

PAGE

MISSING

Official intimation has been given Lt.-Col. Prior and Major Todd of their appointment as commandant and adjutant respectively of this year's Canadian rifle team for England. The marksmen eligible are required to signify their acceptances before the 10th of March, and for the benefit of their substitutes it is desirable that those entitled but unable to go shall send notifications of their withdrawal with as little delay as possible.

Those riflemen who have been made uneasy by the report that the use of the sling was about to be prohibited, will be pleased to learn that the Council of the National Rifle Association have decided that no alteration shall be made in this connection for the present year.

### Infantry and Artillery Drill.

An Imperial Army Order just issued gives notice of these changes in the "Infantry Drill, 1889":—

*Drill.*—Page 78, line 24, after "a company," insert "standing at 'The Order.'"

Page 88. General rule III., line No. 2, transfer last sentence to end of General Rule IV., and add "When only one major is present the adjutant will take post in line or column as laid down for the left major. He will also act as directed for the left major, except as follows: In sections 3, 4, 20, 27 (No. 2), and when the major in a line formation is covering the points, he will give the distant point (or in a central formation will mark the outer flank of the left half battalion).

"The major will act as laid down for the right major, except that when the Adjutant is covering the points in a line formation, he will give the distant point (or mark the outer flank of the right half battalion)."

Page 88, line 2, for "are to," substitute "should if practicable."

Page 103, lines 6 to 9, *dele* remainder of paragraph after the word "Steady."

Line 13, after the word "Steady," insert "the sergeant-major will dress the supernumerary rank from the right and give *Eyes Front*; he will then fall in."

Page 126, line 9, after "deploy," insert "except as in No. 3," lines 11, 12, *dele* "or ordered to form."

Page 139, *dele* lines 5 to 10, and 8 to 14 in margin.

Page 145, line 22, after "companies," add "with arms at 'The Order.'"

Page 151, lines 10, 11, transfer "the flank sections will be turned about" to the end of the paragraph.

Page 153, last line, after "companies," add "exercising them as space permits, at discretion, in those practices in which they are least proficient."

Page 154, *dele* Nos. 8 and 9.

Page 159, for lines 17 to 30, substitute "In deployments into line or into line of quarter columns at deploying intervals, in changes of front or position, in formations into line, the general alignment will be preserved by mounted officers.

"The brigade point of appui will be marked by the nearer major of the base battalion. In flank formations the other major will cover the points, the adjutant giving the distant point. In central formations the points will be covered by the commanding officer, assisted by the sergeant-major, the major who is not giving the point of appui, and the adjutant, marking the outer flanks as usual (General rule IV., Part III.); the adjutants of the remaining battalions of the brigade will mark their outer flanks."

Pages 177, Plate XXII. The outer flank of No. 1 battalion should be marked by the adjutant, not by a major.

In all cautions and commands, companies will invariably be designated by their numbers. "No. —," will therefore be substituted for RIGHT (LEFT, FRONT, REAR, LEADING, CENTRE) COMPANY. (This will not apply to Part X., Section 2, No. 13.)

### Manœuvre.

Page 217, line 21, for "division," substitute "section."

Page 233, last line, for "½ battery" substitute "1 section (2 guns)."

Page 253, the portions of the advanced guard in Plate XXVI., will, in agreement with Plate XXV., page 231, be styled "Reserve" and "Vanguard" (including the Advanced Party and its Groups).

The distances in Plate XXVI. will be increased as follows: For "300," substitute "400 to 800"; for "200" substitute "600"; for "100," substitute "200." The text of Sections 6 and 7, Part VII., will be altered to correspond.

Page 267, line 4, Plate XXVIII., for "3" substitute "5."

Page 289, line 25, for "28½," substitute "25."

Page 302, lines 1, 2, 8, 9 in margin, transfer the words "TO— PACES" to the end of the caution.

Page 393, lines 2, 3, for "at least 100 yards to the rear," substitute "if composed of Cavalry, 300 yards in rear and to a flank; if of Infantry, 400 yards in front and to a flank."

Page 433, line 16, for "canister," substitute "case."

### Miscellaneous.

Page 444, line 1, for "they reach," substitute "the rear company of each battalion reaches."

Page 445, line 17, after "on," insert "the rear grand division."

Page 462, lines 7 to 13, transfer to page 463, to precede No. "4," and to be numbered "3."

Page 463, line 20, for "3," substitute "2."

Page 472, Fig. 3, for "19½," substitute "18."

Page 474, line 1, *dele* "which can be made by two men in about thirty minutes," *dele* lines 3, 4 and 5.

Pages 477, 481, 491. The dimensions given in Plate XLIV., Fig. 4, and Plate XLV., Fig. 1, and on page 491, should be assimilated to those in Plate XLIV., Figs. 1, 2, 3.

Page 491, *dele* line 9.

### Field Artillery Drill.

The following amendments will be made in the Field Artillery Drill, 1889:—

VOL. I.—Page 194, line 6 from bottom—*After* "drill," *insert* "In carrying out movements the sections of a battery will be considered as units of a brigade, and the details of such movements will be adapted from *brigade* and not battery drill, the markers remaining as for the latter."

VOL. II.—Page 12, line 8, for "line of fire," *read* "axis of the piece produced."

Lines 23, 27, 28 and 32, for "line of fire," *read* "axis of the piece produced."

Page 93.—In woodcut, *insert* 6' on the left of 5 instead of as now shown.

Line 14, for "right," *read* "left."

*Omit* lines 2, 3, 4 and 5, from bottom, and *insert* fresh paragraphs "No. 5 stands in rear of the off limber box, fuzes shell, loosens nuts of time fuzes, supplies 4 with ammunition in portable magazine or with single rounds."

"No. 6 stands in rear of the rear limber box, assists 5, and mans the left wheel if required."

Page 94.—*After* line 12, *insert* "5 Nos."

"No. 4 performs the duties of No. 6 in addition to his own."

Last line, *after* "to," *insert* "and facing."

Page 95.—Last line, *dele* "doing so," and *substitute* "laying to do so."

Page 96.—Lines 1 and 2, *dele* "as soon as the shell is in the bore," and *insert* "while No. 1 is examining the fuze."

Line 4, *after* "unshod," *insert* "end."

Page 97, line 3.—*Omit* "hands it to No. 3," and *insert* "returns it to the limber."

Page 230, line 3.—*After* "guns," *insert* "except when the latter are attached to small advanced guards."

Page 233, lines 13 and 14.—*Omit* "The waggons must always accompany the guns of the artillery of an advanced guard," and *insert* "It is only with large advanced guards, pushed a day's march or more ahead of the army, that the ammunition waggons should accompany the batteries."

VOL. III.—Page 8.—*Omit* seventh paragraph.

Page 9.—*After* line 20, *insert* fresh paragraph—

"Corn bags, folded one inch less than the length of the valise, and laid on top of it under sheepskin and over valise straps."

Page 11.—*After* last line, *insert* fresh paragraph—

"Corn bags, folded one inch less than length of the valise and laid on top of it (or of blanket cover, when used), and under sheepskin."

Page 14.—*Omit* the last paragraph.

Page 16, line 8.—*After* the word "covers," *insert* "(when supplied)."

Line 22.—*Omit* the word "outer."

Line 23.—*Omit* the words "only, and the centre one round the knapsack."

### Regimental and Other News.

Lt. E. D. Sutherland, of the 431d Bn., Ottawa, is on a visit to Sydney, C.B., the occasion being the serious illness of his mother.

Noticing our recent remarks on the cadet movement in Montreal, the Halifax *Critic* inquires: "Is there no spirit in the Maritime Provinces to inaugurate so valuable an adjunct to our excellent militia?"

The Department is about to put in thorough working repair the old Imperial buildings at the Barrack Point, Sydney. These are the armoury of the Field Battery, the north wing of the barracks and the Queen's Store which will be used as a drill shed for the local corps.

The many friends of Lieut.-Col. Villiers, D.A.G., will learn with regret of the poor state of that gentleman's health. When in Hamilton early in January he had a severe attack of la grippe, which left him in a very weak state. In Cobourg he was again obliged to summon medical aid, and it was some time before he left his bed. Now while on his way to Winnipeg he has been advised by his physician that the consequences will be serious if he proceeds. The colonel is anxious to reach home, but is compelled to lay up at Hamilton until the danger is past before he continues his journey.

An enjoyable entertainment was given at the barracks of "D" Company, I.S.C., on Thursday, 20th inst., by an amateur minstrel company, composed of members of the corps, assisted by Sergt.-Major Ironside, of the 7th. Their performance is said to have been equal to the Liberal Club's recent show. Among those who took part in the musical portion of the evening's entertainment were Lance-Corp. Cooper, Ptes. Pearson, Hodgins and Little, Sergts. Burns, Laing, Griffiths, Dalley, Gregory and Ironside. A tug-of-war and club swinging pleased the audience immensely. A reading by Lt.-Col. Smith was well received. The entertainment closed by the entire gathering singing the National Anthem.

Lt.-Col. Humphrey and the officers of the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, are to be congratulated on the success attending their full dress "at home" held Saturday evening, 15th inst., in the Masonic hall, Halifax. The invitation cards intimated that there would be music and smoking—and there was an abundance of both. Some three hundred persons had been invited to attend, and upwards of two hundred and fifty accepted the invitation. Among the guests invited were the colonel and officers of the Royal Artillery, the colonel and officers of the Royal Engineers, the colonel and officers of the West Riding regiment; Staff Capt. Maxwell, R.N.; Colonel Worsley, D.A.G.; the colonel and officers of the Halifax Garrison Artillery, the colonel and officers of the 63rd Rifles; M. B. Daly, J. F. Kenny, P. O'Mullin, Dr. Greer, Dr. W. B. Slayter, Dr. W. S. Oliver, Dr. Trenaman, Joseph Seeton, Capt. Hill of the S. S. Halifax, W. H. Neal, Consul-General Frye, L. J. Hesslein, A. B. Sheraton, Ald. Pearson, Edward Stairs and a host of others. The guests were received by Lieut.-Col. Humphrey, Majors Weston and Menger, and the arrangement of the affair was in charge of the Mess Committee, consisting of Surgeon Tobin and Capts. Chipman and Black. For the first half hour smoking was the general order. Some had meerschauin pipes, others briar root pipes, but the majority present smoked the clay pipe. Cigars and cigarettes were also in great demand, the æsthetic portion of the assemblage present smoking a large number of cigarettes. The stage on which the regiment played was profusely decorated with plants, piled arms, etc., and in the rear on the wall was tastefully arranged shields of bayonets and swords. When those present had smoked the pipe of peace to their full, the band opened the musical portion of the entertainment by playing a choice selection, after which the programme was carried out in an excellent manner.

#### Montreal.

Staff-Sergt. Goodfellow, of the Victoria Rifles, has been appointed instructor of the latest cadet corps, that in connection with the Eliock school.

As the men did not attend well the Prince of Wales Rifles have stopped regimental parades for the time being. Company drills will be proceeded with.

The armoury rooms of the Fifth Royal Scots have been fitted with moth proof clothes chests which will be the means of saving great destruction of uniforms.

The Prince of Wales Rifles are going to discard the green helmet and have ordered white helmets similar to those worn by the Victorias and the Mount Royals.

The Sixth Fusiliers had a standing match at 200 yards with Morris tubes at the drill hall on Saturday, with the following result:—Capt. Chambers 22, Sergt. Marks 21, Sergt. Lavers 21, Corpl. Pratt 20.

At the Vics' Armoury on Thursday the 27th inst., the Montreal Cadet Corps will perform several novel and interesting movements under the direction of their instructor, Major Atkinson. In addition to the Cadets' drill a concert will be given.

The High School Cadets, in charge of Capt. Macauley of the 6th Fusiliers, expect to give an exhibition in the Victoria rink towards the end of April. The boys have made great progress, and their appearance is expected to be a revelation even to their best friends.

Great interest is shown by the Sixth Fusiliers in the Morris tube shooting competitions regularly held at their armoury range, and the result is expected to be a large increase in their strength on the rifle range next year. Col. Massey gives very close attention to the corps, and his presence at the competitions is much appreciated by all ranks.

The Highland Cadet corps will give an exhibition at Ottawa on the 8th March. Their instructor, Capt. Lydon, has secured the drill hall for the occasion, and the patronage of His Excellency the Governor-General has been solicited. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of the parliamentarians and leading residents of the capital.

The snowshoe club in connection with B Company, Infantry School Corps, tramped in from St. Johns on Saturday afternoon, under the leadership of Sergt.-Major Phillips. The sturdy physique of the "regulars" was generally admired by the Montrealers. They deserve commendation for the enterprise they have shown in organizing a fully uniformed snowshoe club.

The Minister of Militia has consented to replace the long unwieldy Peabody rifles with which the High School Cadet Rifles are armed, by Enfield carbines better suited to the stature and muscle of the boy soldiers. Samples of artillery and cavalry carbines have been forwarded to the Brigade office to be submitted to Captain Macauley, the instructor of the cadets.

The Royal Scots are hard at work at company drill. "B" Company parades on Mondays, "A" and "C" Companies on Tuesdays, and "D" Company on Wednesdays. "E" and "F" Companies have not yet decided upon a night. The Cadet Corps in connection with the regiment is now parading for drill under Capt. Lydon, three times a week, Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday afternoon.

The regular weekly Morris tube rifle competition at the Vics' armoury was concluded on Saturday evening, with the following result: Special Class—Lieut. Desbarats 44, Capt. Busted 42, Lieut. Shaw 41. First Class—Pte. Miller 41, Sergt. Lanigan 39, Pte. Becket 38. Second Class—Sergt.-Major Gardner 33, Pte. Budgett 31, Sergt. Brown 30. Third Class—Corp. Hardy 39, Col-Sergt. Hicks 39, Pte. Berry 36.

There is considerable enthusiasm in the 6th Fusiliers just now over calisthenic exercises and gymnastics. The Adjutant's Monday evening class for physical drill and dumb-bell and bar-bell exercises has appealed so strongly to the tastes of the men that the class has outgrown the capacity of the regimental armoury and in future the large drill hall will have to be used on nights when it is not required for drill. Fencing and boxing classes are also being organized in the regiment.

An exciting bowling match was brought off in the Victoria Rifles Armoury on Saturday evening, between teams representing Nos. 2 and 3 Co's of the Victoria Rifles. "Tie and tie," was the order of the game up to the beginning of the last string, when the members of No. 2 Company, by a series of brilliant shots, succeeded in winning the match by one hundred and twenty-seven points. The highest single score was made by Sergt. P. Gorman of No. 2 Co., with a total of 470 points. A return match is talked of in the near future. Following is a summary: No. 2 Company—Staff-Sergt. J. Baillie 465, Pte. D. Macrae 455, Sergt. P. Gorman 470, Sergt. N. J. Frazer, 444, Sergt. R. Witheycombe 383, Sergt. G. Moffat 354, total 2,571. No. 3 Company—Pte. H. K. Wright 385, Pte. W. Grant 378, Pte. P. K. Brown 449, Sergt. E. H. Brown 449, Pte. K. Mathews 449, Lieut. Desbarats 334, total 2,444. Sergt.-Major Gardner officiated as referee.

#### The Thirty-Second Battalion.

In response to a notice issued by the commanding officer, a meeting of the officers of the 32nd Battalion was held in the Hartley House, Walkerton, on Thursday, Jan. 30th. The meeting was favoured with the presence of Lt.-Col. Smith, Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 1, and Commandant of "D" Co., Infantry School Corps at London, and there were present from the battalion, Major Boyd, the present commanding officer, Major Scott, Adjutant Holden, Captains Henderson, Stafford and Megraw, Surgeon Major Scott, Assistant Surgeon Martyn, Paymaster Klein, Quartermaster Robertson and Lieut. John Hogg. Commanding Officer Major Boyd occupied the chair and in an address which was terse and to the point drew the attention of the officers present to certain matters of interest which should claim their attention and which he hoped to see fully discussed and disposed of as satisfactorily as possible. Among these were the regimental mess, canteen, band, suitable head-dress for the men and matters relating to their comfort and discipline.

After these had been pretty thoroughly discussed, Major Boyd called upon the D. A. G., who addressed the meeting for over an hour, giving one of those talks of a soldier to soldiers which were always so much enjoyed by those who had the pleasure of attending his lectures while

taking a course at the school, and which on this occasion seemed doubly interesting and acceptable after the interval elapsing since last having the opportunity of hearing him. The D. A. G. has the faculty of dealing with things as they are. He thoroughly understands the militia, is cognizant of its wants and draw-backs and is anxious that its efficiency should be increased. As the officers of the district come to know him better they will be disposed to second more strongly his efforts. As far as the 32nd is concerned the officers are thoroughly in sympathy with him, and there is to-day in the regiment a stronger desire to attain a high state of efficiency than ever existed before.

In the evening the D. A. G. accompanied by most of the officers present attended the concert given in Rothwell's Opera Hall by the 32nd band, and although for the last few years proud of their regimental band the performance which they had the pleasure of listening to, surprised them by its excellence and the great improvement which had been made under the training of Bandmaster Fisher. Quartermaster Robertson, the mayor of the town, occupied the chair. The opening piece by the band was in imitation of a train starting, and going at full speed and stopping, and so naturally was it executed that nothing was left to be imagined; a vast amount of choice music was thrown in. A number of instrumental duets and solos by members of the band, a choice overture by the Rife family orchestra, several marvellous performances on the violin by Master C. F. Fox, some choice songs by Mr. Stuart, of Chesley, and Miss Kerr, of Walkerton, completed the programme, while the band played a selection representing the forge in the forest and repeated it by request, that was a striking example of the power and capabilities of music. While the 32nd can keep Bandmaster Fisher at the helm of their musical contingent they need have nothing to fear.

#### Winnipeg.

I noticed in your last issue that our D.A.G. had made complaint about the 90th outfit. I had taken the liberty to give an opinion in the same paper, and now that the "head of the house" has gone into the question we at the bottom of the table may be excused for keeping on playing the same tune in the same key, until we get our Little Black Imps—you will pardon the milder term, as we are not used to strong language—properly equipped. We do not desire to boast of our boys—they are no better than others; but they are always willing, and it is a shame to keep them so poorly outfitted.

I send you the result of last Wednesday's Morris tube contest. It will be noticed that the scores are being gradually improved. We would like to see a match arranged with the "Vics." Let some of those Montrealers arrange matters and send up a challenge, name a date, five or eight men a side, and publish the result in following issue of the GAZETTE. No doubt the genial Colonel of the 90th would exert himself to pull the match off.

The city of Winnipeg has assumed its normal shape and colour since the close of the Bonspeil. McDiarmid, one of F Company's best shots, was in the winning rink for the Tucket Trophy. "Jim" is the proud owner of a fine gold medal for his prowess with the "broom."

Lieut. R. C. Brown, of Portage la Prairie (91st Bn.), has had a marvellous recovery from inflammation. He had said good-bye to his friends, and was cold to the hips, and could hardly speak, but being moved by his attendant to an easier position, the blood flowed afresh, a stimulant excited action, and "Brown" is still with us. Many will remember him as one of the Manitoba team to Ottawa last year. He is a fine fellow and a capital shot. It would be welcome could we relate such a recovery for Lieut. Smith, of the 90th. His condition is critical, and the doctors give little hope for his life.

At the third match in the Morris tube competition there was a very good turn out, and great interest was taken in the match. Private Inman, of "C" Company, led up to shortly before the finish, when he was tied by Sergeant Bush, of "D" Company, whose score was the winning one, he having made the best score at the long ranges. As this competition settles the classification of the shots they will be reclassified for the next competition. There has been a marked improvement since the commencement, the shooting having improved fifteen per cent. D company promises to be the coming shooting company of the battalion; they have made not only the highest scores, but the best aggregates up to date. Following were some of the scores:—Highest score, Sgt. Bush, D Co., 55. First Class—Pte. Inman, C Co., 55; Corp. White, F Co., 53; Sgt. McKay, C Co., 51; Sgt. Lamb, A Co., 49. Second Class—Pte. Eadie, D Co., 49; Sgt. Allerdyce, F Co., 43. Third Class—Corp. Beckett, D Co., 52; Pte. Walker, F Co., 49; Pte. Brown, E Co., 48; Bandsman Tennant, 47; Pte. Thomas, D Co., 47; Pte. McDonald, F Co., 47.

It is stated in the *Free Press* that Staff-Sergt. Mitchell will not be able to go home with the Canadian rifle team this year. This is to be regretted as it will leave Manitoba without a representative. I must

practise myself and some day Manitoba may have the honour of sending

BUCKSHOT.

Toronto.

The old brigade of the North-West contingent of the year 1885 will hold a dinner on March 28th. The dinner will be held as an anniversary of the day on which the brigade was called out to quell the uprising among the Metis.

Incorporation will shortly be asked for the proposed Military Institute. The project is being actively worked up.

The members of H Co., Q.O.R., held their annual meeting on Monday evening in a room in the European hotel building, King street west, kindly granted for the occasion by Mr. Morton Keachie, the proprietor. There was a good attendance. Captain Gunther took the chair, and he was supported by Captain Mowat. The financial and other reports read showed the affairs of the company to be on a sound basis and the reports were adopted. It was agreed to give a smoking party some evening before the commencement of spring drill. The election of committees resulted as follows: General committee, Col.-Sergt. World, Sergt. Boyd and Pte McGee; Finance, Sergt. Bogert, Ptes. Greene and Macnamara; Rifles, Col.-Sergt. World, Corpl. Argles and Pte. Paffard; Recruiting, Sergt. Boyd, Ptes. Gilbert, Welsh and Brown. The secretary-treasurer, Pte. S. A. Greene, was re-elected. At the close of the business the meeting resolved itself into a social gathering, and a pleasant hour was spent.

#### THE QUEEN'S OWN SERGEANTS' MESS.

The seventh annual dinner of the Sergeants' Mess proved like all its predecessors a great success. About 100 sat down to the dinner, which was under the management of a board composed of Col.-Sergt. Kennedy, Q.M. Sergt. T. W. Burns, Sergts. George, A. M. Burns, Caldwell, McMaster, Vicars, Pearson. Acting Sergt.-Major McKell presided, and amongst the guests were Lieut.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., Lieut.-Cols. G. T. Denison, R. B. Hamilton, Gray (B.M.), and Miller, Rev. Mr. Lloyd, Major Sankey, Mr. Warring Kennedy, Capt. Macdonald, Q.-Master Heakes, Dr. Ross, Capt. Mutton and Greene; J. Nunn (Pres. Army and Navy Veterans), and many others. Regrets were read from Sir Alex. Campbell, Sir Fred. Middleton, Col. Gzowski, the Mayor of Toronto, Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Gibson, Lieut.-Col. Gillmor and others. The first toast, that of "The Queen," was drunk with usual honours.

"The D.A.G." was responded to by Col. Otter, who complimented the regiment on its efficiency, discipline and general bearing, and alluded to the fact that on the late field day the members of the Queens' Own had no extraneous assistance afforded them in the matter of locomotion. From all parts of Canada he was glad to hear that his old corps still maintained its supremacy.

Colour-Sergt. Kennedy proposed the toast of "Our Commanding Officer," and Sergt. Cooper "The Canadian Militia," answered by Lieut.-Cols. Gray and Miller. Sergt. Hart proposed "Imperial Federation" in a happy speech. The toast was responded to by Lieut.-Col. G. T. Denison in a very vigorous style. He said that any person observing the current of opinion on the other side of the border must be struck with the fact that the leading men of the United States were moving in the direction of annexing Canada—by force of arms if necessary. The only thing which deterred them from present action was the British ironclads. What, he asked, was the object of the Government of the States in voting \$349,000,000 to provide a navy? Did this not look ominous? He argued that Imperial Federation would be beneficial to Canada, and to England also. He predicted in the near future a bad time for the United States, condemned in no unmeasured language the traitors in Canada who were belittling their country and trying to persuade the people on the other side of the border that the people of Canada were pining for annexation, and appealed to the members of the Q.O.R. to support Imperial Federation, and be loyal to their Queen and country.

Major Sankey and Mr. Warring Kennedy responded to "Our Guests," both complimenting the Sergeants' Mess. "The n.c.o. of other corps" was responded to by Sergt.-Major Cox, of the Grenadiers. The gathering dispersed about two o'clock.

#### A QUEEN'S OWN SHOOTING TROPHY.

Capt. Pellatt, of the Queen's Own Rifles, has presented a valuable trophy, valued at \$200, to be competed for with the rifle. The competition will be open to all active members of the Queen's Own Rifles who have performed not less than fifty per cent. of the regimental drills for the season in which competition is entered for, or for the time they are regularly enrolled members of the battalion. The prize will be awarded to the officer, non-com. officer or man making the ten highest scores during the season's shooting, at the regular battalion practices, with long or short Snider rifles, or any rifle authorized by the Government and actually in use by the Queen's Own Rifles as the regular arm in the

place of the Snider-Enfield. The distances will be 200, 400, 500 yards, and the firing is to be over the battalion ranges, except that any member shooting in the Allan Association may have his scores at 200 and 500 yards allowed, if certified to by an officer of the battalion and the rifle committee is satisfied that no previous scores at said ranges were made by any such member on the day such scores are claimed. The cup is to be won three times before becoming the absolute property of the owner. If not won finally in five years the winner for two years to become the owner of the trophy, except in case of a tie between any two winners each having claimed it for two years, or in case of their being five different winners, then the tie shall be shot off at a special match of ten shots each over the above named ranges. A silver medal to be given to each yearly winner to be retained permanently by him. This not to apply to winner in special match referred to. Each yearly winner to hold the trophy for the year following, except in the case of fifth year, when it will go to the permanent winner and be his absolute property.

The object of Capt. Pellatt in offering this trophy is to encourage more faithful attendance at the battalion practices. Not content with striving for possession of representative teams of five or ten men equal to "the finest," the Queen's Own are alive to the importance of developing all members of the battalion into practical rifle shots, and last year's efforts in this direction met with great encouragement. The attendance at practice was larger than ever before, and a steady increase in the general shooting averages was noticeable. There were 284 competitors in the battalion matches in the fall, upon which occasion \$1,400 was offered in prizes. In consequence of the high scoring of 1888, the battalion standard for classification as first-class shots was raised in 1889 from 55 to 58 points out of 75 possible in five shots at 200, 400 and 500 yards; and now an additional raise is considered necessary. The battalion's best shot won his badge in 1889 with 6 scores averaging nearly 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ . The efforts of company officers and enthusiastic riflemen in instructing the recruits and comparatively young shots of their companies was the secret of the success the past year. It is hoped to make every member of the battalion an efficient rifleman, and it was with the hope that some new incentive might be given that the above mentioned trophy was given. Ammunition being so dear the officers have taken a considerable burden upon themselves in order to encourage the men to shoot steadily through the season, as the men will be charged only one cent per round, the officers paying the balance.

#### FAREWELL TO A CHAPLAIN.

Rev. Geo. E. Lloyd, chaplain of the Queen's Own Rifles, who shortly leaves this city to assume the pastorate of a church at Rothesay, New Brunswick, was on Saturday evening made the recipient of a handsomely illuminated address in an oxidized frame by the officers and members of the regiment. The presentation took place at the house of Major Delamere, 24 Cecil street, and was attended by a large number of officers and friends, among whom were: Lieut.-Col. Miller, Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Major Delamere, Surgeon Lesslie, Captains Pellatt, McGee, McDonald, Thompson, Mason, Heakes and Gunther, Lieuts. Mercer, Crean and Wyatt, Mr. H. P. O'Connor, M.P.P., Mr. Fred. J. Glackmeyer, Parliamentary sergeant-at-arms, and Lieut. L. H. Irving (retired list). Col. Hamilton, in presenting the address, made a felicitous speech, referring to Rev. Mr. Lloyd's heroic conduct under arms as an example to all. The following is a copy of the address:

"It is with very deep regret that your brother officers of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada have learned that, owing to your intended departure to take up your residence in the Province of New Brunswick, you have resigned the chaplaincy of the regiment, a position which you have held for nearly five years, and in which you have won the esteem of every officer, non-commissioned officer and man in the corps.

"The circumstances under which you were appointed were unusual. When the regiment was called out in 1885 to proceed to the North-West Territories to quell the Riel Rebellion you volunteered as a private, and long before you faced the enemy you had demonstrated to your comrades that you were prepared to perform every part of a soldier's duty and to do it well.

"Your fearlessness in the cause of right, and your loyal devotion to the service of Queen and country, had already been recognized when you again volunteered to accompany the detachment sent to Cut Knife Hill. Your conduct verified expectations previously formed, and the severe wound you received testified to your courage under fire.

"After your recovery you were appointed chaplain, and in that position you have proved as faithful and fearless a soldier of the cross as you have shown yourself to be to your sovereign, and your never failing courtesy and kindness have endeared you to all ranks. You have our cordial wishes for a great increase in prosperity, success and happiness in your new sphere of labour. Your future career will be watched with interest, and you may rest assured that you have a warm place in the memory of each of your brother officers.

"R. B. HAMILTON, Lieut.-Colonel."

Lieut.-Col. Miller, as commanding officer during the rebellion, then made a few remarks endorsing what had been said, after which Rev. Mr. Lloyd made a brief but suitable reply. A pleasant evening was afterwards spent.

"The Queen's Own Rifles turned out Sunday afternoon to the number of 413, and paraded to All Saints' Church, where divine service

was conducted by Rev. G. E. Lloyd. "K" Company did not parade, as the arms, uniform, and accoutrements of the company were destroyed by the recent fire at University College.

### Correspondence.

[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.]

#### CAPT. MCMICKING'S SUGGESTIONS RE D. R. A. MANAGEMENT.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—Having considered carefully the suggestions contained in Capt. McMicking's communication of Jan. 30th, will you allow me a word or two on the subject. As I am one of those who take more interest in shooting matters than practice at the targets, my motive will not be misconstrued. It would be out of place for me to take up his suggestions seriatim, as what knowledge I have is more theoretical than practical. Neither is there any occasion, as it seems to me no objection can be taken to any of them. Therefore it may be only necessary to repeat his own words, "Why not go the whole length, and adopt the Wimbledon system in toto?" I am sure this would be more satisfactory than the present plan, which will allow of the "suspicion that all is not straight" to the shooting men of my acquaintance. But if the management cannot see their way to the adoption of the entire Wimbledon system, they may at least adopt Capt. McMicking's suggestions with regard to the "squadding" and "timing the tickets of the extra series" at the time of purchase, and thus avoid the possibility of any one obtaining a monopoly of the use of targets for any time. That a plan should be adopted to prevent the possibility of collusion between the rifle and the disc is sufficiently obvious to need no comment.

G. VENNEL.

#### THE ARTILLERY MANUALS.

EDITOR MILITIA GAZETTE,—There is a subject of some importance to the field artillery of Canada just now—that is, the new drill. Last summer the questions prepared by the Inspector of Artillery called for answers which were not to be found in any of the text books issued to the force. We are now informed that no more of the Canadian Artillery Manuals will be distributed, and that men taking courses at the schools are being taught the new drill. Under these circumstances it would seem imperative that the Department should give the force some light on its intentions. The season for drill is now at hand, and it would be well for all interested to know whether they shall go along on the old lines, or conform to the changes made by the new British Manual.

S.

### Canada and the United States.

(United Service Gazette.)

Imperial Federation is a sufficiently large question to occupy the earnest attention of statesmen here and in the colonies. The whole of the discussion, however, seems to have centred in Australia, and hardly anything has been said about Canada. Yet there has been plenty of evidence of late years to prove that the defence of the Dominion should, without further delay, be put on a satisfactory footing, and, in fact, the question becomes more urgent every day. Our American cousins are rapidly persuading themselves that it is a necessity that Canada should belong to the United States, and they will not fail to take advantage of internecine dissensions between different races and religionists in order to further their purpose—if, in fact, they have not already taken steps in that direction. It seems to be even now admitted that in one province at least public opinion is strongly in favour of complete annexation to the United States. The matter has been more immediately recalled to our notice by reading an article headed "The Canadian Question: a Military Glance at It," by "Terrae Filius," in a recent issue of the American magazine, the *United Service*, and it may not be amiss to give a short summary of what is evidently a carefully worked out and elaborate paper. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri.* The writer begins by averring that there is no doubt that the question is more restlessly active just now than it has been at any other epoch since the separation of the United States from England, and that, whether from an American or a British standpoint, it is equally apparent that the present status of Government in the Dominion of Canada is an untenable one. From the American standpoint a variety of views are current—from forcible annexation to the pacific idea of commercial union as a stepping-stone to ultimate state union. There is a universal expectation that some time, somehow, the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba at least are to be incorporated into the American body politic. There is, therefore, forced on the military man the necessity of studying the country as a possible theatre of war. The paper, therefore, is written from the point of view of the possible invader, and gives details as to geographi-

cal features, statistics as to produce, transportation, etc., so far as affecting military operations. The following are the specific headings under which the information is tabulated: General Description of the Dominion; General Division of the Subject; Climate; Farm products; Transportation Facilities; Population; Telegraph Facilities; Fortifications (which the author remarks are hardly worth mentioning); Manufacture of War Materials; Military System; and Strategic Considerations applicable to Ontario and Quebec. (Under the head of "Military System" we find these curious statements: "The Field Artillery is armed with 16-pounder muzzle-loading rifles. The Garrison Artillery of the Militia have still for their armament smooth-bore guns, with a few 7-inch and 8-inch rifles." But perhaps it is only our knowledge of the great American language which is at fault.) The writer goes on to state that Quebec is essentially French, while Ontario is British, and this is an important element in shaping the policy of war. The constant quarrels about religious matters, which have been greatly intensified by the "Jesuits' Estates Act," point to a possible split, which would fit in admirably with the American plans. It may be recollected that even quite lately a considerable sensation was caused by the simultaneous efforts of several French-Canadian newspapers to get up an agitation in favour of independence, by way of taking advantage of the example of Brazil. Nor, with this view of profiting by internal disaffection, has the writer of the paper failed to take due note of the large preponderance of Irishmen in Ontario as a "striking feature." Strategically, he considers that there are four theatres of operations. 1. The New York-Vermont boundary line ought to be prepared for strictly defensive work, especially in view of the temptations held out for the sudden dash of a Canadian force to the coast at the outbreak of hostilities in connection with the British fleet that would surely at once assemble off Portland, Bath, and Portsmouth—recognised by Imperial officers, and alluded to by Colonel Strange, R.A., as a base for further operations. 2. The line Ottawa-Prescott, in a military sense, is the most important one, involving, if held, the fall of the capital and the vital severance of the Dominion itself. 3. The section known as the Garden of Canada, lying southwest of Toronto and the Georgian Bay. Three lines are suggested, the final objective in each case being Toronto. 4. The narrow space along the north shore of Lake Ontario between Toronto and Kingston; but this is regarded only as a secondary theatre, after the east or west theatre had been occupied and the work finished there. Then resistance would probably have ceased. The conclusion drawn by this "Son of the Soil" (we hope he does not refer to Canada) is that the conquest of Ontario and Quebec presents no serious difficulties. It is thought that if the New York-Vermont boundary line were held on the purely defensive, and two armies were thrown promptly into Ontario, one with Ottawa as its objective, and the other with Toronto as its objective, as set forth in the paper, the war would be successful, short, and in every way decisive. All this "looks like business;" but a hope of respite from any immediate catastrophe may perhaps be gathered from the final observation that there is a lack of reliable information in the best libraries, and of a trustworthy map, giving the main topographical features essential to a complete discussion of any section of country in a military aspect. It is, therefore, considered of the highest importance that an Army Intelligence Bureau be speedily established for the systematic collection of information, and the placing it promptly before American officers. Now, it is not necessary to make too much of a magazine article, but "straws show which way the wind blows." Whatever may be its final destination, it is certain that it has been blowing away from Great Britain for a long time past, yet our invertebrate policy still continues, and probably in the end we shall, as Professor Goldwin Smith and other authorities have so often warned us, lose Canada as we have already lost other possessions, because we have tacitly invited somebody else to take it, through neglect of ordinary common sense precautions. It is sincerely to be hoped that on the whole question of Imperial Federation wiser counsels may soon prevail, and active steps—such as the appointment of a Royal Commission to visit the various colonies, with the view of arranging definite terms, or ascertaining the real wishes of the colonists—replace the present *laissez-faire* attitude which is surely leading to disintegration of the Empire. Great Britain without her possessions is a spectacle that no true Briton will care to mentally picture. The new Australian cruisers indicate a step in the right direction, but many more steps will have to be taken before the end in view is attained.

The desire to become an officer of the British Royal Artillery is not nearly so great as it used to be. Since the abolition of purchase, the special advantages formerly offered to the Royal Artillery no longer exist, and the conditions of the recent warrants have tended to place the emoluments of all branches of the army on much the same level, so that there is but little left for this branch of the service beyond that which may accrue from a personal predilection for it, and this is counterbalanced by sundry disadvantages as regards promotion and staff employment.

## Hythe Special Volunteer Course.

(United Service Gazette.)

Since our last article the officers under instruction have been pursuing the even tenor of their way. A great point has been the special course of the firing exercise and communicating drill, and the duties of section leaders in volley-firing, which is essentially the method of firing best suited for actual warfare, and of which the Volunteers, for want of proper facilities, have, up to the present, had but little opportunity of practising.

Shooting men in particular, and military men generally, will be much interested in the following practical and very simple method (explained in lecture by Lieut. Dutton Hunt) for finding the height of the trajectory of a rifle at any particular distance. This method, which was introduced by Major Godsall, Adjutant of the Eton College Volunteers, a short time ago, is on the principle of proportional sight measurements. The first thing to be done is to measure the length between the backsight and foresight—or, in other words, to find the "sight radius"—of the rifle whose trajectory is required to be found. Then a simple rule of three sum is worked out as follows:—As the "sight radius" is to the increase of elevation required between the shorter and longer range, so is the length of the shorter range to the height of the trajectory as it passes the shorter range on its way to the longer range.

For instance, we are firing at an object 1,000 yards off with a Martini-Henry rifle, and we require to know how high the bullet is above the ground as it passes 500 yards from us. Now the "sight radius" of the M.-H. rifle is as near as possible two feet, and the distance between the 500 and 1,000 yard lines on the backsight is (about)  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch. Then as—

$$2 \text{ feet} : \frac{3}{4} \text{ in.} :: 500 \text{ yards} : h$$

or as

$$24 \text{ in.} : \frac{3}{4} \text{ in.} :: 1,500 \text{ feet} : 46\frac{7}{8} \text{ feet.}$$

The bullet, therefore, is  $46\frac{7}{8}$  feet above the ground when it passes 500 yards on its way to hit the object 1,000 yards away.

Before quitting the School of Musketry the officers composing the class were anxious to have the opportunity afforded them of firing a match against the Hythe Staff, whose team has not been beaten in any of the matches they have fired during the past season. The Staff accepted the challenge, and the match came off on Tuesday last. The conditions were twelve on each side, Martini-Henry rifles, seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards, kneeling position at 200, prone at 500 and 600, with Wimbledon targets and scoring. The day was beautifully fine, but, owing to the sun being in the rear of the targets, the light was not so good as it might have been. The wind was somewhat tricky, and required careful watching, being what is known as a "front fish-tail" wind. The Hythe team were minus one of their best men, viz., Captain Bagnall, who has, unfortunately, been laid up for the past fortnight with an attack of the prevailing epidemic. At 200 yards the shooting was of a very even character, there being the difference of 8 points only on the totals at this range. At 500 yards the superiority of the Hythe Staff team quickly began to show itself, and they rapidly drew away from their opponents, heading them at this distance by 64 points; this lead was maintained at the longest range, and they finally won a capital match by 73 points. The following were the scores: Hythe Staff—200 yds., 357; 500 yds., 370; 600 yds., 288; total, 1,015. Special Volunteers' Course—200 yds., 349; 500 yds., 306; 600 yards, 287; total, 942.

"Medicus" in a strong appeal for the financial improvement of the position of members of the Hospital Corps, U.S. Army, says: "The present pay is entirely incommensurate with the duties required. Can it be wondered that men who entered the Corps, *morally, mentally and physically healthy*, with well grounded hopes that their labors would be recognized, have, upon seeing no prospect for the future, become disgusted, dissipated and in extreme cases, actually deserted the service as the only means left open to them to obviate a life of daily exacting labor and insufficiently remunerated toil, or else return to the lines, where the environments and duties are more in keeping with \$13 per month?"

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The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time ago, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address to B. J. Kendall Co. (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada makes it a standard authority. *Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise."*

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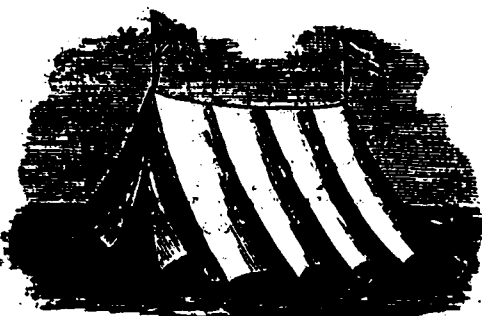
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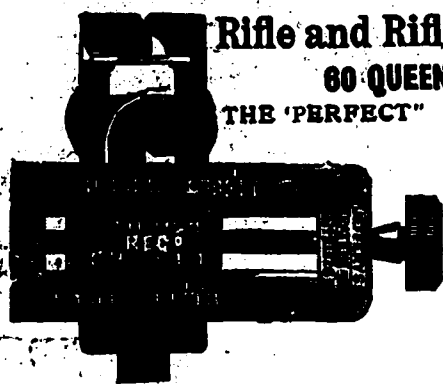
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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Best Quality Leather Shooting Case, to hold Cartridges, and all accessories required on the range \$6.20</li> <li>2. Japanned Tin Shooting Case... 2.55</li> <li>3. Waterproof Rifle Bag... \$1.10 and 1.85</li> <li>4. Back Sight Cover... 25c. and 35</li> <li>5. Front Sight Protector (plated) 17c. and 50</li> <li>6. Pull-through Pocket Barrel Cleaner, in Pouch... 70</li> <li>7. Bristle Brush to screw on Ramrod 25</li> <li>8. Wire Brush " " 25</li> <li>9. Wool Mop " " 18</li> <li>10. Jag " " 18</li> <li>11. Burns' Patent Barrel Cooler... 36</li> <li>12. Box of Sight Paints... 38</li> <li>13. Bottle of "Nigerine" Sight Black 12</li> </ol> | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. White Pencil for marking lines on Bar... \$0.6</li> <li>15. Bottle of White Paint... 25</li> <li>16. Pair of Orthoptics... 1.50</li> <li>17. Jeffery's Patent Barrel Reflector... 61</li> <li>18. Jeffery's Improved Sight Definer... 61</li> <li>19. Jeffery's Patent Sight Elevator and Wind Gauge... 2.15</li> <li>20. A pair of Jeffery's "Imperial" Binoculars... 8.53</li> </ol> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post- 36c.</li> <li>36</li> <li>24</li> <li>16</li> <li>16</li> <li>12</li> <li>4</li> <li>4</li> <li>4</li> <li>4</li> <li>4</li> <li>8</li> <li>8</li> </ol> </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4c.</li> <li></li> <li>12</li> <li>8</li> <li>8</li> <li>25</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> </ol> </td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">These Binoculars have been specially designed for Rifle shooting, and are guaranteed equal in power and quality to those supplied by Opticians at often double the prices above quoted.<br/>     Telescopes, from \$1.60 to \$12.70.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14. White Pencil for marking lines on Bar... \$0.6</li> <li>15. Bottle of White Paint... 25</li> <li>16. Pair of Orthoptics... 1.50</li> <li>17. Jeffery's Patent Barrel Reflector... 61</li> <li>18. Jeffery's Improved Sight Definer... 61</li> <li>19. Jeffery's Patent Sight Elevator and Wind Gauge... 2.15</li> <li>20. A pair of Jeffery's "Imperial" Binoculars... 8.53</li> </ol> | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post- 36c.</li> <li>36</li> <li>24</li> <li>16</li> <li>16</li> <li>12</li> <li>4</li> <li>4</li> <li>4</li> <li>4</li> <li>4</li> <li>8</li> <li>8</li> </ol> </td> <td style="width: 50%;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4c.</li> <li></li> <li>12</li> <li>8</li> <li>8</li> <li>25</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> </ol> </td> </tr> </table> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post- 36c.</li> <li>36</li> <li>24</li> <li>16</li> <li>16</li> <li>12</li> <li>4</li> <li>4</li> <li>4</li> <li>4</li> <li>4</li> <li>8</li> <li>8</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4c.</li> <li></li> <li>12</li> <li>8</li> <li>8</li> <li>25</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> <li>24</li> </ol> |
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