

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ACTIVE FORCE OF THE DOMINION.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

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

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THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE,

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COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

The militia authorities state that the ammunition question has been settled satisfactorily for the present season. Waltham Abbey powder of the proper grain and brand for Snider cartridges has been imported, and, having been found, under rigid tests, to be in every way a first rate article, is being made up into ball ammunition at Quebec. The ammunition made from this powder will be reserved for sale, and will be supplied, to all individuals and rifle associations purchasing, and, as the seven thousand pounds weight of powder procured will suffice for the season's consumption, marksmen throughout the Dominion can depend upon having both reliable and uniform ammunition. As the failures and experiments of the past and the investigations of the cartridge commission may be expected to have revealed all the defects in former issues, it should not be expecting too much to hope this season for ammunition as perfect as any we have yet fired, for the Quebec made cartridges are certainly very neatly finished.

Meantime arrangements have been made for the supply of home-made powder, under a new and strict specification, for manufacture into the cartridges required for this year's supply to the militia force, so that we shall have an opportunity of comparing the two makes of

powder. The Department of Militia express their confidence that a perfectly satisfactory powder can be manufactured here as successfully as in England, as well as their determination to spare no pains in procuring a thoroughly reliable article.

We publish to-day a couple more letters on the subject of the permanent corps, expressing diametrically opposite views, and would merely say that we can neither understand nor sympathize with any feeling of jealousy towards these admirable institutions. We have always looked upon them as the core and nucleus of our whole system, and if the day should come when they must be regarded as being separate institutions or having separate interests it will be a bad omen for our little force.

The last general orders show a large number of changes, almost wholly confined to the grades of company officers, the appointments of Majors Burnet of the 35th and Hughes of the 45th to substantive majorities, and the resignation of Major Emond, 86th, being the only exceptions. We are glad to see that twenty-eight commissioned officers and a larger number of non-coms. have obtained certificates at the several schools, and only wish the number had been ten times as great—there would be places for them. This is shown by the fact that of the twenty new appointments only two are qualified. Twenty-three names have disappeared from the list, leaving a net loss of three officers. Besides these gains and losses there are eleven promotions.

We give in another column the draft of a constitution for a small rifle association, which has been found to work well for one vigorous institution, and will, we think, be found to comprehend all that is absolutely necessary for any new local or regimental associations that may be formed this spring. It will be seen that almost unlimited power is delegated to the council, and that very little is formulated respecting the work of the association. This is done so that the difficulty of securing attendance at general meetings may be obviated and so that the arrangements may be varied from time to time as may be expedient, and any definite rules for conducting shooting may come under the head of by-laws rather than be constitutional.

The list of mounted police officers which appeared in the official *Gazette* of the 10th April was reprinted in that of the 17th, and in the later list we find the following changes, presumably corrections of that first issued: Superintendent Dean's first name is Richard, not Robert, and Inspector George Buchanan Moffatt's name should have followed that of Inspector Joseph Howe, with the same date, 1st September, 1883, attached to it.

Col. Bacon has just received authentic information to the effect that the Calcutta volunteers will be represented this year at Wimbledon by a strong team from that portion of the Indian Empire.

The committee appointed to select the garrison batteries from which competitors are to be chosen for the Shoeburyness detachment have arranged the following permanent roster, on the principle that affiliated brigades consisting of not less than five batteries will be selected first, to send one representative each; and then that these brigades and other independent batteries should have their places on the roster fixed by ballot. Batteries affiliating subsequently will have their names placed on the roster in succession, according to the date of their affiliation. The roster is as follows:—

Halifax Brigade,	} Five batteries each.	Yarmouth Battery,
Montreal Brigade,		Montreal Brigade,
New Brunswick Brigade,		Digby Battery,
Prince Edward Isl'd Brigade,		New Brunswick Brigade,
Toronto Battery,		Halifax Brigade,
No. 2 Battery, Quebec,		Cobourg Battery,
British Columbia Brigade,		No. 1 Battery, Levis,

This year one man will be taken from each of the four brigades, and one each from the first four on the battery roster. Next year one man will be selected from each of the four brigades, as before, and one from each of the next four on the battery roster, and so on. So far, this year, thirty-two garrison batteries have affiliated, which is the greatest number since the organization of the association.

Arrangements have been completed for celebrating the anniversary of the capture of Batoche by a dinner at Toronto on the 12th of May next, at which General Sir Frederick Middleton has signified his intention of being present. Officers wishing to participate, and the guests will not be confined to those who were present in the engagement, are requested to send in their names *at once* to Capt. C. Greville Harston, Secretary, 9 Toronto street, Toronto.

IN THE HOUSE.

On the 15th inst. Mr. Gault inquired of the government whether any militia regiments had made application for permission to visit Great Britain on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's coronation, and, if so, whether it was the intention of the government to grant the request, when the regiments go at their own expense; and was answered by Sir Adolphe Caron, who said that the 5th Royal Scots had made application to visit Great Britain, but, as the Militia Act has no force outside Canada, the men of the battalion would not be subject to its provisions if taken outside the country, and it was, in consequence, thought advisable not to grant the request.

On the 19th inst. Dr. Sproule moved for a "return showing the names and number of those who acted as police scouts during the Northwest insurrection; also the names of those who have since applied for a land grant bounty for said services, the same as that given to the volunteers." In making the motion Dr. Sproule gave as his reasons that he thought a misunderstanding prevailed relative to the nature of the duties performed by the persons spoken of. They considered themselves in all respects on the same footing as the military scouts, and consequently entitled to the same land bounty. He said many of them were settlers who had taken up homesteads; they engaged in the dangerous work, supplied themselves with firearms and horses, and the wages they received did not compensate them any more than did the day's pay compensate the volunteers. He understood that the land grant bounties had been refused them and thought that the attention of the government ought to be called to the matter, when he felt sure they would see the reasonableness of their claim. Not only did they ask for the land grant, but that if it were given they should be allowed to turn it in on their pre-emptions. He spoke also in favor of their request that the time during which they were engaged in the service of the government be allowed them as part of the time they have to settle on their lands before getting their deeds. Mr. White (Cardwell) replied to the latter part of the remarks by saying that the time both of teamsters and scouts so engaged had been allowed to count on their homesteads as part of their term of residence.

On the 21st inst. Mr. Watson asked whether it was the intention of the government to extend the militia organization to the N. W. territories. If so, what strength, and the proportion of cavalry and infantry, and whether a D.A.G. and a B.M. with headquarters in the territories, would be appointed?

Sir Adolphe Caron replied, saying it was the intention of the government to extend the militia organization existing in the other provinces to the N. W. territories. The proposed strength and character of the new force, and the staff that will be required, had not been decided upon, and would depend to a great extent upon the population which goes into the territories.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

BY MAJOR J. PENNINGTON MACPHERSON, G. G. F. GUARDS.

The great interest evinced by your correspondents as to the means of obtaining the instruction necessary to qualify them for properly fulfilling their duties as officers of the active militia, is one of the most healthy signs of the times. Many opinions have been given and numerous schemes have been proposed, all having in view the one object of providing a cheap and easy means of obtaining the requisite knowledge. While many of the schemes present points worthy of consideration, it seems to me that all fall short of the great and undoubted advantages presented by the schools of instruction. There is no royal road to knowledge, and there is no other way for an officer to learn his duty except by downright hard study. If he knows nothing of his work he will find that three months at one of the schools is not by any means too long. If he cannot afford this time he can do a great deal at home and by previous preparation very materially shorten the period of his stay. A certificate can be obtained, by one possessing the necessary knowledge, after a residence of only seven days. This time every one can afford, and the difficulties of expense are got over by the government allowance of \$1 per day, and free transport. I do not think that the itinerant schools proposed by your correspondent "54" could be carried out. Except during the winter months the rural population are so briskly employed that they could not spare the six hours a day. This six hours would really mean the whole day, because although every battalion has its own headquarters, the companies of which it is composed are drawn from a very large surrounding district, and it would be necessary for officers either to take up their residence near the school or to drive a considerable distance each day. Take, for instance, the first rural battalion on the list, the 11th "Argenteuil Rangers," and we find that the company headquarters are at St. Andrews, West Gore, Morin Flats, Lachute, East Gore, Mille Isles, Carillon and Chatham. Or take "54th's" own battalion, and we find that the company headquarters are at Danville, Fladden, Richmond, Brompton, South Durham and Drummondville. How are the distances between these places to be annihilated? But supposing the thirst for knowledge to be so great that these difficulties would be overcome, that the necessary drill sheds are to be found at every point and that "the number attending would be such as to permit of battalion drill," where are the instructors to come from? It is no secret that one of the difficulties to be contended with, not only in the Canadian militia but in the British army, is the scarcity of properly qualified instructors. To at all carry out this scheme would require at least a dozen schools to be in operation at one time. Two instructors for each would do, only on the supposition that all those attending entered on the same date and progressed at the same rate. If new squads were taken in every fortnight or so, a dozen instructors for each school would not be too many to do the work properly. No man, be he ever so willing and competent, could teach a squad just entering and one more advanced at the same time; the one would either have to be unduly pushed on or the other evidently retarded. The result of such a system would be that the cost to the government per man would be increased and the knowledge obtained would be decreased. It is necessary to know something else beyond actual drill. To make a good officer or non-com. it is necessary to understand interior economy, military law and at least the first principles of tactics and strategy. These subjects could not be properly taught at an itinerant school. It could only be done at a permanent school where the principles laid down could be seen in daily practice. I do not at all agree with your editorial remarks "that the great majority of men turned out at the old military schools under the Imperial regiments were thoroughly instructed." I had the privilege of attending one of these schools and of obtaining a first-class certificate, and I think that they were deficient in everything except drill. The lectures on interior economy were delivered by non-coms. and men, and were rattled off at a rate no one could follow or take notes of, and were plentifully interspersed with marvellous yarns and anecdotes. I do not now remember any instruction in military law further than what could be gathered from one attendance at a court-martial. I have also had the privilege of spending some months at one of the present schools of instruction, and I must

say that my experience has deeply impressed me with their value to the country, and I would much prefer to see more of them established or the capacity of the present ones increased, to having itinerant schools. The officers have been very carefully selected, the instruction is very thorough, and the surroundings are what are necessary to make good soldiers. That little story about "two hours' drill and three hours' mess etiquette" seems to have been accepted both by yourself and your correspondent as a fact. It is, of course, only a joke. Full uniform is not insisted upon; the regulations provide that short course officers must have tunic, patrol jacket, undress trousers, etc., but the use of mess jacket and waistcoat and full dress trousers is left optional, and officers attending for a special course certificate are permitted to wear undress uniform. In my humble opinion the schools of instruction are admirably adapted to carry out the objects for which they were formed, and are doing a good work for the country. If they cannot accommodate all who apply for admission the remedy lies in the extension of the system. This is being done and will no doubt continue to be done. We can safely trust the energetic Minister of Militia and the able officers by whom he is assisted to be fully alive to the wants of the force and to be only limited in their actions by the amount of money voted by Parliament.

In conclusion, I would venture to suggest that it would add much to the interest of all articles and correspondence if the writers were to follow the practice in the English military papers and sign their names and rank.

CONSTITUTION FOR A SMALL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

1. The name of this association shall be the Rifle Association.
2. The objects of the association shall be the encouragement and development of marksmanship in the
3. Any member of the may become a member of the association by the payment of an annual subscription fee—for officers of two dollars, for non-commissioned officers and men of fifty cents.
4. The officers of the association shall consist of a president, first and second vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer, who, together with five other members of the association, shall form a council, all of whom shall be elected annually at the annual general meeting of the association, and who shall have the management of all the business of the association.
5. In the event of a vacancy occurring in this council the remaining members thereof shall have power to fill such vacancy, provided that a quorum for this purpose shall consist of not less than five members of the council.
6. There shall be two auditors, elected at the annual general meeting, whose duty it shall be to audit the treasurer's accounts for the following year, and report thereon, at the next annual meeting.
7. The annual meeting of the association for the election of officers, members of council, and auditors (who must not be members of council) shall take place on the day in April in each year.
8. The presence of ten qualified members shall be requisite to constitute any general meeting of the association.
9. An extraordinary meeting of the association may, at any time, be called by the council, upon giving ten days' notice of the same to each member of the association, and shall be called upon receipt of a requisition signed by five members of the association; at which meeting no subjects shall be discussed beyond those specified in the notice.
10. The secretary-treasurer of the association shall give previous notice to each member of the association of every meeting of the association, and to each member of the council of every meeting of the council. He shall make and keep a true record of the proceedings of all meetings of the association, and of the council, have custody of the constitution, by-laws, and records of the association, and conduct its correspondence.
11. He shall be charged with the collection and custody of the funds of the association, and keep a regular account thereof, which must be submitted to the council whenever required. He shall also prepare and submit at each annual meeting, a statement showing the financial condition of the association.
12. The council shall have charge of and control all matters affecting the welfare of the association, subject to this constitution, and shall decide all questions of difference that may arise affecting the interests of the association.
13. The council shall have full control of the funds of the association.
14. A quorum of the council (except for the purpose of filling a vacancy therein) shall consist of three of its members.

15. Annual prize meetings shall be held at such times and places, and under such regulations, as may be determined on by the council. (*Add, if desired*—The council shall also arrange and regulate periodical practices of the association)

16. No change shall be made in these rules, except at a general meeting; and the secretary-treasurer shall notify each member in writing of the proposed change at least ten days previous to such meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SNIDER AMMUNITION.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—If the Department of Militia would only move in the matter, the rifle-men of Canada could have cheaper ammunition. Last September an exhibition was made in the ammunition tent, Rideau range, during the D.R.A. matches, of the process of reloading shells, and it was then stated—unofficially—that the Department of Militia would, on payment, furnish bullets, caps and powder, at a fixed price per 100, and the machines for reloading as well.

In the report of the department, at page 231, reference is made to a spinal shell for reloading—"that half the price of Snider ammunition is saved at each reloading," and that "reloading tools could be procured very cheap (\$15 a set);" and on page 233, are "directions for reloading brass coiled Snider B.L. cartridges."

Permit me through your columns to ask the Minister of Militia to have published, where and how bullets, powder, &c., can be obtained, and the price, and if his department will supply, on payment, sets of reloading tools.

SNAP-CAP.

THE CARTRIDGE COMMISSION REPORT.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—I read in your column of "Comment and Criticism" some very appropriate remarks about the D. C. ammunition we are to use this season. Moreover that the "boys" threaten, among others, the members of the cartridge commission with a "lively time" if this ammunition is not up to their standard. Now "boys" don't be in too big a hurry, but let us wait till the report is issued, and then, in justice to the commission, read and digest it carefully, draw our own conclusions, and then make it extremely lively where those "lively times" are merited. In the meantime let those printers hurry up and give out the report.

OLD BOY.

ANNUAL PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

DEAR SIR,—The general, in his report, very rightly recommends rifle practice at short ranges. But the last general orders on record requires 20 rounds to be fired at annual practice as follows: five rounds at 200 yards, ten at 400 yards, and five at 500 yards. Rifle practice is now beginning all over the Dominion, but no G. O. in accordance with the general's recommendation yet appeared.

During the annual drill there is not much time to devote to musketry instruction, to do it thoroughly, and recruits have to take their chance on the rifle range; therefore it is next to impossible to make them hit the target even once in five shots at 200 yards, for it is invariably the case that the officer in charge, doing his best to instruct, only finds out the cause of the "missing" at the last round, then he away to 400 to meet with worse results. It would be more to the point to fire 10 rounds at 200 yards, or, in fact, not let the man go farther until he can score at that range, even if he fires his whole 20 rounds in the attempt. Give us more ammunition for the annual practice, and fire at 100, 200 and 300 yards, with some skirmishing at unknown distances between those limits. Long range shooting may be indulged in by those proved capable of it, but outside of the annual practice.

To illustrate the necessity of practice at unknown short ranges, the following speaks for itself:—Last year, for a variety, I constructed five oval targets, 10 inches by 14, as described in 1879 rifle exercises, on page 257, and stuck them on the side of a hill. Five of our best men, who, by the way, are not satisfied if they do not score 27 or 28 points out of a possible 30, at 200 yards kneeling, each chose a target, and with six rounds each started from about 175 yards to skirmish to 100 yards. The line was halted by command, and kneeling, several shots were fired at the unknown distance independently, then advanced and fired till the thirty rounds were expended. On examination the targets contained about *eight hits* all told. Verbum sap.

SHORT RANGE.

THE ACTIVE MILITIA AND THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—Having read with considerable interest the correspondence on this subject, and particularly the letter signed "Miles," and which I am sorry to see displays a feeling which I was quite unaware existed, namely, animosity and a certain amount of jealousy on the part of the active militia towards us, permit me to correct one of the statements made in his letter, published in your paper of the 30th March.

He says: "The schools, or, as it is becoming the fashion to call them, the permanent corps, were established as *auxiliaries* to the active force, for the express purpose of providing a means of instruction for the officers of that force. On that basis, and that only, did Parliament vote the money for their establishment."

The italics in the above extract are mine, and I propose to try and show how wrong the above statement is, and how unjust, both to the permanent—or, as they should be called, the regular—corps, and to the House of Parliament, the members of which have now for fifteen years voted the necessary supplies for their pay and maintenance.

The following extract from general orders will probably explain itself:—

“Headquarters, Ottawa, October, 1871.

“GENERAL ORDERS.

“No. 1. An appropriation having been sanctioned by Parliament for the pay, maintenance and equipment of two batteries of garrison artillery, in order to provide for the care and protection of the forts, magazines, armament and warlike stores, recently, or about to be handed over to the Dominion government, in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the formation of these batteries is hereby authorized.

“No. 2. It is further intended that these batteries, in addition to performing garrison duties, shall serve as practical schools of gunnery for the training of all ranks of the militia artillery, viz., by instructing gunners and drivers and affording officers and non-com. officers opportunities of joining long or short courses of instruction as may best suit them individually.”

Upon the authority of the above G.O., the first permanent corps was formed, and the writer of this had the honor of being one of the first officers to join this force. From long connection with it he knows that generally the sole endeavor of all ranks was to fulfil, as far as possible, the conditions laid down in the foregoing general orders, in the order therein named.

1st. To do the duty, in so far as was possible, in the same way as was done by their predecessors—the royal artillery—although laboring under the great disadvantages of having a much smaller establishment in numbers than the Imperial force, previously quartered in their stations. Their comparative newness to their trade necessitating their not only doing the duty, but also learning how to do it at the same time, and the uncertainty of tenure of position of both officers and men, in no wise interfered, as far as I know, with the feeling of all ranks that it was fit and right for them to do everything in their power to make themselves creditable representatives of Canada’s regular soldiers.

2nd. I am not aware that, in the long period that has elapsed since the formation of these batteries, passing, as they have, through their ranks more than two thousand officers, non-com. officers and men (“Miles” will see that these batteries and schools, not schools and batteries, as he would make them, were open not to officers alone, as he states), and complaints have been made, regarding the want of proper instructors, or of anything connected with the schools, or that all ranks on the regular establishment did do all in their power to make their stay both profitable and pleasant.

I, in conclusion, wish now to state that in my opinion it would be much more manly and honest, if the country would acknowledge that the officers and men of the permanent corps are placed in a false position, that they are their regular troops, and recognize them officially as such.

The position of the officers of these corps is not such a very enviable one, as “Miles” would soon find were he one of them for any length of time. They have many just causes of complaint, but the public press is not the proper place in which to ventilate them, and I will not trespass further in your space, as this letter is, I fancy, long enough. I hope, however, in conclusion, to see the discussion continued in your paper by those who have the right to do it, in a spirit of fairness to the permanent corps, remembering that the hands of the officers of these corps are, to a certain extent, tied, and that they can only defend themselves or make known their grievances in a very limited way—Vide sec. VI., par. 11, Queen’s Regs. & Orders for the Army—the directions laid down in which I have tried not to transgress.

“SHRAPNEL.”

To the Editor of the Canadian Militia Gazette:

SIR,—“Miles” has voiced a feeling that prevails to a wider extent than generally supposed, but which has hitherto not received the publicity and support it deserves, for the reason that remonstrance at present is useless. But the time is not far off when the true inwardness of the new schools will be ventilated, and the officers of the militia, who voted for their organization, and the tax payers, who have to keep them up, will learn alike, how beautifully they have been sold. A government or department that is not ashamed to call our officers, and one man in British Columbia, a battery and two batteries, “A” and “B,” the regiment of Canadian Artillery won’t take long to find a pretext to consolidate the infantry into an infantry battalion (what will it do, with also the colonies, and majors, and adjutants, and paymasters, and sergeants, now enjoyed by each company) and Canada will find itself with all the elements of a standing army. All this in the teeth of the constitution and the organic law of the country, but cheerfully endorsed by those, who hold their duty as citizens and their honor as military officers, second to their party allegiance. A sergeant and a half dozen pensioners would have prevented the ruin and decay which encouraged for fifteen years, is now given as one of the reasons for the new organizations, but which every officer in the militia, except those who are M.P.’s, knows to be the merest pretence. There are the forts and barracks, requiring garrisons, at London or Winnipeg, and why hasn’t the old fort received some of the care lavished on the new garrison. Military schools are a necessity, but the schools as at present constituted, are neither wanted nor appreciated, and the men they qualify are not one whit more efficient than the cadets turned out by the D.A.G. and his new assistant instructor. The strength of one school (one hundred men) would provide ample teaching material for ten infantry schools, and I will venture to say that the regiments which taught the 63rd, the only battalion in the Dominion which has all its officers qualified hasent a dozen instructors engaged in the school. A very natural feeling of jealousy must be developed under present conditions. On one hand we see a single company having almost the full staff of a battalion, with its staff-sergeants and band, and with all the inducements of the regular army, held out to the men who join it. Then we see city corps, having drill every year, at the hour and place most convenient for all concerned, full pay and plenty of ammunition. While country battalions gets this consolatory piece of information “no drill for you fellows this year, all the money is wanted for the schools.”

RUSTICUS.

8TH ROYAL RIFLES—Immense crowds of people witnessed the march-out of the regiment in Quebec on the afternoon of the 23rd, when it turned out in good force, preceded by the band and pioneers, all making a smart and soldier-like appearance. The route was over Grand Allee, down Maple avenue and in by the St. Foye road and St. John and St. Louis streets to the esplanade, where, after a few minutes rest, some battalion drill was gone through. The Regimental rifle association has got to work, but no good scoring need be looked for till the Louis ranges are in order next month, Beauport Flats range being a swamp.

QUERIES AND REPLIES.

Q. Would you please give a description of the rifle officers’ regulation forage cap? The R. & O. for 1879 describe the round “bucket,” distinctly stating “without peak.” The Queen’s dress regulations, 1883, state the same thing. Now by what authority do the officers of the Montreal rifle regiments wear an imitation infantry “peaked” cap, braided in black, which by the above regulations is certainly contrary to orders? What has become of the new dress regulations promised by our military authorities at Ottawa?

WINNIPEG.

A. As to authority, we give it up, probably the Montreal corps got special leave. Better ask them. Uniform is decidedly in a transition state in Canada, and the new regulations cannot come a bit too soon to save us from chaos. As to what has become of the new regulations—they are coming.

THE TARGET.

8TH ROYAL RIFLES are doing their annual target practice on Beauport Flats, which are characterized as being a “beastly swamp” at this season of the year, and the scoring therefore is not up to the usual high standard of the regiment.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—Capt. Strang, of the home guards, has been corresponding with the secretary of the Manitoba rifle association, and taking other steps with a view to the organization of a branch association here.

HAMILTON.—The annual business meeting of the Victoria rifle club was held at the office of the president, Lieut.-Col. Gibson, on Monday, the 19th inst., and was very largely attended. The officers of last year were all unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year as follows: Lieut.-Col. Gibson, M.P.P., president, Major J. J. Mason, and Major H. McLaren, vice-presidents; Albert Pain, secretary-treasurer; managing committee, Capt. Jos. Adam, Capt. E. G. Zealand, W. H. Clarke, J. C. McKean and O. Hancock. The club will practice on Saturday and Wednesday afternoons; the Saturday practices will be confined to 200, 500 and 600 yards, and Wednesdays will be devoted to the longer ranges. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one. It was decided to begin the season’s practice on the first Saturday in May, and to abolish sighting shots.

The Hamilton rifle association held their annual meeting on Wednesday the 14th inst. Mr. James Adam was re-elected president; Messrs. E. G. Zealand, and M. Mitchell, vice-presidents; Mr. W. H. Clarke re-elected secretary-treasurer. It was decided to begin the season by a 12 men team match with the Toronto club on Good Friday, which took place on the ranges of the Victoria rifle club here.

THE WINNIPEG RIFLE RANGE.

At a meeting of the provisional board of directors of the Winnipeg Rifle Range Company, held in Dr. Clark’s office, it was decided to give the contract for the making of eight new targets to Mr. J. Hurssell. This will make twelve targets in all, six first-class and six second. It is not yet decided to build the long range (or 1,000 yards’ distance), but may be done this season. A building will in all probability be erected for the accommodation of riflemen and visitors with, if possible, shelter for ladies in case of rain. A caretaker has been engaged from the first of May, on which day (Saturday) the range will be formally opened by the president and kept open daily until after the annual matches. A large turnout is expected on the first, and on the 24th there will be a good match between two ladies, military vs. civilians—(to be military it will not be necessary to prove they were at the taking of the Fish creek or storming of Batsche). From the number of enquiries already there is not the least doubt as to the success of the company. Instructors, one or more, will nearly always be on the range. Men who have been shooting for years have promised to give their time to young men who wish to learn the art of shooting correctly. It would be a great boon if the street railway company would continue their track to the range, about 300 yards further. At present shooters at the 200 yards range cannot see the car coming, not until it is at the end of the track, and of course too far off to get to it before it starts. It is reported that the hotel-keepers will give a magnificent trophy in silver to be shot for this season, how it is to be won to be hereafter made known. The tickets this year will be issued by the secretary only who will be found at Drewry’s brewery.—*Manitoban.*

TORONTO VS. HAMILTON—TORONTO WINS.

HAMILTON.—The match between the Victoria rifle club and the Toronto Rifle association was fired at the Victoria club ranges, Ainslie Wood, on the 23rd. The weather was sultry and a strong and very unsteady wind from the right made good shooting difficult, consequently the shooting was rather below the average. Snider rifles, seven shots at Queen’s ranges.

Toronto Rifle Association.				The Victoria Rifle Club.					
	Ttl.		Ttl.		Ttl.		Ttl.		
G. Thompson	29	23	28	80	Captain Zealand	31	29	20	80
W. Mowat	32	30	13	76	H. Morris	29	28	21	78
W. C. MacDonald	30	28	17	75	Captain Adam	28	24	23	75
J. D. Foreman	26	25	23	74	A. Bain	27	21	26	74
A. Bell	26	25	22	73	F. B. Ross	25	29	15	69
Geo. Lewis	29	23	20	72	W. M. Goodwin	30	20	17	67
T. Mitchell	28	18	25	71	P. Robertson	26	19	20	65
W. S. Duncan	27	25	16	68	O. Hancock	25	25	15	63
J. Lanskaill	23	15	24	67	G. Murdoch	25	18	17	60
A. Anderson	25	20	20	65	J. M. Gibson	29	20	11	60
W. Ashall	26	22	17	65	Captain Ponton	25	24	9	58
F. Kennedy	26	20	15	61	Geo. Margetts	25	18	4	47
Totals	327	274	215	846	Totals	325	275	196	796

“C” COMPANY, I. S. C., are forming a rifle association with a membership of upwards of a hundred, including the attached company. At a meeting held on Friday, 23rd inst., Lieut.-Col. Otter, commandant, was elected unanimously as president, with Capt. and Brevet Major Smith and Lieut. Sears, acting adjutant, as vice-presidents; Col. Sergt. Cummings, treasurer; Lee. Corpl. Fowler, secretary; Lee. Corpls. Griffith and Dent, and Ptes. W. J. Morrison and Bloomer, committee. By-laws, &c., are in preparation. It is proposed to affiliate with the Ontario and Dominion rifle association. There is material here for a first-class company team, and before very long we have to announce that the association has placed one in the field. The company has every facility for rifle shooting, as the ranges are adjacent to the barracks. We wish the association every success in its venture, and feel

sure, knowing what Col. Otter has done for the O.R.A., that "C" company will turn out a team next fall that will do both the school corps and the association credit.

THE SIXTH FUSILIERS.—The 21st annual meeting of the battalion rifle association was held at their armory, the old city hall, Montreal, on Thursday evening, the 22nd inst., Lieut.-Col. Massey, president, in the chair. The meeting was very largely attended. Among the officers present were Majors Mooney and Gray, Capt. Pettigrew and Burland, Lieuts. Virtue, Stanway, Ross, Lighthall and Engelke.

The reports presented by the secretary-treasurer, Capt. G. Denison, showed the association to be in a flourishing condition, the financial statement showing a balance of \$88.91 to the good.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Lieut.-Col. Massey; 1st vice-president, Major Mooney; 2nd vice-president, Major Gray; secretary-treasurer, Capt. G. Denison; captain of team, Lieut. Chambers; financial secretary, Pte. J. Clark. Committee: A Co., Col.-Sergt. Waters; B Co., Staff-Sergt. Walker; C Co., Staff-Sergt. Pike; D Co., Col.-Sergt. Pettigrew; E Co., Sergt. Marks; F Co., Corpl. Hunter. Auditors: Capt. Pettigrew, Lieut. Lighthall and Sergt.-Major Street. Representatives to Dominion of Canada R. A.: Lieut.-Col. Massey and Major Mooney. Representative to P. Q. R. A.: Capt. Burland.

The 14th August next was fixed as the day on which the annual meeting will be held.

The association affiliates with the National rifle association of England, the Dominion of Canada R. A. and the Province of Quebec R. A.

Monthly matches will be held during the season.

Several new members joined the association at the close of the meeting.

Lieut.-Cols. Lyman, Martin, Gardner and Sinton were elected honorary vice-presidents of the association.

The brilliant scoring and success which has attended this association in the P. Q. R. A. matches is a matter of congratulation. In these matches the members won three cups, including the team aggregate cup, \$268 in cash prizes and the P. Q. R. A. champion badge, the Governor-General's silver and bronze medals, also N. R. A. and D. C. R. A. medals. At Ottawa representatives of the association won prizes in cash of the value of \$179. During the season the total amount of cash prizes won was \$675. This year the association will be represented on the Wimbledon team by Pte. James Riddle. During the season 7,480 rounds of ammunition were used. The record of the association is a brilliant one.

Before the meeting adjourned Col. Gardner's long connection with the association was feelingly referred to, he having been one of its principal organizers twenty-one years ago, and from that time until his retirement most active in promoting and forwarding the interests of rifle shooting in the battalion. To him is consequently attributed the chief credit for the high standing which the regiment has attained upon the range. He is now an honorary vice-president of the association, and his advice and assistance will always be extended most heartily to the cause of rifle shooting and to the interests of the association of his old regiment.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

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

DUFFERIN RIFLES.—The weekly parade of the regiment took place on Thursday evening, both bands being present. After a few movements had taken place, several important matters were laid before the regiment by the commanding officer, including reference to the terms of competition for the Hudson challenge cup, attendance at weekly parades being given an important point in the competition. The question of purchasing new forage caps for the regiment was also mentioned; also the proposed outing on the 24th of May. After hearing the necessary explanations, the regiment were unanimous in the desire to have new forage caps. They were also unanimously in favor of the regiment leaving Bradford on Saturday night, the 22nd of May, and camping out in Woodstock till the evening of the 24th of May. A cheap rate of 60 cents per man had been secured for the round trip. A committee was also appointed in reference to the entertainment to be given by the young ladies from Guelph on Thursday, the 6th of May. The regiment afterwards marched out along Colborne street and Brant avenue to Henrietta street, thence down Albion and Wellington to Market and Colborne streets to the armory. It is proposed to leave Bradford about ten o'clock on Saturday night, the 22nd of May.—*Evening Telegram.*

The following regimental orders were lately issued:—

George B. Hudson, Esq., brother of Major William Henry Hudson, deceased, having presented to the regiment a handsome sterling silver memorial cup, known as the "Hudson Challenge Cup," the same is offered for competitive drill on the following conditions:—

1. The competitive drill shall take place if practicable in the month of October, the date to be duly announced in orders.

2. The competition to be conducted by Lieut.-Col. Otter, or some other officer from one of the schools of infantry.

3. Each company entering must parade not less than 14 files (exclusive of bandsmen, buglers and drummers) with the usual complement of non-commissioned officers and all available officers.

4. Non-commissioned officers and men parading for the competition must have attended at least sixty per cent. of all regimental parades taking place (this year between 29th April and the day of the competition), including the first named date, unless it be previously announced that any particular parade shall not count.

5. Twenty per cent. of the highest possible points attainable shall be allowed the company whose parade states show the largest average attendance of non-commissioned officers and men, including buglers and drummers, but excluding bandsmen, the remaining companies being allowed a proportionate number of points in accordance with their average attendance. Points also allowed for attendance at day of competition, matters in dress, soldier-like bearing, discipline, etc., in the discretion of the inspecting officer.

6. Parade states to be kept on file in orderly room for inspection of officers commanding companies, and to be verified if required by production of rod books.

7. The drill movement, shall consist of company and battalion drill, including manual and firing exercises, and such other movements and exercises as the inspecting officer shall direct.

8. All disputes or questions arising in any way in reference to competition before the date of the competition shall be decided by the majority of a committee composed of the lieut.-col. commanding and the two majors.

9. The cup to be held one year by the officer commanding the winning company, and then returned to the commanding officer of the regiment. By order,

H. F. LEONARD,
2nd Lieut. and Acting Adjutant.

Application was made to the Customs department to allow the cup to be admitted free of duty. The opinion was held that being a gift to a militia regiment, it might be so entered but "the powers that be" have decided otherwise and duty must be paid.

39TH BATT.—The late Lieut. Robt. Merritt was buried with military honors this day fortnight.

WINNIPEG NEWS FROM THE "MANITOBAN."

The officers of the 91st met last Wednesday evening at the McKenzie Hotel. The first annual reunion of E company, 90th battalion, took place at the Leland House last Wednesday evening.

The tablet erected by friends in memory of the late Lieut. Swinford was placed in Holy Trinity church last Thursday.

Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., has received the Northwest campaign medals for the Winnipeg Field Battery and delivered them to Captain Coutlee for distribution to the surviving members of the battery who served in the suppression of the Northwest rebellion last year. The battery paraded for weekly drill last Wednesday evening, when arrangements were made for the distribution of the medals.

The 90th turned out for their first parade with band on Good Friday, and on Sunday afternoon they paraded at the drill shed at 1.30 p.m., and marched to St. John's cathedral. The Winnipeg battery and troop of cavalry and mounted infantry school with their band joined in the parade. The Rev. Mr. Gordon and Deon Grisdale and other clergymen conducted the services. The parade on Good Friday was for inspection with the new service caps. The regiment has been invited to attend divine worship in Knox church on the 7th prox., to commemorate Batoche. Arrangements are being made for the regiment to go to Brandon on the Queen's birthday.

MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.—On Saturday afternoon the Garrison Artillery, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Oswald, marched 280 strong from their armory, the old Bonsecours market, to the Champ de Mars, where the medals for the North-west campaign were presented and pinned on the men's breasts by Madame Beaugrand, Mrs. Oswald, Mrs. Straubenzee, Mrs. Massey and other ladies. Lieut.-Col. Straubenzee, D.A.G., and representatives of the different city corps, were present. After the presentation of medals the mayor addressed the brigade, complimenting them upon the services they had rendered and also on their fine appearance. The movements executed by the brigade on the Champ de Mars bore evidence to their last summer's work in the west—they were faultless, while the new uniforms and the fine bearing of the men elicited cheers from the spectators who crowded the Champ de Mars.

The officers of the brigade entertained their men and a number of other guests at the Windsor on Saturday evening, the large dining-room of the hotel being decorated with flags and devices. Lieut.-Col. Oswald took the chair at half-past eight o'clock, having on his right his Worship the Mayor, and on his left Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzee, D.A.G. Among the numerous guests present were noticed M. H. Gault, Esq., M.P.; G. W. Stephens, Esq., M.P.P.; J. McShane, Esq., M.P.P.; Lieut.-Col. Bremner, of Halifax; Lieut.-Col. Bond, P.W.R.; Major Davidson, Victoria Rifles, and several officers of the Royal Scots and the Sixth Fusiliers. Major Turnbull and Major Baynes, of the brigade, acted as vice-chairmen. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts followed the menu, and the proceedings were enlivened by songs, etc., by a number of the officers and men, the guests not rising till near midnight.

On Sunday the brigade attended divine service in St. Paul's church. Their march through the streets, wearing their medals, of course, attracted large crowds of sightseers.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' RIFLES have a battalion parade on Tuesday the 27th inst. and the Royal Scots (5th) on Thursday the 29th; the Victoria Rifles of Canada on Monday the 26th.

Lt.-Col. Whitehead and Major F. C. Henshaw had a narrow escape from drowning the other day, while trying to come into town from Lachine in a small boat, by being upset in the rapids. They were fortunately saved by their own coolness and presence of mind and the brave assistance of Messrs. E. and Frank H. Penniston, who put off in a boat and towed them to shore. They were very much exhausted and numbed with their cold ducking.

Capt. Denison, who accompanied the Canadian voyageurs to the Nile, has received an appointment in the Imperial police of the Gold Coast.

Lieut. Emile Doucet is here at the Windsor.

THE 65TH MOUNT ROYAL RIFLES are gaining greatly both in efficiency and in popularity; their new uniforms look well and they have all their officers arranged by seniority now and their list full. Capt. Roy, their adjutant, is determined to turn out a first-class regiment in every respect. On Sunday they attended the Church of the Gesu, where they were presented with the banner of the Sacred Heart, worked for them by the ladies of Montreal during the N.W. campaign. High mass was sung. There was a tremendous crowd, the whole of Bleury street being crowded. The affair went off with great eclat. They had a battalion parade at the old city hall under Major Dugas on Wednesday, numbering 250 strong. The 28th being the anniversary of the engagement in which the regiment bore the brunt, at Frenchman's Butte, the N.W. medals will be distributed to them on that day.

TORONTO.—The Queen's Own had a large turn out on Wednesday, under the command of Major Allan. The regiment went for a long march, and the citizens all along the route turned out to see them. It was announced that the medals had arrived and would shortly be issued. Some officers say the regiment is going to St. Catharine's, and others to Orillia, for the Queen's birthday, so it is probably yet undecided.

The Grenadiers mustered 350 strong at the usual Thursday parade. Major Dawson took them out for a short drill in the streets. Before being dismissed Lieut.-Col. Grasset pressed again upon the members of the regiment the necessity of exerting themselves to sell tickets for the performances by Wallack's New York company, on the 29th and 30th April and 1st May, as the officers have had to guarantee some \$1,600 expenses in order to obtain the services of these "artists."

The medals have arrived, and will be presented by Lady Middleton on the 12th May—the day of the capture of Batoche. Each man's name and rank is being engraved before presentation.

On the 22nd May the regiment goes to Barrie until the evening of the 24th. The people of that town have tendered a royal reception to them, and have generously offered to entertain them at the expense of the town during their visit. Before dismissal each member had the new gold badges issued, viz.: R.S., for the shoulder straps, grenades for the collar, busbie and forage cap; gold chin straps and cheverons for the sergeants and buglers; bandsmen, pioneers and ambulance corps' badges.

Saturday being the anniversary of the engagement at Fish Creek, the Grenadiers, who took a minor part in it, had a church parade on Sunday in memory of their brave comrades in the 90th, Boulton's scouts, the R.C.A. and C. company, who suffered there.

One of the city papers says: "One could not help comparing the appearance of the Grenadiers as they marched to St. Luke's church and their appearance on the day they returned from service in the North-west. Yesterday all was glitter and glow; the burnished side-arms, tall bear skins and brand new uniforms, set Toronto's brave boys off to magnificent advantage. A wonderful metamorphosis had come over the regiment since the day they marched down Yonge street, the war stain still upon them, all sun scorched and dust begrimed. People did not forget it, and turned out in thousands to see the steady, stalwart fellows march by. The regiment was commanded by Col. Grasett, who, during the whole of the trying times last summer, endeared himself to every man in it. Headed by their fine band, the corps, over 400 strong, marched from the drill shed by way of King and Yonge streets, to St. Luke's. No one was allowed to enter the church until after the troops were seated. Even a number of admiring ladies were refused admittance, but as it was for the grenadiers they accepted the situation with a smile and were satisfied to wait. Rev. Mr. Whitcombe, the chaplain who served with the regiment in the North-west, preached a short but interesting and instructive sermon, from Matthew xxviii, verse 6: 'He is not here, for He is risen as He said, come see the place where the Lord lay.' This, he said, was the most glorious day in the Christian Church, for it was the day on which Christ rose from the dead. It was a glorious day for communities and individuals. As a regiment they had glorious days to look back upon. They had faced death without blanching on the battle field; their comrades had been stricken down beside them, yet they were spared. God had a reason for sparing them, and that was to give them an opportunity of glorifying Him. They had given a good account of themselves in fighting the enemy, should they not do as much in fighting against sin? He concluded by exhorting his hearers to accept Christ as their Saviour, and live as befits true soldiers of the heavenly King."

The Queen's Own ball on Wednesday promises to be a success.

42ND BATT.—Mr. William Collins, of Glen Tay, formerly of Drummond, and color-sergeant in the Perth company, a young man greatly esteemed by all who knew him, has been cut off by death. He was buried with military honors at Perth last Wednesday.

HALIFAX.—The officers of the city militia gave a banquet at the Halifax hotel on the 10th in celebration of the anniversary of the departure of the Halifax battalion for the North-west. The entire affair was one of the grandest that has ever taken place in Halifax. Those present numbered over eighty, and amongst the guests were General Lord Alexander Russell, Lieut.-Governor Richey, Mayor Mackintosh, Col. Worsley, D.A.G., and staff, Col. Bremner, Col. Akers, R.E., Col. Clarke, Major Chatfield, R.I.R., captains Swaine, Selby, Smyth and Allen, R.I.R., doctors Deeble and Hackett, Messrs. John Doull, T. E. Kenny, M. J. Power, M.P.P., H. McD. Henry, Geo. E. Boak, H. D. McKenzie and H. St. G. Twining. There was no special programme of toasts, but towards the close a few speeches were made, including ones from Major Chatfield and Mr. H. McD. Henry. Songs by Messrs. Boak and Plunkett, and others, contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion. The band of the 66th Princess Louise fusiliers furnished the music, performing with rare excellence and receiving much credit.

A MUSEMENTS.

45TH BATT.—On Tuesday evening last the following committee was formed to carry out the arrangements as to advertising, hall, &c., for the band concert on the 6th May: Capt. Adam Hudspeth, chairman; Capt. R. Smyth, vice-chairman; Sam. Hughes, secretary; J. A. Bucknell, treasurer; executive committee, Messrs. Dobson, Neelands, Deacon, McBurney, Hungerford, Hopkins, Wallace, Judge Dean, Macmurtry, Taylor, Porteous, Bradburn, Dean, Edwards, Walters and others, including the local ministers.—*Victoria Warder.*

OTTAWA.—The first football match of the spring season in Ottawa took place on Cartier square on Monday afternoon, April 26th, between teams from the Royal Military college, Kingston, and the Ottawa college. Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton was present during a great portion of the match, on horseback. Following are the names of the teams: Ottawa college—Murphy, McCarthy (captain) Gouillet; Bannon, Keboe, Hughes, Hillman, Dansereau, Kavanagh, Gascon, Mahoney, Phelan, Macaulay, McLaughlin and Herckenrath. Military college—Heneker, Gunn, Rose, Van Straubenzic, McColl, Macdonnell (captain), Yorston, Johnston, Cayley, Bowie, Newcombe, Clapp, Hamilton, Jolly and Morrow. W. C. Carruthers, of Kingston, was umpire for the cadets, Dorgan, of the college, for that club, and J. C. Whyte, of this city, was referee.

At the end of first half hour the tally stood: Ottawa 7 points to 0 for their opponents. The cadets then seemed to rally for a while, but the Ottawas stood firm, and at the end of the second half hour the game stood: Ottawa 15 points and 0 for the cadets.

On Tuesday afternoon the same cadet team pitted themselves against a team of local militiamen of Ottawa and the contest resulted in the cadets carrying off the honors. The cadet team was the same as on Monday and the local militiamen were as follows: Low (captain), Bollard, Campbell, Evans, Grout, Holbrook, Little, Sparks, E. Taylor, P. B. Taylor and E. May.

At the end of the first half hour's play the cadets had scored eight points to nothing for their opponents. The Ottawas made several rallies and forced the ball well down the field, but it never stayed there long, nor did the city men score anything, the final score standing 17 to 0 in favor of the cadets.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS OF 22nd APRIL, 1886.

NO. 1.—FORAGE CAPS.

Corps desiring an allowance in lieu of forage caps to enable them to purchase "Glengarry" forage caps, are informed that "Glengarry" infantry and rifle caps are available for issue on application through the proper channel of communication, from Dominion store, to such corps as may not require the "Kilmarnock" forage cap.

NO. 2.—REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1883.—TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES, ETC.

Paragraphs 134, 135, 758 and 759 of Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1883, have been amended by the Governor-General in council in so far that in future, all tenders for militia supplies, or work to be done, be addressed, 'under seal' to "The Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa," marked "Tenders."

PERMANENT CORPS.—EVENING GUN, KINGSTON.

Adverting to paragraph 517, Regulations for the Militia, 1883, the battery stationed at Kingston is directed, in future, to fire a gun from Fort Henry, daily, at 9.30 p.m., first post, in addition to the gun fired at noon.

NO. 3.—ACTIVE MILITIA.

The undermentioned officer is notified as having passed in subjects (a) and (b). Appendix II Queen's Regulations: Lieut. J. W. Sears, 1st South Staffordshire Regiment. (Attached to "C" company, Infantry School Corps.)

New Brunswick Brig of Car. Art. No. 3 Bat.—To be capt., 2nd Lieut. William Murray Botsford, R.S.A., vice Ewing, retired.

No. 5 Bat.—To be capt., Lieut. Edward Jewett Scammell, R.S.A., vice Lauder, retired.

No. 2 Bat., Lewis Car. Art.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergt. Joseph E. Philippe Bergeron, vice Joseph Philippe Lemelin, who resigns.

No. 3 Bat. Car. Art., Quebec.—*Errata*—In No. 2 of General Orders (7) 2nd April, 1885, read "Antoine Chavier de Lotbinière Panet," for "Auguste Charles de Lotbinière Panet."

Charlottetown Eng. Co.—2nd Lieut. Alexander Horne resigns.

3rd Batt.—To be capt., Lieut. Anthony Haig Sims, S.I., vice Robert Arthur Kellond, who resigns.

To be lieut., 2nd Lieut. Andrew Bell, vice Sims, M.S., promoted.

To be 2nd lieut., Lieut. Duncan Macpherson, R.M.C., vice Bell promoted.

5th Batt.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., James Albert Linton, vice W. R. Miller, resigned.

7th Batt.—No. 4 of General Orders (3) 10th April, 1875, is hereby amended with respect to Capt. Alexander McRae, by substituting "is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank, as a special case, he being on service in Egypt" for "out of limits."

24th Batt., No. 2. Co.—To be lieut., prov., Edward Gosnell, vice Thomas Kilner McKeand, who reverts to the retired list of lieuts.

30th Batt., No. 8. Co.—To be capt., Lieut. William Jamieson, M.S., from No. 9 company, vice Charles Edward Irvine, who resigns.

The name of Lieut. William Waugh is hereby removed from the list of officers of the active militia, and 2nd Lieut. Edwin Astor Robbins having left limits, his name is also removed from the list of officers of the active militia.

32nd Batt., No. 5 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergeant Adam Wier, vice Duncan Bacon, left limits.

35th Batt.—To be major, Capt. and Brevet Major Peter Burnet (formerly of H. M's 72nd Regiment), from No. 7 Co., vice Richard Tyrwhitt, transferred to command of 36th batt.

No. 1 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Henry Elwood McKee, vice Spry, promoted.

To be 2nd lieut., prov., Arthur Henry O'Brien, vice Arthur Charles Barraud, who resigns.

No. 2 Co.—To be lieut., Sergeant Edward Lewin Stephen, M.S., vice John Edward Moberly, deceased.

No. 3 Co.—To be capt. Hugh McD. Clarke, M.S., from retired list of capts., vice Joseph Harshaw, out of limits.

To be lieut., prov., John Gray, vice Frederick W. Lewis, out of limits.

To be 2nd lieut., prov., George Gray.

No. 4 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Corp. George Munro, vice Ramsay, transferred to No. 5 Co.

To be 2nd lieut., prov., Pte. Andrew Caston, vice Leadley, promoted.

No. 5 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Lieut. Robert Dalhousie Ramsay-Ramsay, from No. 4 Co. vice Cave, retired.

To be 2nd lieut., prov., Corp. Frederick John Crease, vice Charles Frederick McKenzie, left limits.

No. 7 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. Thomas H. Drinkwater, M.S., vice Burnet, promoted.

36th Batt., No. 3 Co.—To be lieut., prov., Pte. John Andrew Duff, vice Sproule.

38th Batt., No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., John Plank Hemphill, vice Sweet, promoted.

43rd Batt., No. 4 Co.—To be captain from 12th Feb., 1886, 2nd Lieut. Braddish Billings, S.I., vice Robert Grant, who retires retaining rank.

Lieut. Joseph Robert Hannah being over the age fixed by regulations, is retired retaining rank.

45th Batt.—To be major, Capt. and Brevet Major John Hughes, V.B., from No. 3 Co., vice William Thomas Scott, who retires retaining rank.

No. 3 Co.—To be capt., Lieut. William John Brown, M.S., vice Hughes, promoted.

47th Batt., No. 1 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Edward M. Walker, vice Langwith, promoted.

49th Batt., No. 4. Co.—To be capt., Lieut. John Roland Orr, V. B., vice William Strachan Volume, who retires retaining rank.
To be lieut., prov., Col.-Sergt. Robt Phillips, vice Orr, promoted.
2nd Lieut. Hugh Ketcheson resigns.
To be adjutant, Lieut. John Westley Johnston, V. B., from No. 1 Co., vice Edward George Ponton, who resigns.

66th Batt.—2nd Lieut. William Letson Germaine resigns.

73rd Batt., No. 2 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., James Daniel Bain Fraser Mackenzie, vice Alexander J. Loggie, who resigns.

86th Batt.—Major Jean Baptiste Emond retires retaining rank.

87th Batt., No. 4 Co.—To be 2nd lieut., prov., Sergt. Theodore Dubé, vice Albert Lemoine, who resigns.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Capt. Wyatt Samuel Wood, S.I., No. 8 Co., 59th Batt.; from March 31st., 1886.
Capt. Albert Edward Jones, S.I., No. 3 Co., 21st Batt.; from 31st March, 1886.
Capt. Corydon Hannibal Wood, S.I., No. 3 Co. 59th Batt.; from 31st March, 1886.
Lieut. Hugh McCullough, S.I., No. 8 Co., 40th Batt; from 30th March, 1886.
Lieut. Thomas Evans Carberry, S.I., No. 7 Co., 30th Batt.; from 31st March, 1886.
Lieut. Samuel Joseph Bradbury, S.I., No. 1 Co., 43rd Batt.; from 31st March, 1886.
Lieut. Frederick William Hill, S.I., No. 4 Co., 44th Batt.; from 31st March, 1886.
2nd Lieut. David Robert Ross, S.I., No. 2 Co., 22nd Batt.; from 31st March, 1886.
2nd Lieut. William Peter Milligan, R.S.A., Durham Field Battery; from 31st March, 1886.
2nd Lieut. Frederick Blyth Ross, S.I., 13th Batt; from 31st March, 1886.
2nd Lieut. William John Thompson, S.I., No. 9 Co., 30th Batt.; from 31st March, 1886.
Lieut. John G. Barr, S.C., No. 3 troop, 6th Regt. of Cavalry; from 31st March, 1886.
Lieut. William Peter Burroughs, R.S.A., No. 1 Bat., Quebec Gar. Art.; from 31st March, 1886.
2nd Lieut. Charles E. Joncas, R.S.A., No. 2 Bat., Quebec Gar. Art.; from 31st March, 1886.
2nd Lieut. Louis A. Lapointe, R.S.A., No. 1 Bat., Quebec Gar. Art.; from 31st March, 1886.
Lieut. John James Gordon, R.S.A., No. 2 Bat., New Brunswick Brig. of Gar. Art.; from 27th March, 1886.
2nd Lieut. Alfred John Markham, S.C., "F." Troop, 8th Regt. Cav.; from 31st March, 1886.
Lieut. Hector Charles Macdonald, R.S.A., No. 1 Bat., P. E. I. Prov. Brig. of Gar. Art.; from 31st March, 1886.
2nd Lieut. Franklin Robert Jackes, S.M.I., 90th Batt.; from 20th March, 1886.
2nd Lieut. Hugh David Tulloch, S.M.I., 90th Batt., from 20th March, 1886.

NO. 4.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED.—SCHOOL OF CAVALRY.

First Class "Short Course," Grade "A."

Capt. H. M. Campbell, Lieut. F. V. Wedderburn, 8th Regt. Cav.

Second Class "Short Course," Grade "A."

Lieut. J. G. Barr, 6th Regt. Cav.; 2nd Lieut. A. J. Markham, 8th Regt. Cav.

First Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Sergt. W. E. O'Brien; Pte. E. Broad, 2nd Regt. Cav.; Pte. U. Short, Winnipeg Troop.

Second Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Sergt. S. Gregory; Sergt. E. Lowry, 2nd Regt. Cav.; Corp. A. Cowan, Corp. J. Saunders, 3rd Regt. Cav.; Pte. G. Shaver, Prescott Troop.

ROYAL SCHOOLS OF ARTILLERY

First Class "Short Course," Grade "A."

Lieut. O. C. C. Pelletier, Regt. Can. Art.; 2nd Lieut. W. P. Milligan, Durham F. B.; Lieut. H. C. Macdonald, P. E. I. Prov. Brig. Gar. Art.; Lieut. W. P. Burroughs, 2nd Lieut. L. A. Lapointe, No. 1 Bat., Quebec G.A.

Second Class "Short Course," Grade "A."

2nd Lieut. C. E. Joncas, No. 2 Bat. Quebec G. A.; Capt. C. F. O. Fiset, 9th Batt.

First Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Sergt. W. N. Snyder, Corp. W. H. Bardwell, 1st Prov. Brig. F. Art.; Sergt. R. Gillis, Durham F. B.; Gunner N. A. H. Moore, Gananoque F. B.

Second Class, "Long Course," Grade "B."

Bomb. H. Donaldson, Gunner C. Leitch, 1st Prov. Brig F. Art.; Sergt G. A. Twigg, Corps. C. Pearce, and S. A. Trew, Gunners J. Henderson and A. Tambllyn Durham F. B.; Corp. J. Coombes, Hamilton F. B.; Gunner T. Forrester, Toronto F. B.; Gunner J. C. B. Argue, Cobourg Gar. Art.; Gunner W. N. Braybon, Toronto Gar. Art.

First Class "Special Course."

Capt. A. J. Armstrong, Lieut. J. J. Gordon, New Brunswick Brig. Gar. Art.

SCHOOL OF MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Lieut. G. F. Brophy, 2nd Lieuts. F. R. Jackes and H. D. Tulloch, 90th Batt.

SCHOOLS OF INFANTRY.

Second Class "Short Course," Grade "A."

2nd Lieut. F. B. Ross, 13th Batt.; Capt. A. E. Jones, 21st Batt.; 2nd Lieut. E. R. Ross, 22nd Batt.; Lieut. T. E. Carberry, 2nd Lieut. W. J. Thompson, 30th Batt.; Capt. W. S. Wood, 39th Batt.; Lieut. H. McCullough, 2nd Lieut. W. E. Black,

40th Batt.; 2nd Lieut. G. H. Funnell, 41st Batt.; Lieut. S. J. Bradbury, 43rd Batt.; Lieut. F. W. Hill, 44th Batt.; Capt. C. H. Wood, 59th Batt.

First Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Col. Sergt. J. F. Crean, 3rd Batt.

Second Class "Short Course," Grade "B."

Sergt. T. E. Davis, Pte. R. E. Dick, G.G.F.G.; Corp. N. Wilson, 16th Batt.; Corp. V. Hughes, 19th Batt.; Sergts. W. Gregory and G. W. Galloway, 25th Batt.; Corp. C. Corrick, 27th Batt.; Pte. W. Priestly, 32nd Batt.; Corp. W. Gilliland, 40th Batt.; Sergt. H. L. Turner, 41st Batt.; Corp. W. H. Moyse and G. E. Morrison, Lance Corp. H. Withers, 46th Batt.; Sergt.-Major J. H. Anderson, 59th Batt.

NO. 5.—RESERVE MILITIA.

Regimental Division of Carleton, Province of New Brunswick.

To be lieut.-col., Major Ivory Kilburn, vice James R. Tupper, deceased. To be major, Capt. David Finlay Merritt, from No. 12 Co. division, vice Kilburn, promoted.

No. 12 Company Division.

To be capt., Lieut. John McCormac, vice Merritt, promoted. To be lieut., James Allison Lindsay, vice McCormac, promoted.

NO. 7.—ASSOCIATIONS FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

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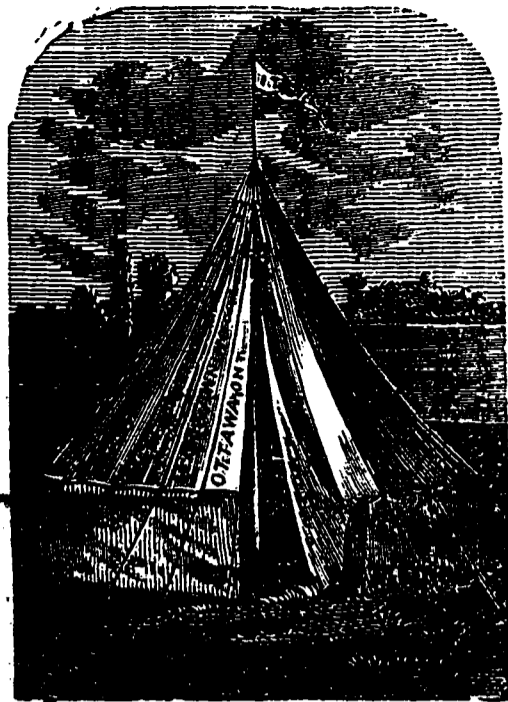
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