

The Canadian Militia Gazette

THE POPULAR ORGAN OF THE ACTIVE FORCE OF THE DOMINION.

(Adopted as their official paper, by the Dominion Artillery Association, the Ontario Artillery Association, the Canadian Military Rifle League, and the Royal Military College Club.)

VOL. VI.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, 16TH APRIL, 1891.

No. 16.

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NOTE AND COMMENT.

A SCANDAL long talked of has just been publicly exposed at Halifax, owing to the arrest and imprisonment of the Deputy Adjutant General of that military district for refusal to pay his debts. After an investigation by Major General Herbert the disgraced officer has been relieved of his command, and Major Gordon, from the Royal School of Infantry at Fredericton, has been placed temporarily in charge of the district. It is to be hoped, for the credit of the force, that a man so careless of his financial affairs as the suspended officer appears to have been, will not be continued in authority. Unfortunately there are no pensions provided for officers of our district staffs, for this is a case where, if provision is to be made at all for an officer retiring after long service, it should be in the shape of an annual living allowance rather than the lump sum sometimes awarded as a gratuity.

It might be as well for the Major General Commanding to inform himself of the habits and reputation of other officers of the district staff. We fear there is more than one black sheep in the flock—and in making the statement we do so without desiring to cast any imputation upon the staff officers in general, many of whom are men wholly above reproach. It is in the interest of these officers as much as of the militia in general, that the force should be

rid as quickly as possible of those habitually guilty of conduct tending to lower the dignity of their posts.

WE have this week discovered what ought to be a curiosity—a commanding officer who calmly writes that though nominally in command of a corps for the past eight years, he has never, either during or previous to that period, been at its headquarters—"I have never lived at or even seen the place," to use his own words. This statement is made in explanation of delay in answering a letter addressed to him at the headquarters of the corps, and which took more than a twelvemonth to reach him at the remote place where he resides.

OF the twenty men first eligible for places on the Bisley team seven have already accepted, in reply to the notices recently sent them by the Secretary of the D. R. A. The seven are Capt. W. P. Milligan, Staff-Sergt. Thos. Mitchell, Pte. J. H. Ellis, Lieut. Knifton, Staff-Sergt. R. McVittie, Corp. R. Binmore and Pte. J. A. Armstrong. No refusals have yet been received, but it is known that Pte. J. E. Hutcheson and Staff-Sergt. Coulson Mitchell will not be able to accept.

THIS time six years ago, the volunteers from Eastern Canada were on their way to the Northwest to suppress the half-breed and Indian rising. The anniversary gatherings will soon be in order, and pressure of other matters should not be allowed to prevent fitting commemoration of the chief events. In paying tribute to the memory of departed comrades who lost their lives on duty, the militia offer the most convincing evidence that any similar sacrifices which unhappily may be called for in the future will not be lightly forgotten. Let the surviving comrades keep fresh and green the memories and graves of the gallant slain of 1885.

WHILE at Quebec this week, General Herbert is reported to have severely reprimanded a non-commissioned officer of the Permanent Cavalry, on parade, for the very unmilitary proceeding of addressing himself directly to the Minister of Militia in order to obtain better barrack accommodation for himself and bride. It was forcibly impressed upon the erring Sergeant that he should have dealt with his Colonel. The incident reminds us of the trouble a crack corps in the West are having just now in dealing with their Colonel, who has so far shewn himself a master of strategy in avoiding the

desired encounter. The circumstances of the case, as reported, are such that the officer in question should either disprove the charges or at once retire; but there seems no feasible way of forcing him to meet his accusers.

THE young Canadian who so acceptably served with Stanley in his African expedition, has lately received an official reward, as the following reference from the *United Service Gazette* will show: "The slowness of promotion in the Royal Engineers is brought to the front by the acceptance by Lieut. W. G. Stairs, R.E., of a captaincy in the Welsh Regiment, offered in recognition of his services as an African explorer during his participation in Mr. Stanley's late African expedition in relief of Emin Pasha. It is by no means a usual occurrence for the command of a company in a Line battalion to be given to a subaltern of the Royal Engineers. Captain Stairs brings honour to the Canadian Military College, for it was from that establishment that he was gazetted to the Royal Engineers in 1885. On his return from Stanley's expedition he was last June appointed Adjutant to the Royal Engineer troops at Aldershot, and he now gets his captaincy in a Line regiment."

HOMING PIGEON CONTESTS.

In connection with the Toronto Industrial Exhibition for this year, arrangements have been made for the following pigeon races. Competing birds may be flown by loft owners residing in either of the two cities forming the terminals of the course in each case:—

Toronto and Kingston—Open to members of the Dominion Messenger Pigeon Association only. First prize a gold medal, value \$20, presented by the Dominion Messenger Pigeon Association; 2nd prize, silver medal, presented by the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association; 3rd prize, a bronze medal, presented by the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association.

Toronto to London—Open to all. First prize, a silver medal, presented by Mr. A. V. de Laporte, jr., Toronto; 2nd prize, a bronze medal, presented by the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association.

Toronto and Montreal—Open to all. First prize, a silver medal, presented by the Toronto Industrial Association; 2nd prize, a bronze medal, presented by the Toronto Industrial Association.

Toronto and Guelph—Open to all. First prize, a silver medal, presented by the Toronto Industrial Association. 2nd prize, a bronze medal, presented by the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association.

These races will come off in the latter part of August and the beginning of September. A starter and time-keeper will be appointed at each of the named cities. Each bird entered for the race must bear on one or more of its primary flight feathers, the name and address of its owner; and, if the bird does not carry a marked seamless band on one of its legs the registration number of the bird should follow the name and address on the wing feathers.

The new terms of personal military service will give Holland 40,000 young men yearly eligible for military service, of whom 16,300 will be called to the colours.

A thoughtful study of the relations of Russian and British India contributed to the Berlin *Militar Wochenblatt* by a German officer who has spent 18 months in India, presents the future prospects of British Empire in India in a very unfavourable light. Russia has the advantage of the position, and the Asiatics are disposed to trust their future to her rather than to England.

THE LEAGUE PROGRAMME FOR 1891.

The official programme for the Canadian Military Rifle League competitions for the coming season has just been issued and is as follows:—

Teams.—The teams for 1891 to be composed of ten *bona-fide* members of any Battalion, Village, Town, City or County Rifle Association. The Headquarters Staff Team may be composed of members of Headquarters Staff, Militia Department or Governor General's Staff. Each Regiment or Association may enter any number of teams, and it is not necessary to have the same men on team each match, nor to send the names of those to compose the team to the Secretary previous to match. Hand them to the Range Officer before commencing to fire.

Dates of Matches and Ranges.—First Match, Saturday, 16th May; 200, 400 and 500 yards. Second Match, Saturday, 30th May; 200, 500 and 600 yards. Third Match, Saturday, 11th July; 200, 400 and 500 yards. Fourth Match, Saturday, 25th July; 200, 500 and 600 yards. Fifth Match, Saturday, 8th August; 200, 400 and 600 yards. Seven shots at each range.

Positions.—200 yards, kneeling or standing; 400 and 500 yards, prone; 600 yards, any.

Sighting Shots.—One sighting shot allowed at each range.

Other Firing.—Those composing a team may indulge in other firing during a match, the sighting shots being allowed for this purpose.

Rifle.—Snider (long, short or carbine).

Telegraphing.—The team's total score and weather detail be telegraphed via Canadian Pacific Company's Telegraph, as follows:

To Chief Operator, Toronto:

Team.....	Weather.....
Battalion.....	Wind o'clock.
	Light
Team's total score.....points.	

Telegraph charges, 50 cents per team each match, to be paid at telegraph office at the time of sending despatch. As soon as the Chief Operator shall have received all the scores he shall send a return despatch to each team containing said scores. Telegraphing to the Secretary.—Prepay all messages to the Secretary, who, on Match days, will be on Toronto Rifle Range, the latter being connected with the main line by a special wire. The Secretary will be in the operating room after 7 p.m. on Match days.

Score Sheets.—The Score Sheet to be properly filled out and contain the shot for shot detail, and weather detail, etc., of team, and to be vouched for and signed by the Register Keeper, Captain of Team and Range Officer, and to be made out in duplicate and sent by mail to W. R. Pringle, Secretary of League, P.O. Box 542, Toronto. *The Score Sheet must be used during the match.* Score sheets will be forwarded on receipt of entrance fees.

Range Officers.—The Range Officer must not belong to the Corps or Association for which he is acting. He will please endeavour not to allow more men to fire at one time than he can personally oversee, and also (when possible) to appoint a register keeper from another corps or association. It will be his duty to see that all rules, etc., are properly observed, and that the conditions of the competition are strictly enforced, and also to have register keepers sign their names (in full) to the scores which they register, and to have the captain of the team and himself sign score sheet. It will also be his duty to measure the bullseye and rings of target to see that they are of the proper size.

The person who is to check the markers in the butts must be subject to his approval. The names of those to compose team must be handed range officer before the commencement of firing. After first shot is fired no change is to be made in *personnel* of team, but if the requisite number of men

have not arrived at time of starting, leave the space for their names blank, and fill in on their arrival.

Captain of Team.—It will be the duty of captain of team to assist range officer in his duties, as well as to look after the interests of his team. He will kindly instruct the telegraph operator as to what is meant by the "wind," etc., as it frequently happens that a "12 o'clock" wind is wired as a "noon wind," or a 9 o'clock "fishtail?" He will also leave his address with the operator and send team's score as soon after the completion of match as possible. He may arrange the order of firing for his own men to suit himself.

Entrance Fees.—The entrance fees are \$10 per team, or where more than one team is entered from a corps or association, \$10 for first, and \$5 for each additional team of ten men, to be sent to the Treasurer before 10th May.

Disqualification.—The penalty for non-observance of all rules is disqualification of team in which offender may be. The above includes the rules for telegraphing, and any team neglecting to telegraph promptly is subject to disqualification.

D. R. A. Rules.—Where not specially covered by League rules the Dominion Rifle Association rules will govern, a copy of which may be procured by writing Lt. Col. Bacon, Secretary Dominion Rifle Association, Ottawa.

Nursery.—Nursery prizes are only open to those who have never won a prize at any Provincial or Dominion Rifle Association meeting.

Ammunition.—The Dominion Government, through the influence of the Department of Militia and Defence, has again consented to supply all Military teams taking part, with ammunition free.

Checking.—Where two or more teams are competing at the same place, an officer or non-commissioned officer from each Corps or Association competing must be supplied, whose duty it will be to superintend the markers in the butts. Where only one team is firing it will be necessary to have one practical, responsible rifleman, not connected with the Corps or Association, whose duty it will be to superintend the markers in the butts, and from whom, if necessary, a declaration may be obtained as to the correctness of the marking.

TARGETS, CANVAS—DIMENSIONS, ETC.

	AT 200 YARDS.	AT 400, 500 AND 600 YARDS.
Bullseye.....	8 inches	2 feet
Inner.....	16 inches	3 feet
Magpie.....	24 inches	4 feet
Outer.....	Remainder of target 4 ft. sq.	Remainder of target 6 ft. sq.

Prizes.—There will be three prize lists, viz.: 1. For ten-man teams. 2. For those corps who enter two teams, a prize list for the total aggregate of the twenty men. 3. For civilian association teams, the entrance fees will go to make up a separate prize list.

Badges.—The "League Championship" badge to be worn by the highest individual aggregate scorer of whole league. Each member of the team winning the first prize trophy to receive a badge. Each team entering will receive a silver badge, but when a corps enters two teams they will receive a gold and silver badge instead of two silver badges.

Any Battalion having team in league, 1891, and bringing five new men to the Dominion Rifle Association meeting, 1891, and who shoot through it, have free entry into the League of 1892 for one team; and for each additional five new men, an additional team free. What is meant by new men is those who have never attended and shot through the Dominion Rifle Association matches in any previous year.

Caron Sharpshooters' Trophy—Presented by the Hon.

Sir Adolphe P. Caron, K.C.M.G., Minister of Militia and Defence.—This trophy is open only to those belonging to a Battalion or Association who have had a team or teams entered in the League of 1891, and is to be competed for at the Dominion Rifle Associations matches, 1891, and to be won by the highest individual score in the Snider aggregate (exclusive of the standing match). Entrance fee, 50 cents, to go towards making a series of prizes for this match, the first of which will be the trophy.

The President's Prize—Presented by Lt. Col. the Hon. J. M. Gibson, President of League.—Open to teams of ten men, from any Battalion having teams entered in the League, 1891. To be won by the aggregate scores of the highest ten men from any Battalion or Association in the Snider aggregate (exclusive of the standing match) at the Dominion Rifle Association, Ottawa, 1891. It will not be necessary to name the men previously.

Inter-City Match (Martini).—On the 13th June there will be an Inter-City Telegraph Match, the conditions of which are as follows:—Picked teams of fifteen men, from any Village, Town or City. Rifle: Martini Henry. 200, 500, 600 yards. 7 shots. One sighting shot at each range. League rules to govern this match except as specified above. This match will not be counted in League aggregate, but is intended to keep up the interest, there being no regular League match in month of June.

Selection of Team.—A committee composed of the Captains of each League team, in any City, Town, or Village, where there are two or more teams, shall choose a Captain for the Inter-City team, and they, in conjunction with the latter, to select the team for the Inter-City match. This does not debar the Captain of a League team from holding the position of Captain of Inter-City team. Only one team to be entered for each city.

The CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE is the official organ of the League, in which all notices, etc., will be published. The issue after each match will contain the individual and team scores of all competing teams.

SOME CAVALRY MAXIMS.

To be most effective, the final part of a charge should be executed at full speed. * * * A gradual increase of pace that arrives at full speed within a short distance of the enemy, enables the necessary cohesion to be preserved in the charge and prevents the horses from being blown at the end of it.—*Clergy*.

The power of rapid striking often gives to the presence alone of cavalry a certain paralyzing effect on the action of the other arms immediately within its reach, so that its moral effect is usually in undue proportion to its physical power.—*Clergy*.

A combination of mobility and velocity * * gives the greatest tactical value to cavalry on the field of battle.—*Brackenbury*.

Cavalry can quickly be transferred from one point and applied to another; it is enabled to seize fleeting opportunities for effective action.—*Jocelyn*.

On the efficacy of the cavalry * * must depend, in great degree, the efficacy of the artillery.—*Hambley*.

In the present day, to prevent the movements of artillery being retarded, it is indispensable to support it by cavalry.—*Ambert*.

As a general rule, * * an army in an open country should contain cavalry to the amount of one-sixth its whole strength; in mountainous countries one-tenth will suffice.—*Jomini*.

Of all the emulsions prepared from Cod Liver Oil there is none that equals SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. All druggists sell this valuable preparation and the cures it has accomplished in cases of consumption, catarrh, asthma and all pulmonary difficulties are well attested facts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[This paper does not necessarily share the views expressed in correspondence published in its columns, the use of which is freely granted to writers on topics of interest to the Militia.]

TEAM MATCHES.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—I am not a little surprised at the views expressed by Mr. Donnelly in your issue of the 26th March, in reference to team shooting at the D.R.A. matches. He says he has spoken to quite a few who are of the same opinion as himself. I trust they are quite a few, for I do not think that many would be of his opinion.

The "Dominion of Canada Match," in my opinion, is not intended to decide who are the five best shots in a corps (that can be decided at Regimental Headquarters) but what corps can send the best five men to Ottawa. It is all very well for Mr. Donnelly to advocate the increasing of the teams in the "Dominion of Canada Match" to eight or ten, but if his battalion was a thousand miles from Ottawa (as we are), he would not find it so easy to get ten of his best shots to attend the D. R. A. matches. Referring to the choice of teams, he intimates that they are chosen by favouritism. In that I agree with him, not only with respect to regimental teams, but others of more importance. That feature was particularly noticeable in the choice of the Kolapore team at Bisley last year. I am of opinion that the "Dominion of Canada Match," as carried out at present, is a very fair test of the shooting strength of our battalions, and that no change is needed at present. To shoot teams without being previously named would be something new in rifle shooting, and I do not think would meet with the approval of many riflemen.

Yours truly,

W. A. GARRISON, Major H.G.A.

Halifax, April 10th, 1891.

ARE THE GUNS SAFE?

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—The M. L. 9-pounder Field Guns belonging to A and B Batteries—and most other Militia Batteries—have been in continual use for from ten to eighteen years. Are they safe? I am assured by very competent gunners that they are not. Most of these guns have more than lived their life. They are calculated to withstand 800 rounds, if I remember right. Now, the "A" and "B" Battery guns have fired well up into thousands of rounds. Some of them may have been re-vented, but none of them have been examined and tested for fissures or weakness, because I am told we have not in Canada the means of testing them. Yet these very same guns are used year after year—firing hundreds of rounds at the Artillery Militia annual competitions at Kingston and Quebec. If wrong, I am open to correction, and am sorry mis-information led me to sound the alarm. If right, who is responsible for exposing our young Volunteers to unnecessary risks? Who will be blamed if some day we hear of an explosion—causing loss of life, maiming many, etc., etc.

PRUDENCE.

[NOTE.—Our correspondent may rest assured that the guns would not be continued in use if unsafe for other than the enemy.—EDITOR.]

SERVICE IN THE PERMANENT CORPS.

DEAR EDITOR,—I saw on the G. T. R. train last week a detachment of some thirty Artillerymen, being transferred from Quebec to Kingston, newly enlisted men, I was told. They were an undersized unprepossessing lot. The Sergeant in charge informed me that most of them had been recruited in Halifax. Said he, a Mounted Police Recruiting Sergeant got to Halifax a week ahead of our man; he picked

up forty men, the cream of them, of course, having first choice. Anyway, we can't commence to compete with the N. W. M. P. on recruiting grounds—the advantages that service offers are so superior to ours, better pay and allowances—and a pension after long service or for injuries received. Service in a fine open healthy country, with lots of change, not cooped up like we are for years and years in the same old town—men get sick of that, and of the drudgery of garrison work. Now, to get good men to join and remain in the Permanent Militia Corps—better prospects must be offered—some sort of a pension for long and meritorious service. Scores of non-commissioned officers and men in these corps—particularly in the Artillery—have grown old and grey in the service, some of them are or will be unfit for further service and what will become of these faithful servants? As things are at present they will be turned adrift and told to shift for themselves—cast on the tender mercies of the community. Now, with such poor prospects in view: 1. No good serviceable man will enlist; 2. If he does, he will serve but one term or purchase his discharge to better himself elsewhere. The Militia Schools of Instruction or permanent corps are not as effective as they might be, simply because the service is not made attractive and insufficient inducements are offered to good men. It is to be hoped that Sir Adolphe Caron will make service in the Permanent Corps more attractive to good subjects, and thereby much add to their efficiency and usefulness to the militia.

A. T. LARGE.

QUESTIONS FOR ARTILLERYMEN.

Below will be found the series of questions to be asked at the annual inspections of the Artillery Corps for 1891, and just issued in circular form from the office of the Inspector of Artillery. A foot-note to each paper stipulates that not more than two of the series of questions is to be put to each officer or n. c. o. (as the case may be) present at inspection; no special order of precedence to be observed and the same questions not to be asked twice. Persons absent from inspection may, if possible, be afforded an opportunity of answering the questions, provided they have attended the annual drill, and their absence is satisfactorily accounted for:—

Field Artillery—Officers.

(Questions value 5 each.)

1. At ranges from 1,000 to 3,000 yards, where should 9-pr. Shrapnel be burst to produce the best effect against an extended front?
2. Explain the principle of range finding by trial shots—with four guns.
3. What are the duties, in action, of subalterns in charge of sections?
4. What are the different rates of fire, and when should they each be used.
5. State the detail for: From line to change front on a central sub-division.
6. From line to change front when in action.
7. A quarter column of sections to change front to a flank.
8. Action front.

N. C. OFFICERS.

(Questions value 4 each.)

1. Describe briefly the 9-pr. M.L.R. gun.
2. State the weights of the charges and projectiles.
3. What difference in the range will be caused by three minutes elevation at ranges of 500, 1,000, 1,500 and 2,000 yards?
4. Describe how to bore a time fuze with hook borer.
5. State the general rule for approximating to the proper length of fuze.

6. State the different "Intervals" between files, sub-divisions and batteries.

7. What is the difference between wheeling and shoulders forward?

8. Detail the sword arm signals.

9. State the general rules for Battery markers.

10. Show with a lanyard, how to make a clove hitch, a single bend, a single bow-line, a reef knot.

11. State the rules for sentries challenging.

12. What are the rules for fitting the headstall and bit, the leading rein, girth, bridle rein?

13. Detail the ammunition carried by one sub-division—15 sec. fuzes instead of 10 sec. and 5 sec.

14. What are the general duties of Nos. 1 before and after general parade?

15. State the general routine for stable duties.

16. State the method of placing the harness and saddlery in camp.

Garrison Artillery—Officers.

(Questions value 4 each.)

1. At ranges from 1,000 to 4,000 yards, where should Shrapnel be burst to produce the greatest effect against an extended front?

2. State briefly what you know about friction tubes, cartridges for rifled guns, tin cups, wedge wads.

3. When a gun is supported horizontally on two skids, show how the pressure on each may be determined. What is the formula for calculating the breaking weight when a skid is supported at both ends and loaded in the middle?

4. Describe the operation of mounting a 64-pr. gun by long skids and rollers; detail the stores required.

5. Describe the general principle of finding an unknown range by means of trial shots.

6. What classes and descriptions of powder are used for rifled guns below 7 in.? State the weight of all charges for 64 and 40-pr. R.B.L. guns.

N. C. OFFICERS.

(Questions value 3 each.)

1. What is the object of rifling a gun?

2. What are the advantages of using an elongated projectile?

3. What are the variable forces acting on a projectile, and how can they be allowed for?

4. Describe how to bore a time fuze with hook borer.

5. Describe briefly how to make up a cartridge for a rifled gun.

6. Describe briefly a Shrapnel shell for a 64-pr.

7. Describe the action of the R. L. fuze on discharge and on striking the object.

8. Describe a heavy drag rope, a parbuckling rope. What is the rule for calculating the safe working strain of a rope?

9. Show how to make a running bowline knot, a double bend, drag rope or lever hitch.

10. Describe how to raise a 64-pr. out of the trunnion holes.

11. What implements are required for boring and fixing fuzes, and for preparing shell?

12. State the general instructions for N. C. officers and men saluting.

A FRACTION OF LIFE.

I asked her to be a soldier's bride,

The fairest of Eve's fair daughters;

"Altho' I might be your better half,

"I should feel cut up," she replied, with a laugh,

"Were I fated to live in quarters."

—ANNA M. PRATT.

REGIMENTAL.

Sergt. Major Morgans, Royal Military College, Kingston, is desirous of meeting any athlete in America in foil *vs.* foil, sword *vs.* sword, bayonet *vs.* bayonet, and sword *vs.* bayonet, number of points or cuts in each event to be five. The one receiving the greatest number of points and cuts to be the winner of the event. Sergeant Morgans is willing to back himself against all comers for from \$300 to \$500, British rules to govern the contest. Prof. Senac, of the New York Athletic Club, is preferred.

Joseph Middleton, formerly Sergeant in C Company Infantry School Corps, died in Toronto this week. Deceased had been a member of C Company for many years, and resigned a few months ago. At the New Fort he exhibited the possession of a brave heart and a cool head in cases of emergency. These qualities stood him in good stead on several occasions when the lives of other people were in danger from drowning. One of the most notable of his rescues was the saving of Miss Jennie McKeown, Wm. Tarleton and Geo. Randall, whose boat upset some distance out from the fort on May 25, 1885.

Following the example set by their Ottawa sisters, the Ladies of Picton, Ont., gave a military entertainment on Tuesday evening of last week. The *Picton Gazette* says:—"The attendance was very large, comprising the *elite* of the town, and their appreciation of the various numbers on the programme was demonstrated in frequent and boisterous applause. The Ladies' Infantry company, under the command of Lieut. Col. Bog, of the 16th Battalion, was, of course, the great attraction. Such an exhibition was both new and novel in this section, and their performance not only reflected great credit upon their tutor, the Colonel, but also on the aptness of the performers. Their marching past in slow and quick time, manual and firing exercise, company and skirmishing drill, guard mounting, posting sentries, and the tableau of the roll-call, was done with a precision which would do no discredit to regulars, and would astonish some of our volunteer companies. To sum up this part of the performance, the citizens struck the flag, and surrendered, "horse, foot and artillery" to their assailants. This entertainment will bear repeating, and we shall be disappointed if a request is not made for its repetition at an early day."

BELLEVILLE.

The 15th Battalion A. L. I. equipped with a fine drill shed, complete armouries and officers' quarters and a large gymnasium, possess exceptional advantages and know how to use them. Visitors of other corps are always made welcome and the headquarters furnish one of the many attractions of the City of the Bay. The Battalion expect to take part in the formal opening of the Bay of Quinte Bridge—the longest in Ontario—next month, when the Governor General is expected to be present. The companies are now drilling and the ranks filling up. The N. C. O. classes under Adjutant Lazier and Sgt.-Major McRae meet twice a week.

On Friday, March 27th, Capt. W. N. Ponton lectured to members of the battalion on some points picked up during a special course at C School, and strongly advocated the instructional and practical advantages of attendance for qualifying purposes there.

On Friday, April 3rd, Capt. Ponton lectured on "Advanced Guards and Outposts and Picquets," and succeeded in investing the subjects with much interest and imparting much useful information in a lucid and attractive manner upon topics which are too often neglected in our routine of drills, and our rush to prepare for battalion inspection. These lectures, with that delivered by Col. Lazier, on "Discipline and Duties," and more to follow, will do much to stimulate the active interest of all in military education.

At the Sergeants' Mess Rooms of the 15th Battalion,

Lt. C. Clapp of "A" Company last Friday favoured the regiment with a very interesting and graphic account of the hardships undergone and the engagements partaken in by the "Midlanders" during the recent North West Rebellion, giving the most important incidents of the campaign from the time of leaving the barracks at Kingston to the ever memorable charge on the rifle pits at Batoche. His treatment of the subject both from a literary and military point of view was excellent. The journey along the C. P. R. in open cars during the severe cold and inclement weather of March, the hard tack and harder trials so ably borne by the men of all ranks and the uncomplaining spirit with which these trials were undergone, the "forced march" along the north shore of Lake Superior, conceded by the highest military authorities to have been a credit even for veterans of many a campaign, go to show that the spirit of British pluck and dogged perseverance still exists in Canada's sons. Other lectures will be given from week to week.

QUEBEC.

The 8th Royal Rifles held their first church parade of the season on the 12th inst., to the Methodist Church. Notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain, which continued all morning, the parade state showed about 150 present. Lt.-Col. Prower was in command and the Brass and Bugle Bands were present in full force.

The High School Cadets were to have paraded with the Eighth, but owing to the inclemency of the weather it was deemed advisable to cancel this order.

HAMILTON.

There is considerable activity in the Drill Hall at present. The Field Battery parade every Tuesday and Thursday, and the 13th Battalion every Friday evening, the remainder of the week being taken up with parade classes, non-com. classes and company parades. The 13th Battalion was never so strong as at present, recruits have been pouring in, and although they are young, they are in every respect a good class of men. Other things besides the ordinary routine drill are receiving attention at present, such as physical drill and trooping the colours, the latter being in charge of Major McLaren, with Bt.-Major Stoneman as an able assistant. The physical drill is in charge of Captains Ross and Tidswell, and the progress seems to be very satisfactory.

The personnel of the Battalion has changed very considerably since funding the pay was adopted, but it has changed very much for the better. The company competitions have also done a good deal to keep up the interest in the work, and have added a healthy spirit of rivalry which is very gratifying to all concerned.

There has been some talk about a Battalion Competition in No. 2 District for city corps on somewhat similar lines to the competition for rural Battalions. It seems the 13th Battalion will be rather handicapped with the Toronto regiments as they both have ten companies, and also have 55 rifles, bayonets, etc., per company, if I am correctly informed; whereas the 13th has eight companies and an issue of only 42 sets of equipment per company. If numbers are to count, Hamilton's corps will not have a show from the start. However, this may be allowed for when the scheme is matured.

Major Moore is at present in command of the Battalion, Colonel Gibson being in Toronto.

Captain Ross, D Co., is putting in a special course at the Infantry School, Toronto, a first-class certificate being the objective point. Second Lieutenant Harvege, of the same company, is also at the School taking a course.

The Morris tube range has been well attended, and some very heavy scoring has been the result.

Major Stoneman's shooting improves with his rank, when he becomes a Lt.-Colonel, what will the harvest be?

There was a very large parade last Friday evening, three hundred and eighty being the total number.

Trooping the colours was practised and was witnessed by a large number of spectators, a large proportion of them being ladies.

Surgeon Griffin is getting his ambulance corps in good shape, and proposes to commence his annual course of lectures at once. The Surgeon is a good lecturer and is always interesting.

TROOP.

OTTAWA.

The annual meeting of the Ottawa Rifle Club was held on Tuesday evening, 14th inst., in the Drill Hall. In the absence of Major Perley, the President, who was out of town, the chair was taken by Dr. Geo. Hutchison, Vice-President. The annual report presented by Lieut. Sutherland, secretary, showed a prosperous year and a comfortable surplus in the treasury. Officers for 1891 were elected as follows: President, Major H. F. Perley; vice-presidents, Dr. Geo. Hutchison and Major A. P. Sherwood; secretary-treasurer, Lieut. E. D. Sutherland; committee, Major J. Wright, Capt. J. W. deC. O'Grady, and Mr. Henry Watters; auditors, Messrs. H. LeB. Ross and S. Leonard Shannon. The arrangement of the season's programme was left in the hands of the committee, with the understanding that on League days the matches are to be at League ranges. The Club will enter a team. A resolution was passed providing for one sighting shot at each range in all club competitions. The advisability of erecting a club house on the range, for the storage of rifles, etc., and the general convenience of the members, was discussed, and the matter was left in the hands of the committee, with a practical builder added in the person of another member, Mr. J. A. Armstrong. A re-classification of the members is proposed, so many having graduated into the first class that it is now too comprehensive.

The electric street railway to be built this year will carry passengers from centre town to within a short distance of the range, landing them near the thousand yards firing point.

Lt.-Col. W. P. Anderson, of the 43rd Battalion, has left on a trip to British Columbia, on business as Chief Engineer of the Marine Department.

Major Joshua Wright, 43rd Batt., has tendered his resignation, after a connection dating since the formation of the regiment. His brother officers are one and all loath to part with him, and it is hoped that he will reconsider his decision.

A match was fired this week on the Field Battery Morris tube range at the Drill Hall between teams of six men each from the Dragoons, winners of the recent matches with the Battery, and from No. 1 Co. 43rd Battalion. The latter were victorious by 11 points, the scores standing: 43rd Battalion—Pte. Shore 46, Pte. Hutchison 43, Pte. Scott 42, Sergt. Taylor 40, Pte. Bangs 38, Pte. Lyon 31—total 240. Dragoons—Trooper Cooke 44, Sergt.-Major Powell 40, Corp. Olinstead 39, Corp. Crawford 37, Staff-Sergt. McGovern 35, Lieut. Brown 34—total 229.

Numerous eccentricities, both by word of mouth and unexpected movements, are being attributed to the German Emperor, William II. After courteously dismissing Prince Bismarck from the High Chancellorship of the German Empire, some months back, it is now asserted that the services of the "Man of Blood and Iron" will be shortly again in request to guide the destinies of the Fatherland in conjunction with the actual Chancellor, General Von Caprivi. The Emperor, despite his vagrant temperament, is to be credited not only with some most excellent intentions as regards the welfare and prosperity, besides the well-armed security of the German nation, but also with not a few "Happy Thoughts," when he takes the chair at political or private meetings.

REVOLVER CHAMPIONSHIP

The *Forest and Stream* has arranged for a revolver contest for the American Amateur Championship. In its last issue it announces the following as the conditions for the Amateur Revolver Championship of America, open to any American citizen or permanent resident:

Any revolver, maximum length of bore, including cylinder ten inches. Any trigger pull. Any sight, both sights to be on the barrel or forward of the grip of the pistol hand. Any fixed ammunition. Cleaning allowed only between scores of six shots.

Position standing free from any artificial support, the revolver held in one hand only with the arm free from the body and unsupported in any way. The rear sight shall not be nearer to the eye than twelve inches.

Target—Ready measurement disks, one shot on each disk and the measurement to be taken by mechanical Vernier scale from centre of disk to the centre of the shot hole.

Scores—Aggregate of best three in five scores, each score to consist of six consecutive rounds. The five scores to be fired consecutively.

Amateur Standing—The standing of a contestant as amateur and professional to be determined in each individual case by *Forest and Stream* rules.

Where not in conflict with conditions therein, the rules of the Massachusetts Rifle Association for revolver competitions to hold. The decision of *Forest and Stream* to be final on all points.

Places of holding the competitions will be fixed, with consideration to the convenience of contestants, and one month's notice will be given of exact time and place. It has been already determined to have competitions at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago. These finals open to all comers, and will be in charge of the shooting editor of *Forest and Stream* or his representative.

Preliminarily to the final shoots for the championship, which will be held several months from date, and in order to develop shooting ability, *Forest and Stream* will open a season of trial shooting. The targets for this test may be had free of cost on application to the office of *Forest and Stream*. By their use the revolver shot may fix his progress, and the ready measurement feature in them enables a quick determination of the total number of inches in the six shots.

Any winner of the trophy shall hold it subject to challenge for a term of two years, after which it shall become his personal property. Upon receiving a challenge the holder shall agree with the challenger upon a place and date for their meeting not later than six weeks from the receipt of the challenge, of which meeting at least two weeks' notice shall be given through *Forest and Stream*, and the shooting at said meeting shall be under the same conditions as the original competitions for the championship trophy. In case of a failure to agree upon a time and place of meeting they shall be fixed by *Forest and Stream*.

The trophy shall be deposited in the custody of *Forest and Stream* at least one day prior to any challenge meet, and if required, holders must give bonds to *Forest and Stream* for its safe return.

The holder shall not be required to accept a challenge pending the determination of a challenge shoot already under date. In case of any dispute about the right of priority in shooting challenges, *Forest and Stream* shall determine the order of shooting. All expenses of targets and gallery will be borne by *Forest and Stream*. Contestants will defray all other expenses.

There is yet living in good health a man who was with Napoleon in the march to Moscow. His name is Eck, a Swiss by birth, and he is a member of the London Stock Exchange.

Responding to an invitation to dine at the mess of officers belonging to the 1st Artillery Regiment of the Guard, William II., in answering to the toast to his health proposed by Col. Neubrunn, and after thanking the company, remarked upon the scientific progress of late years that had been initiated in artillery. The Imperial guest recalled the predominant successes of this branch of the national armies in 1870-71, and concluded his speech by declaring that "the artillery of modern days was not only the marrow, but also the spinal marrow of battle!" No doubt, the Emperor suited his converse to his company, but must have overlooked the contingency of long range rifles in the hands of expert marksmen, who might pick off all the gunners at batteries that dared to venture within reasonable range of hostile lines.



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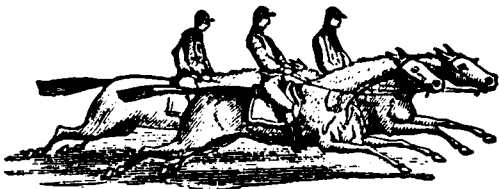
Consequent upon pressing orders issued by the French Ministry of War, the whole of the artillery branch of the Republican army will be the first supplied and drilled with the new Lebel carbine (*mousqueton*) for the usage of horsed troops. The range of the carbine is given to the extremes of 6,500 feet, but the arm is also provided with verniers near the breach, to allow for immediate distances, and the calibre being but one-third of an inch, the force of penetration and initial velocity alike, of the nickel cased projectile of pencil form, is equally assured by the tremendous expansion of explosive gas created by the French smokeless powder.

After an armed occupation, extending over 60 years, and numberless military expeditions of more or less importance which with the first invasion of the country has cost the lives of over a quarter of a million of soldiery, Algeria is yet tributary to France for the annual expenditure of 86 millions of francs (£3,440,000) to make up the deficits of the colonial finance. During a recent discussion on this subject in the French Chamber, one of the Deputies showed that the British Parliament merely voted 46 million francs (£1,840,000) for a colonial empire covering one-sixth part of the whole world. India alone containing about 300 million inhabitants, whilst Algeria had scarcely nine millions with Tunisia combined, inclusive of the minority of colonists, of whom, again, the French formed but a miserable fraction in numbers.

Captain James Farnace, 13th U. S. infantry, is quoted by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* as saying: "It is a peculiar fact that very few men, even accomplished shots, know how a revolver ought to be handled. Nearly all are taught to aim a revolver as if it were a rifle; that is, by bringing the object aimed at and the fore and hind sights into line. This is all well enough for shooting-gallery practice, but should never be followed in the field. In training troops to use the revolver they are taught, in aiming, never to look at the weapon at all, but to keep their eyes on the object to be struck. In quick firing, and especially in shooting from horseback, much better results are obtainable in this way.

The London correspondent of the *New York Times* writes: "From the reports cabled across, one judges that the Americans, for a while at least, took Italy's talk about sending over a hostile fleet seriously. British naval officers, with whom I have talked, laughed at this. In the first place they say that Italy's men-of-war, though highly thought of ten years ago, are now much out of date. * * Their sailors exist almost wholly on paper. One British Admiralty official, indeed, said to me: "Your people are all the while talking about a navy. Now's your chance. Just cheek Italy into sending her fleet over the Atlantic, and when it arrives collar it. It will be extremely easy work, and cheap, too."

The Russian Finance Minister is, it is stated, about to propose a tax of one rouble per ton on every foreign vessel arriving at or leaving a Russian port.



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206 HORSES ENTERED - - 1,236 PRIZES.

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TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 9th May, 1891, for the delivery of Indian Supplies, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1892, consisting of Flour, Beef, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules, and the Department reserve to itself the right to reject the whole or any part of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted

Cheque in favour of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on a Canadian Bank, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned, and if a contract be entered into for a part only of the Supplies tendered for, an accepted cheque for five per cent. of the amount of the contract may be substituted for that which accompanied the tender; the contract security cheque will be retained by the Department until the end of the fiscal year.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department for the proper performance of the contract based on his tender.

This advertisement is not to be inserted by any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General
of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, March, 1891.



MONEY ORDERS.

MONEY ORDERS may be obtained at any Money Order Office in Canada, payable in the Dominion and Newfoundland; also in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, India, Japan, the Australian Colonies generally.

On Money Orders payable within Canada the commission is as follows:

If not exceeding \$4.....	2c.
Over \$4, not exceeding \$10.....	5c.
" 10, " " 20.....	10c.
" 20, " " 40.....	20c.
" 40, " " 60.....	30c.
" 60, " " 80.....	40c.
" 80, " " 100.....	50c.

On Money Orders payable abroad the commission is:

If not exceeding \$10.....	10c.
Over \$10, not exceeding \$20.....	20c.
" 20, " " 30.....	30c.
" 30, " " 40.....	40c.
" 40, " " 50.....	50c.

For further information see OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.

Post Office Department, Ottawa.
1st November, 1889.



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Other Non-Com. Officers... 85c. to 1.00 "

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1st year's service,	50c.	—	50c. per day
2nd "	50c.	5c.	55c. "
3rd "	50c.	10c.	60c. "
4th "	50c.	15c.	65c. "
5th "	50c.	20c.	70c. "

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

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

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

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