all. The fact of picking the best men from every battery in the Dominion is the greatest advantage to us, and not a disadvantage as he wishes it to be imagined. Besides the British team that visited us was composed of men selected in a similar manner, except that they did not arrange things for America, and include an officer, n.c.o. and men from the regular forces that are debarred from competing under ordinary circumstances at the Shoebury meeting. Let us ask them to do this next time; it would settle the whole difficulty and prove that to win was not our only idea in Canada. Also let me suggest that when we again visit Great Britain a team with a mixture of regulars be selected to oppose us in the contests. This is quite feasible on the principle that is now in vogue at Shoebury of choosing a single British team as our antagonists. This will put us on a fair footing at once. Those who question the composition of the Shoebury squad are not grumblers, but thoroughbred Canadians and lovers of a country that they would see enter the ring on the "go as you please" idea only when the English volunteers consent to do the same.

SIX-BY-NINE.

VIOLATION OF RULES AT THE D. R. A. MEETING.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette.

SIR,—I have just returned home from our Canadian Wimbledon and wish to make a few remarks on the meeting. In the first place from the very start there was evidently a marked ignorance of the duties and of the rules of the association on the part of the great majority of the register keepers, markers and also, I am sorry to say, some of the range officers. I am going through the rules and will point out to you some of the blunders and breaking of rules that came under my own notice and that of some others of our men on whose story I could rely. Under the head of General Regulations, we find, section III, sub-section d (dress). This rule was repeatedly broken through. Sect. V (inspection of rifles) of the same regulation was never once to my knowledge, or that of any one else, enforced at all. Now I myself knew of several rifles which would not stand the test of pull. Sect. XIII of the same was a dead letter as talking and coaching were continually indulged in. Sect. XIV (coaching) was a dead letter, as was also Sect. XVI (penalties). Under the head of Disallowance of scores, sect. d was often broken through. Under the head of Signalling, sect. f was simply a dead letter, as no black disc was used at all. Misses were signalled with the ricochet bar which entirely misled many competitors, causing them to elevate their sights under the impression that the shot had gone low, whereas it may have gone high or on either side. Sect. 5. In a vast number of cases the signal disc was turned the wrong side out, and I know myself of two parties getting in one case seven more points and in the other four more points than they were entitled to. I stopped the register keepers several times from putting down the score signalled until the spotting disc came up showing the shot a different value from the signal disc. In all cases register keepers should delay marking the value of the shot signalled until the target comes up, but these men did not know any better, and one of them argued with me that he should put the value down as the signal disc showed it, no matter where the spotting disc appeared, until I got the range officer to convince him of his error. You may imagine how many mistakes there must have been made in this way. Under the head

of Military breechloaders, I would call your attention again to the minimum pull of trigger.

Ammunition.—Sect. a.—Many of the competitors, and some of the most successful ones, used cartridges filled by themselves. If the ammunition was alike that would not matter, but Capt. Perley told me he had opened a large number and found the charge vary two to five grains in weight. One grain in his opinion being quite sufficient to give a man a very different shot, what a terrible difference four or five would make. I can put down at least twelve of my shots to the ammunition without any doubt, and at Sussex this year our shooting was simply abominable on that account. Now if we all had been notified of the fact that the cartridges were unevenly filled we could all have emptied and filled enough to put us through the shooting, in a short time, and I think that the results would have been very different in many cases.

Order of shooting.—This rule was not enforced at all as it ought to have been, and I would like to draw your attention to the squadding. We are supposed to do our shooting in pairs, each pair taking fifteen minutes. Many pairs, however, take a much larger time; others, again, are not on time, and consequently the shooting is delayed, and many competitors who are last on the list have to shoot, perhaps, twenty minutes or half an hour after their proper time, thus making it much harder for them.

Sect. 7.—This rule was broken through and I consider it a very important one.

Sect. 9.—Applies to my previous remarks on the length of time taken by some of their men.

Now I am not making these remarks in a haggling spirit, or because I was particularly injured by the breaking of them in any way. I feel, however, that among a large number the impression was very strong that the whole meeting was conducted in a very loose way, and when we attend those matches, and some of us go a long way to do it, a strict enforcement of all the rules would meet with general satisfaction. We have the same rules here and they are strictly carried out, and also at Bedford. I am confident that any person inclined to roguery could have indulged in plenty of it at Ottawa without much fear of detection. Wishing your paper success, I remain very truly yours,

J. M. KINNEAR.
Capt. and Adj. 74th Batt.

SUSSEX, N. B., Sept. 4.

The Target.

British Columbia.—At the 13th annual prize meeting of the British Columbia rifle association, the prize lists of which were published last week, the presence of a detachment of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines under the charge of Mr. Fisher, gunnery lieutenant, added much to the *eclat* of the meeting. The naval visitors proved themselves good shots in the use of a weapon to which they are not accustomed, they being armed with the Martini-Henry, and shooting in the above matches with the short Snider-Enfield, the arm with which the militia of the British Columbia district are supplied. In No. 8 match, shot with the Martini, the navy swept all before them. A full and interesting report of the matches reached us unexpectedly last week, but unfortunately too late for substitution for the prize lists, which had already been put in type from the British Columbia papers.

Brantford, Ont.—A rifle association has been organized in this township with the following officers: Patrons—Judge Scott, Jas. Fleming, M.P., Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt and Mayor Milner. President, Lieut. A. G. Murray. Secretary W. O. Mc. Clure. Committee—Messrs. J. C. More, Al. Chisholm, J. P. Allan, James Anderson, F. B. Holtby, Corpl. Gorry, Pte. Brown. Honorary Members—Messrs. Arch. McLellan and Robt. Craig. The range is situate on the farm of Mr. Arch. McLellan and on part of the land south of it owned by Mr. Robert Craig, both gentlemen having very generously granted to No. 1 company, 36th Batt., the use of the lands for that purpose. The association numbers now over thirty members, and indications point to a large increase. There have already been several practices and good results.

Ottawa.—On Monday last the Dominion Police held their annual rifle matches at the Rideau range. Superintendent Sherwood has aroused a good deal of enthusiasm in the men of his little force, and they went into the competition very heartily. There were five matches, at ranges up to 500 yards, as well as a revolver match at 25 and 40 yards. Some pretty high scoring was made. P. C. Morrison topped the aggregate. That no time might be lost at midday lunch was provided by Superintendent Sherwood, and served in a large marquee erected on the range.

Regimental Notes.

(We wish to publish information respecting all the doings of all corps. Will the officers interested particularly at a distance, assist us by having news relating to their corps promptly forwarded?)

Winnipeg.—The weekly battalion drill of the 90th is to be discontinued for the present. It is understood there will be a monthly march out of the battalion, headed by its band. This will tend to keep the battalion together during the winter months. Lieut.-Col. Mackeand has ordered from England several Morris tubes, so that target practice can be carried on in the drill shed after the ranges are closed for the season.

The new training to which the men of the Mounted Infantry School are being introduced will no doubt be productive of good results, and with the increased number of horses that will be added as soon as stables are provided there will be first-class facilities for instruction in mounted infantry drill. The sham fights between the mounted and foot men are intended to give the men some idea of what they may have to do in actual combat. They will be continued regularly.—*Manitoban*.

The Winnipeg field battery went camp on Tuesday near the Assiniboine bridge, in Fort Rouge, under command of Captain Coutlee. There are several changes being made in the *personnel* of the officers.

Calgary.—The *Manitoban* says a strong movement is on foot in Calgary to secure an independent company of infantry for that rising town. Lieutenant Mortimer, of the Calgary home guard, who successfully shot at the M. R. A. matches, and Lieutenant Rogers, late of the 90th, are spoken of in connection with the commissions in the company.

27th Batt.—The members of the 27th Batt. band, Sarnia, arranged for a concert for last Friday evening the proceeds to go to the benefit of the family of the late bandman W. F. Peacock. The late Mr. Peacock was a valued member of the band, and his widow and fatherless family have urgent need of assistance, under the distressing circumstances of their bereavement.

Ottawa.—The field battery are about to commence practice for the competition for the prizes offered by the Dominion artillery association, in which a detachment from the battery will take part.

The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards are making preparations for holding their annual sports and dinner, and for a public presentation of the Gzowski cup won by the squad representing the troop at the D. R. A. meeting.

The annual rifle matches of the 43rd battalion, announced for Friday and Saturday of this week, have had to be postponed for a time.

Gleanings.

Constructor Hichborn, of the United States navy, has recently been "doing" Europe, and has given his opinion on various matters that came under his observation. Speaking of ships of war, he says: "The lack of important naval battles in recent years stands in marked contrast to the desparate efforts of European powers to equip extraordinary vessels, designed to combine the invulnerable and the irresistible; and to the rarity of great sea fights may be indirectly attributed the superabundance of types; for we cannot but believe that a war of moderate duration would speedily settle such vexed questions as the utility of the wholly armored water line versus the citadel ship, and would fix irrevocably the status of such craft as the *Esmeralda* and the *Giovanni Bausan*. Such a war would prove, what has long been the apprehension of intelligent officers, that the war ship of our day has become far too complicated for the people who may be called upon to work; and that a balance of advantage, unsuspected by many, rests with that vessel which has comparative simplicity, even though it be concomitant with a greater exposure of life, a lower speed and reduced powers of offence.

The accidental capture by a French peasant, near Nevers, of a carrier pigeon marked with Prussian insignia, and carrying a cipher despatch, has led to an investigation by the French authorities, one of the results being the alleged discovery of a number of pigeon-houses and an organized scheme of pigeon communication, at Rheims, kept up by the German government. By way of compensation for this invasion of France, it seems that Germany has to keep a sharp surveillance of its own strong places, Lieut. Hartung, an officer of engineers, having been arrested through the information of his deserted mistress, on charges of selling to foreign emissaries plans of the fortifications of Maddebourg, one of the most formidable fortresses in Europe.

The Militia department has received intimation of the successful organization of camps of instruction at Niagara, Kingston and Aldershot, N.S. The principal medical officer has been named by the department for each of the three camps, a difficulty having arisen in other camps held during the present season, when medical arrangements were left to the different corps. These three camps will be in command of the respective deputy adjutant general of each district.

Militia General Orders of 16th July.

No. 1.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1883.

Permanent Corps.

The following is added as sub-section (2) of paragraph 480 of the regulations and orders:

"(2) Hereafter, subject to the above provision, good conduct pay may issue for broken periods completed prior to expiration of enlistment or re-enlistment, in cases where men are discharged by purchase, or are physically unfit for service.

No. 2.—DISTRICT STAFF.

Adverting to No. 2 of general orders (13) 18th June, 1886, Lieut.-Col. Otter, commandant of the School of Infantry, Toronto, in taking over the duties of deputy adjutant general of military district No. 2, takes over at same time the command of military district No. 2.

No. 3.—ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

The gentlemen undernamed having passed their examinations and been certified by the headquarters board of examiners, have been duly approved for admission as cadets to the Royal Military College:—

NAME AND RESIDENCE.	MARKS.		
	Obligatory	Voluntary	Total.
Harold Benjamin Donald Campbell, Quebec.....	3201	4115	7316
Thomas Hay Browne, Montreal, Que.....	3107	4140	7247
Leopold Trefussis Wells Williams, Port Hope, Ont.....	2004	3910	5914
Reginald Arthur Brock, Toronto, Ont.....	2163	3507	5670
James William Donville, Rothsay, N.B.....	2304	2940	5244
Robert Edwards Leckie, Sherbrooke, Que.....	2398	2760	5158
Robert Cochran Morris, Toronto, Ont.....	2346	2790	5136
Frank Bouchier Emery, Kemptville, Ont.....	2037	2710	4747
Frederick Anderson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	1752	2855	4607
Charles Macpherson Dobell, Quebec.....	2230	2010	4240
Edmund Merritt Morris, Guelph, Ont.....	2148	2021	4169
Percy James Newman, Lachine, Que.....	2383	1425	3808
Louis Joseph Auguste Amos, Montreal, Que.....	1832	1905	3737
Robert Hampson, Montreal, Que.....	1809	1781	3590
George Toker Barlee, Peterboro', Ont.....	2078	1496	3574
William Edward Cooke, Moncton, N.B.....	1951	1530	3481
John Sidney McDowell, Perth, Ont.....	1818	1420	3238
Edgar Mill McDougall, Montreal, Que.....	1842	1395	3237
Arthur John Matheson, Ottawa, Ont.....	1895	1340	3235
Frank Percy Jones, Brockville, Ont.....	1788	1310	3098
John Houlston, Three Rivers, Que.....	1609	1116	2725
George Gildersleeve Rose, Morrisburgh, Ont.....	1639	815	2454
Walter Arthur Fleming, Ottawa, Ont.....	1357	670	2027
Andrew Taylor Cleghorn, London, Ont.....	1681	1681

No. 4.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

5th Regt. of Cavalry.—No. 4 Troop.—To be 2nd. lieutenant provisionally, Erastus P. Ball, vice Albert Carr resigned.

New Brunswick B. G. A.—No. 3 Batt.—To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Charles Frederick Harrison, vice Botsford, promoted.

British Columbia B. G. A.—To be major, Capt. Edward Gawler Prior, R.S.A., from No. 4 battery, vice Wolfenden promoted.

No. 2 Bat.—To be lieutenant provisionally, Paulus Æmelius Irving, vice Arthur Gordon Gamble, left limits.

No. 4 Bat.—To be captain, Lieut. Walter Blake Smallfield, R.S.A., from No. 3 battery, vice Prior, promoted.

To be adjutant, with rank of captain, Lieut. Northing Pinkey Snowden, R.S.A., from No. 4 battery, vice Wolfenden, appointed major.

36th Batt.—To be majors, Capt. Edward Leslie, M.S., from No. 8 Co., vice Evans, retired. Capt. Peter McGill Barker, G.S., from No. 2 Co., vice Allan, retired.

No. 8. Co.—To be captain, Edward E. Williams, M.S., from retired list of lieutenants, vice Leslie promoted.

38th Batt.—Memo—No. 4 of general orders (13) 30th May, 1884, amended by permitting Major George Snartt to retire, retaining the rank of captain.

42nd Batt.—Asst. Surgeon John M. Lefevre, M.D., having left limits his name ir removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

46th Batt.—To be major, Capt. and Brevet Major Roderick Dingwall, V.B., from No. 2 Co., vice Benson, promoted.

To be adjutant, Capt. Henry Alfred Ward, V.B., from No. 3 Co., vice Garnett, retired.

To be quarter-master, with the honorary rank of captain, Lieut. John Pope Clemes, V.B., from No. 1 Co., vice Philip T. Kellaway, deceased.

No. 3 Co.—To be captain, Lieut. William James Robertson, M.S., vice Ward, appointed adjutant.

To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Robert Wallace Smart, S.I., vice Robertson promoted.

To be 2nd lieutenant, provisionally, Sergt. Edward Lawrence Livingston, vice Smart, promoted.

No. 5 Co.—To be lieutenant, 2nd Lieut. Thomas James Johnston, M.S., vice William McIndoe, left limits.

76th Batt.—No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., provisionally, Joseph Edouard Laberge, vice Moise Laberge, left limits.

88th Batt.—No. 3 Co.—To be captain, 2nd Lieut. Louis Auguste Gagne, M.S., vice Florian L. Bel, left limits.

No. 5.—RESERVE MILITIA.

Regimental Div. of Simcoe, N.R.—No. 1 Division.—*Errata.*—In No. 4 general orders (12) 4th June, 1886, in the appointments: To be lieutenant, read "Charles Henry Bosanko," instead of "Charles Henry Rosanko," and read "George Francis Bucknall Hornsby," instead of "George Francis Bucknall.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

2nd Lieut. Thomas James Johnston, No. 5 Co., 46th Batt., being the holder of a M.S. certificate obtained in 1882, is confirmed in his rank from date of appointment, 10th September, 1883.



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WILLIAM WHITE,
Secretary.
Post Office Department, Canada,
Ottawa, 20th July, 1886.

Notice Respecting Passports.
PERSONS requiring passports from the Canadian Government should make application to this Department for the same, such application to be accompanied by the sum of four dollars in payment of the official fee upon passports as fixed by the Governor in Council.
G. POWELL,
Under Secretary of State.
Ottawa, 19th Feb., 1886.



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" 20, " " 40	20c.
" 40, " " 60	30c.
" 60, " " 80	40c.
" 80, " " 100	50c.

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sion is:

If not exceeding \$10	10c.
Over \$10, not exceeding \$20	20c.
" 20, " " 30	30c.
" 30, " " 40	40c.
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For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL
GUIDE.

A. CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.

Post Office Department,
Ottawa, 21st May, 1886.

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